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This Issue in Brief

Pensions as a means of caring for the aged poor are attracting increasing attention. It is roughly estimated that there are between one and two million persons in the United States in need of aid solely because of the disabilities of age. Nevada, Montana, Wisconsin, and Alaska have already adopted pension systems, and a number of States have such legislation under consideration. The grounds on which pension legislation in some States has been pronounced unconstitutional, the pensions authorized in the States having pension laws in operation, with the requirements as to age, character, and residence, and the present situation of pension legislation abroad, are given in an article appearing on page 1.

The railroad labor act, approved by the President on May 20, provides the following methods for the adjustment of railroad labor disputes: (1) Boards of adjustment which may be created by agreement between employers and employees on one or more railroads; (2) a permanent board of mediation to be appointed by the President; (3) temporary boards of arbitration which may be created by the parties concerned if they so agree; (4) an emergency investigation board which may be appointed by the President in case of threat of serious interruption of traffic. There is no suggestion of compulsory arbitration or compulsory service. The Railroad Labor Board is abolished. The text of the act is given on page 33.

The granting of vacations with pay to industrial workers has become a question of increasing importance in the past few years as shown by a survey of the present practice in the United States, in last month's *Labor Review*. An article in this number shows that postwar developments in Europe have greatly accelerated the movement for paid vacations. Six countries have enacted legislation providing for annual vacations for all workers, while 19 other legislative acts provide for vacations for special groups of workers. In addition to special legislation, the subject is dealt with so largely through collective agreements that practically all the European nations except France and Belgium are said to have accepted the principle of paid vacations. Page 41.

Whether the right to a patent for an invention made by a workman belongs to him or to his employer is a question to be answered largely by a consideration of the individual circumstances. In most countries the question is governed by the principles of common law, though in a few statutes have been enacted on the subject. A presentation of the attitude of the courts under varying circumstances, and of such statutes as have been enacted, is made in an article appearing on page 12.

The extent to which women are engaged in gainful work outside the home varies greatly in different countries. In Russia, Greece, and Spain less than 10 per cent of the female population is gainfully employed; in Germany, nearly 37 per cent; in England, about 26 per cent; in the United States, less than 20 per cent. Page 76.

The 1925 building program of American cities showed an increasing popularity of apartment houses, the proportion of families provided for by apartments being 36 per cent, the largest percentage in any year of which there is record. The results of the 1925 building-permit survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics are given on page 112.

The Norwegian system of conciliation tribunals offers a simple and inexpensive method for the settlement of wage claims and other civil disputes. The use of the system is compulsory, it being unlawful for any one to commence litigation in the law courts until the conciliators have been given a chance to effect settlement by mediation. Page 23.

The number of persons involved in industrial disputes in the United States in 1925 was the smallest recorded during the past 10 years. A review and analysis of such disputes for the period 1916 to 1925 inclusive is presented on page 134.

Studies of work accidents to minors made by the Children's Bureau, two State bodies, and one private organization, covering the States of Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Wisconsin, agree in showing that sufficient attention has not been given to safeguarding young workers. Fatalities among employed minors ranged in the different States and groups studied from 12 to 51 within a year, and cases of permanent disability from 81 to 502. Machinery was responsible for the largest number of accidents. Cases of infection from comparatively trivial injuries were disproportionately numerous. Injuries from lifting heavy objects were not uncommon among boys, and it is suggested that some limitation might well be placed upon the weights that young people may lift. Various precautions are indicated, and a plea is made for more careful study of the subject. Page 86.

The Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor during the month of April exercised its conciliation and mediation offices in connection with 60 labor controversies, involving 29,403 employees. Page 222.

Trend of employment and earnings.—Employment in manufacturing industries was 1 per cent lower in April than in March, and average per capita earnings were also 1 per cent lower. A decrease in employment in April is not unusual. During the years for which the bureau has records, a decrease in the volume of employment has occurred in April with considerable regularity, 1920 being the only year in which April showed an increase over March. Page 159.

Recent price changes.—During the year ending April, 1926, wholesale prices decreased $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent (p. 204), while retail food prices increased 7.8 per cent (p. 180).

Agricultural labor in Porto Rico is worse off than it was 10 years ago. Wages have increased but the cost of the necessaries of life has increased still more rapidly. Page 68.

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Public Pensions for Aged Dependents¹

Importance of the Problem

HOW many aged persons are there in the United States no longer able to support themselves who have neither families capable of caring for them nor resources sufficient to enable them to avoid recourse to public aid? What sort of people are they and how are they cared for? There is very little reliable information on the subject, but it is known that the number is very large. L. W. Squier, in his study entitled "Old Age Dependency in the United States," estimated that the total number of aged dependents in the United States in 1912 was approximately a million and a quarter. His conclusions on this point were as follows:

There are approximately 1,250,000 former wage earners who have reached the age of 65 years in want and are now supported by charity, public and private. In round numbers it is costing this country \$220,000,000 a year for the support of this great host of worn-out toilers.

This estimate was based largely on a Massachusetts survey made in 1907 by the Commission on Old-Age Pensions, Annuities, and Insurance of that State. Neither this nor any later estimate for this country as a whole can be more than a rough approximation, as no complete survey has ever been made. Nevertheless it is evident from the partial information available that the problem of old-age dependency in the United States is one of very great proportions.²

A number of State commissions have studied this subject and their reports agree in general as to the character of this group. Two reasons are pointed out for the increasing size of the problem: Medical science is increasing the span of life, while at the same time the rapid pace of modern industry is lowering the age at which a man ceases to be a desirable employee, so that the period of unemployability on account of age is increasing. The worker of to-day as compared with his grandfather may count on a longer period of life but a shorter period of industrial availability. Again, the reports stress the fact that the majority of aged dependents come from the ranks of the lower-paid workers, whose earnings have not been sufficient to support their families and also to make provision for their own old age. They point out that dependency in old age can not be regarded as proof of thriftlessness or individual maladjustment, but

¹Except where otherwise noted the data on which this article is based are from Massachusetts Commission on Pensions, November, 1925, Boston, 1925; Australia, Bureau of Census and Statistics, Australian Year Book, 1901-1914, Melbourne, [1916]; Queensland, Registrar General's Office, A B C of Queensland and Australian Statistics, 1926, Brisbane, 1926; [British] Widows', Orphans', and Old Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, with introduction and annotations by Robert W. Leach, London, [1926?]; American Labor Legislation Review, June and December, 1925, and March, 1926; Labor Review, November, 1923, March and May, 1925, and March and May, 1926; National Conference of Social Work, Proceedings, 1925, p. 332.

²Mr. Louis I. Dublin, statistician of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., in an address before the New York City Conference on Charities and Corrections, on May 13, 1926, estimated that the total number of persons over 65 years of age in the United States was 5,500,000, and that one-sixth of these were dependent for support on various forms of public or private relief. (New York Times, May 14, 1926.)

that among its leading causes are impaired physical conditions and the lack of family connections, that for the great majority of those thus reduced to want the poorhouse is the only refuge, and that this form of care is inadequate, antiquated, and very costly, considering the returns made for the sums expended. As a substitute there is a growing tendency to recommend some form of pension, to be regarded not as charity but rather as an honorable recognition of past services, to be paid under careful supervision, and to be sufficient to enable the recipient to remain among his own friends instead of obliging him to become an inmate of an institution, with all which that implies in the way of loss of self-respect, comfort, personality, and interest in life.

Progress of the Movement in the United States

LITTLE attention was paid to this question in the United States until the present century.* The first active step in connection therewith seems to have been the appointment of a commission by Massachusetts in 1907 to investigate and report on the subject. No action resulted from that report. In the report of an investigation of the subject eight years later, by another Massachusetts commission, occurs this statement:

No general system of old-age insurance or pensions has been established by the United States Government or by any of the individual States, although there are in operation special pension systems covering certain classes of public employees such as veterans, retired Army and Navy officers, State employees (in Massachusetts) and certain other municipal employees. * * * No very considerable portion of the population of this country, or of any of the States, is yet covered by any system of old-age insurance or pensions. (Report of a special inquiry relative to aged and dependent persons in Massachusetts, 1915, p. 94.)

A year earlier, however, Arizona had made an attempt to provide such a system. In 1914 an initiative act was passed (Ariz. Acts, 1915, Initiative measures, p. 10) abolishing almshouses and establishing old-age and mothers' pensions. The act was so loosely worded that before it could come into effect it was pronounced unconstitutional on the ground of its vagueness, the constitutionality of its pension provisions, if properly expressed, being left undiscussed. Alaska followed suit with a law, passed in 1915, providing a pension of \$12.50 a month to those aged 65 and upwards who met certain requirements as to residence, need, and character. This law has been amended several times, but is still in operation.

The effects of the war renewed interest in the idea of provision for the aged, and within the last decade a number of State commissions have been appointed and in some cases action has followed their reports. In 1923 Nevada, Montana, and Pennsylvania enacted old-age pension laws. In Ohio in the same year the question of establishing an old-age pension system was submitted to a referendum vote, and was decided adversely by a vote of almost two to one. In 1924 the Pennsylvania law was declared unconstitutional, the decision being based largely on a clause in the constitution which prohibits the legislature from making appropriations for charitable, benevolent, and educational purposes.

The year 1925 saw much action in regard to old-age pensions, with varying results in different States. In both Nevada and Mon-

tana bills were introduced repealing the old-age pension laws, and in Nevada the repeal was accomplished. A number of State commissions brought in favorable reports, and by the middle of the year bills were pending in Michigan, Illinois, Minnesota, Ohio, Maine, New Jersey, and Indiana. In Texas and Kansas, bills were reported favorably, but failed to pass either house of the legislature. In New Jersey and Indiana they passed the lower house but were not acted upon by the upper chamber. In Colorado and Utah, commissions to study the subject were appointed. In Pennsylvania the legislature created a new commission to study the question further, and passed a resolution providing for a constitutional amendment to permit appropriations for old-age pensions. In Nevada a new law was enacted, differing in some respects from the former one. Wisconsin passed an old-age pension law, which was signed by the governor, and California passed one, which was vetoed. In January, 1926, the Legislature of Washington passed an old-age pension act, but this was vetoed by the governor. Early in 1926 the Virginia State Commission brought in a favorable report recommending the adoption of an old-age pension system, and a bill to that effect is now before the Virginia Legislature. In Massachusetts a commission on the subject handed in a divided report. The majority recommended a bill establishing a pension not to exceed \$1 a day to needy citizens aged 70 or over, but the legislature adjourned without taking any action. The close of 1925, therefore, found old-age pension laws in effect in three States and in Alaska, while the adoption of similar legislation was being considered rather widely.

Provisions of Existing Laws

THE Nevada law, as passed in 1925, authorizes the county commissioners to pay pensions to the aged poor when they consider this method desirable. Applicants must be at least 65, and must have been residents of the State for 10 years and citizens of the United States for 15 years. The pension must not exceed an amount which, when added to the applicant's other income from all sources, will bring the total income to \$1 a day. Funds are to be raised by a special tax of $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills on each \$100 of taxable property in each county.

Under the Montana law, the pensions are strictly county matters. The law contemplates the establishment in each county of an old-age pension board or commission, which may receive applications from persons who are 70 years of age and have been citizens of the United States and residents of the State of Montana for at least 15 years. The amount of benefits may not exceed \$25 a month, and may be less than that according to the conditions in each case.

The Wisconsin law (Acts of 1925, ch. 121) also throws upon the county the primary responsibility for pensions, but gives the State a measure of supervision based upon its contribution of one-third of the amount thus paid out. County boards may decide, by a two-thirds vote, to establish a pension system, which, after a trial of a year or more, may be given up if the board so wishes. Applications for pensions must be made to the county judge, who "shall promptly make or cause to be made such investigation as he may deem necessary." If he approves the application, the judge issues to

the applicant a pension certificate, stating when payments are to commence and the amount of the installments, which may be paid either monthly or quarterly. Applicants must be at least 70, and must have been citizens of the United States and residents of the county in which application is made for 15 years, besides meeting certain requirements as to character and need. The amount of the pension plus the applicant's income from all other sources may not amount to more than a dollar a day. A county establishing the system must appropriate annually enough to meet its demands, and from this the county treasurer must pay out the pensions upon the orders of the judge of the county court. This is to be repaid by the local units which are responsible for the pensioner, each city, town, and village reimbursing the county for all amounts of money paid in old-age pensions to its residents less the amounts received by the county from the State. Each city, town, or village shall annually levy a tax sufficient to meet such charges, which shall be collected as are other taxes and paid into the county treasury.

Each year the county treasurer is to certify to the secretary of state and the State board of control the amount paid out in old-age pensions during the preceding year, and if the board of control approves the report, the State gives the county a credit of one-third of the amount paid in pensions against the State taxes next due from it. To meet this provision, the State appropriates annually an amount not to exceed \$200,000. If this is not enough to meet all the credits due the counties, it is to be prorated among them according to the amounts paid out. The State also appropriates annually \$5,000 for its administrative expenses in connection with old-age pensions.

Wisconsin and Montana Laws in Operation

THE Nevada and the Wisconsin laws have not been in effect long enough for reports of their work to have been published, but the Wisconsin State Board of Control has furnished the bureau with data concerning the operation of the pension law up to March 18, 1926. At that date the system had been adopted by five counties, in which 218 applications for pensions had been received and 193 had been granted. The average amount of the pension was 79 cents a day, the average ranging in the different counties from 60 to 90 cents per day. In 84 cases the highest amount permissible, \$1 a day, had been granted, and from this the pensions run down to 14 cents a day, given in one case.

No very recent information is available regarding the working of the Montana law. However, in the summer of 1924, the Massachusetts Commission on Pensions sent questionnaires to the 55 counties in Montana, and replies received showed that 31 counties were then paying pensions.

According to the answers received, 378 persons were in receipt of old-age pensions in the summer of 1924, at a total cost of approximately \$6,500 a month. Eighty-six of the pensioners, or 22 per cent, received the maximum of \$25 a month, the amount of pension being fixed at the discretion of the county commissioners. No almshouses were closed through the application of this law; several counties had none to close. * * *

Of the counties, however, in which pensions were being granted, more than a majority reported that the law was working advantageously, 17 answering in the affirmative, and 11 in the negative. (Report on old-age pensions by the Massachusetts Commission on Pensions, November 1925, p. 216.)

In 1925 the Associated Industries of Montana issued a memorandum on the working of the law in which figures are quoted from reports made by the county auditors showing that in 1923, the year in which the law went into effect, 29 counties paid pensions to 349 pensioners, the amount paid out being \$22,869.95, or an average of \$65.53 per pensioner. In 1924 the number of counties using the system increased to 36, the total number of pensioners rose to 521, and the amount paid in pensions to \$79,058.24, an average of \$151.74 per pensioner.³

Criticisms of Old-Age Pension Systems Now in Force

THE opponents of old-age pension legislation base their objections upon several grounds. They claim that a noncontributory system, the only kind which has been adopted in this country, saps self-reliance, discourages thrift and energy, and promotes pauperism by relieving it of some of its more unpleasant features. They object because of the expense, and because pensions act to weaken the sense of responsibility for their own aged relatives which decent people should feel. They fear a tendency toward increasing reliance upon Government aid rather than on private resources, and they claim that wherever the system has been tried there has been a disposition to make pensions increasingly large, and the conditions of granting them increasingly easy.

The friends of such legislation look with apprehension upon the present situation from entirely different motives. The real purpose of old-age pensions, they say, is to make it possible for those reduced to poverty by age to spend their declining years in self-respecting privacy, free from the anxieties of want and the stigma of pauperism, living independently in their own surroundings instead of being massed together in an institution. The mere substitution of outdoor for indoor relief, although perhaps a step in the right direction, is far from accomplishing this end. At present, they say, the pension is not sufficiently differentiated from poor relief.

The Montana law sets up old-age pension commissions composed of the boards of county commissioners, who are also generally in charge of county poor relief, with no central State supervision whatsoever. That this, in practice, is merely an extension of the principle of outdoor relief, and fails even to remove one of the main objectionable features—the stigma of pauperism—is evident from the fact that the State auditor's report for 1924 shows an average allowance per applicant of \$151.74 as against the maximum of \$300 allowed under the law. Obviously, these grants are not based on the principle of adequate pensions, and are hardly more than the accustomed poor relief given prior to the enactment of the so-called pension law. * * *

But at least under the Montana law the county commissioners are required to act as old-age pension commissioners. The law is made compulsory. The new Nevada law eliminates even that, and provides for old-age pension boards made up of the county commissioners, who are also the poor relief officials, who may authorize this pension if they decide to do so. It is but natural that they should continue to look at this as merely poor relief under a new name. (National Conference of Social Work, Proceedings, 1925, p. 333.)

Old-Age Pensions in Other Countries

PROVISION for the needs of the aged poor through some sort of pension system is far more common abroad than in the United States. In a few instances a form of State endowment scheme is in

³ Memorandum in re results of operation of Montana old-age pension law, pp. 5, 8.

use, under which persons may purchase annuities from the Government by systematic payments begun in early life; the time at which the policy comes into effect, its amount, and the cost of purchasing it vary according to circumstances. The only difference between this and private insurance is that the costs to the purchaser are usually lower, and there is sometimes greater flexibility in adapting the system to the need of the particular situation. Canada and Hungary use this system, and in our own country Massachusetts has had such a system in effect since 1907.

Pension systems are of two kinds, the "straight" and the contributory. In the first the pension is provided by the Government, without specific contribution on the part of the recipient, while in the second the future beneficiary is obliged to contribute regularly to a fund from which pensions are paid. Australia, Denmark, France, the Irish Free State, New Zealand, Norway, and Uruguay have straight pension systems.⁴ Belgium and Great Britain began with straight pensions, but have recently adopted compulsory contributory systems, the change becoming effective in the present year. Contributory systems are in use also in 15 other countries: Argentina, Austria, Czechoslovakia, France, Germany, Greece, Iceland, Italy, Netherlands, Poland, Portugal, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, and Yugoslavia.

Whether the pensions are straight or contributory, the systems have certain points in common. An age limit, below which the pension will not be granted, is determined, the age varying in different countries from 60 to 70 years. Sixty is unusual, being found only in Iceland and in Uruguay as applying to all claimants, and in Australia and in New Zealand as applying to women, the age for men being 65. Austria and Czechoslovakia set 65 for women only, the age for men being 70. Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain under its new law, Italy, the Netherlands, Rumania and Spain set 65 for all pensioners; Sweden puts the age at 67, and Norway, Portugal, and Yugoslavia set the age at 70. France permits retirement before reaching 65, at a reduced pension. Certain requirements as to character, residence, and degree of need must also be met, these requirements varying considerably in the different countries. The amount of the pension varies, not only from country to country, but often within the same country. A very common provision is that the pension must not exceed a certain sum, and that within this limit it must not be sufficient to bring the pensioner's total income above a given figure. Space does not permit giving the details of all the systems, but two, those of Australia and of Great Britain, may be taken as illustrative of the two types of pension systems.

Australian Old-Age Pension System

PENSIONS came into being in Australia at first as State, not Federal, measures. Victoria adopted a system in 1901, New South Wales followed suit the same year, and Queensland decided upon a similar step in 1908. A Federal act was passed, under which pensions were to be paid beginning July 1, 1909, and this superseded the State acts, putting pensions upon a national basis. Under this

⁴ International Labor Office. Studies and Reports, Series M., No. 1: General Problems in Social Insurance, Geneva, p. 37.

the pensionable age is 60 for women and 65 for men, though if permanently incapacitated a man also may receive the pension at 60. The claimant must have resided in Australia for at least 20 years, he must be of good moral character, and his income must be under £65 per annum. The amount of the pension and the amount which the pensioner's income may reach have been changed several times to keep pace with the changing value of money. Under the latest amendment, the maximum pension is £45 10s. per annum, and the claimant's total income, including pension, must not exceed £65. According to the latest report of the Australian authorities, on June 30, 1925, the number of old-age pensioners was 117,516, of whom 79.5 per cent were drawing the maximum allowable under the act; the average fortnightly rate was £1 13s. 5.43d., while the maximum rate is £1 15s. At that date, old-age pensioners formed 2 per cent of the total population, and the annual liability for their pensions amounted to £5,110,612.

Present English Old-Age Pension System

IN 1908 the English Government established a system of old-age pensions under which all reaching the age of 70 and meeting certain qualifications as to need, residence, and character became entitled to a pension of 10s. a week. This was amended several times, but its essential character remained unchanged until the passage of an act in 1925, under which old-age pensions were placed on a contributory basis. The purpose of the new act, as explained at the time, was to provide pensions commencing at the age of 65 instead of 70, and passing, at the age of 70, into the pensions provided by the earlier legislation, though without the restrictions as to residence, means, and the like, which had been attached to them under the earlier law. The new law became effective, so far as contributions are concerned, on January 1, 1926, but its benefit provisions do not come into force until January 1, 1928, so special arrangements were made to provide for those who should become 65 on or after July 1, 1926, but before the end of 1927.

Scope of the System

The new act covers all known as "insured persons," that is, all who come under the provisions of the national health insurance act. It applies, therefore, to all those between the ages of 16 and 70 employed under a contract of service, except those in what are called the excepted employments. Of these, the most important are employment in the civil service or under local or other public authorities; employment as a salaried official of a railway or other statutory company, provided in each case that the terms of service make provision during sickness at least as favorable as that under the act; and employment of a nonmanual character at a rate exceeding £250 a year. It is estimated that over 15,000,000 persons came under the operations of the health insurance act, and these are now all automatically subject to the provisions of the compulsory contributory system of old-age pensions.

Provision is made also for those who leave the employments covered by the health insurance act and may yet wish to keep up their claims to a pension at the earlier age.

[1183]

A person who hereafter ceases to be compulsorily insurable on leaving employment, or who has already ceased to be insured before the inception of the new scheme, may continue in or may resume insurance as a voluntary contributor at the full rate of contribution ordinarily payable by employer and employee jointly. Thus all members of the community who at some time in their lives pass through a substantial period of insurable employment (not less than two years) will have an opportunity of taking advantage of the scheme. (Ministry of Labor Gazette, London, May, 1925, p. 152.)

Contributions and Benefits

THE ordinary rate of contribution is, for men 9d. a week, of which 4½d. is to be paid by the employer and 4½d. by the worker, and for women 4½d. a week, of which 2½d. is to be paid by the employer and 2d. by the worker. These rates may be revised every 10 years, and it is provided that unless Parliament otherwise directs, the rates for the decennial period commencing with 1936 are to be increased by 2d. a week in the case of men and 1d. for women. Up to January 1, 1928, the contributions are to be paid until the worker is 70; after that date, the worker's liability ceases when he reaches the age of 65, but if he continues in employment after that age the full contribution must be paid by the employer.

In order to prevent undue hardship, it is provided that a claim to benefits shall not lapse through a failure to pay contributions, if the failure is due to genuine unemployment.

Where the insured person is available for but unable to obtain work, contributions are to be deemed to have been paid except when there is incapacity due to some specific disease or bodily or mental disablement. (Widows', Orphan's and Old-Age Contributory Pension Act, 1925, with introduction and annotations by Robert W. Leach, London [1926?], p. 29.)

The pension is 10s. a week to insured workers, men and women alike, and 10s. a week to the wives, between 65 and 70, of insured men who are themselves entitled to the pension, whether the wife has been insured or not.

Qualifications

UNDER the new law pensions are to be paid to insured persons reaching the age of 65, who have been insured for not less than 5 years previous to the date on which the pension begins, and who have paid at least 104 weekly contributions. The claimant must have been a resident of Great Britain for at least 10 years, and his last employment, excluding temporary employment, must have been in that country. Under this act, the pension is payable regardless of the means of the pensioner, so that no inquiry is made into his possessions. On reaching the age of 70, he passes under the provisions of the earlier act, but carries with him his freedom from its restrictions as to means, residence, and nationality. However, a pension is not payable to a person otherwise qualified to receive it, while he is an inmate of a workhouse or other poor-law institution, or while he is a patient in any asylum within the meaning of the lunacy acts. If, either before or after the passing of this act, anyone otherwise eligible is convicted of an offence for which the punishment is imprisonment without the option of a fine, he is disqualified so long as he remains in prison.

Those who become 70 on July 1, 1926, or between that date and January 1, 1928, are to receive pensions provided they have been continuously insured since April 29, 1925, the date at which the act

was introduced. Provisions are made for pensioning the wives or widows of such persons, and special provisions are introduced as to the marriages of persons over 65 which have taken place later than April 29, 1925, the purpose being to prevent the marriage of young women to old men for the sake of securing the pension.

Number and Deaths of Children as Related to Occupation of Father

A RECENT report of the United States Department of Commerce gives the number of women aged 35 to 44 years who became mothers in 1924, classified according to the occupation of the husband, and also gives the number of children born to such mothers and the number of children still living. The data presented are of much interest as throwing light on the question of the possible relationship of the birth and death rates of children to the occupation and economic status of the father. The table below is based on the report referred to.

Owing to the small number of cases represented in certain of the groups the figures must be interpreted with great caution. Nevertheless, certain comparisons are of much interest. Thus, considering only mothers aged 35 to 39 years, the highest average number of children ever born (7.4) appears for the wives of coal-mine operatives and the lowest average (3.3 each) for the wives of chemists, assayers, and metallurgists, dentists, physicians and surgeons, and technical engineers; the highest average number of children living (6) appears for the wives of coal-mine operatives and the lowest average number of children living (2.9 each) for the wives of dentists and technical engineers.

Considering only mothers aged 40 to 44 and only those occupations represented by at least 100 births, the highest average number both of children ever born (9.1) and of children living (7.5) appears for the wives of other mine operatives in both cases (3.9 and 3.5) and the lowest average appears for the wives of chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.

SIZE OF FAMILIES OF WOMEN AGED 35-44 WHO BECAME MOTHERS IN 1924, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF FATHER

Occupation of father	Mothers aged 35 to 39 years					Mothers aged 40 to 44 years				
	Number	Average number of children			Per cent dead	Number	Average number of children			Per cent dead
		Ever born	Living	Dead			Ever born	Living	Dead	
Agriculture, forestry, and animal husbandry.....	64,129	6.7	5.8	0.9	13.4	25,177	7.7	6.6	1.1	14.3
Dairy farmers, farmers, and stock raisers.....	55,136	6.7	5.8	.9	13.4	21,908	7.6	6.6	1.0	13.2
Dairy-farm, farm, and stock-farm laborers.....	7,394	7.1	5.9	1.2	16.9	2,674	8.6	7.0	1.6	18.6
Fishermen and oystermen.....	298	6.2	5.2	1.0	16.1	124	7.5	5.9	1.6	21.3
Gardeners, florists, fruit growers, and nurserymen.....	678	5.0	4.4	.6	12.0	261	6.7	5.6	1.1	16.4
Lumbermen, raftsmen, and woodchoppers.....	308	6.0	5.3	.7	11.7	111	7.7	6.5	1.2	15.6
Other pursuits.....	315	4.9	4.4	.5	10.2	99	6.2	5.3	.9	14.5

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SIZE OF FAMILIES OF WOMEN AGED 35-44 WHO BECAME MOTHERS IN 1924, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF FATHER—Continued

Occupation of father	Mothers aged 35 to 39 years				Mothers aged 40 to 44 years					
	Number	Average number of children			Number	Average number of children			Per cent dead	
		Ever born	Living	Dead		Ever born	Living	Dead		
Extraction of minerals.....	8, 108	7.2	5.9	1.3	19.1	2, 951	8.9	7.2	1.7	19.1
Foremen, overseers, and inspectors.....	160	6.5	5.5	1.0	15.4	62	7.8	6.3	1.5	19.2
Operators, officials, and managers.....	137	4.9	4.4	.5	10.2	44	6.9	6.1	.8	11.6
Coal-mine operatives.....	6, 916	7.4	6.0	1.4	18.9	2, 510	9.0	7.2	1.8	20.0
Other mine operatives.....	580	7.0	5.9	1.1	15.7	215	9.1	7.5	1.6	17.6
Quarry operatives.....	102	6.8	5.5	1.3	19.1	47	6.7	6.7	2.0	23.0
Oil, gas, and salt well operatives.....	213	5.1	4.4	.7	13.7	73	6.7	5.7	1.0	13.9
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	80, 718	5.8	4.8	1.0	17.2	25, 620	7.4	6.1	1.3	17.8
Bakers.....	857	5.4	4.6	.8	14.8	222	6.7	5.4	1.3	19.4
Blacksmiths, forgers, and hammermen.....	1, 179	6.0	5.2	.8	13.3	442	7.5	6.3	1.2	16.0
Boiler makers.....	423	5.9	5.0	.9	15.3	145	7.4	6.3	1.1	14.9
Brick and stone masons.....	1, 184	5.8	4.9	.9	15.5	426	7.3	6.0	1.3	17.8
Builders and building contractors.....	1, 553	5.0	4.4	.6	12.0	472	6.7	5.7	1.0	14.9
Cabinetmakers.....	324	4.9	4.2	.7	14.3	102	5.9	5.0	.9	15.3
Carpenters.....	6, 370	5.5	4.7	.8	14.5	2, 305	7.0	5.9	1.1	15.7
Compositors, linotypers, and typesetters.....	641	4.3	3.8	.5	11.6	177	5.7	4.0	.8	14.0
Electricians.....	1, 279	4.5	3.9	.6	13.3	298	5.8	4.9	.9	15.5
Engineers (stationary), eramen, hoistmen, etc.....	1, 981	5.1	4.3	.8	15.7	645	6.6	5.7	.9	13.6
Fileers, grinders, buffers, and polishers (metal).....	169	5.3	4.3	1.0	18.9	53	7.4	6.3	1.1	14.9
Firemen (except locomotive and fire department).....	998	5.8	4.9	.9	15.5	314	7.7	6.2	1.5	19.5
Foremen and overseers (manufacturing).....	1, 619	5.1	4.4	.7	13.7	516	6.6	5.6	1.0	15.2
Furnace men, smelter men, heaters, pourers, etc.....	157	6.6	5.5	1.1	16.7	39	7.5	6.0	1.5	20.0
Jewelers, watchmakers, goldsmiths, and silversmiths.....	148	3.9	3.4	.5	12.8	47	4.6	4.0	.6	13.0
Laborers—										
Building, general, and not specified.....	30, 050	6.6	5.4	1.2	18.2	10, 082	8.2	6.5	1.7	20.7
Other specified laborers in manufacturing and mechanical pursuits.....	896	6.4	5.1	1.3	20.3	290	7.9	6.3	1.6	20.3
Machinists, millwrights, toolmakers, and mechanics not otherwise specified.....	7, 168	5.0	4.3	.7	14.0	1, 962	6.5	5.5	1.0	15.4
Managers, superintendents, manufacturers, and officials.....	2, 003	3.7	3.4	.3	8.1	492	5.3	4.7	.6	11.3
Millers (grain, flour, feed, etc.).....	149	5.1	4.5	.6	11.8	51	7.5	6.1	1.4	18.7
Molders, founders, and casters, (metal).....	754	6.5	5.2	1.3	20.0	215	7.7	6.5	1.2	15.6
Painters, glaziers, varnishers, enamelers, etc.....	2, 349	5.4	4.6	.8	14.8	800	6.8	5.7	1.1	16.2
Paper hangers.....	138	5.2	4.6	.6	11.5	44	6.7	5.8	.9	13.4
Pattern and model makers.....	137	4.0	3.5	.5	12.5	25	6.1	5.3	.8	15.1
Plasterers and cement finishers.....	508	6.0	5.1	.9	15.0	186	7.3	6.1	1.2	16.4
Plumbers and gas and steam fitters.....	1, 461	4.8	4.2	.6	12.5	398	6.1	5.2	.9	14.8
Semiskilled operatives.....	12, 477	5.7	4.7	1.0	17.5	3, 716	7.3	6.0	1.3	17.8
Shoemakers and cobblers (not in factory).....	653	6.0	5.0	1.0	16.7	262	7.7	6.2	1.5	19.5
Stonecutters.....	135	5.4	4.5	.9	16.7	60	7.2	6.2	1.0	13.9
Tailors.....	1, 531	5.2	4.5	.7	13.5	396	7.0	5.8	1.2	17.1
Tinsmiths and coppersmiths.....	474	5.2	4.4	.8	15.4	133	7.1	5.8	1.3	18.3
Upholsterers.....	163	4.4	3.8	.6	13.6	47	5.9	5.0	.9	15.3
Other pursuits.....	790	5.2	4.4	.8	15.4	253	6.8	5.5	1.3	19.1
Transportation.....	12, 169	5.4	4.6	.8	14.8	3, 766	6.9	5.8	1.1	15.9
Water—										
Longshoremen and stevedores.....	331	6.1	5.0	1.1	18.0	100	7.7	6.3	1.4	18.2
Sailors and deckhands.....	101	4.9	4.1	.8	16.3	27	5.1	4.1	1.0	19.6
Road and street—										
Chauffeurs.....	1, 398	5.1	4.3	.8	15.7	299	6.3	5.2	1.1	17.5
Draymen, teamsters, and expressmen.....	2, 282	6.0	5.0	1.0	16.7	747	7.5	6.2	1.3	17.3
Garage keepers and managers.....	338	4.2	3.6	.6	14.3	87	5.3	4.6	.7	13.2
Laborers (garage, road, and street).....	215	6.0	4.8	1.2	20.0	85	8.0	6.7	1.3	16.3
Railroad—										
Brakemen.....	507	5.4	4.6	.8	14.8	135	6.8	5.8	1.0	14.7
Conductors (street and railroad).....	295	5.0	4.2	.8	16.0	84	5.8	5.0	.8	13.8
Foremen and overseers (steam and street).....	488	6.2	5.4	.8	12.9	216	8.0	6.9	1.1	13.8
Laborers (steam and street).....	747	6.5	5.4	1.1	16.9	295	8.1	6.5	1.6	19.8
Locomotive engineers.....	473	5.1	4.5	.6	11.8	155	6.6	5.6	1.0	15.2

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SIZE OF FAMILIES OF WOMEN AGED 35-44 WHO BECAME MOTHERS IN 1924, CLASSIFIED BY OCCUPATION OF FATHER—Continued

Occupation of father	Mothers aged 35 to 39 years					Mothers aged 40 to 44 years				
	Number	Average number of children			Per cent dead	Number	Average number of children			Per cent dead
		Ever born	Living	Dead			Ever born	Living	Dead	
Transportation—Continued										
Railroad—Continued.										
Locomotive firemen.....	239	5.0	4.3	.7	14.0	58	6.2	5.1	1.1	17.7
Motormen (steam and street).....	489	4.8	4.2	.6	12.5	121	6.6	5.5	1.1	16.7
Officials and superintendents (steam and street).....	187	4.2	3.6	.6	14.3	68	5.1	4.6	.5	9.8
Switchmen, flagmen, and yardmen (steam and street).....	380	5.4	4.6	.8	14.8	140	7.4	6.1	1.3	17.6
Ticket and station agents.....	172	4.4	3.9	.5	11.4	54	4.9	4.4	.5	10.2
Express, post, telegraph, and telephone—										
Agents and messengers (express), and railway mail clerks.....	140	3.8	3.3	.5	13.2	44	5.3	4.8	.5	9.4
Mail carriers.....	629	4.8	4.3	.5	10.4	214	6.4	5.6	.8	12.5
Telegraph and telephone linemen.....	226	4.6	4.1	.5	10.9	52	5.6	4.7	.9	16.1
Telegraph operators.....	276	4.3	3.8	.5	11.6	71	5.4	4.7	.7	13.0
Other pursuits.....	2,256	5.3	4.5	.8	15.1	714	6.8	5.7	1.1	16.2
Trade.....	18,449	4.6	4.0	.6	13.0	5,037	6.2	5.3	.9	14.5
Bankers, brokers, and money lenders.....	765	3.5	3.1	.4	11.4	158	4.8	4.2	.6	12.5
Commercial travelers.....	244	3.9	3.4	.5	12.8	65	5.2	4.6	.6	11.5
Insurance agents and officials.....	842	4.0	3.5	.5	12.5	213	5.2	4.7	.5	9.6
Laborers in coal and lumber yards, warehouses, etc.....	121	5.8	4.9	.9	15.5	43	7.3	6.0	1.3	17.8
Real estate agents and officials.....	805	4.1	3.6	.5	12.2	245	5.3	4.6	.7	13.2
Retail and wholesale dealers, importers, and exporters.....	10,528	4.9	4.3	.6	12.2	3,094	6.6	5.6	1.0	15.2
Undertakers.....	135	4.1	3.7	.4	9.8	49	6.0	5.4	.6	10.0
Other pursuits.....	5,099	4.2	3.7	.5	11.9	1,170	5.5	4.8	.7	12.7
Public service (not elsewhere classified).....	2,279	4.8	4.2	.6	12.5	732	6.6	5.6	1.0	13.2
Firemen (fire department).....	224	4.7	4.1	.6	12.8	48	6.1	5.3	.8	13.1
Guards, watchmen, and doorkeepers.....	339	5.9	4.9	1.0	16.9	154	8.2	6.8	1.4	17.1
Laborers (public service).....	125	6.6	5.5	1.1	16.7	42	7.6	6.0	1.6	21.1
Marshals, sheriffs, detectives, etc.....	151	5.2	4.5	.7	13.5	60	6.2	5.4	.8	12.9
Officials and inspectors (city and country).....	249	4.4	3.8	.6	13.6	68	5.7	5.1	.6	10.5
Officials and inspectors (State and United States).....	281	3.8	3.4	.4	10.5	95	5.0	4.4	.6	12.0
Policemen.....	682	4.8	4.2	.6	12.5	200	6.6	5.6	1.0	15.2
Soldiers, sailors, and marines.....	136	4.0	3.2	.8	20.0	29	4.4	3.9	.5	11.4
Other pursuits.....	92	4.9	4.0	.9	18.4	36	7.0	5.7	1.3	18.6
Professional service.....	6,272	3.7	3.3	.4	10.8	1,577	5.0	4.3	.7	14.0
Architects.....	135	3.5	3.2	.3	8.6	27	4.4	3.9	.5	11.4
Authors, editors, and reporters.....	155	3.8	3.3	.5	13.2	40	4.9	4.3	.6	12.2
Chemists, assayers, and metallurgists.....	161	3.3	3.0	.3	9.1	27	3.9	3.5	.4	10.3
Clergymen.....	990	5.0	4.4	.6	12.0	323	5.9	5.2	.7	11.9
Dentists.....	242	3.3	2.9	.4	12.1	74	4.3	3.8	.5	11.6
Designers, draftsmen, and inventors.....	243	3.8	3.4	.4	10.5	47	4.4	4.0	.4	9.1
Lawyers, judges, and justices.....	780	3.4	3.1	.3	8.8	193	4.0	3.6	.4	10.0
Musicians, and teachers of music.....	227	4.4	3.8	.6	13.6	55	6.1	5.0	1.1	18.0
Photographers.....	124	4.0	3.5	.5	12.5	34	4.9	4.0	.9	18.4
Physicians and surgeons.....	725	3.3	3.0	.3	9.1	166	4.3	3.8	.5	11.6
Technical engineers.....	750	3.6	3.3	.3	8.3	182	5.0	4.4	.6	12.0
Other pursuits.....	895	3.3	2.9	.4	12.1	190	4.5	4.1	.4	8.9
Domestic and personal service.....	4,591	5.1	4.3	.8	15.7	1,337	6.6	5.4	1.2	18.2
Barbers, hairdressers, and manicurists.....	1,158	5.5	4.7	.8	14.5	312	7.0	5.7	1.3	18.6
Elevator tenders.....	107	5.0	4.2	.8	16.0	34	6.7	5.8	.9	13.4
Hotel keepers and managers.....	223	4.4	3.8	.6	13.6	74	5.8	4.9	.9	15.5
Janitors and sextons.....	559	5.6	4.7	.9	16.1	235	7.0	5.6	1.4	20.0
Laundry operatives.....	188	4.9	4.1	.8	16.3	49	6.7	5.3	1.4	20.9
Porters (except in stores).....	322	5.7	4.5	1.2	21.1	78	6.4	5.0	1.4	21.9
Restaurant, café, and lunch-room keepers.....	455	4.6	3.9	.7	15.2	115	5.3	4.6	.7	13.2
Servants.....	562	4.6	3.9	.7	15.2	168	6.1	5.0	1.1	18.0
Waiters.....	277	4.8	3.9	.9	13.8	57	6.0	4.8	1.2	20.0
Other pursuits.....	740	5.2	4.4	.8	15.4	215	7.0	5.7	1.3	18.6
Clerical occupations.....	5,745	3.9	3.5	.4	10.3	1,393	5.2	4.5	.7	13.5
Agents, canvassers, and collectors.....	685	3.6	3.3	.3	8.3	173	5.0	4.3	.7	14.0
Bookkeepers, cashiers, and accountants.....	1,132	3.5	3.2	.3	8.6	241	4.9	4.3	.6	12.2
Clerks (except in stores).....	3,867	4.1	3.6	.5	12.2	958	5.3	4.6	.7	13.2
Other pursuits.....	61	3.7	3.2	.5	13.5	16	5.8	4.6	1.2	20.7
All occupations.....	302,460	5.9	5.0	.9	15.3	67,585	7.3	6.2	1.1	15.1

Data Regarding All Mothers

THE above figures, as explained, relate solely to mothers 35 to 44 years of age. No similar analysis has been made as yet for mothers of other age groups. The Department of Commerce, however, has furnished the following data regarding all women who became mothers in 1924: The total number of mothers with husbands gainfully employed in 1924 was 1,724,876; the total births, 1,754,163; total children ever born to these mothers, 5,730,752; total children living of these mothers, 5,057,965; average number ever born, 3.3; and average number living, 2.9.

 Rights of Employees to Their Inventions

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

Introduction

IT IS a frequent occurrence that employees engaged on the general work of an employer, in immediate contact with the machinery and processes of the establishment, discover improvements that may be made in the process, the mechanical devices used, or in some other phase of the undertaking. In such cases the question arises as to the ownership of the invention or discovery, i. e., whether the employee is entitled to hold in his own name and for his own financial advantage the title to any patent that he may secure, or to retain for his own private use the process that he may have discovered; or, on the other hand, whether the employer in whose service he was, with whose instrumentalities he is in contact, and who pays him the wages that are his inducement for service, becomes the proprietor.

There readily occur to one's mind a variety of conditions, as where the employee is a mere general workman, who is engaged without any thought of his inventive capacity and from whom nothing is expected except what might be classed as routine service. A second group would be those employees who are engaged in view of their mechanical ability, and are under contract to use their best endeavor to make any improvements, general or special, that they may be able, by their skill or genius, to hit upon. A third class would include individuals to whom an inventor, having an idea which he is unable or disinclined to develop and reduce to a concrete form, imparts his general conception, and whom he employs to build the machine or demonstrate the feasibility of his idea as a practical invention.

It is clear that the same rule could hardly apply to these three groups; also the groups have grades and variations, giving rise to the conclusion expressed in one case that the right of the employer to a license for the use of an invention of his employee is a mixed question of law and fact, so that each case must be decided on its own merits. No legislation has been enacted in the United States relative to private employments, though, as will appear, employees of the Government of the United States are affected by statutory provisions. European countries vary in respect to this point, some having quite complete legislative provisions, while others leave the matter to the courts or to determination by the parties in interest in the formation

of their contracts. A recent article by Prof. Emanuel Adler in the *International Labor Review* (January, 1926, pp. 1-20) gives a brief survey of the field, with particular attention to the Austrian patents act of 1925. The present article will give first, an independent study of the situation in regard to employees' rights as determined by the courts of the United States, followed by a brief summary of Professor Adler's article as regards the foreign countries of which it gives an account.¹

United States

General Employees

UNDER the first heading indicated above may be found employees who, though deriving their wages from the contracts of their employment, develop the idea of an invention outside the establishment and the working hours of their employment. It is a general rule that unless the nature of one's employment or an express contract forbids outside work, the employee's time outside of his hours of service may be occupied with other work not incompatible with his duties to his employer; or as said by Mr. Justice Clifford in a case involving this question, "Persons employed, as much as employers, are entitled to their own independent inventions" (*Agawam Co. v. Jordan* (1868), 74 U. S. (7 Wall.) 583, 603); but if the workman, in developing his idea, has used time, material, and assistance of other employees of his employer, the latter is generally held to acquire at least a license for the use of the improvement without royalty. In any event, the actual inventor or his assignee must obtain the patent (*R. S. 4886, 4895, C. S. 9430, 9439; Damon v. Eastwick* (1882), 14 Fed. 40).

In the case, *Lane & Bodley v. Locke* (1893), 150 U. S. 193, 14 Sup. Ct. 78, the inventor of a stop-valve useful in the construction of hydraulic elevators manufactured by his employer was held by his conduct to have licensed the employer to use the invention which had been made while employed by the company, using its tools and patents. The inventor had made numerous experiments in this direction, as was well known to his employers; but when the satisfactory invention was made it was immediately put into use by the company, with the knowledge of the inventor, such use continuing for several years with no suggestion that he should receive remuneration therefor, though he had taken out the patent in his own name.

The positive grounds for denying the claim were a presumption that a license had been granted, citing in this connection the case, *McClurg v. Kingsland* (1843), 42 U. S. 187 (1 How. 202), which seems to have been the first case decided by the Supreme Court involving the making of an invention by a general employee, experimenting at the expense and in the factory of his employer, and permitting the employer to use the device without asking any return. There was said to be a presumption of a license granted the employer, although the employee obtained the patent by his own action, so that an assignee took the patent subject to the legal

¹ The author's discussion of the situation in the United States is, in the main, accurate and satisfactory. However, there seems to be a measure of misconception as to the relative status of the circuit court of appeals and the Supreme Court, considerable use having been made of the opinion of the former in the case *Peck v. Standard Parts Co.*, though recognizing in a footnote that the decision by this court was contrary to the view maintained by the Supreme Court when the case came before it on appeal (see p. 18).

consequence of his conduct, amounting to "consent and allowance," granting a right to the employer to the continuous use of the invention.

It was further held that there was basis for a presumption that the inventor had recognized an obligation resulting from his employment by the partnership and its successor corporation, citing the case *Solomons v. United States* (1890), 137 U. S. 342, 11 Sup. Ct. 88. In this case an employee of the Treasury Department of the United States conceived the idea of a useful invention of a self-canceling stamp. The necessary machinery was constructed by employees of the Bureau of Engraving and Printing, of which the inventor was chief, using Government property in the work. A patent was obtained by an assignee of the inventor, who thereupon notified the proper officer of his ownership of the patent, and sought an arrangement for compensation for the use of the patented stamp by the Government. In default of any reply, a claim was entered in the Court of Claims to recover the sum demanded in payment for the use of the stamp. The findings of the Court of Claims were adverse, whereupon the case was taken to the Supreme Court, where the findings of the Court of Claims were sustained. The fundamental right of the employee as inventor to the results of his invention was asserted, but qualifying circumstances modified the abstract rule. Mr. Justice Brewer, who delivered the opinion of the court, formulated certain statements which, while not in every aspect necessary to a decision, and in that degree classifiable as obiter, have nevertheless been adopted in subsequent decisions, so that they may be regarded as established law. Following are the essential portions of his opinion:

An employee, performing all the duties assigned to him in his department of service, may exercise his inventive faculties in any direction he chooses, with the assurance that whatever invention he may thus conceive and perfect is his individual property. There is no difference between the Government and any other employer in this respect. But this general rule is subject to these limitations: If one is employed to devise or perfect an instrument, or a means for accomplishing a prescribed result, he can not, after successfully accomplishing the work for which he was employed, plead title thereto as against his employer. That which he has been employed and paid to accomplish becomes, when accomplished, the property of his employer. Whatever rights as an individual he may have had in and to his inventive powers, and that which they are able to accomplish, he has sold in advance to his employer. So, also, when one is in the employ of another in a certain line of work, and devises an improved method or instrument for doing that work, and uses the property of his employer and the services of other employees to develop and put in practicable form his invention, and explicitly assents to the use by his employer of such invention, a jury, or a court trying the facts, is warranted in finding that he has so far recognized the obligations of service flowing from his employment and the benefits resulting from his use of the property, and the assistance of the coemployees, of his employer, as to have given to such employer an irrevocable license to use such invention.

Affirmation and application of the rule in the *Solomons* case is found in the somewhat later case of *Gill v. United States* (1896), 160 U. S. 426, 16 Sup. Ct. 322. Here, a machinist in Government employ conceived the idea of an improvement in the machine which he was operating, and suggested it to his superior. The construction of a machine involving the proposed improvements was authorized, the work being at the cost of the United States, according to designs furnished by the inventor. It was satisfactory, and the construction

of others was authorized, the work being done also under the immediate supervision of the inventor as a part of his routine service. A patent was then sought, and subsequently another machine constructed under the immediate supervision of the patentee, with no suggestion of remuneration. The court held that since the invention was made while the inventor was drawing pay as an employee, since he had used materials and mechanical assistance furnished by the Government, and had raised no objection to the use of the invention by the Government, there was no basis for a recovery of any sum as royalty for the use of the machines so invented, constructed and used. Such license as was here presumed to exist does not, however, interfere with the right of the inventor and owner of the patent to grant to others similar rights, for such compensation as may be agreed upon.

Effect of formal license.—Still more certainly would recovery be impossible where there was a formal licensing for the use of inventions patented by an employee, nor could a contract fully stated in writing, and subsequently carried out by both parties, be varied by alleged collateral oral agreement inconsistent with the terms of the written contract. (*McAleer v. United States* (1893), 150 U. S. 424, 14 Sup. Ct. 160.)

The license so granted continues as long as the employer remains in business, even though the employee-inventor has left the service. (*Barber v. National Carbon Co.* (C. C. A. 1904), 129 Fed. 370.) Similarly it was held in *Scott v. Madison Woolen Co.* (1925), 3 Fed. (2d) 331, that the employer had an irrevocable license where the superintendent of his mill invented a device for use therein, using materials and employees of the employer in perfecting and procuring a patent, and the instrumentality was used in the mill as long as the inventor remained in service. However, where an employer ceases operations, as in a case of bankruptcy, the right to the invention remains with the former employee, the employer having had nothing but a shop right which would not pass under a sale of the assets. (*Ingle v. Landis Tool Co.* (C. C. A. 1921), 272 Fed. 464.) The restriction of the employer's right was emphasized in another case (*Johnson Furnace & Engineering Co. v. Western Furnace Co.* (1910), 178 Fed. 819, 102 C. C. A. 267) where it was said that in the absence of an express contract or agreement the relation of employer and employee under whatever circumstances short of a specific employment to make inventions does not vest the employer with the entire property right to the inventions of his employee; and the Supreme Court of Massachusetts applied this rule to the case of an employee who was under obligation not to disclose the trade secrets of his employer, but as to whom it was said that he could legitimately invent and perfect improvements embodied in new machinery that would effect the same results with greater efficiency, and unless he was under a contract to originate processes for his employer's benefit, the right to the invention was in the employee (*American Stay Co. v. Delaney* (1912), 211 Mass. 229, 97 N. E. 911).

Government employees.—Though it is repeatedly said that the status of an employee of the Government is the same as that of an employee of a private establishment, special legislation provides that any officer of the Government except officers and employees of the Patent Office may obtain a patent without the payment of any fee

where the invention is used or is to be used for the public service, a stipulation to be embodied in the application to the effect that such use shall be without payment of any royalty therefor. (Act of March 3, 1883, 22 Stat. 625, C. S. sec. 9441.) A later provision covers inventions generally, an act of 1910, amended 1918, providing a method for reimbursing patentees whose inventions have been "used or manufactured by or for the United States without license of the owner thereof or lawful right to use or manufacture the same." In such case the owner has a remedy by suit in the Court of Claims to recover "a reasonable and entire compensation for such use and manufacture." It was provided, however, "that the benefits of this act shall not inure to any patentee who, when he makes such claim, is in the employment or service of the Government of the United States, or the assignee of any such patentee; nor shall this act apply to any device discovered or invented by such employee during the time of his employment or service." (36 Stat. 851; 40 Stat. 705; C. S. sec. 9465.)

Employees Under Contract to Make Improvements

An examination of the cases in which employees are under contracts based on their mechanical skill and inventive ability rather than on their capacity to render routine service discloses two general forms of agreement: One in which the employer specifically reserves to himself the right to any inventions, improvements, or discoveries made by the employee hired to effect the same, and one in which the contract merely calls for the application of skill and inventive talent toward perfecting and improving the devices in use by the employer or the products in the manufacture of which he is engaged. Thus it is said that a manufacturing corporation which has employed a skilled workman to take charge of its works and devote himself to improvements in the articles to be produced is not entitled to an assignment of the patents obtained for his inventions, in the absence of an express agreement to that effect, where, in a similar case, the employer was held to have only an unassignable license. (*Dalzell v. Dueber Mfg. Co.* (1893), 149 U. S. 315, 13 Sup. Ct. 886, citing *Haggood v. Hewitt* (1886), 119 U. S. 226, 7 Sup. Ct. 193.)

However, an agreement providing for the vesting in the employer of all inventions made by his employee during the term of his contract or employment is held to be capable of specific performance, enforceable in proper proceedings, being not unreasonable or against the public interest. (*Conway v. White* (C. C. A. 1925), 9 Fed. (2d) 863.) It was held in this case that if the essential principles of the invention were developed during the term of contract, the contract governs even though the invention was perfected only at a later date, substantial completeness being sufficient to fix the date of the invention.

Where a general manager retained his right to inventions generally, but contracted "nevertheless" that any invention or device made or perfected by him on the request of his employer, pertaining to instrumentalities then being used or manufactured, should vest in the employer, the "nevertheless" provision was held valid; and though the drawings were made at night, the contract was held to cover an invention conceived in the time of the business of the employer, conferences taking place with officers of the corporation

and work being done with the materials and men of the company. (*Fullman v. Steel City Electric Co.* (C. C. A. 1924), 2 Fed. (2d) 4.) The inventor was here obligated to carry out his contract and take the necessary steps to vest the title to the patent in the company, even though the term of his employment had expired; but the company must do equity and pay the expenses incurred in procuring the patent. So where the contract calls for an assignment of all inventions and devices to be used in connection with the employer's business, the agreement was held to cover other devices, secretly worked on at home, not of the kind to be used in the manufacture of the articles desired to be marketed by the employer, but of the same character. The contract was said to call for the best endeavor of the employee in behalf of his employer, and its specific enforcement in line with the foregoing interpretation was held to be possible and not unconscionable. (*Detroit Lubricator Co. v. Lavigne Mfg. Co.* (1908), 159 Mich. 650, 115 N. W. 988.)

The character of the improvements invented outside the immediate line of employment in the foregoing case seems to have been such as to lead the court to its conclusion of inclusiveness. However, a slightly earlier decision by a circuit court of appeals drew a line between devices applicable to the particular product of the employer and other instruments. (*Wright v. Vocalion Organ Co.* (1906), 148 Fed. 209, 79 C. C. A. 183.) Here an employee, hired as inventor, agreed to assign a half interest in all inventions made during the term of his contract in connection with the product of his employer; and an invention applicable also to pianos was held to be subject to the contract only so far as its use with organs was concerned, as the contract related only to the latter.

Other cases in this group are one of the general employment of the inventive skill of the employee, but with a stipulation that drawings, patterns, designs, etc., made by the employee should belong to the employer, the court held that this provision precluded the employees' ownership of patents for improvements made during the term of his employment (*Portland Iron Works v. Willett* (1907), 49 Oreg. 245, 89 Pac. 421); and an engagement of an expert dyer to experiment in behalf of his employer, the results of his experiments to belong to the latter, with an indefinite term of employment and a promise of increased salary as the workman developed skill. On the making of discoveries, however, the workman refused to disclose them without special compensation, and was thereupon discharged. Suit was brought to compel disclosure, and the court held the employer entitled to it without further compensation. (*Silver Spring Bleaching Co. v. Woolworth* (1890), 16 R. I. 729, 19 Atl. 528.)

Contract covering subsequent inventions.—A somewhat further development of the idea of ownership was found in a case, *Hulse v. Bonsack Mac. Co.* (1895), 65 Fed. 864, 13 C. C. A. 180, in which a machine operator was compelled to sign a contract that if he made any improvements in the machinery "while in the employment of the said company, or at any time thereafter, the same shall be for the exclusive use of the said company." Here again was found a contract that was not unreasonable, unconscionable, or contrary to public policy. In this case the employee was sent abroad to sell machines, and there got a suggestion for an improvement of which he told the

company, and was encouraged by it to undertake its development, the company furnishing a room, power, and materials, but no current compensation. On the perfecting of the invention the employee claimed it, but the court held that the contract gave it to the employer with the duty, however, of paying the expenses and such an amount as compensation as a master in chancery might determine.

Recent decisions.—Despite the uniformity of these decisions, the Supreme Court recently found it necessary to reverse a circuit court of appeals in its construction of a contract with a workman of recognized inventive ability, which obligated “second party to devote his time to the improvement of a process and machinery for the production” of a specific article for the employer’s use, at an agreed wage per month with a bonus both for early completion and for reduction of costs. He was successful, and claimed title to his invention; but the district court found that in inventing or devising the improvements indicated, “his patents therefor belonged to his employer, since in making such improvements he is merely doing what he was hired to do.” The circuit court of appeals took an opposite view, rejecting the doctrine of the *Solomons*, *McAlee*, and *Gill* cases, *supra*, and adopted a rule allowing the employee to hold the patent even though “employment is to devise or improve a specific thing.” When the case came before the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice McKenna remarked that “it is going very far to say that the declaration of *Solomons v. United States*, repeated in subsequent cases, and apparently constituting their grounds of decision, may be put aside or underrated—assigned the inconsequence of dicta.” The invention of a specific thing can undoubtedly “be made the subject of a bargain, and pass in execution of it.” Continuing, the opinion reads:

By the contract Peck engaged to “devote his time to the development of a process and machinery” and was to receive therefor a stated compensation. Whose property was the “process and machinery” to be when developed? The answer would seem to be inevitable and resistless—of him who engaged the services and paid for them, they being his inducement and compensation, they being not for temporary use but perpetual use, a provision for a business, a facility in it and an asset of it, therefore, contributing to it whether retained or sold.

This right vested so completely in the employer that it was transferable by sale to another corporation, free from any claim or contention of ownership on the part of the inventor. (*Standard Parts Co. v. Peck* (1924), 264 U. S. 52, 44 Sup. Ct. 239.) It may be noted that the final statement of the opinion was necessary to dispose of a contention of the inventor that the employer had only a shop right, not capable of assignment or transfer, so that the inventor retained a right to dispose of the same privilege of manufacture to others for use “in competition with the one who engaged him and paid him,” a contention to which the court refused to give assent.

Following this decision, a contract with a workman “to devote his entire time and attention to his duties as chief engineer” of the employer’s establishment, and agreeing also “to assign [to the employer] any ideas, patents, or patentable features that he may develop or invent pertaining to their line of product” was held binding, though the employee claimed that he developed his invention at night. The court ruled this of no import, as the hiring was either by the month or by the year, and what time of day or night the idea might

reach its development was of no significance, and the agreement to assign must be complied with. (*Toledo Machine & Tool Co. v. Byerlein* (1925), 9 Fed. (2d) 279.)

Employment to Develop Employer's Suggestion

Only a brief statement need be made of the third general head of the subject of the inventor's rights, i. e., where a person lacking technical skill, or for other reason, desires the assistance of another to develop an invention which he has conceived. Indeed, ordinary good faith would seem to require a single answer to the question of ownership; but the cases are proof of contests on this point. A fairly early case before the Supreme Court was that of *Agawam Woolen Co. v. Jordan* (1868), 74 U. S. (7 Wall.) 583. Recognizing the right of employees to their own independent inventions, the court continued:

But where the employer has conceived the plan of an invention and is engaged in experiments to perfect it, no suggestions from an employee, not amounting to a new method or arrangement, which, in itself is a complete invention, is sufficient to deprive the employer of the exclusive property in the perfected improvement. But where the suggestions go to make up a complete and perfect machine, embracing the substance of all that is embodied in the patent subsequently issued to the party to whom the suggestions were made, the patent is invalid, because the real invention or discovery belonged to another. * * * Common justice would forbid that any partial aid rendered under such circumstances, during the progress of experiments in perfecting the improvement, should enable the person rendering the aid to appropriate to himself the entire result of the ingenuity and toil of the originator.

This principle found application a few years later in a case in which both methods and materials were involved, and rival claims were submitted. The court held the rule to be that where the suggestion was fundamental and the employee simply works out and improves on the original plan, such ancillary discoveries as he may make become the property of the discoverer of the original principle and may be embodied in his patent, as part of his invention. (*Union Paper Collar Co. v. Van Dusen* (1874), 90 U. S. (23 Wall.) 530.) A recent application of this rule was in a case in which the court held that there was a relation between one disclosing an invention, and employing another to work out its details; so that if the employee obtained a patent under cover of being the inventor, the court would look into the question of original invention and make the award on the basis of such priority, since the working out of the mechanical features by the employee must be held as merely ancillary and inuring to the benefit of the employer. (*Myers v. Myers* (1925), 4 Fed. (2d) 948.)

Aspects of this question were involved in cases considered in the preceding section of this article, as *Detroit Lubricator Co. v. Lavigne Mfg. Co.*, *Wright v. Vocalion Organ Co.*, and *Portland Iron Works v. Willett*, but it would add little to multiply illustrations.

Summary

Keeping in mind the statement that questions of law and of fact may both be involved in any particular case, so that the general principle might be subject to variation, it appears that the law secures to a general employee, not engaged for purposes of improvement or

invention, the unqualified right to his inventions. If engaged for the accomplishment of the specific purpose of making improvements, with no further specification, the title to the patent would vest in the employee making the invention, but a shop right or license for use would be implied for the benefit of the employer. Such implication might also arise in the case of a general employee, if the circumstances of the improvement of his idea were such as to warrant it. Where an employee is hired to make improvements, and it is specifically provided that the right and title to discoveries, inventions, and patents therefor shall vest in the employer, such contract can be specifically enforced. And finally, where an inventor discloses his idea to one more mechanically skilled, or whose assistance is desired for other reasons, the employee has no right in the results of the working out of mechanical details or the application of ancillary improvements, such accruing to the benefit of the original discoverer; but if the employee develops an entirely new agency, or hits upon an idea sufficiently distinct to amount to a new device, he may hold it as his own property.

Foreign Countries

Austria

AS STATED in the introduction, the source depended upon in the following references to foreign countries is the article of Professor Adler in the *International Labor Review*. A much fuller account is there given of the situation in Austria than of that in other countries, largely because of the novelty of the Austrian statute enacted in 1925 on the subject. The conclusion is reached that the act is "far more favorable to the employee and more unfavorable to the employer than the regulations of any other country." It is criticized as regards substance and form, being "almost useless as a model for other countries." The freedom of contract formerly existing is very considerably restricted, in as much as only "professional inventions" can be made the subject of a contract in advance of the development, and even these remain the property of the employee inventor in the absence of express written agreement to the contrary; while others can be transferred to the employer only after they are actually made. An additional difficulty here is as to what constitutes "professional inventions." According to the act, they must be such as come within the sphere of the undertaking in which the inventor is employed, but the qualifications set forth are such as to make the definition "undoubtedly very wide and at the same time very vague, so that its interpretation is open to doubt at every turn."

Practical effort is made to secure compensation to the inventor in all classes of cases, whether of transfer of the invention or of grant of license of use, the inventor being "in every case entitled to equitable special compensation." This would have the effect of requiring "equitable special compensation" even where, as a condition precedent to employment, the workman had agreed to transfer future inventions in recognition of an ordinary contract of hiring. An exception is made where special employment at a presumably high remuneration is entered on expressly for purposes of invention; but in any case the matter is apparently open to review by the authorities to determine whether or not there has been a sufficient compensation

to be classed as equitable. The economic importance of the invention for the employer's undertaking, the extent to which he makes use of it, and other factors affect the amount; it is also subject to revision, though a change in the rate can have no retroactive effect. The total result of the various provisions is to give an advantage to the employee in that he may demand a reassessment if the invention afterwards proves unexpectedly profitable but can not be made to reimburse an employer who finds himself mistaken in his calculations and realizes smaller profits than was originally anticipated. The employer does have the privilege of renouncing his rights, which possibly "may in practice restrain the employee from making inordinate demands." It also jeopardizes the employee's profits if the employer finds himself facing competition by reason of new inventions which impair the value of that held by him. However, such loss would affect the value of the patent in any case, whether or not held by the inventor employee.

France

The practice in France corresponds closely to that in this country—i. e., full ownership in the employee in principle—but with possibilities of free contract for ownership to vest in the employer with no claim to special compensation unless otherwise agreed; there may be also a passing of the invention to the employer on the ground of tacit agreement, as where the engagement is for the purpose of making inventions, specific or otherwise, the results being attained "under the guidance and supervision of the employer."

Germany

In Germany the subject of employees' rights to their inventions has not been the subject of legislation, the outstanding solution thus far being the adoption of a form of collective agreement, "in particular the national agreement for employees in the chemical industry with university training." The decisions of the courts are based fundamentally on the "principle of complete freedom of contract." Such agreement may cover future discoveries and is binding according to its terms.

Two classes of inventions are distinguished—"works inventions" and "professional inventions." The latter relate to inventions of those employed specifically for the purpose of making inventions, "or if the application or utilization of the particular invention comes within the normal sphere of activity of the undertaking." These are the property of the employer, though, under the collective agreement, reasonable compensation may be claimed if the invention has a commercial value. "Works inventions" also are assigned to the employer under the collective agreement for the chemical industry, being such as are, in their main features, "due to the suggestions, experiments, preliminary work and resources of the undertaking." Other inventions known as "free" inventions remain the property of the inventor, but with the proviso that the employer is to have the option of using them. These provisions are as a whole said by the author to be "much less favorable to the employee inventor" than are the terms of the Austrian act, despite which there has been in Germany "an extraordinary growth in inventive activity."

Great Britain

The British system is practically the same as our own, there being no legislation, and the decisions of the courts being to the effect that in the absence of definite agreements "the invention of a servant belongs to that servant and not to the master." This rule of ownership was said to apply even where an invention "may relate to subject matter germane to, and useful for the employers in their business, and that even though the servant may have made use of this employer's time and servants and materials in bringing his invention to completion, and may have allowed his employers to use the invention while in their employment." It would seem a fair presumption, though such is not stated to be the fact, that the employer would retain a license for the continuing use of such an invention.

One bound by virtue of his position to "use the utmost of his skill and knowledge and inventive powers" for the benefit of his employer can claim no special compensation for his inventions unless there has been a special agreement in the contract, "which may be done without restriction." Where any invention is completed by means of cooperation, it is the property of the person who conceived the original idea, again an identical rule to that in force in the United States.

Hungary

Statutory provisions in Hungary declare the invention of an employee to be the property of the employer "if it is the duty of the employee, in virtue of his position or his contract, to employ his expert knowledge in making such inventions."

Italy

Judicial construction is relied upon in Italy to determine the respective rights of employers and employees in the case of inventions by the latter. A recent decision states the principle that an employer is entitled to a patent "if the invention is the outcome of the studies, researches or experiments which the employee has been given to do," it being presumed that this assignment of duty involved the retention by the employer of all rights to the results of such employment. No definite statement is made as to the attitude of Italian courts in cases where inventions are made independently of the specific contract of employment, but the inference is apparently warranted that, in the absence of fairly conclusive agreements, the property should be in the employee, since "the fact of placing his personal services at the disposal of another for a definite purpose other than slavery does not mean the complete absorption of the employee's energies."

Netherlands

The patents act of 1910 provides, in brief, that the invention of an employee belongs in principle to him, but if he is employed to apply his special knowledge to the making of inventions, the ownership vests in the employer, the inventor being entitled to equitable compensation unless he has already received adequate remuneration in the form of high wages or salary or special payment.

Switzerland

A Swiss law declares that "inventions made by the employee in the exercise of his regular duties belong to the employer, if the invention forms part of the duties of the employee or if the employer is entitled under the contract of employment to the property in such inventions." In the latter case, however, if the invention is of "considerable economic value," a claim for equitable compensation will be sustained. No mention is made of the condition of the status resulting from an ordinary employment contract in the course of the performance of which an invention might incidentally be made.

This concludes the list of countries considered by Professor Adler. The outstanding suggestions seem to be that two definite ideas operate, the one most fully illustrated by the German attitude of complete control by the employer of the productions of all activities of the employee, but modified by the idea of conference as expressed through collective agreements; on the other hand the British (and likewise American) idea of individual rights which secures to the employee the practical advantage. The most elaborate legislative effort, that of Austria, is regarded by Professor Adler as falling far short of the possibilities in view of experience and observation available, a conclusion which raises the question whether, in view of the wide range of conditions and circumstances, statutory determination is as satisfactory as adjudication by the courts, or perhaps the organization of special tribunals, as by means of collective agreements.

 Conciliation Procedure in the Administration of Justice in Norway

BY REGINALD HEBER SMITH

EVER since the end of the eighteenth century it has been unlawful for a person to commence litigation in a Norwegian court until he could produce a certificate from a conciliation commission that he had complied with the procedure prescribing that civil controversies and disputes must first be submitted to a conciliation tribunal in the hope that through its mediation the parties might be persuaded to adjust their differences, voluntarily agree upon a settlement, and thus avoid the delays, the expenses, the uncertainties, and the bitterness of litigation.

The conciliation law promulgated in 1795 by King Christian VII of Denmark inaugurated conciliation procedure in the market towns of Norway, which was then a Province of Denmark. A previous article published in the *Labor Review* for May, 1926, gave an analysis of this law and its subsequent development in Denmark, presented in summary form certain facts indicating that conciliation procedure has been a highly valuable adjunct to the administration of justice, and suggested that conciliation proceedings, as conducted by the judges in the regular courts in accordance with the Danish judicature act of 1916, afforded to us in America an object lesson that we could not afford to ignore.

As our own experiments with conciliation procedure have had but limited success, it has been suggested that the Danish procedure is not applicable to the United States because of fundamental differ-

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ences in the temperament and characteristics of the peoples in the two countries. Thus it is said that the inhabitants of Denmark are a homogeneous people, who are unique in their genius for cooperative effort, who have long been removed from frontier conditions and from the resulting spirit of individual self-assertiveness and aggressiveness, so that they were amenable to conciliation and adopted it quite naturally. The inference has been made that conciliation flourishes in Denmark because the seed fell on fertile ground, whereas the same conciliation procedure will meet a barren reception in America and is therefore foredoomed to failure.

Comparison of American and Norwegian Conditions

IT IS very likely that Norway's experience with conciliation affords us a more instructive analogy because it has been evolved under conditions of life more closely approximating those in our own country. The Norwegians are a vigorous, brave, and hardy race, inheritors of the fiercely independent spirit of their Viking ancestors. Of the population of about 2,500,000, only 30 per cent live in cities or towns. Norway retains to-day far more of the frontier conditions than does America, and it is with the qualities of frontiersmen that the Norwegian conciliator has to deal. Early Norse justice consisted of man-to-man combat, and history reveals no country in which trial by battle was more popular or more celebrated in song and story. The Norwegians have not only substituted the law for the sword, but they have gone farther and have placed great faith in peaceable persuasion through conciliation, instead of relying exclusively on the more war-like procedure of contentious litigation.

Conciliation tribunals were set up in the market towns of Norway in 1795 pursuant to the edict of the Danish King, and conciliation tribunals were provided for the rural districts by a law of 1797. In 1814 Norway was ceded by Denmark to Sweden, but became in most respects an independent country. In 1824 a new conciliation law, containing several improvements on the Danish statutes, was enacted by the Norwegian Parliament (*Storting*). It has been amended from time to time, but it is still the basic law and with its amendments is still in force in Norway.

Basic Law of 1824

THE act of 1824, containing 88 sections, reveals a firm determination to make conciliation play a leading part in the Norwegian administration of justice. "Everywhere in the Kingdom, in the rural districts as well as in the market cities and towns, wherever more than 20 families live, there shall be established commissions, consisting of two members, whose duty it shall be to mediate between contending parties before it shall be permissible in general to litigate in the courts." Matters exempted were counterclaims, public regulations, nullification of documents, and suits on negotiable instruments, but when suits on notes were brought in the courts it was the duty of the judge to mediate, and it was likewise the duty of the police, innkeepers, and maritime courts and of the debt commissioners to try conciliation.

As judges and lawyers were made ineligible, the members of the commissions were and still are laymen elected by popular vote. A person duly elected could not decline the office. Meetings were to be held once a week in market towns, once a fortnight in villages, and once a month in the rural communities. Proceedings were to be in secret and lawyers could not appear except as guardians for minors, counsel for public institutions, and as representatives of persons living outside the Kingdom. Complaints were to be made orally or in writing to a conciliation commissioner, who then issued a notice requiring both parties to meet at a definite time, the defendant in market towns being entitled to 3 days' notice in towns and to 6 days' notice in the country.

Parties Appear in Person

While conciliation remained purely voluntary, every effort was made to secure the actual attendance of the parties, so that they might be subjected to the influence of the mediators. A party could appear by an attorney-in-fact only if he had a legal excuse for not appearing personally "on account of severe sickness or that as a business man, tradesman, or head of a household he could not come without forsaking important and urgent duties or without exposing himself to obvious loss."

If the complainant failed, without proper excuse, to appear, his claim was dismissed and the defendant was entitled "to receive moderate compensation for the futile meeting." If the defendant improperly failed to appear, the matter necessarily was referred to the court but the costs of the court proceedings, including attorney's fees, were assessed against the defendant even if he won the lawsuit. The same penalty was imposed on a defendant who raised unfounded objections to the conciliation hearing so that the matter had to be referred to court.

Where conciliation was successful the conciliation agreement was to be entered on the commissioner's record book and subscribed by the parties. It then had all the effects of a court judgment and execution could issue thereon.

It was made possible to appeal from the action of the commission to the supreme court or in small money matters to the superior court.

Moderate costs were fixed by the statute with the further provision "should any person be so poor that he can not pay the foregoing costs an order of notice should not be refused, an agreement prevented, or a certificate denied him on that account." The granting of *in forma pauperis* relief to poor persons in the courts was made dependent in part upon whether the poor person had been reasonable and willing to effect a conciliation agreement before the commission.

Section 81 reveals in an interesting way the real earnestness of purpose that lay behind this conciliation law. "Each commissioner in rural communities who is obliged to travel to the place where the commission holds its meetings shall be entitled to free transportation: Upon land, one horse; at sea, a four-oared boat and two helmsmen. In districts where dangerous sea voyages require a larger boat and more Norsemen the commissioner shall have such mode of conveyance as the situation demands. Payment for such transportation shall be made by the county from the public revenues."

Amendments Extending the Jurisdiction of the Commissions

THERE have been two amendments to the law of 1824 that increase the jurisdiction of the conciliation commissions in new and significant directions. By an amendment in 1869, dealing with claims not exceeding 500 kroner (approximately \$100), there were added to the commission's normal duties of mediation certain powers to enter judgments on default and to act as arbitrators in certain cases. Here for the first time we find the conciliation commissions being given a little power to terminate certain cases on their own initiative and responsibility.

If a defendant properly notified failed to appear without lawful excuse, the plaintiff could ask the commission to grant an award. This award, when entered on the record book, had the same validity as a conciliation agreement and thus was comparable to a judgment by default in an American court. If a defendant appeared and admitted the debt but refused to sign a conciliation agreement the commission was authorized to enter an award.

Both parties, though refusing to effect a conciliation agreement, could agree to leave the matter to the arbitration of the commission and "an arbitration award is final unless the commission exceeds its authority."

When a complainant failed to appear without lawful excuse the conciliation commission was authorized to make an award.

The conciliation commissions' awards were made reviewable by the lower courts, the review being substantially a new trial in summary form. "The consideration of the case shall be as short and simple as possible. The pleadings shall as a rule be verbal. It shall be the duty of the judges to advise any party not represented by a lawyer what his legal rights are with respect to his claim."

The amendment effected by the law of June 17, 1880, related to locus in quo cases, primarily boundary and land disputes. The law provided that the conciliation commissions could adjourn their hearings "to the locus in quo and there seek to conclude a conciliation agreement." If that failed, either party could request the commission to decide the case by its award. The commission could decline so to act in complicated cases. "After mediation proceedings have been concluded the cases (i. e., the matters submitted for arbitration and award) shall be heard publicly and verbally. Before a hearing is concluded each party shall be given an opportunity to express himself upon the evidence." The award was like a judgment and execution could issue on it. These awards were made subject to summary reviews in the inferior courts.

Number of Cases Handled by Conciliation

THE Norwegian courts have unusually complete statistics. The following table is taken from official sources and the years used have been selected because they reveal the facts in normal years, both before and after the war. The table is virtually self-explanatory. Of the cases received, some are discontinued by the plaintiff or are dismissed by the commissioners as being without merit. In a large proportion of the cases the parties come before the commission, having reached an agreement together, and their agreement is at once

entered by the commission on its record. Next are the cases in which the mediation by the commission serves to bring the parties together. Even if this fails the parties may agree that the commissioners shall act as arbitrators if the case be one involving 500 kroner or less or a locus in quo matter and in that capacity the commissioners enter awards. By adding these five columns together we get the total number of matters disposed of by the conciliation commissions in one way or another. All cases not disposed of, barring the few carried over to the next succeeding year, are necessarily referred to the courts.

In Denmark, conciliation procedure has been more successful in the rural districts than in the urban centers, and to determine how far the same condition may be true in Norway, the figures have been divided into two groups—urban and rural.

CASES ENTERED IN AND DISPOSED OF BY THE CONCILIATION COMMISSIONS OF NORWAY

Year	Number of cases			Disposition of cases							
	From preceding year	Received during year	Total	Cases disposed of by commission					Referred to court	Continued	
				Dismissed or discontinued	Agreements by parties	Conciliation effected by commission	Awards				Total
							Small money claims	Locus in quo cases			
1890:											
Rural.....	143	59,679	59,822	751	40,012	7,637	3,768	176	52,344	7,362	116
Urban.....	5	25,176	25,181	1,425	17,352	1,228	1,894		21,899	3,281	1
Total.....	148	84,855	85,003	2,176	57,364	8,865	5,662	176	74,243	10,643	117
1905:											
Rural.....	106	83,000	83,106	605	55,978	9,383	7,609	114	73,689	9,306	111
Urban.....	8	37,891	37,899	1,650	22,752	1,663	5,832		31,897	6,001	1
Total.....	114	120,891	121,005	2,255	78,730	11,046	13,441	114	105,586	15,307	112
1914:											
Rural.....	170	73,625	73,795	795	49,757	7,256	7,984	166	65,958	7,703	134
Urban.....	2	32,984	32,986	1,558	17,733	3,673	5,159	45	28,168	4,699	119
Total.....	172	106,609	106,781	2,353	67,490	10,929	13,143	211	94,126	12,402	253
1920:											
Rural.....	70	43,951	44,021	812	26,912	3,321	4,830	197	36,072	7,868	81
Urban.....	5	20,776	20,781	1,061	8,043	1,174	3,403	108	13,789	6,981	11
Total.....	75	64,727	64,802	1,873	34,955	4,495	8,233	305	49,861	14,849	92
1922:											
Rural.....	87	75,572	75,659	1,237	37,741	10,071	13,318	377	62,744	12,805	110
Urban.....	10	33,600	33,610	2,081	12,046	2,776	8,076	2	24,981	8,624	5
Total.....	97	109,172	109,269	3,318	49,787	12,847	21,394	379	87,725	21,429	115

Cases Referred to Law Courts

WHILE it is clear from the foregoing that the conciliation commissions dispose of many more cases than they refer to the courts for litigation, it must be noted that their influence extends even further, because, of the cases which they are obliged to refer to the courts, not more than a third are ever actually entered in court. In other words, even if conciliation fails so far as any official record can indicate, the influence of conciliation persists and operates in

one way or another to avoid the instituting of litigation. Apparently in many cases the plaintiff decides he has no case and goes no further, or the defendant decides he has no real defense and pays, or the parties patch up an agreement together. Doubtless it is also true that in many instances the plaintiff does not enter the case in court because he can not afford the expense of a formal court proceeding. It is impossible to gauge these various contributing factors through statistics. It is possible, however, to compare the number of cases referred to the courts with the number actually entered, because the Norwegian Bureau of Statistics has prepared the following illustrative table:

Period of years (inclusive)	Number of cases—		
	Disposed of by conciliation commissions	Referred to courts of law	Entered in courts of law
1827-1841.....	605, 813	338, 324	49, 695
1850-1864.....	663, 626	427, 172	70, 197
1870-1884.....	1, 038, 907	208, 465	47, 716
1895-1909.....	1, 267, 901	246, 035	64, 804
1906-1920.....	1, 068, 149	193, 092	67, 790

Even after the cases are actually in court, conciliation still plays a part, albeit a minor one, because the judges are enjoined to attempt conciliation when the circumstances seem propitious. The following table shows the work of the ordinary and extraordinary courts in Norway and the number of instances in which conciliation in court was effective:

CASES ENTERED IN AND DISPOSED OF IN ALL LOWER COURTS OF LAW IN NORWAY

Year	Ordinary courts of law								
	Cases received			Disposition					
	Continued from preceding year	Received during year	Total	Dis-missed	Dis-continued	Con-ciliated	Judg-ment at law	Total dis-posed of	Con-continued
1890:									
Rural.....	2, 086	1, 900	3, 986	56	203	101	1, 536	1, 896	2, 090
Urban.....	885	1, 051	1, 936	26	121	21	890	1, 058	878
Total.....	2, 971	2, 951	5, 922	82	324	122	2, 426	2, 954	2, 968
1905.....	3, 363	4, 492	7, 855	159	357	212	4, 090	4, 818	3, 037
1914:									
Rural.....	2, 535	2, 431	4, 966	68	175	209	2, 158	2, 610	2, 356
Urban.....	1, 347	1, 849	3, 196	47	162	123	1, 497	1, 829	1, 367
Total.....	3, 882	4, 280	8, 162	115	337	332	3, 655	4, 439	3, 723
1920.....	6, 386	8, 009	14, 395	147	636	533	6, 267	7, 583	6, 812
1921.....	6, 812	9, 852	16, 664	231	722	718	7, 835	9, 506	7, 158
1922:									
Rural.....	3, 670	4, 668	8, 338	116	216	281	4, 173	4, 786	3, 552
Urban.....	3, 488	3, 892	7, 380	107	368	337	3, 594	4, 406	2, 974
Total.....	7, 158	8, 560	15, 718	223	584	618	7, 767	9, 192	6, 526

CASES ENTERED IN AND DISPOSED OF IN ALL LOWER COURTS OF LAW IN NORWAY—Continued

Year	Extraordinary courts (including among others the maritime and commercial courts)										Total cases, ordinary and extraordinary courts,	
	Cases received			Disposition of cases							Re- ceived during year	Dis- posed of
	Con- tinued from preced- ing year	Re- ceived during year	Total	Dis- missed	Dis- con- tinued	Concili- ated	Judgment at law	Total dis- posed of	Con- tinued			
1890:												
Rural.....	52	391	443	4	31	23	343	401	42	2,291	2,297	
Urban.....	114	710	824	15	75	104	541	735	89	1,761	1,793	
Total.....	166	1,101	1,267	19	106	127	884	1,136	131	4,052	4,090	
1905.....	324	2,458	2,782	44	233	217	1,985	2,479	303	6,950	7,297	
1914:												
Rural.....	172	1,398	1,570	23	85	65	1,207	1,380	190	3,829	3,990	
Urban.....	437	1,617	2,054	42	133	173	1,251	1,399	455	3,466	3,428	
Total.....	609	3,015	3,624	65	218	238	2,458	2,979	645	7,295	7,418	
1920.....	1,995	5,301	7,296	146	383	280	4,473	5,282	2,014	13,310	12,865	
1921.....	2,013	8,100	10,113	204	488	372	6,875	7,939	2,174	17,952	17,445	
1922:												
Rural.....	780	3,161	3,941	56	179	84	2,923	3,242	699	7,829	8,028	
Urban.....	1,394	3,376	4,770	86	295	193	3,124	3,698	1,072	7,268	8,104	
Total.....	2,174	6,537	8,711	142	474	277	6,047	6,940	1,771	15,097	16,132	

Effectiveness of the Conciliation Courts

THE Norwegian conciliation commissions have established a record which is probably superior to that established by the conciliation commissions in Denmark prior to the act of 1916. They have had a better conciliation law to administer. In the more remote rural districts the conciliation commissions have often afforded the only or best remedial justice available. The personal character and standing of the commissioners have played a great part in creating a public faith and confidence in the established institution of conciliation. The new development in industry together with the movement of population to the cities during the last 20 or 30 years has, however, had a noticeable effect upon the results accomplished by the conciliation commissions. Their effectiveness has been gradually diminishing. To meet the demands of present-day problems the commissioners make their hearings as short as they can consistently with the oath of office they have taken. The summons which calls a respondent before the commission is at the same time his summons to appear in court in the event the case is referred to the court by the commission. The conciliation proceeding is consequently looked upon as a step in a legal proceeding. Lawyers generally look upon it as a necessary evil unless they have a collection practice or unless they do not have a trial practice. The power of the commissions to enter judgment by default and pro confesso in cases involving less than 500 kroner has increased the effectiveness of the commission as a collection agency. The locus in quo proceed-

ings have not been employed very often because an alternative similar remedy has been available in the courts of law.

Judicial mediation has thus far not been employed much in Norway in the courts where it has by law been authorized. It has been quite effective in the so-called police courts which exercise civil jurisdiction in disputes between employers and employees and between master and servant, but in the maritime and commercial courts the judges seldom make much effort to negotiate an agreement between the parties. They say that it has been found impractical to do so because the parties usually have sufficient money or property at stake to warrant a final hearing and judgment on the merits in a court of law.

Act of 1915 Increasing Judicial Authority of Conciliation Commissioners

THE Norwegian Parliament adopted a new judicature act in 1915 that contains radical departures from the 1824 conciliation law. The new act is not yet in operation. Its effective date has been postponed from year to year in order that drastic alterations in the legal institutions and procedure (as the change from written to oral evidence in the ordinary courts) should not be introduced until Norway had fully recovered from all the strains and repercussions of the war. But for our purpose of trying to understand and appraise conciliation procedure the proposed changes, and the reasons therefor, are of special interest and importance.

The 1915 judicature act was based on the report of a parliamentary committee of legal experts, headed by Bernard Getz, then attorney general. He reported that conciliation had been abolished in Holland, that Italy had discarded all compulsory features in 1898, and that Germany and Austria had successfully introduced judicial conciliation. He recommended that conciliation procedure be entirely abolished or retained only in the rural communities. The hold that conciliation had on the Norwegian people is attested by the fact that the Parliament rejected this recommendation and continued the system of lay conciliation in full force. It increased the number of commissioners from two to three but retained the provision that they should be elected. At the same time the new act empowers the courts to try to mediate between the parties at any stage of any proceedings so that ultimately we shall see in Norway the two systems—lay conciliation and judicial conciliation—operating side by side.

The most significant change, however, is in the direction of making these lay tribunals more like courts by intrusting to them some of the attributes and powers of ordinary courts. Indeed, Section I of Chapter I of the judicature act says "The ordinary courts are supreme court, superior court, district and city courts, conciliation commissions."

Under the new act the conciliation commission will be authorized, if mediation fails, to proceed to try the case and enter judgment "when the parties so request" in real estate disputes involving not more than 1,000 kroner, in personal property cases involving not more than 250 kroner, and in other cases within its jurisdiction if the commission approves. In money claims not exceeding 1,000 kroner

the commission can enter judgment if the defendant appears and admits the debt or fails to appear and is defaulted.

The statutory provisions concerning the powers of the conciliation commissions to issue judgment denote a procedure that is a cross between arbitration and strict judicial procedure. If the attempt to conciliate has been unsuccessful and the parties have agreed to submit their dispute to the judgment of the commission the trial proceeds at once but automatically the hearing becomes open and public. Counsel, however, are not permitted to appear. Any person within the conciliation district may be summoned, but the commission can not administer oaths, and is instructed to receive only such testimony as is given willingly. Once proceedings looking to a finding and judgment have been commenced they can be stopped only by the agreement of both parties or by the commission itself if it finds the question too difficult or the evidence inadequate.

Conciliation System Firmly Established in Norway

ONE can not review the history of conciliation in Norway without being impressed by the fact that it is a procedure that contains great practical potentialities. Its grip on the loyalty and affection of the people is comparable to the veneration in which the jury system is held in America. It has outlived governments and parties; it has survived profound economic and social changes. The idea is so deeply implanted that the Norwegians will probably never give it up. But they may gradually follow the precedent of the Danish judicature act of 1916 and make conciliation more and more of a judicial function to be exercised by the regular judges in the regular courts even if they attain this end through the indirect route of making their lay commissioners more like judges and of reconstructing their conciliation commissions into full-fledged courts of inferior jurisdiction. It was the opinion of Attorney General Getz that conciliation could best be intrusted to the judges in the ordinary courts of law.

The real test of the strength of lay conciliation will come after the new judicature act goes into effect. Then with a simple procedure the law courts will become more accessible to all classes. Persons who have heretofore found conciliation to be the only practical remedy within their means will then face a free election and can, if they prefer, stand on their rights and insist on a trial in the district or city courts. If thereafter the efficacy of conciliation as a practical solvent of litigious disputes begins to diminish in the rural districts as its influence has already waned in the cities, the experience of Norway will parallel that of Denmark and will warrant a final conclusion that if conciliation is to be introduced into America its use should be intrusted to the judiciary and its procedure should be made not a separate thing but a definite and integral part of our regular administration of justice.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Adjustment of Disputes Between Railroads and Their Employees

THE action of the Senate on May 11 in passing, by a vote of 69 to 13, a bill "to provide for the prompt disposition of disputes between carriers and their employees, and other purposes," followed by the President's approval May 20, marks the introduction of a new type of legislation in the United States. The novelty lies not so much in the fact that mediation and arbitration are provided for by statute, as in the fact that the bill was an agreed measure formulated by representatives of the carriers and of the employees' unions, being in effect a collective agreement. Such agreements have long been in use, some of them of very considerable extent and importance; but none has ever received such sanction as that given by Congress to the measure under consideration, introduced in the House on February 17, 1926, an identical bill being also presented in the Senate. The House acted on March 1, adopting the bill by a vote of 381 to 13, with 38 members not voting, of whom 16 asked that an announcement be made that if able to be present they would have voted for the measure. Vigorous efforts in opposition were made by certain groups on the ground that the public was not represented and that there was a possibility of the carriers and the employees agreeing to wage increases that would involve a burden on commerce. Obviously the arguments of the carriers and their employees were regarded as more weighty, the majority of both House and Senate being most decisive.

Fundamentally, the measure is a recognition of organizations of employers and their employees, respectively, all disputes to be "considered, and, if possible, decided, with all expedition, in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer" by the two parties in interest. Such representatives are to be designated "as may be provided in their corporate organization or unincorporated association, or by other means of collective action."

Four bodies are provided for in the act, two of them, at least potentially, being permanent, while two others may be formed on occasion. The primary action is to be taken by a board of adjustment which may be created "by agreement between any carrier or group of carriers, or the carriers as a whole and its or their employees." In other words, such board may represent a system, combination of systems, or all railroads in the country represented by any organization, and the employees of such units. No term is provided, but apparently such body or bodies may be continuing. The second agency is governmental, consisting of five members appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to be known as the Board of Mediation. Terms are five years, the term of one member expiring each year. Thirdly, boards of arbitrators may be created on the agreement of the parties for particular occasions, but with a degree of continuing function for purposes of construing their own findings. A fourth provision relates to an emergency board, simply to investigate and make report, to be appointed

by the President in case of threatened serious interruption of interstate commerce, as it may appear to the Board of Mediation.

The composition of these groups varies, the boards of adjustment consisting exclusively of representatives of the parties in interest, being their own appointees. The governmental Board of Mediation must contain "no person in the employment of or who is pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or any carrier." The boards of arbitration will equally represent carriers and representatives of employees, the two (or in case of a board of six, the four) to select the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators; while the emergency board is to be independent and disinterested.

Nothing savoring of compulsory service or compulsory arbitration is countenanced by the act; but once a conclusion is reached by the processes therein provided for, it is to be final and binding on the parties, and, by making use of the provisions of the act with reference to filing in the clerk's office of a district court, such court enters judgment on the award, "which judgment shall be final and conclusive on the parties." Appeals may be taken from arbitral awards to district courts, and on up to the Supreme Court of the United States.

As pointed out in the beginning, the point of greatest interest is the experiment of the two parties in formulating an agreed basis of conduct, the same being authenticated by an act of Congress; while the provisions as to validity and enforcement are an effort to solve a problem that has presented one of the chief difficulties in the way of collective agreements. It is fortunately true that in a great majority of cases the parties have conformed to the agreements made; but disputes as to construction, and occasional breaches of faith in respect of such agreements have indicated the desirability of legal status and judicial enforcement, both of which this act provides. The text in full is given below:

Definitions

SECTION 1. When used in this act and for the purposes of this act:

First. The term "carrier" includes any express company, sleeping-car company, and any carrier by railroad, subject to the interstate commerce act, including all floating equipment such as boats, barges, tugs, bridges, and ferries; and other transportation facilities used by or operated in connection with any such carrier by railroad, and any receiver or any other individual or body, judicial or otherwise, when in the possession of the business of employers or carriers covered by this act: *Provided, however,* That the term "carrier" shall not include any street, interurban, or suburban electric railway unless such a railway is operating as a part of a general steam railroad system of transportation, but shall not exclude any part of the general steam railroad system of transportation now or hereafter operated by any other motive power;

Second. The term "Adjustment Board" means one of the boards of adjustment provided for in this act;

Third. The term "Board of Mediation" means the Board of Mediation created by this act;

Fourth. The term "commerce" means commerce among the several States or between any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia and any foreign nation, or between any Territory or the District of Columbia and any State, or between any Territory and any other Territory, or between any Territory and the District of Columbia, or within any Territory or the District of Columbia, or between points in the same State but through any other State or any Territory or the District of Columbia or any foreign nation.

Fifth. The term "employee" as used herein includes every person in the service of a carrier (subject to its continuing authority to supervise and direct the manner of rendition of his service) who performs any work defined as that

of an employee or subordinate official in the orders of the Interstate Commerce Commission now in effect, and as the same may be amended or interpreted by orders hereafter entered by the commission pursuant to the authority which is hereby conferred upon it to enter orders amending or interpreting such existing orders: *Provided, however,* That no occupational classification made by order of the Interstate Commerce Commission shall be construed to define the crafts according to which railway employees may be organized by their voluntary action, nor shall the jurisdiction or powers of such employee organizations be regarded as in any way limited or defined by the provisions of this act or by the orders of the commission.

Sixth. The term "district court" includes the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia; and the term "circuit court of appeals" includes the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

This act may be cited as the railway labor act.

General duties

SEC. 2. First. It shall be the duty of all carriers, their officers, agents, and employees to exert every reasonable effort to make and maintain agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, and working conditions, and to settle all disputes, whether arising out of the application of such agreements or otherwise, in order to avoid any interruption to commerce or to the operation of any carrier growing out of any dispute between the carrier and the employees thereof.

Second. All disputes between a carrier and its employees shall be considered, and, if possible, decided, with all expedition, in conference between representatives designated and authorized so to confer, respectively, by the carriers and by the employees thereof interested in the dispute.

Third. Representatives, for the purposes of this act, shall be designated by the respective parties in such manner as may be provided in their corporate organization or unincorporated association, or by other means of collective action, without interference, influence or coercion exercised by either party over the self-organization or designation of representatives by the other.

Fourth. In case of a dispute between a carrier and its employees, arising out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, it shall be the duty of the designated representative or representatives of such carrier and of such employees, within ten days after the receipt of notice of a desire on the part of either party to confer in respect to such dispute, to specify a time and place at which such conference shall be held: *Provided,* (1) That the place so specified shall be situated upon the railroad line of the carrier involved unless otherwise mutually agreed upon; and (2) that the time so specified shall allow the designated conferees reasonable opportunity to reach such place of conference, but shall not exceed twenty days from the receipt of such notice: *And provided further,* That nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to supersede the provisions of any agreement (as to conferences) then in effect between the parties.

Fifth. Disputes concerning changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions shall be dealt with as provided in section 6 and in other provisions of this act relating thereto.

Boards of adjustment—Grievances—Interpretation of agreements

SEC. 3. First. Boards of adjustment shall be created by agreement between any carrier or group of carriers, or the carriers as a whole, and its or their employees.

The agreement—

(a) Shall be in writing:

(b) Shall state the group or groups of employees covered by such adjustment board;

(c) Shall provide that disputes between an employee or group of employees and a carrier growing out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, shall be handled in the usual manner up to and including the chief operating officer of the carrier designated to handle such disputes; but, failing to reach an adjustment in this manner, that the dispute shall be referred to the designated adjustment board by the parties, or by either party, with a full statement of the facts and all supporting data bearing upon the dispute;

(d) Shall provide that the parties may be heard either in person, by counsel, or by other representative, as they may respectively elect, and that adjustment boards shall hear and, if possible, decide promptly all disputes referred to them as provided in paragraph (c). Adjustment boards shall give due notice of all hearings to the employee or employees and the carrier or carriers involved in the dispute;

(e) Shall stipulate that decisions of adjustment boards shall be final and binding on both parties to the dispute; and it shall be the duty of both to abide by such decisions;

(f) Shall state the number of representatives of the employees and the number of representatives of the carrier or carriers on the adjustment board, which number of representatives, respectively, shall be equal;

(g) Shall provide for the method of selecting members and filling vacancies;

(h) Shall provide for the portion of expenses to be assumed by the respective parties;

(i) Shall stipulate that a majority of the adjustment board members shall be competent to make an award, unless otherwise mutually agreed;

(j) Shall stipulate that adjustment boards shall meet regularly at such times and places as designated; and

(k) Shall provide for the method of advising the employees and carrier or carriers of the decisions of the board.

Second. Nothing in this act shall be construed to prohibit an individual carrier and its employees from agreeing upon the settlement of disputes through such machinery of contract and adjustment as they may mutually establish.

Board of Mediation

SEC. 4. First. There is hereby established, as an independent agency in the executive branch of the Government, a board to be known as the Board of Mediation and to be composed of five members appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The terms of office of the members first taking office shall expire, as designated by the President at the time of nomination, one at the end of the first year, one at the end of the second year, one at the end of the third year, one at the end of the fourth year, and one at the end of the fifth year, after January 1, 1926. The terms of office of all successors shall expire five years after the expiration of the terms for which their predecessors were appointed; but any member appointed to fill a vacancy occurring prior to the expiration of the term for which his predecessor was appointed shall be appointed only for the unexpired term of his predecessor. Vacancies in the board shall not impair the powers nor affect the duties of the board nor of the remaining members of the board. A majority of the members in office shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of the business of the board. Each member of the board shall receive a salary at the rate of \$12,000 per annum, together with necessary traveling expenses and subsistence expenses, or per diem allowance in lieu thereof, subject to the provisions of law applicable thereto, while away from the principal office of the board on business required by this act. No person in the employment of or who is pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or any carrier shall enter upon the duties of or continue to be a member of the board.

A member of the board may be removed by the President for inefficiency, neglect of duty, malfeasance in office, or ineligibility, but for no other cause.

Second. The board shall annually designate a member to act as chairman. The board shall maintain its principal office in the District of Columbia, but it may meet at any other place whenever it deems it necessary. The board may designate one or more of its members to exercise the functions of the board in mediation proceedings. Each member of the board shall have power to administer oaths and affirmations. The board shall have a seal which shall be judicially noticed. The board shall make an annual report to Congress.

Third. The board may (1) appoint such experts and assistants to act in a confidential capacity and, subject to the provisions of the civil service laws, such other officers and employees, and (2) in accordance with the classification act of 1923 fix the salary of such experts, assistants, officers, and employees, and (3) make such expenditures (including expenditures for rent and personal services at the seat of government and elsewhere, for law books, periodicals, and books of reference, and for printing and binding, and including expenditures for salaries and compensation, necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, and other necessary expenses of boards of arbitration, in ac-

accordance with the provisions of section 7) as may be necessary for the execution of the functions vested in the board, or in the boards of arbitration, and as may be provided for by the Congress from time to time. All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

Functions of Board of Mediation

SEC. 5. First. The parties, or either party, to a dispute between an employee or group of employees and a carrier may invoke the services of the Board of Mediation created by this act, or the Board of Mediation may proffer its services, in any of the following cases:

(a) A dispute arising out of grievances or out of the interpretation or application of agreements concerning rates of pay, rules, or working conditions not adjusted by the parties in conference and not decided by the appropriate adjustment board;

(b) A dispute which is not settled in conference between the parties, in respect to changes in rates of pay, rules, or working conditions;

(c) Any other dispute not decided in conference between the parties.

In either event the said board shall promptly put itself in communication with the parties to such controversy, and shall use its best efforts, by mediation, to bring them to agreement. If such efforts to bring about an amicable adjustment through mediation shall be unsuccessful, the said board shall at once endeavor as its final required action (except as provided in paragraph third of this section and in section 10 of this act), to induce the parties to submit their controversy to arbitration in accordance with the provisions of this act.

Second. In any case in which a controversy arises over the meaning or the application of any agreement reached through mediation under the provisions of this act, either party to the said agreement, or both, may apply to the Board of Mediation for an interpretation as to the meaning or application of such agreement. The said board shall upon receipt of such request notify the parties to the controversy, and after a hearing of both sides give its interpretation within thirty days.

Third. The Board of Mediation shall have the following duties with respect to the arbitration of disputes under section 7 of this act:

(a) On failure of the arbitrators named by the parties to agree on the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators within the time set by section 7 of this act, it shall be the duty of the Board of Mediation to name such remaining arbitrator or arbitrators. It shall be the duty of the board in naming such arbitrator or arbitrators to appoint only those whom the board shall deem wholly disinterested in the controversy to be arbitrated and impartial and without bias as between the parties to such arbitration. Should, however, the board name an arbitrator or arbitrators not so disinterested and impartial, then, upon proper investigation and presentation of the facts, the board shall promptly remove such arbitrator.

If an arbitrator named by the Board of Mediation, in accordance with the provisions of this act, shall be removed by such board as provided by this act, or if such an arbitrator refuses or is unable to serve, it shall be the duty of the Board of Mediation, promptly, to select another arbitrator, in the same manner as provided in this act for an original appointment by the Board of Mediation.

(b) Any member of the Board of Mediation is authorized to take the acknowledgment of an agreement of arbitration under this act. When so acknowledged, or when acknowledged by the parties before a notary public or the clerk of a district court or a circuit court of appeals of the United States, such agreement to arbitrate shall be delivered to a member of said board, or transmitted to said board, to be filed in its office.

(c) When an agreement to arbitrate has been filed with the Board of Mediation, or with one of its members, as provided by this section, and when the said board, or a member thereof, has been furnished the names of the arbitrators chosen by the parties to the controversy, it shall be the duty of the Board of Mediation to cause a notice in writing to be served upon said arbitrators, notifying them of their appointment, requesting them to meet promptly to name the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators necessary to complete the board of arbitration, and advising them of the period within which, as provided by the agreement to arbitrate, they are empowered to name such arbitrator or arbitrators.

(d) Either party to an arbitration desiring the reconvening of a board of arbitration to pass upon any controversy arising over the meaning or application of an award may so notify the Board of Mediation in writing, stating in

such notice the question or questions to be submitted to such reconvened board. The Board of Mediation shall thereupon promptly communicate with the members of the board of arbitration, or a subcommittee of such board appointed for such purpose pursuant to a provision in the agreement to arbitrate, and arrange for the reconvening of said board or subcommittee, and shall notify the respective parties to the controversy of the time and place at which the board, or the subcommittee, will meet for hearings upon the matters in controversy to be submitted to it. No evidence other than that contained in the record filed with the original award shall be received or considered by such reconvened board or subcommittee, except such evidence as may be necessary to illustrate the interpretations suggested by the parties. If any member of the original board is unable or unwilling to serve on such reconvened board or subcommittee thereof, another arbitrator shall be named in the same manner and with the same powers and duties as such original arbitrator.

(e) The Interstate Commerce Commission, the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the custodian of the records, respectively, of the Railroad Labor Board, of the mediators designated in the act approved June 1, 1898, providing for mediation and arbitration, known as the Erdman Act, and of the Board of Mediation and Conciliation created by the act approved July 15, 1913, providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration, known as the Newlands Act, are hereby authorized and directed to transfer and deliver to the Board of Mediation created by this act any and all papers and documents heretofore filed with or transferred to them, respectively, bearing upon the settlement, adjustment, or determination of disputes between carriers and their employees or upon mediation or arbitration proceedings held under or pursuant to the provisions of any act of Congress in respect to such disputes; and the President is authorized to require the transfer and delivery to the Board of Mediation, created by this act, of any and all such papers and documents filed with or in the possession of any agency of the Government. The President is authorized to designate a custodian of the records and property of the Railroad Labor Board, until the transfer and delivery of such records to the Board of Mediation and the disposition of such property in such manner as the President may direct.

Procedure in changing rates of pay, rules, and working conditions

SEC. 6. Carriers and the representatives of the employees shall give at least thirty days' written notice of an intended change affecting rates of pay, rules, or working conditions, and the time and place for conference between the representatives of the parties interested in such intended changes shall be agreed upon within ten days after the receipt of said notice, and said time shall be within the thirty days provided in the notice. Should changes be requested from more than one class or associated classes at approximately the same time, this date for the conference shall be understood to apply only to the first conference for each class; it being the intent that subsequent conferences in respect to each request shall be held in the order of its receipt and shall follow each other with reasonable promptness. In every case where such notice of intended change has been given, or conferences are being held with reference thereto, or the services of the Board of Mediation have been requested by either party, or said board has proffered its services, rates of pay, rules, or working conditions shall not be altered by the carrier until the controversy has been finally acted upon, as required by section 5 of this act, by the Board of Mediation, unless a period of ten days has elapsed after termination of conferences without request for or proffer of the services of the Board of Mediation.

Arbitration

SEC. 7. First. Whenever a controversy shall arise between a carrier or carriers and its or their employees which is not settled either in conference between representatives of the parties or by the appropriate adjustment board or through mediation, in the manner provided in the preceding sections, such controversy may, by agreement of the parties to such controversy, be submitted to the arbitration of a board of three (or, if the parties to the controversy so stipulate, of six) persons: *Provided, however,* That the failure or refusal of either party to submit a controversy to arbitration shall not be construed as a violation of any legal obligation imposed upon such party by the terms of this act or otherwise.

Second. Such board of arbitration shall be chosen in the following manner:

(a) In the case of a board of three the carrier or carriers and the representatives of the employees, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name one arbitrator; the two arbitrators thus chosen shall select a third arbitrator. If the arbitrators chosen by the parties shall fail to name the third arbitrator within five days after their first meeting, such third arbitrator shall be named by the Board of Mediation.

(b) In the case of a board of six the carrier or carriers and the representatives of the employees, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, shall each name two arbitrators; the four arbitrators thus chosen shall, by a majority vote, select the remaining two arbitrators. If the arbitrators chosen by the parties shall fail to name the two arbitrators within fifteen days after their first meeting, the said two arbitrators, or as many of them as have not been named, shall be named by the Board of Mediation.

Third. (a) When the arbitrators selected by the respective parties have agreed upon the remaining arbitrator or arbitrators, they shall notify the Board of Mediation; and, in the event of their failure to agree upon any or upon all of the necessary arbitrators within the period fixed by this act, they shall, at the expiration of such period, notify the Board of Mediation of the arbitrators selected, if any, or of their failure to make or to complete such selection.

(b) The board of arbitration shall organize and select its own chairman and make all necessary rules for conducting its hearings: *Provided, however,* That the board of arbitration shall be bound to give the parties to the controversy a full and fair hearing, which shall include an opportunity to present evidence in support of their claims, and an opportunity to present their case in person, by counsel, or by other representative as they may respectively elect.

(c) Upon notice from the Board of Mediation that the parties, or either party, to an arbitration desire the reconvening of the board of arbitration (or a subcommittee of such board of arbitration appointed for such purpose pursuant to the agreement to arbitrate) to pass upon any controversy over the meaning or application of their award, the board, or its subcommittee, shall at once reconvene. No question other than, or in addition to, the questions relating to the meaning or application of the award, submitted by the party or parties in writing, shall be considered by the reconvened board of arbitration, or its subcommittee.

Such rulings shall be acknowledged by such board or subcommittee thereof in the same manner, and filed in the same district court clerk's office, as the original award and become a part thereof.

(d) No arbitrator, except those chosen by the Board of Mediation, shall be incompetent to act as an arbitrator because of his interest in the controversy to be arbitrated, or because of his connection with or partiality to either of the parties to the arbitration.

(e) Each member of any board of arbitration created under the provisions of this act named by either party to the arbitration shall be compensated by the party naming him. Each arbitrator selected by the arbitrators or named by the Board of Mediation shall receive from the Board of Mediation such compensation as the Board of Mediation may fix, together with his necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, while serving as an arbitrator.

(f) The board of arbitration shall furnish a certified copy of its award to the respective parties to the controversy, and shall transmit the original, together with the papers and proceedings and a transcript of the evidence taken at the hearings, certified under the hands of at least a majority of the arbitrators, to the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration is entered into, to be filed in said clerk's office as hereinafter provided. The said board shall also furnish a certified copy of its award, and the papers and proceedings, including testimony relating thereto, to the Board of Mediation, to be filed in its office; and in addition a certified copy of its award shall be filed in the office of the Interstate Commerce Commission: *Provided, however,* That such award shall not be construed to diminish or extinguish any of the powers or duties of the Interstate Commerce Commission, under the interstate commerce act, as amended.

(g) A board of arbitration may, subject to the approval of the Board of Mediation, employ and fix the compensation of such assistants as it deems necessary in carrying on the arbitration proceedings. The compensation of such employees, together with their necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually

incurred for subsistence, while so employed, and the necessary expenses of boards of arbitration, shall be paid by the Board of Mediation.

Whenever practicable, the board shall be supplied with suitable quarters in any Federal building located at its place of meeting or at any place where the board may conduct its proceedings or deliberations.

(h) All testimony before said board shall be given under oath or affirmation, and any member of the board shall have the power to administer oaths or affirmations. The board of arbitration, or any member thereof, shall have the power to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of such books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents as may be deemed by the board of arbitration material to a just determination of the matters submitted to its arbitration, and may for that purpose request the clerk of the district court of the United States for the district wherein said arbitration is being conducted to issue the necessary subpoenas, and upon such request the said clerk or his duly authorized deputy shall be, and he hereby is, authorized, and it shall be his duty, to issue such subpoenas. In the event of the failure of any person to comply with any such subpoena, or in the event of the contumacy of any witness appearing before the board of arbitration, the board may invoke the aid of the United States courts to compel witnesses to attend and testify and to produce such books, papers, contracts, agreements, and documents to the same extent and under the same conditions and penalties as provided for in the act to regulate commerce approved February 4, 1887, and the amendments thereto.

Any witness appearing before a board of arbitration shall receive the same fees and mileage as witnesses in courts of the United States, to be paid by the party securing the subpoena.

Sec. 8. The agreement to arbitrate—

- (a) Shall be in writing;
- (b) Shall stipulate that the arbitration is had under the provisions of this act;
- (c) Shall state whether the board of arbitration is to consist of three or of six members;
- (d) Shall be signed by the duly accredited representatives of the carrier or carriers and the employees, parties respectively to the agreement to arbitrate, and shall be acknowledged by said parties before a notary public, the clerk of a district court or circuit court of appeals of the United States, or before a member of the Board of Mediation, and, when so acknowledged, shall be filed in the office of the Board of Mediation;
- (e) Shall state specifically the questions to be submitted to the said board for decision; and that, in its award or awards, the said board shall confine itself strictly to decisions as to the questions so specifically submitted to it;
- (f) Shall provide that the questions, or any one or more of them, submitted by the parties to the board of arbitration may be withdrawn from arbitration on notice to that effect signed by the duly accredited representatives of all the parties and served on the board of arbitration;
- (g) Shall stipulate that the signatures of a majority of said board of arbitration affixed to their award shall be competent to constitute a valid and binding award;
- (h) Shall fix a period from the date of the appointment of the arbitrator or arbitrators necessary to complete the board (as provided for in the agreement) within which the said board shall commence its hearings;
- (i) Shall fix a period from the beginning of the hearings within which the said board shall make and file its award: *Provided*, That the parties may agree at any time upon an extension of this period;
- (j) Shall provide for the date from which the award shall become effective and shall fix the period during which the award shall continue in force;
- (k) Shall provide that the award of the board of arbitration and the evidence of the proceedings before the board relating thereto, when certified under the hands of at least a majority of the arbitrators, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the district wherein the controversy arose or the arbitration was entered into, which district shall be designated in the agreement; and, when so filed, such award and proceedings shall constitute the full and complete record of the arbitration;
- (l) Shall provide that the award, when so filed, shall be final and conclusive upon the parties as to the facts determined by said award and as to the merits of the controversy decided;
- (m) Shall provide that any difference arising as to the meaning, or the application of the provisions, of an award made by a board of arbitration shall be referred back for a ruling to the same board, or, by agreement, to a subcommittee of such

board; and that such ruling, when acknowledged in the same manner, and filed in the same district court clerk's office, as the original award, shall be a part of and shall have the same force and effect as such original award; and

(n) Shall provide that the respective parties to the award will each faithfully execute the same.

The said agreement to arbitrate, when properly signed and acknowledged as herein provided, shall not be revoked by a party to such agreement: *Provided, however,* That such agreement to arbitrate may at any time be revoked and canceled by the written agreement of both parties, signed by their duly accredited representatives, and (if no board of arbitration has yet been constituted under the agreement) delivered to the Board of Mediation or any member thereof; or, if the board of arbitration has been constituted as provided by this act, delivered to such board of arbitration.

SEC. 9. First. The award of a board of arbitration, having been acknowledged as herein provided, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the district court designated in the agreement to arbitrate.

Second. An award acknowledged and filed as herein provided shall be conclusive on the parties as to the merits and facts of the controversy submitted to arbitration, and unless, within 10 days after the filing of the award, a petition to impeach the award, on the grounds hereinafter set forth, shall be filed in the clerk's office of the court in which the award has been filed, the court shall enter judgment on the award, which judgment shall be final and conclusive on the parties.

Third. Such petition for the impeachment or contesting of any award so filed shall be entertained by the court only on one or more of the following grounds:

(a) That the award plainly does not conform to the substantive requirements laid down by this act for such awards, or that the proceedings were not substantially in conformity with this act;

(b) That the award does not conform, nor confine itself, to the stipulations of the agreement to arbitrate; or

(c) That a member of the board of arbitration rendering the award was guilty of fraud or corruption; or that a party to the arbitration practiced fraud or corruption which fraud or corruption affected the result of the arbitration: *Provided, however,* That no court shall entertain any such petition on the ground that an award is invalid for uncertainty; in such case the proper remedy shall be a submission of such award to a reconvened board, or subcommittee thereof for interpretation, as provided by this act: *Provided, further,* That an award contested as herein provided shall be construed liberally by the court, with a view to favoring its validity, and that no award shall be set aside for trivial irregularity or clerical error, going only to form and not to substance.

Fourth. If the court shall determine that a part of the award is invalid on some ground or grounds designated in this section as a ground of invalidity, but shall determine that a part of the award is valid, the court shall set aside the entire award: *Provided, however,* That if the parties shall agree thereto, and if such valid and invalid parts are separable, the court shall set aside the invalid part, and order judgment to stand as to the valid part.

Fifth. At the expiration of ten days from the decision of the district court upon the petition filed as aforesaid, final judgment shall be entered in accordance with said decision, unless during said ten days either party shall appeal therefrom to the circuit court of appeals. In such case only such portion of the record shall be transmitted to the appellate court as is necessary to the proper understanding and consideration of the questions of law presented by said petition and to be decided.

Sixth. The determination of said circuit court of appeals upon said questions shall be final, and, being certified by the clerk thereof to said district court, judgment pursuant thereto shall thereupon be entered by said district court.

Seventh. If the petitioner's contentions are finally sustained, judgment shall be entered setting aside the award in whole or, if the parties so agree, in part; but in such case the parties may agree upon a judgment to be entered disposing of the subject matter of the controversy, which judgment when entered shall have the same force and effect as judgment entered upon an award.

Eighth. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require an individual employee to render labor or service without his consent, nor shall anything in this act be construed to make the quitting of his labor or service by an individual employee an illegal act; nor shall any court issue any process to compel the performance by an individual employee of such labor or service, without his consent.

Emergency board

SEC. 10. If a dispute between a carrier and its employees be not adjusted under the foregoing provisions of this act and should, in the judgment of the Board of Mediation, threaten substantially to interrupt interstate commerce to a degree such as to deprive any section of the country of essential transportation service, the Board of Mediation shall notify the President, who may thereupon, in his discretion, create a board to investigate and report respecting such dispute. Such board shall be composed of such number of persons as to the President may seem desirable: *Provided, however,* That no member appointed shall be pecuniarily or otherwise interested in any organization of employees or any carrier. The compensation of the members of any such board shall be fixed by the President. Such board shall be created separately in each instance and it shall investigate promptly the facts as to the dispute and make a report thereon to the President within thirty days from the date of its creation.

There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the expenses of such board, including the compensation and the necessary traveling expenses and expenses actually incurred for subsistence, of the members of the board. All expenditures of the board shall be allowed and paid on the presentation of itemized vouchers therefor approved by the chairman.

After the creation of such board and for thirty days after such board has made its report to the President, no change, except by agreement, shall be made by the parties to the controversy in the conditions out of which the dispute arose.

General provisions

SEC. 11. If any provision of this act, or the application thereof to any person or circumstance, is held invalid, the remainder of the act, and the application of such provision to other persons or circumstances, shall not be affected thereby.

SEC. 12. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for expenditure by the Board of Mediation in carrying out the provisions of this act.

SEC. 13. (a) Paragraph "Second" of subdivision (b) of section 128 of the Judicial Code, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"Second. To review decisions of the district courts under section 9 of the railway labor act."

(b) Section 2 of the act entitled "An act to amend the Judicial Code, and to further define the jurisdiction of the circuit court of appeals and of the Supreme Court, and for other purposes," approved February 13, 1925, is amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That cases in a circuit court of appeals under section 9 of the railway labor act; under section 5 of 'An act to create a Federal Trade Commission, to define its powers and duties, and for other purposes,' approved September 26, 1914; and under section 11 of 'An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, and for other purposes,' approved October 15, 1914, are included among the cases to which sections 239 and 240 of the Judicial Code shall apply."

SEC. 14. Title III of the transportation act, 1920, and the act approved July 15, 1913, providing for mediation, conciliation, and arbitration, and all acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, except that the members, secretary, officers, employees, and agents of the Railroad Labor Board, in office upon the date of the passage of this act, shall receive their salaries for a period of 30 days from such date, in the same manner as though this act had not been passed.

Vacations with Pay for Wage Earners in Foreign Countries

AN ARTICLE by Charles M. Mills in the *Journal of Personnel Research*, May-June, 1926 (pp. 4-23), reviews the practice in different European countries in regard to giving vacations with pay to nonsalaried workers. A recent study of the vacation plans in private industries in this country by the same person includes 292 establishments, employing more than 500,000 workers, which give annual vacations with pay to their unsalaried employees, while

a similar study for the leading industrial European countries was made through a field investigation during the period from July to October, 1925.

In this country vacations with pay have been developed principally in private industries and no effort was made to cover laws or civil service acts in the study since public employees belong in the main to the "white collar" class who have been receiving vacations for many years, while collective agreements were not analyzed because of the comparatively small number of workers affected. The situation in Europe was somewhat different, as the proportion of wage earners engaged in governmental service is much greater than in this country, while collective agreements between employers' associations and trade-unions have been far more widespread. The European material secured, therefore, includes collective agreements and governmental regulations.

Purpose and Scope of Investigation

THE study shows the historical development of the vacation movement in countries outside of the United States; the details of the plans of individual companies, of collective agreements, and of the laws; the degree of enforcement of vacation legislation; the social and economic interpretations of the vacation movement; and its possible development in the future.

The field investigation was carried out in France, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy, Austria, Czechoslovakia, Germany, Netherlands, England, Scotland, and Wales, and in each country interviews were had with representatives of capital, labor, and the Government, including bankers, manufacturers, officials of employers' associations and trade-unions, and individuals employed in industrial enterprises in different capacities, while about 50 industrial establishments were visited in the different countries and special studies were made in important manufacturing centers.

A distinction is made in the report between vacations and holidays; according to American usage the word "vacation" having come to mean a consecutive period of days, while holiday means only one day. Leaves of absence with or without pay are not considered as vacations nor are rest periods given because of work on Sundays, public holidays, or for overtime, since such leave is usually granted for entirely different purposes.

Development and Present Status of Vacation Movement

BEFORE the industrial revolution the working classes in Europe had from 30 to 40 religious holidays and fête days a year, but with the advent of machinery these holidays were gradually eliminated for the manual workers, and the salaried workers alone retained them. By the middle of the nineteenth century vacations for the salaried class were well established although the rank and file of the workers were not in any way affected by the movement. Towards the last of the century, however, a few companies in England, Germany, and Austria began giving vacations to their older employees and in 1901 the English factory act provided that women and young persons under 18 years of age should receive six annual statutory

holidays. From this beginning, the workers themselves began to take an interest and the important trade-unions began to demand vacations with pay. By the first of the twentieth century agreements covering this point were reported in a number of countries but in all cases the number of agreements with vacation provisions was small in comparison with the total number of agreements in force. In general these vacations were based on the length of employment and were considered as a reward for service given. Until the outbreak of the war, therefore, annual vacations were granted by a few employers and in a few countries only.

Postwar Development.

AFTER the war the movement gained such headway that by the close of 1925 it was very nearly as important a question as the 8-hour day and six countries—Austria, Czechoslovakia, Finland, Latvia, Poland, and Russia—had passed compulsory vacation laws for all wage earners, while 19 other legislative acts provided for paid vacations for special groups of workers in Austria, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Italy, Luxemburg, Spain, Switzerland, and the Union of South Africa. In addition, collective agreements with vacation provisions were common in a number of these and other countries, so that practically all the European nations except France and Belgium had accepted the principle of paid vacations.

The factors underlying much of the social legislation enacted since the war are the substitution of democratic for monarchical government in some instances and the more intimate relationship between the various socialist parties and the trade-unions in most of the countries. The war losses in man power together with the immediate postwar demands for reconstruction quite generally reinforced the bargaining power of the trade-unions. It is mainly through their pressure in the postwar period, therefore, that vacation provisions have been put in force although many leading and progressive industrialists recognize their economic value. This is said to be particularly true in Germany where vacations have continued in force although the legal eight-hour day has been given up.

The extension of the vacation movement in Great Britain has been practically stopped by the great amount of unemployment and it is considered unlikely it will develop there on any widespread scale until there is a general revival of prosperity.

In neither France nor Belgium has the principle of paid annual vacations been widely adopted, but these countries have been largely concerned with the reconstruction of devastated areas and the inflation of the currencies has also operated against the enactment of social legislation, while the trade-unions have not been so effective as in other countries in formulating and carrying through such legislation. The large number of fête and religious holidays is another reason why further extension of leisure time is opposed, and in France, where the interests of the country are still rural rather than industrial, many of the farmers are naturally opposed to the adoption of compulsory vacation legislation as they are small landed proprietors who own the land they till.

In considering the six countries which have adopted legislation making annual vacations compulsory it must be remembered that although all but Austria and Czechoslovakia are primarily agricultural the wage scales in all are low as compared with those in most of the other countries so that it may be accepted that this has been an important factor.

During 1925 there was considerable agitation for the further development of the movement among different groups in Great Britain, Norway, Sweden, Belgium, France, and Germany, while Czechoslovakia passed its general vacation law in that year.

In the short space of seven years, therefore, the annual vacation movement has developed to a point where it is estimated that it affects, directly or indirectly, a large percentage of Europe's total population of 400,000,000. Although in some countries the movement has been more or less stationary since 1919 and 1920, in general there has not been evident any tendency to withdraw vacation provisions in collective agreements nor has any vacation law been annulled or restricted since its adoption.

Very little material was secured relative to the vacation plans in individual companies, but one unusual feature was found in two instances, the companies granting additional wages during the vacation so that the worker, together with his family, could have an entire change and could get away from his ordinary surroundings.

Classes of Workers Covered and Enforcement of Vacation Regulations

PROVISIONS for vacations have been adopted in national agreements or prevail in the majority of agreements in 13 European countries and in Australia, Canada, and South Africa. Agricultural laborers, except in the case of special legislative acts, it can be said, do not receive vacations as there was no record of collective agreements among this class of workers. The more important industries in the different countries in which vacations were a feature of the agreements were: Brewing, building construction, chemicals, clothing, glass, metals, mining, paper, printing, textiles, and transportation.

In general, vacation provisions in the collective agreements are well enforced and in fact they may be even more satisfactory than laws, since they are agreements accepted by both management and labor, while laws may be adopted without the approval of both parties. In Italy there is said to be no need for special legislation since the national agreements are faithfully carried out.

The general laws on vacations exclude agricultural and forestry workers and domestic servants in Austria, Czechoslovakia, and Latvia, although these workers are covered by special acts in Austria, and seasonal workers are excluded from the Czechoslovak and Polish general acts. Young people receive special consideration in the Austrian, Polish, and Russian acts while the Russian law makes special provision for intellectual workers and workers in unhealthy and dangerous trades. The 19 special acts in the different countries cover workers in a variety of occupations.

All the laws are founded on the idea that an employer should not be obliged to pay for vacations unless he has received a definite amount of service from the employee, so that practically all the

laws require that a worker serve a minimum and generally continuous period of service with a given employer. In the majority of both the general and special acts the vacations are graded, the length of the vacation increasing with the length of service, and in the main vacations are of one or two week's duration.

The enforcement of the laws has been difficult owing to economic conditions and to the fact that the weight of public opinion is not yet behind them. The general legislative acts are confined, with one exception, to new nations which arose after the war, all having a democratic or socialistic form of government, but under which enforcement has been weak owing to more pressing basic problems.

Social and Economic Effects of the Movement

IN SUMMING up the social and economic effects of the vacation movement the writer says that the belief in the right of workers to vacations has been widely asserted and that the recognition of this right has been a factor in leveling the class consciousness existing between the white collar class and the manual workers and therefore stimulates the trend to general democracy. Also, the opportunity to travel even if within a very restricted area has had a broadening effect, and to the extent that workers have been enabled to travel in other countries, it has been a factor in promoting international relations. From the health standpoint there is considered to be no question of the value of annual vacations, while a favorable effect has been shown on continuous service, attendance, and punctuality.

Labor Recommendations in Governors' Messages, 1926¹

AN ANALYSIS of the messages of the governors to the legislatures of their respective States in the 1925-26 legislative session discloses some interesting recommendations relating to labor. Digests of a number of these passages are given below.

Agriculture and Marketing

NEW YORK.—“The crux of the marketing problem lies in the cities.” A scheme for the establishment of a primary market in Albany has been devised and is being studied by municipal officials. This is the first completed study of this kind that has ever been made by an up-State city and represents 3 years' work. Rochester and Syracuse are also studying marketing plans and some preliminary investigation along these lines has been undertaken in Auburn, Buffalo, Poughkeepsie, and Utica. These various schemes in addition to the New York port authority's work “are full of promise of relief for consumers of food products.” The solution of the serious problems involved in marketing produce and promoting commerce demands improvement in State roads, the proper regulation of public utilities,

¹ Biennial message of the Governor of Kentucky, Jan. 6, 1926; address of the Governor of Massachusetts to the two branches of the legislature, Jan. 6, 1926; inaugural address of the Governor of New Jersey, Jan. 19, 1926; message of the Governor of New York, Jan. 6, 1926; annual message of the Governor of Rhode Island, January session of 1926; and inaugural address of the Governor of Virginia, Feb. 1, 1926.

port development at Albany and New York, and further facilities for general transportation.

Virginia.—Attention is called to the advantages to agriculture in allowing desirable skilled farm laborers from certain parts of Europe to come to the United States in great numbers. Such immigrants should, however, be directed by the United States Secretary of Labor to the different States upon the request of their respective governors to meet definite needs. Proper care should, of course, be provided for these foreign agricultural laborers. Recommendation is made for the appointment of an unpaid commission to study the problem and report thereon to the National Congress.

Convict Labor

KENTUCKY.—Contract labor in factories operated in connection with penal institutions has been considered by Kentucky in common with various other States "as a necessity." The governor holds that the State should use prison labor to manufacture for State use. It is acknowledged, however, that a change to the State-use system would have to be gradual. It is, therefore, recommended legislative action be taken which would permit the employment of prison labor in the construction and maintenance of roads. Instead of detailing new and irresponsible prisoners to road camps as was formerly done, an honor roll should be established and men selected therefrom for highway work, preference being given to those with dependents. The prisoners assigned to such work should "receive a reasonable wage, one-third to go to their dependents and two-thirds to go to the State."

New York.—As pointed out in the governor's message of 1925, amendments should be made to the prison industries act of 1924 so as to give actual authority to the superintendent of prison industries. Considerable changes in such industries have already been made and some steps have been taken in the inauguration of a real wage-payment system. A commission is now at work on the reorganization scheme and the governor hopes that by efficient business management incentives and rewards may be offered to prisoners so that those who have ability may form work habits which will prove of value to them when they go back to civil life.

The Coal Problem

MASSACHUSETTS.—Reference is made to New England's successful methods in coping with the coal shortage due to the anthracite strike and the Massachusetts Special Commission on the Necessaries of Life is recommended to "continue its investigation of the use of oil and other fuel for domestic purposes."

New Jersey.—"The anthracite coal business is controlled by perhaps the most odious monopoly that ever arose among a free people," according to the Governor of New Jersey. The situation in this industry is declared "intolerable." It is suggested that New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania set up a tri-State commission "with power to condemn—acting through the State courts of Pennsylvania—a sufficient amount of lands containing coal to set up competition against the trust. A coal railroad could then be constructed from the mines to the tidewater in New Jersey." It is claimed that

such a scheme would insure an adequate coal supply at not over \$10 per ton.

Rhode Island.—The fuel administration act should be strengthened in order to enable the governor in an emergency to give the fuel administration department larger regulatory power so that the necessary measures “may be taken to safeguard the public health and comfort and prevent unjust profiteering.”

New York.—A fair-price coal commission was appointed by the governor to protect the people of the State during the coal shortage resulting from the recent anthracite strike. The public service commission should be recommended by law to keep in touch with the coal problem and be prepared to represent the State when necessary. There should be a permanent well-informed State agency ready to meet such emergencies.

Workmen's Compensation

MASSACHUSETTS.—The workmen's compensation law should be amended to provide that in the event of the death from injury of a child under 18 in industry “total dependency shall be presumed to exist.” Even if the child is not the main support of his parents, they not only lose their child but are also deprived of possible future financial aid from him.

New York.—An increase in the maximum weekly compensation of \$20 seems necessary because of the changed economic conditions of workers since such maximum was provided. An advance “to at least \$25 per week would certainly not be too much.”

The more common industrial diseases are covered in the New York law. All occupational diseases should be included.

Recommendations are renewed for increasing the membership of the industrial board from three to five²; to extend the time for filing petitions for extension of the compensation period in cases of disability connected with the loss of a member of the body; and provision for right to appeal from a referee's decision either to the appellate division or to the industrial board but not to both agencies. The governor also favors the adoption of a standard method for the disposition of eye injuries or the authorization of the industrial board to dispose of such cases, and an amendment to the law which would provide for adequate compensation for accidents to the eyes.

Rhode Island.—The State workmen's compensation law passed in 1912 should be liberalized in conformity with more progressive legislation of this character in other sections of the country.

Injunctions in Labor Disputes

NEW YORK.—The law should be amended to provide that before the issuance of an injunction in labor disputes a hearing be held to ascertain the facts in the case.

Women in Industry

NEW YORK.—In the interest of both industry and the public welfare immediate enactment of a 48-hour week law for women and children in industrial establishments is again urged.

² This recommendation was adopted by the 1926 legislature. See p. 235 of this issue.

Recommendation is renewed for the creation of a minimum wage board. The governor contends that the State should not ignore the employment of women at starvation rates and believes that the establishment and publication of facts by a minimum wage board even without legally enforceable decisions will make for greater "industrial justice."

Without the slightest departure from the State's fixed legal policy for the protection of women's health and well-being, both in the home and in industry, the governor holds that specific amendments could and should be made to existing laws to remove from them "all unjust discrimination against women."

Housing

NEW YORK.—Declaring that he can think of nothing that "will go further to promote the health, comfort, and morals of our people than wholesome and sanitary housing," the governor suggests provision for borrowing money at low interest rates and recourse to the power of condemning lands so that they may be bought at reasonable prices. An alternative suggestion is the establishment of a State housing bank somewhat along the lines of the Federal land bank created for the assistance of farmers.

Industrial Employment of the Negro in Pennsylvania

TWO studies of the industrial employment of the negro in Pennsylvania have recently appeared, one made by the Department of Labor and Industry of Pennsylvania, and the other by the executive secretary of the Pittsburgh Urban League. The results of the first are given in the January issue of the department's official publication, *Labor and Industry*. Questionnaires relating to the period from January 1, 1923, to September 1, 1925, were sent to 1,478 employers, including manufacturers, railroad companies, coal-mining companies, and general construction companies or contractors. Hotels, restaurants, dining cars, and other places in which colored workers are customarily and frequently employed were omitted. Replies were received from 1,075 employers, of whom 559 reported that they did not employ negroes, 55 had formerly employed them but did not do so during the period covered, and 461 were employing them in numbers varying from 5 or fewer in the case of 157 employers to 50 and over in the case of 97. The general reason assigned for not employing them was that they were scarce in the employer's particular neighborhood or not to be found there at all. "In only a few instances, so few as to be practically negligible, does there appear to be any racial prejudice or antagonism." Colored women were practically not found in these industrial employments, but the number of colored men was large. "During this period the railroads report a gross employment of over 1,700; the coal-mining companies, a gross employment of over 3,400; contractors, a gross employment of over 5,400; and general industries, a gross employment of nearly 24,000."

In general the employers stated that the greatest increase in the employment of colored workers had occurred in 1923, being caused by a period of business prosperity coupled with a shortage of white labor, either native or foreign. In 1924 there was a marked falling off, due to industrial depression. In building construction the variations in the employment of colored labor were seasonal, the lowest point being reached in the winter of 1925. The employment of colored labor followed closely the movement of other employment.

Questions as to the dependability and adaptability of colored workers brought varying replies, ranging from the statement that "they require constant supervision to keep them active," to "their dependability compares favorably with that of other groups." No tabulation is given of opinions on this point, but replies quoted, which are said to be typical, give rather a favorable impression of both the dependability and the adaptability of the group. Questions as to their health and their aptitude brought much the same kind of answers. Employers for the most part thought either that there was no noticeable difference between the colored and other workers or that the balance inclined slightly in favor of the colored.

To a question as to how colored workers are secured, the replies, in order of frequency, are as follows:

One, at the gate; 2, through our own employment office; 3, through employees who inform their friends and acquaintances of openings; 4, through advertising; 5, through State employment offices; 6, through private employment agencies; 7, through foremen.

A number of large employers report that in emergencies they import negro labor from the Southern States. Many contractors and construction companies state that they secure their negro help through commissary managers, private employment agencies, and gang bosses.

The general results of the inquiry are thus summed up:

The composite impression from a comprehensive examination of all the replies to the questionnaire concerning negro employment in Pennsylvania may fairly be summarized as follows:

1. General ignorance of negroes as workmen by those employers who have never used them.
2. No serious or extreme racial prejudice against negro workmen.
3. General willingness by employers to employ negroes upon their merits and upon a competitive basis with white men doing the same kind of work.
4. Increasing demand for negro workmen for construction work, especially for foundation, concrete, and excavation work where they may eventually become indispensable.
5. The tendency of negro employment to follow closely the trend of general employment curves.
6. Restriction of foreign immigration widens the demand and opportunity for negro workers.
7. The general good health of negro workmen.
8. The low liability to accident of negro workmen.

Employment of Negroes in the Steel Industry of Pennsylvania

THE second study referred to appears in the March, 1926, issue of Opportunity, the journal of the National Urban League. This survey, made by John T. Clark, deals with the employment of negroes in the steel industry in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, and covers approximately the same period as the more general inquiry made by the department of labor and industry. Negroes have entered this field in large numbers. The ease with which they

made their entry here is attributed by the writer to two facts: The cutting off of the almost unlimited stream of immigrants upon which the industry had depended for certain types of workers, and the open-shop character of the steel industry, which had prevented the development of established customs or conventions interfering with the employment of workers of any race, creed, or color.

As in the wider study, so also in the steel industry it was found that the highest point of negro employment occurred in 1923, that there was a falling off in 1924, and a gradual increase in 1925, this movement being due to the general industrial situation rather than to local causes. In 1923 it was reported that 23 steel mills in the Pittsburgh district employed 16,000 colored workers—21 per cent of their entire working force. A period of industrial depression set in at the close of 1923, and by December, 1924, the mills had reduced their output to from 30 to 60 per cent of their normal capacity. At this time a check-up was made to see how the colored workers were faring in the general reduction of forces, and rather unexpectedly it was found that they had been retained more generally than the white workers.

The terse reply of one employer that "we are responsible for output, not color," sums up the general attitude of employers throughout the mills in this district during this period, while depleting their labor forces. In one plant, the A. M. Byers Co., the entire force of negroes was retained, although the plant's output was reduced to 60 per cent by letting out white workmen. The assistant superintendent stated that "they had retained the men upon whom they could rely the most." In the Clark Mills of the Carnegie Steel Co. the percentage of negroes during peak times in 1923 was 42 per cent and at the lowest point in 1924 they were 56 per cent of the total working force.

It is suggested that several causes besides the quality of their work may have contributed to this greater retention of colored workers. It is easier for white men to find other work, and so when the mills began working short time, they would be more likely than colored employees to leave in order to get jobs elsewhere. Again, numbers of the colored workers are single men living in boarding houses and bunks, and these, if laid off, would be likely to leave the district. Therefore to lay them off would mean losing them completely, and when business improved the managers would have the expensive task of building up their colored force again from outside districts. And again, "there are evidences that employers have felt some responsibility toward these newcomers who have not quite had a sufficient opportunity to entrench themselves in the communities."

In December, 1925, after the industrial revival had begun, another check-up showed 9 of the largest mills in the district "averaging 82 per cent output and employing 22 per cent negroes of their total working force of 29,560 men."

It appears that in the larger mills which employ and retain men more on a basis of the workman's actual efficiency than the smaller mills, more negroes in proportion are found at work, which leads us to believe that negro steel workers have "made good," notwithstanding any reports to the contrary.

Another reason for reaching the same conclusion is found in the gradual increase in the number of colored workers in minor supervisory positions.

In 1923 the largest number of straw bosses found in any mill was 35. We found in December, 1925, in one mill employing 1,500 negroes, 53 straw-bosses. These men are gang foremen, who determine the personnel of their gangs. These

negro leaders of gangs composed largely of negroes eliminate some of the causes for such heavy negro labor turnovers, which has been the greatest complaint against negro workmen * * *. Foremen naturally are appearing out from the ranks of straw-bosses. In 7 out of the 9 mills investigated, from 2 to 10 negro foremen each were found in complete control of certain processes.

There are admittedly difficulties about the coming in of colored workers. Landlords and business men are inclined to raise prices when they appear, and as these increases are carried over to the whole community the workers already on the spot object to the influx of newcomers. Housing is a serious difficulty. The sections in which negroes may find homes are unsightly and very far from satisfying to the colored workers. "In a steel town of 19,000 inhabitants, employing about 1,400 negroes, only three negroes have bought property during the last 5 years." The steel companies have talked of building homes for the colored workers, but practically none have done anything for the last seven years, and housing conditions grow worse instead of better. On the other hand, the Ku Klux Klan movement seems in these communities to have died down, and it is to the interest of the mill concerns who find the colored workers practically indispensable to see that no such movement becomes effective. The general conclusion reached is that the negro is in the steel industry to stay and that conditions in the mill communities are being gradually adjusted to his presence.

Labor Problems in China in 1925¹

SYSTEMATIC organization of the labor movement in China began six or seven years ago, soon after the Great War, but real progress dates back only three or four years. And it was not until last year that the movement definitely assumed its national aspect; that a foundation was built for nation-wide organization. The history of this development may be roughly divided into three periods. Previous to 1920, all labor problems were in the dormant stage, but forces were already at work to prepare the way for the second stage of development. The period between 1921 and 1924 was characterized by numerous spasmodic efforts at organization and might be designated as the formative period. Last year constituted a period by itself when labor organizations in various parts of China began to join hands in putting a national aspect to the movement. But closely welded combination has still to come, although the influence of labor agitation has already been felt in all walks of life. Consolidation of present progress will be the work of the future.

China, being fundamentally an agricultural country, has had few labor problems to contend with in its long history. Even in recent years, industrial development has not gone far enough to cause a really acute labor situation. But the effects of agitation in other countries were felt very early in China in the evolution of industrial enterprises. For in comparison with western nations, the treatment of labor in the so-called modern factories in China appears to be exceedingly unsatisfactory. Aside from their meager remuneration and long hours of work, Chinese workmen do not get the protection

¹ Reprinted from *The Chinese Economic Monthly*, published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, for March, 1926 (pp. 103-108).

which is afforded in the west both by law and by industry itself. So, after the World War, a few advanced theorists socialistically inclined began to espouse the cause of the workers. The leaven worked rapidly among susceptible groups of workers, and laborers in many industrial centers, such as Shanghai and Canton, began to organize themselves in order to put more weight behind their demands for better treatment and higher pay. Strikes became more and more frequent. The strikes in the British & American Tobacco Co., the Nanyang Bros. Co., the Kailan Mining Administration, the Peking-Suiyuan, Peking-Hankow and Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administrations and the Hongkong shipping companies were outstanding instances of the early struggle between labor and capital. The conclusive success of the Hongkong seamen's strike and the Peking-Hankow Railway employees' strike opened the eyes of the world to the potential strength of the movement and brought home the need of better and larger organizations. With this prelude, we come to a discussion of developments in 1925, a year which was an epoch-making period in the labor history of China.

Activities of Two Principal Labor Unions

THE principal agitations of the year were concerned with two important labor unions, the Shanghai Federation of Labor Unions and the National Labor Association. The Shanghai Federation of Labor Unions is a federation of 37 labor groups, of which the Nanyang Bros. Employees' Union, the Shanghai Cotton Mill Hands' Union, and the Shanghai Shipping and Warehouse Labor Union are the important members. The exiled members of the Hunan Labor Union driven out by Governor Chao as a result of the Hwa-Shih Spinning and Weaving Mill strike in 1922, were instrumental in bringing this pioneer labor federation into existence. The National Labor Association had its birth in the National Labor Conference held in Canton on May 1 last year under the auspices of the Kuo-Ming party. This association was largely promoted and consummated through the efforts of the Chinese Seamen's Federation, the Han Yeh Ping Coal and Iron Works Labor Union, and the National Railway Employees' Union. The Shanghai branch of the association, known as the Shanghai Central Labor Union, was organized a month later. Through the activities of these two all-embracing labor organizations, Shanghai became the center of the national labor movement and the source of all important labor agitations. It was through their ceaseless propaganda that the Peking Labor Federation was inaugurated on June 21, the Honan Central Labor League on September 18, the Tientsin Central Labor League in August, and the various railway labor unions on different dates of the same year. Aside from speech making and pamphleteering, two daily newspapers were published, the "Chen-Yi Daily News" in Shanghai, and the "Labor News" in Peking. (The former was forcibly closed after a short but active existence.) Many of the local strikes of the year were either directly or indirectly supported by these organizations. The Shanghai May 30 affair and the subsequent incident in Canton added impetus to the movement, and the two associations vied with one another in acquiring influence and assum-

ing leadership in all maneuvers. Their ever-increasing activity, however, led them into conflict with the authorities, and they were first expelled from the Foreign Settlement in Shanghai, then forcibly dissolved by the Chinese authorities on September 18 and 25, respectively. But the seed of discontent had already been sown and the movement went on just the same, although the organizations were henceforward shorn of official recognition.

Student Organizations

IN ADDITION to the labor unions, the activities of the student organizations had a good deal to do with the ever-spreading labor troubles. A definite set of resolutions was adopted at the Seventh Annual Conference of the National Students' Federation held in June, 1925, in Shanghai, for the purpose of (1) espousing the laborers' cause in their fight against capitalism and assisting them to secure adequate protection from the Government, (2) rendering necessary assistance in starting labor organizations and carrying on propaganda work, (3) founding night schools and publishing mass education literature to help the workmen to acquire adequate knowledge in political matters, and (4) giving proper backing to idle workmen during strikes. These resolutions were faithfully carried out not only by the Student Federation, but also, to a large extent, by the National Federation of Laborers, Merchants, and Students, a new organization born after the May 30 episode. A good deal of attention was also given to those suffering from loss of employment through strikes and other reasons. It was largely through the efforts of the students that much public sympathy was successfully enlisted on the side of the strikers, and that the labor movement has grown to its present magnitude.

Principal Strikes in 1925

INASMUCH as many of the labor strikes last year were brought about by economic reasons and were more or less similar in nature, it is unnecessary to recount the history of every individual strike. Only the principal ones which constituted problems in themselves will be briefly recorded:

The Shanghai spinners' and weavers' strike originated in the Nagai Cotton Mill, a leading Japanese establishment in Shanghai. The troubles started when the management dismissed a number of workmen early in February. Within a few days, a widespread sympathetic strike was declared in five of the leading Japanese cotton mills in Shanghai. The principal demands consisted of (1) protection against maltreatment of workmen by Japanese superintendents, (2) protection against dismissal without sufficient cause, and (3) increase of wages and better accommodations. Through the mediation of the Chamber of Commerce, the strikers were brought back to work on the promise of the mill owners to give consideration to the above demands. No substantial change was made, however, and several isolated strikes happened in various mills in the following three months without achieving any success. During one of these strikes, one of the mill hands in the seventh mill of the Nagai Cotton and Weaving Co. was killed on May 16, and student agitation in connection with this affair led to the shooting episode of May 30. The latter

event marked the beginning of a nation-wide movement, in which not only the labor problem but many political and international questions became involved. Although the agitation has somewhat subsided, the final outcome is yet to be seen.

The Tsingtao weaving and spinning mill strike in April was an independent affair, although it was part of the general movement causing widespread unrest. Three principal Japanese concerns with about 20,000 workmen were involved, the Dai Nippon Weaving & Spinning Co., the Nagai Cotton Mill, and the Sino-Japanese Cotton Mill. The strike lasted three weeks. Fourteen demands, including the recognition of the labor union, a wage increase and various improvements in the treatment of workmen, were insisted upon, being only partly granted when the strike came to an end. A second strike was in process of organization when the soldiery intervened on May 29, killing 6 and wounding 17 of the workmen. A temporary stop was put to the agitation by sheer force, and extraordinary precautions were taken to forestall any further riots, but the situation remains unsatisfactory both to the laborers and mill owners.

The Tientsin cotton mill strike had its beginning in the Pao-Chen Mill early in August, followed by similar movements in the Hung-Yuan, Yu-Yuan, and Yu-Ta mills. The strike grew in extent and seriousness. But when the Yu-Ta Mill was ransacked by the mob, the officials took a definite stand and the agitation was soon suppressed. The same tense situation, however, existed here as in Tsingtao, and nothing was done to appease the laborers.

Sympathetic Strikes

THE number of sympathetic strikes precipitated by the May 30 incident totaled 96 in Shanghai alone, of which 39 were in Japanese factories, 24 in British factories, 8 in municipal enterprises and the remaining 25 in Chinese factories. The total number of workmen involved at the height of the movement was 129,600. Various demands were put forward and were partly acceded to before the workmen finally resumed work. The nature of the strikes varied somewhat according to individual cases. The trouble had been fermenting for some time and had come to a head through timely agitation. Similar strikes occurred elsewhere, the most important of which may be enumerated as follows:

The Peking printers' strike on March 22, which lasted only two days. The seven printing establishments concerned had to meet fully the demand of the workmen for wage increases before work was resumed. The scope of the strike was comparatively small, but its full and speedy success prompted and facilitated in a large measure the subsequent organization of the Peking General Labor Union.

The Shanghai Post Office employees' strike was also successful. The complete success of the Cantonese mail clerks' strike on June 22 led to a similar strike in Shanghai on August 17. Work was resumed on the 19th on the promise of a wage increase, shortened working hours, better treatment and the recognition of the Mail Clerks' Union by the authorities.

The employees of the Commercial Press went on strike on August 22, and those of the rival concern, the Chung-Hwa Publishing Co., Shanghai, soon followed suit. About 15,000 employees were

involved. Both strikes were of short duration, the former ending on August 28 and the latter on September 3, but they were both successful in getting full satisfaction of their demands with the exception of the recognition of their labor union (the promise was given, however, that the union would be recognized as soon as the labor law was promulgated). A second strike of the Commercial Press was carried out by about 4,000 men and women on December 22 as a result of the dispute over the dismissal of several employees. Work was resumed on December 28 when further confirmation was given to a similar set of demands.

The postal employees' strike was soon followed by simultaneous strikes of the employees of the Telegraph Administration on September 28 with the Shanghai, Hankow, Chengchow, Tsingtao, and Kaifeng offices as centers. The Ministry of Communications granted an immediate increase of wages and promised to consider other demands before work was resumed on October 4. The latter promise, however, had not been carried out up to the end of the year, although a conference of the representatives of the employees was called for early in December.

The three important disturbances in Honan Province were the Yu Feng Cotton Mill, Lung-Hai Railway, and Peking Syndicate strikes. Owing to the political affiliations of the ruling authorities, Honan adopted a very liberal attitude toward the labor movement, second only to that adopted in Canton. The Province became one of the headquarters of the labor movement and an important source of agitation. The Yu-Feng Mill strike lasted from August 7 to August 25; the Lung-hai strike from August 26 to September 4; both resulting in unqualified success for the strikers. The Peking Syndicate employees struck on July 8, protesting against the Shanghai incident. The case remains unsettled and all operations at the mines are in a state of partial suspension.

The Kailan Mining Administration is one of the most successful Sino-foreign enterprises in China. The success of the venture has led to repeated demands on the part of the laborers for better treatment and compensation. As early as October, 1922, a serious strike broke out, but was completely suppressed by force. A similar strike was precipitated last year at Chao-Chia-Chwang, one of the mining sites of the company, and over 10,000 miners were involved. The officials, however, took a strong hand in dealing with them, and the strike was successfully broken without serious trouble.

From the standpoint of political and economic importance, the strike in Canton and Hongkong was of the greatest magnitude and has had far-reaching effects. After the May 30 incident in Shanghai and the subsequent Shameen trouble, the Cantonese laborers, particularly the wharf coolies, organized themselves under the direction of a strikers' committee and, backed by the Canton Government, refused to handle British goods as a protest against the British authorities in connection with the Shameen bloodshed. Workmen to the number of 150,000 have joined hands in the movement. Over six months have elapsed since it started, but the strikers are still holding out, standing firm on their demands which include (1) equal treatment of Chinese and foreign residents in Hongkong, (2) an eight-hour day and higher wages for the laborers, and (3) freedom of speech,

public meeting, and publication for the Chinese in Hongkong. Negotiations for a settlement were still in progress at the end of the year.

Demand for Adequate Labor Laws

FROM the standpoint of the labor movement, the year 1925 was characterized by (1) the nation-wide character of the movement, (2) the number of successful strikes, and (3) the radical nature of the demands put forward. In addition to the general demand for higher wages and better treatment, the 1925 strikers insisted upon the official recognition of the labor unions and protested against the dismissal of union members without proper reasons and the concurrence of the union. A good deal of pressure was also brought to bear upon the authorities for the promulgation of an adequate set of labor laws. The Peking Government took a firm stand against these labor unions and the much-desired labor law had not been promulgated up to the end of the year, although several drafts had been prepared and brought before the cabinet meetings for consideration. On the other side, the Canton Government and the Kuominchun authorities were inclined to lend support to the movement and extend material help either openly or by noninterference. The most drastic measures for dealing with the strikers were carried out by the Mukden military authorities.

The students played a considerable part in leading the agitation, creating general labor unrest throughout the country. Notwithstanding the varying success and failure of the numerous strikes, it is undeniable that the labor groups have taken a definite step forward in effecting better organization and using more intelligent methods of propaganda. They have also established a connection with the general world of labor, received much vocal and press support therefrom, and the Chinese labor problem has thus, in a measure, become a question of international importance.

Decline of Family-Allowance System in Germany

A RECENT very marked decrease in Germany of the number of collective agreements providing family allowances is reported in an article by Dr. Fr. Busze in the Reichsarbeitsblatt, of Berlin, January 24, 1926. Of 1,496 agreements for manual workers for 1922-23 in various important industries and services, 595, or 39.8 per cent, carried provisions for family allowances, while of 1,352 agreements for 1924-25 for the same class of workers in the same industries and services only 98, or 7.2 per cent, included such provisions.

The following table shows the number and per cent of collective agreements granting family allowances in different industries in 1922-23 and 1924-25:

FAMILY ALLOWANCES FOR MANUAL WORKERS IN COLLECTIVE AGREEMENTS IN CERTAIN INDUSTRIES AND SERVICES IN 1924-25 AS COMPARED WITH 1922-23

Industry	1922-23 agreements			1924-25 agreements		
	Total number	Providing for family allowances		Total number	Providing for family allowances	
		Number	Per cent of total		Number	Per cent of total
Mining.....	66	39	59.1	32	13	40.6
Metal.....	155	68	43.9	183	12	6.6
Chemical.....	31	26	83.9	12	5	41.7
Paper.....	43	31	72.1	37	11	29.7
Stone, earthenware, and glass.....	175	105	60.0	150	7	4.7
Printing and allied trades.....	20	13	65.0	17	2	11.8
Federal, State, and municipal services.....	92	71	77.2	65	9	13.8
Textile.....	282	59	20.9	140	7	5.0
Commerce.....	256	81	31.6	233	8	3.4
Transport.....	160	57	35.7	190	6	3.2
Food, drink, and tobacco:						
Sugar manufacture.....	21	10	47.6	16	3	18.8
Dairy work.....	9	3	33.3	6	1	16.7
Meat.....	54	14	25.9	25	3	12.0
Baking.....	36	5	13.9	50	5	10.0
Tobacco.....	13	5	38.5	32	2	6.3
Brewing and malting.....	43	4	9.3	98	3	3.1
Milling.....	40	4	10.0	66	1	1.6
Total.....	1,496	595	39.8	1,352	98	7.2

For nonmanual workers in private industry family allowances are now provided in 80, or 15.7 per cent, of 508 agreements.

It will be noted from the preceding table that in 1924-25 the mining, chemical, and paper industries were the only industries having a very large proportion of collective agreements which included family allowances and even for the chemical and paper industries such proportion is less than half as great as it was in 1922-23.

In various other industries not covered by the above table and in which the system of family allowances was never adopted to any great extent, the practice of making these grants has been almost completely abolished for manual workers.¹

¹ For earlier reports on the system, see Labor Review, Washington, January, 1924, pp. 20-29: "Family Wage System in Germany and Certain Other European Countries," and Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 401: Family Allowances in Foreign Countries, Washington, March, 1926.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

International Comparison of Trend of Wages, 1914 to 1925

IN A recently published report on "Wage Changes in Various Countries, 1914 to 1925,"¹ the International Labor Office has for the third time undertaken the difficult but interesting task of not merely recording the movements in money wages, but of estimating the changes in the real wages of the workers of the world by comparing changes in money wages with those in the general level of prices. Real wages are, in nearly every case, calculated with reference to the pre-war level. The report gives the data country by country and presents in a summary general conclusions as to the movement of wages as a whole. A digest of these summary conclusions is given below.

Wage Situation, 1920 to 1925

IN THE period 1920 to 1922 the different countries could be grouped into three fairly definite groups: Those in which real wages were definitely higher than before the war; those in which the level was about the same; and those in which the level was definitely below the pre-war level. In the first group were found most of the ex-neutral European countries; in the second group the chief Western European countries and non-European countries; and in the third group the Central-European countries. The last-named group (Germany, Austria, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Latvia, Rumania, and Finland) was distinguished by the fact that in all these countries in 1920 and 1922 there was a continual depreciating currency and steadily rising prices. This led to the phenomenon of the "time-lag," when wages were continually trying to catch up to prices, and inevitably caused a fall of real wages. On the other hand, when prices were falling, or when they became relatively stable after a period of rising prices, real wages tended to rise.

The chief factor affecting the wage situation in the years 1922-1925 was the changes in the level of prices. In many countries they have fallen somewhat, while in others—particularly those in which prices rose most rapidly in the years 1920 to 1922 or 1923—they have become much more stable. Throughout the period prices remained relatively stable in Great Britain, Sweden, Switzerland, the Netherlands, Canada, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, and the United States. Moreover, since 1922, the four countries (Germany, Austria, Poland, Hungary) in which currency was at that time inflated and prices were rapidly rising, have all attempted to stabilize their currency and, in general, have succeeded.

¹International Labor Office. Wage changes in various countries, 1914 to 1925. Studies and Reports, Series D (Wages and Hours), No. 16. Geneva, 1926. The first report of the International Labor Office on this subject covered the years 1914-1921 (published in 1922); and the second report covered the years 1914-1922 (published in 1923).

Movement of Money Wages, 1922 to 1925

THE tables of money wages given in the report indicate that in Sweden, Australia, and Canada money wages have remained fairly stable since 1922; in Great Britain since 1923; and in Austria since 1924. In Denmark, rates, although showing a rise of about 5 per cent from 1923 to 1924, have become more stable than in 1921 and 1922. In Germany money wages rose from 1923 to 1924, after a period of monetary disturbance. In Poland money rates became fairly stable in March, 1924, and remained so throughout the year. In the United States there was an increase from 1922 to 1923, and a decrease from 1923 to 1924; in 1925 the changes are not very considerable. In Norway, Greece, Finland, Rumania, Belgium, Hungary, France, and Japan wages in recent years have not shown any marked tendency towards stabilization.

Movement of Real Wages, 1922 to 1925

AS REGARDS real wages, several features are worth noting. It will be seen that in the countries in which the currency was seriously depreciated the stabilization of the currency was followed by a change in the wage situation. Wages were much more closely adjusted to the level of prices, and the level of real wages gradually rose.

In Germany real wages of skilled workers, which were estimated at about 50 per cent of their pre-war level in July, 1923, rose to 75 per cent in January, 1924, and 90 per cent in July, 1924, and have remained fairly stationary at this level till July, 1925. For unskilled workers, the level rose from a little over 60 per cent in July, 1922, to 90 per cent in April, 1924, and 100 per cent in July, 1925.

In Austria, no general average figures are available and the movement differs somewhat from one industry to another; but in every industry, however, real wages in 1924 were higher than those in 1923, although in some industries wages rose much sooner than in others.

In Poland real wages, which were apparently only 50 per cent of their pre-war value at the end of 1923, rose rapidly at the beginning of 1924 almost to their pre-war purchasing power and fell slightly during 1924, and rose again in 1925.

In Hungary wage data are not sufficiently adequate to give definite conclusions; in the engineering industry, however, real wages, which had considerably declined from the last quarter of 1923 to the first quarter of 1924 owing to the rapid rise in the cost of living, rose to about 75 per cent of their pre-war level in the autumn.

It will thus be seen that the group of countries in which, in 1922, wages were substantially below the pre-war level, are moving into the second group—countries in which real wages are at or near the pre-war level. The countries which in 1924-25 are still in the former group are Hungary and Latvia, and possibly Rumania.

A further change between 1922 and 1925 which is noticeable is that many countries have moved up from the group in which wages were at or near the pre-war level to the group in which real wages are higher than those current in 1913-14. In the United States and in Canada, real wages were in 1924 and 1925 higher than in 1922, when they were about equal to the level of 1914. In Australia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the Netherlands, real wages in 1924 and 1925 remain, as in 1922, above the pre-war level. In France the material available is not very complete, and relates only to two dates in 1921 and 1924, and the real wages are not based on a complete cost-of-living index. The apparent rise in real wages from 1921 to 1924 must therefore be accepted with caution. In Spain, Italy, and Switzerland, wages in 1924 seem to be distinctly above the pre-war level, and in Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Finland, and New Zealand wages are at about the pre-war level.

As regards Great Britain, the general situation appears to be about the same as in 1922—i. e., real wages are on the whole somewhat below pre-war level—though the disparity between the level of wages in different industries is very noticeable. In certain industries, such as coal mining, shipbuilding, and engineering, whose prosperity depends to a certain extent on their export trade, wages are depressed; while in industries such as building and printing, which do not depend on foreign trade, real wages are considerably above the level obtained before the war. As regards the remaining countries (Japan, Greece, and South Africa) the information is not sufficiently complete to enable any conclusion to be drawn.

Comparison of Wages of Skilled and Unskilled Workers

DURING the period of rapidly rising prices, the money wages of unskilled workers in many countries increased to a greater extent than those of skilled workers, and those of low-salaried officials more than those of the higher-salaried categories.

This was partly due to the fact that increases were sometimes granted at a flat rate to all classes of workers in a given industry, which, of course, meant a greater relative increase for the lower-paid workers. This policy was doubtless prompted by the consideration that wages of unskilled workers are much nearer the subsistence minimum than those of skilled workers, and increases in wages to compensate for the increased cost of living are more urgent in their case than in the case of skilled workers.

When prices began to fall or became relatively stable, there was a tendency to a reversal of this movement.

In 1914 unskilled workers' wages were about 50 to 70 per cent of skilled workers' wages; in 1920 they were about 80 to 90 per cent. In countries in which wages and prices rose the least between 1914 and 1920-21, the ratio generally shows the least variation. Thus in the United States, Australia, and New Zealand, as well as in Great Britain, the ratio increased less than in Austria, Germany, and Poland. In Austria, unskilled workers' wages rose to about 95 per cent of the skilled, and in Germany to about 90 per cent. Since 1920 in most countries, 1922 in Germany, and 1923 in Austria, the ratio of unskilled workers' wages to those of skilled has declined, though it is still in most countries higher than the pre-war ratio. It should be noted that France and Hungary appear to be in an exceptional position, for the ratio of unskilled to skilled in 1924 is almost identical with that obtaining in 1914. In France the ratio has not apparently changed since 1914. But it seems, in spite of these two exceptions, to be a general feature of the postwar wage situation that unskilled workers are relatively better paid in comparison with skilled workers than before the war.

Relative Wages of Men and Women

IT IS a noteworthy fact that during and since the war women in general have received proportionately larger wage increases than the men. The causes of this are probably similar to those noted in the case of unskilled workers, and also perhaps to the reduced supply of male labor during and since the war, and the consequent opening of employments to women. This tendency continued in the years, 1922 to 1925.

If the real wages of male workers are compared with those of the female workers in the same industry for certain countries it will be found that except for cotton weavers in the United States and metal workers in Austria, the index numbers of real wages of female workers are in every instance higher than those of male workers.

Increases in the Average Compensation of Municipal Employees, 1915 to 1925

A REPLY to the question as to how municipal employees have fared in the matter of wages and salaries since the outbreak of the World War is made in a report on "Municipal salaries under the changing price level," by William C. Beyer, Director of the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia, which is published as a supplement to the March, 1926, issue of the National Municipal Review.

Referring to the difficulties and limitations of his inquiry, Mr. Beyer points out that the only groups of city employees for whom nation-wide salary or wage data are available for a period of years are the higher officials and the public-school teachers. About 10 years ago, however, the Bureau of Municipal Research of Philadelphia issued a report giving the minimum, maximum, and certain intermediate wage and salary rates in 1915 of over 100 typical classes of workers in 14 of the more important cities of the United States.

For purposes of comparison, the Philadelphia Bureau of Municipal Research undertook the collection of similar data for 12 cities for 1925, making a selection, however, of 45 of the more representative classes of employees from the 111 classes covered in the 1915 investigation.¹ To these 45 classes, two others were added—professional engineers and unskilled laborers. For these two classes of workers both the 1915 and 1925 data had to be collected in the present investigation.

While the selected groups used in this study of 12 cities "are important and typical" it is not safe to assume that all municipal groups "fared exactly as they did. For the rank and file of municipal employees in the vast majority of cities we have no information whatever."

The 12 cities included in the present survey are Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Detroit, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco. The 47 classes of workers covered are separated into two groups, a "representative group" of 44 classes, "none of which is so large as to overshadow the others" and a "special group" composed of three exceptionally large classes—patrolmen, hosemen and laddermen, and unskilled laborers.

In the introduction to the report, attention is called to the fact that the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics index of the cost of living was 173.5 in June, 1925, or 68.4 per cent higher than at the outbreak of the war. In comparing this rise in prices with the advances in pay in the following table, which includes 47 classes of employees, it will be noted that for all groups and all classes the increased compensation from 1915 to 1925 was 72.34 per cent, while for all occupations in the "representative group," the average increase was only 60.87 per cent. Furthermore, in only 15 of the occupations in this group do the average pay increases from 1915 to 1925 outstrip the 68.4 per cent rise in the cost of living. The increases in wages for the occupations in the "special group" for the

¹ One of the limitations of both the 1915 and the 1925 data is "the lack of correlation of titles and duties, which is one of the shortcomings in all cities where the service has not been standardized."

same period were, however, more substantial, namely, about 71 per cent for patrolmen, 70 per cent for hosemen and laddermen, and 97 per cent for unskilled laborers.

AVERAGE (WEIGHTED) ANNUAL COMPENSATION OF ALL CLASSES OF MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES IN 1925 IN 12 CITIES

Occupation	Average annual pay, 1925	Per cent of increase over 1915	Occupation	Average annual pay, 1925	Per cent of increase over 1915
<i>Representative group</i>			<i>Representative group—Con.</i>		
Oilers.....	\$1,853.60	125.38	Chief civil-service examiners.....	\$4,680.00	52.94
Firemen or stokers.....	1,927.14	106.57	Sanitary inspectors.....	1,861.18	52.07
Coal passers.....	1,680.99	102.54	Draftsmen.....	2,098.77	51.89
Hostlers.....	1,595.26	93.40	Chauffeurs.....	1,597.03	51.76
Enginemmen (not in pumping stations).....	2,496.47	92.23	Electrical inspectors.....	2,072.71	50.73
Janitors.....	1,481.78	88.59	Chemists.....	2,348.66	50.20
Watchmen.....	1,374.98	87.41	Captains, fire service.....	2,867.65	49.87
Painters.....	2,206.33	84.19	Building inspectors.....	2,221.72	47.62
Enginemmen (in pumping stations).....	2,493.79	83.44	Bacteriologists.....	2,081.98	44.77
Rodmen.....	1,677.03	79.24	Detectives.....	2,589.49	43.16
Machinists.....	1,942.20	76.26	Superintendents of police.....	6,980.00	43.12
Hospital nurses.....	1,323.70	76.19	Lieutenants, police.....	2,900.23	42.50
Elevator operators.....	1,507.65	75.96	Engineers.....	3,219.12	40.94
Apothecaries.....	1,642.55	72.96	Battalion chiefs, fire.....	3,666.43	37.10
Messengers.....	1,599.35	69.90	Captains, police.....	3,484.95	34.10
Laboratory assistants.....	1,256.16	67.62	Deputy chiefengineers, fire service.....	4,847.72	25.48
Steam engineers, fire service.....	2,434.83	67.28	Chief engineers, fire service.....	6,130.00	20.88
Plumbing inspectors.....	2,373.21	65.69	All classes.....	2,251.05	60.87
Transitmen.....	2,070.99	61.33	<i>Special group</i>		
Elevator inspectors.....	2,090.00	61.20	Patrolmen.....	2,083.02	71.19
Lieutenants, fire service.....	2,640.76	60.92	Hosemen and laddermen.....	2,021.97	70.28
Stenographers.....	1,657.97	59.98	Unskilled laborers.....	1,446.03	97.44
Sergeants, police.....	2,510.33	59.00	All groups and classes.....	1,912.04	72.24
Food inspectors.....	1,982.44	55.86			
Police matrons.....	1,279.10	55.29			
Milk inspectors.....	1,806.80	55.15			
Blacksmiths.....	1,954.57	53.03			

¹Daily rate of \$4.62 multiplied by 313.

In general, the lower-paid classes have received the largest proportionate advances. Among the workers whose average wages have been increased over 80 per cent since 1915 are oilers, firemen or stokers, coal passers, hostlers, enginemmen (not in pumping station), and painters.

The percentage increases for the professional and scientific workers were considerably less, for example, averaging about 40 per cent for professional engineers; 45 per cent for bacteriologists, and 50 per cent for chemists.

The increases in the average annual pay of the classes of the "representative group" in the decade 1915 to 1925 in the 12 cities covered were as follows:

	Per cent		Per cent
Minneapolis.....	82.18	Buffalo.....	58.69
New York.....	63.97	San Francisco.....	57.43
Pittsburgh.....	63.54	Chicago.....	56.74
Milwaukee.....	61.29	Philadelphia.....	56.70
Detroit.....	59.37	Baltimore.....	56.13
Boston.....	59.35	Cincinnati.....	47.30

In Minneapolis alone does the average pay increase of those in the "representative group" exceed the 68.4 per cent rise in the cost of living from December, 1914, to June, 1925.

Wages and Hours in Municipal Employment in Boston, July 1, 1925

THE accompanying table shows the rates of wages of municipal employees in Boston as of July 1, 1925. The figures are taken from a mimeographed report, dated February 20, 1926, issued by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries. This report includes wage rates for the municipal employees of 66 cities and towns of that State.

DAILY RATES OF WAGES OF BOSTON MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES, JULY 1, 1925

Occupation	Wage rate	Occupation	Wage rate
Mechanics:		Road workers—Continued:	
Blacksmiths.....	\$5.50	Hammermen.....	\$5.00
Bricklayers.....	5.50	Road roller engineers.....	5.50
Carpenters.....	5.50	Stone cutters.....	5.00
Electricians.....	6.10	Laborers:	
Horseshoers.....	5.50	Ash collectors.....	4.50
Machinists.....	5.50	Laborers (all classes).....	4.50
Masons.....	7.00	Sewer cleaners.....	4.75
Mechanics.....	4.75	Street sweepers.....	5.00
Meter installers.....	6.00	Tree climbers.....	4.50
Meter repairers.....	5.50	Tree men.....	4.50
Painters.....	5.50	Stationary engineers:	
Pipe bracers.....	5.50	In charge.....	145.00
Pipe fitters.....	5.50	First class.....	150.00
Pipe layers.....	5.50	Second class.....	7.00
Plumbers.....	5.50	Third class.....	6.50
Sheet-metal workers.....	5.50	Stationary firemen.....	5.50
Steam fitters.....	5.50	Oilers.....	6.00
Chauffeurs and teamsters:		Other employees (ferry service):	
Automobile repairmen.....	133.00	Dockhands.....	4.75
Chauffeurs.....	130.00	Gatemen.....	5.25
Stablemen.....	133.00	Quartermasters.....	6.00
Teamsters.....	4.50	Tollmen.....	5.50
Road workers:			
Curb setters.....	5.00		
Flagstone layers.....	5.00		
Pavers.....	5.50		

¹ Per week.

In general, the hours of labor per day from Monday to Friday are 8 and on Saturdays 4, making 44 hours per week. The engineers and firemen, however, work 8 hours a day for six days. Employees who are paid by the day receive the full day's wage for Saturday.

Wage Scales in the New York Building Trades

THE following table, furnished by the Building Trades Employers' Association of New York City, shows the wage scales in effect in that city in 1923, 1924, and 1926:

WAGE SCALES IN EFFECT IN BUILDING-TRADES OCCUPATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1923, 1924, AND 1926

Occupation	Wage rates per day			
	1923	1924	1926	
			Amount	Date effective and period
Art-glass workers.....	\$8.00-\$9.00	\$9.00	\$10.00	Apr. 13.
Asbestos workers and insulators.....	9.00-10.00	10.50	12.00	Mar. 1.
Asbestos workers' and insulators' helpers.....	7.00- 8.00	8.00	9.00	Do.
Blacksmiths.....			12.00	Apr. 19.
Blacksmiths' helpers.....			9.00	Do.
Bluestone cutters.....			12.00	
Bluestone cutters' helpers.....			9.00	
Boilermakers.....			12.00	
Boilermakers' helpers.....			10.50	
Bricklayers.....	10.00-12.00	12.00	14.00	May 1; for 3 years.
Bricklayers' helpers.....	7.00- 8.00	8.00	9.00	Do.
Cabinetmakers (in shops).....			12.00	Apr. 1.
Carpenters.....	9.00-10.00	10.50	12.00	Mar. 1.
Cement masons.....	9.00-10.00	10.50	12.00	Do.
Cement and concrete workers (laborers).....	6.50- 7.50	7.50	8.00	Do.
Composition roofers and waterproofer.....	8.00- 9.00	9.50	8.50	May 1.
Derrickmen and riggers.....	8.00- 9.50	9.50	11.00	Mar. 1.
Dock builders (on land work).....	8.00- 9.00	9.00- ¹ 10.50	10.50	Apr. 12.
Dock builders, foremen.....			11.00	June 1.
Electrical workers.....	9.00-10.00	10.00- ² 10.50	11.25	Apr. 15.
Electrical workers' helpers.....	5.50- 6.50	6.50- ¹ 7.00	12.00	June 16.
Elevator constructors.....	9.00-10.00	10.50	12.00	Apr. 15.
Elevator constructors' helpers.....	7.00- 8.00	8.00- 8.50	11.00	June 16.
Engineers, portable, hoisting.....			12.00	Mar. 1.
Engineers, dock builders.....			9.00	Do.
Engineers, shovel.....			13.50	Do.
Engineers, foundation.....			14.00	May 1.
Excavator laborers.....			14.00	Apr. 15.
Glaziers.....	9.00-10.00	10.00- ³ 10.50	12.00	Apr. 15.
Granite cutters.....			7.25	June 1.
Hoisting engineers.....	10.00	12.00	11.00	Apr. 1.
Housesmiths (structural).....	9.00-10.00	10.50	14.00	July 1.
Housesmiths (finishers).....	9.00-10.00	10.50	12.00	Mar. 1.
Housesmiths' helpers.....	7.00- 8.00	8.00	9.00	Do.
Houseshorers and sheath pilers.....	9.00-10.00	10.00- ¹ 10.50	12.00	Mar. 23.
Machinists.....			12.00	Mar. 1.
Machinists, foremen.....			14.00	Do.
Machinists' helpers.....			9.00	Do.
Marble cutters and setters.....	9.00-10.50	10.50- ⁴ 11.00	12.00	Jan. 1.
Marble carvers.....	10.00-12.00	12.00	13.00	Do.
Marble polishers, bed rubbers, and sawyers.....	8.50- 9.50	9.50- ⁴ 10.00	11.00	Feb. 18.
Marble helpers, etc.....	7.00- 8.00	8.00- ⁵ 8.50	9.50	Apr. 18.
Millwrights.....			12.00	Mar. 1.
Mosaic and terrazzo workers.....	9.00-10.00	10.00- ⁶ 10.50	12.00	Mar. 18.
Mosaic and terrazzo workers' helpers.....	7.00- 8.00	8.00	9.00	Do.
Metallic lathers.....	9.00-10.00	10.50	12.00	Mar. 1.
Painters and decorators.....	9.00-10.00	10.50	12.00	Mar. 8.
Plasterers.....	10.00-12.00	12.00	14.00	May 1.
Plasterers' laborers.....	7.50- 8.50	8.50		

¹ Effective May 1.² Per week.³ Effective July 24.⁴ Effective Mar. 15.⁵ Effective May 24.⁶ Effective July 1.

WAGE SCALES IN EFFECT IN BUILDING-TRADES OCCUPATIONS IN NEW YORK CITY, 1923, 1924, AND 1926—Continued

Occupation	Wage rates per day			
	1923	1924	1926	
			Amount	Date effective and period
Plumbers and gas fitters.....	\$9.00-10.00	\$10.50- ⁷ 11.00	\$12.00	May 1; for 5 years
Roofers and sheet-metal workers.....	9.00-10.00	10.50	12.00	Mar. 1.
Slate and tile roofers.....	9.00-10.00	12.00	13.50	Mar. 25.
Steam and hot water fitters.....	9.00-10.00	10.50	12.00	May 1.
Steam and hot water fitters' helpers....	7.00- 8.00	8.00	8.50	Do.
Stonecutters.....	9.00-10.00	10.00- ⁸ 10.50- ¹¹ 11.00	12.00	Jan. 1, 1927.
Stone planermen.....	8.00- 9.00	9.00- ⁸ 9.50- ⁹ 10.50	11.00	Jan. 1.
Stone bed rubbers, large side.....	8.00- 9.00	9.00- ⁹ 9.50	10.50	Do.
Stone bed rubbers, rear side.....	6.90- 8.00	8.00- ⁹ 8.50	9.50	Apr. 1.
Stone, circular, diamond, and gang sawyers.....	6.60- 7.45	7.45- ⁹ 7.95	8.95	Do.
Stone crane operators.....	6.25- 7.10	7.10- ⁹ 7.60	8.60	Do.
Stone hand rubbers and helpers.....	6.00- 6.80	6.80- ⁹ 7.30	8.30	Do.
Stonemasons.....	10.00-12.00	12.00	14.00	Mar. 8.
Stonemasons' helpers.....	-----	-----	9.00	Do.
Stone setters.....	10.00-12.00	12.00	14.00	Apr. 1.
Tile layers.....	9.00-10.00	10.50	12.00	Mar. 1.
Tile layers' helpers.....	7.00	8.00	9.00	Do.
Upholsterers.....	-----	-----	11.75	Do.

⁶ Effective July 1.

⁷ Effective June 2.

⁸ Effective Apr. 1.

⁹ Effective June 1.

Wages in the New York Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Industry in 1925

AS A result of recommendations made by the advisory commission appointed by the Governor of New York in 1924 to consider matters in controversy in connection with the negotiation of new collective agreements in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry of New York City, studies of wage rates and scales and of employment and earnings in the industry in 1925 have been made by the Bureau of Research connected with the industry. The data presented in the published reports of these studies¹ are based on shop pay rolls obtained from the unemployment insurance fund of the industry, and are given for the industry as a whole and separately for each of three groups of shops—shops belonging to members of the American Association, those belonging to members of the Industrial Council, and independent shops. The first group may be considered as typical submanufacturing shops and the second as typical "inside" shops, while the third comprises both types of shops. "Inside" manufacturers conduct manufacturing operations on their own premises and sell their products directly to the retailers, while submanufacturers produce for jobbers or wholesale houses from materials supplied by the latter and in conformity to styles specified by the wholesaler.

Variations in Weekly Wage Rates, by Type of Shop

THE average wage rates for a full-time normal week of 44 hours were found to vary slightly in the different groups of shops, those in the independent shops being consistently lower than those in

¹ New York. Governor's Advisory Commission, Cloak, Suit, and Skirt Industry, New York City. Wages and wage scales, 1925; and Employment and earnings of workers, 1925, both by Morris Kolchin. New York, [1926].

either of the other two groups. While the American Association average wage rates are lower than the Industrial Council rates, the difference is not so great as between those in association and independent shops. The average rate for the industry for the full-time 44-hour week is \$49.50 in the coat shops and \$42.96 in the skirt shops.

Average weekly wage rates in the various occupations are shown in the following table, the union minimum wage scale also being shown for purposes of comparison:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN THE CLOAK, SUIT, AND SKIRT INDUSTRY OF NEW YORK CITY, 1925, BY OCCUPATION AND KIND OF SHOP

Occupation	Average weekly wage rates in—			The industry		
	American Association shop	Industrial Council shops	Independent shops	Number of workers	Average weekly wage rates	Union minimum weekly wage scale
<i>Coat shops</i>						
Operators.....	\$56.72	\$57.97	\$53.50	12,232	\$56.01	\$50.00
Cutters.....	56.19	55.28	54.97	2,011	55.59	44.00
Pressers.....	51.94	50.19	49.66	4,065	51.01	42.00
Sample makers.....	46.40	46.55	46.10	390	46.48	36.00
Piece tailors.....		47.22	41.00	165	45.75	43.00
Under pressers.....	41.48	42.60	40.90	256	41.48	37.50
Finishers and tailors.....	39.80	43.62	38.60	8,834	40.66	41.00
Examiners and bushelers.....	42.06	35.00	38.53	207	39.31	34.00
Finishers' helpers and button sewers.....	34.04	35.33	32.51	904	34.16	32.00
Miscellaneous.....	35.00	35.27	41.00	19	37.32	
<i>Skirt shops</i>						
Operators.....				240	50.51	48.00
Cutters.....				16	53.94	39.50
Pressers.....				53	45.62	38.00
Finishers.....				118	26.08	20.50
Miscellaneous.....				17	34.84	

The operators, finishers, pressers, and cutters form 93 per cent of the workers in the coat shops, while the operators and finishers constitute 80.6 per cent of the workers in the skirt shops. The operators and cutters receive the highest wage rates in the coat shops, \$56.01 and \$55.59, respectively. The finishers, who constitute slightly more than 30 per cent of the coat-shop workers, have an average rate of \$40.66, though the union minimum scale is \$41, which may be due to the fact that a large proportion of these workers are women. With the exception of the finishers, all other occupations show average wage rates considerably higher than the union minimum scale. Taking the different groups of shops separately, all occupations in the Industrial Council shops have average wage rates above the union minimum scale, while in the American Association and the independent shops only the finishers and tailors have average rates below the union minimum—\$1.20 below in the American Association shops and \$2.40 in the independent shops.

The proportion of workers receiving the lower rates of wages is greater in the skirt shops than in the coat shops, 20.4 per cent in the skirt shops receiving under \$30 per week, while only 2.2 per cent in the coat shops receive that little. Only 9.2 per cent of the workers in the skirt shops receive \$60 and over, while 22.3 per cent of the

workers in the coat shops receive that much. There is a larger proportion of workers receiving the highest and lowest wage rates in the American Association and independent shops than there is in the Industrial Council shops. The percentage of workers in the industry and in the separate kinds of shops who receive certain classified wage rates is shown in the following table:

PER CENT OF WORKERS IN THE CLOAK, SUIT, AND SKIRT INDUSTRY OF NEW YORK CITY RECEIVING EACH CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGE RATE, 1925, BY KIND OF SHOP

Weekly wage rate	Per cent of workers receiving each classified weekly wage rate				
	American Association shops	Industrial Council shops	Independent shops	The industry	
				Coat shops	Skirt shops
Under \$30.....	0.9	1.9	5.4	2.2	20.4
\$30 and under \$40.....	14.9	10.3	16.8	14.3	16.4
\$40 and under \$50.....	22.4	34.6	23.6	25.7	17.9
\$50 and under \$60.....	36.5	34.6	35.0	35.5	36.1
\$60 and under \$70.....	21.2	14.7	15.5	18.2	8.5
\$70 and under \$80.....	3.7	3.5	3.4	3.7	.7
\$80 and over.....	.4	.4	.3	.4	.....

Comparison of Average Wage Rates of Various Occupations in 1924 and 1925

A COMPARISON of average wage rates in the various occupations in 1924 and 1925 for the American Association and Industrial Council shops combined show a slight increase in all but three of the occupations—operators and under pressers, who received 26 cents and \$1.43 less, respectively, and piece tailors whose average rate remained the same. The average weekly wage rates for the various occupations in 1924 and 1925² are as follows:

	1924	1925
Cutters.....	\$55.28	\$55.80
Operators.....	57.24	56.98
Pressers.....	50.84	51.46
Under pressers.....	43.28	41.85
Finishers and tailors.....	41.00	41.23
Piece tailors.....	47.23	47.23
Sample makers.....	46.25	46.55
Examiners and bushelers.....	40.94	41.14
Finishers' helpers and button sewers.....	33.57	34.51

Average Actual Earnings

WHILE average wage rates furnish a comparison between different occupations and types of shops and between different years, such wage rates do not show the actual earnings in a seasonal industry like the cloak, suit, and skirt industry, with its great fluctuation of employment. A study was therefore made of 416 representative shops, employing about one-third of the workers in the industry, which had complete records as to the average weekly hours and earnings and annual employment and earnings of workers in the industry. Average weekly hours and earnings for those workers who during certain weeks performed some work in the shop and for the full complement of workers whether or not they performed any work during a week, and equivalent full-time weeks per year per

² The data used in the comparison are for the fall season of 1924 and the spring season of 1925, as pay-roll data for the fall season of 1925 were not then available, and are for those shops only for which such data were secured for both years.

worker and annual earnings for the latter group, are shown in the following table:

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS AND EARNINGS, EQUIVALENT FULL-TIME WEEKS PER YEAR PER WORKER AND AVERAGE EARNINGS PER YEAR OF WORKERS IN THE CLOAK, SUIT, AND SKIRT INDUSTRY OF NEW YORK CITY, 1925, BY KIND OF SHOP

Kind of shop	Workers actually employed		Full complement of workers			
	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours	Average weekly earnings	Equivalent full-time weeks per year per worker	Average earnings per year
American Association shops.....	29.7	\$34.80	22.7	\$26.40	26.8	\$1,374.90
Industrial Council shops.....	36.5	41.50	31.6	36.00	37.4	1,874.00
Independent shops.....	34.9	39.70	29.4	33.60	34.9	1,750.00

As will be seen from the table the average weekly hours during the year for workers in American Association shops while actually employed were 29.7, and the average weekly earnings were \$34.80, but taking into account the time when workers were unemployed the average weekly hours in such shops were only 22.7 and the average weekly earnings \$26.40, while for the year an equivalent of 26.8 full-time weeks' work per worker and average earnings of \$1,374.90 were shown. Comparing the full-time employment in the various types of shops—37.4 weeks per year in Industrial Council shops, 26.8 weeks in American Association shops, and 34.9 weeks in the independent shops—the Industrial Council (inside) shops provided about 38 per cent more employment than the American Association (submanufacturing) shops, and the average annual earnings were almost \$500 more.

A comparison of the 1925 data with 1924 data (based on a smaller number of shops) shows that there was quite a reduction in average full-time weeks of employment in 1925, with a consequent reduction in annual earnings, the amounts being as follows:

	Inside shops	Submanu- facturing shops
Average full-time weeks of employment:		
1924.....	40.0	31.5
1925.....	37.4	26.8
Average annual earnings:		
1924.....	\$2,016.00	\$1,675.00
1925.....	\$1,874.00	\$1,374.90

Decrease in Real Wages of Agricultural Labor in Porto Rico

THE Governor of Porto Rico, in his annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1925, states that the wages of agricultural laborers in Porto Rico, have not kept pace with the increased cost of living. Unskilled laborers on the sugar plantations are receiving wages which are 26.5 per cent higher than those received 10 years ago. The wages of the coffee laborers as well as the tobacco and fruit workers have increased about 32.3 per cent during the same length of time. In spite of these wage increases, however, the condition of the farm laborer has not improved, for the cost of living has increased still more rapidly. In 1915 the daily cost of food in the

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sugar section was 38.0 cents, whereas it is now 55.4 cents. In the coffee section also, daily food costs which amounted to 28.7 cents in 1915 are now 39.4 cents. During the last decade therefore the sugar laborer's food bill has increased 45.8 per cent while his wages have increased but 26.5 per cent and the coffee laborer's wages have increased but 32.3 per cent while his food costs have increased 37.2 per cent.

In some instances the employers furnish the farm laborers with a house and garden, bananas, coconuts, and other assistance although it is not shown in the above account. In spite of this, however, their condition has not improved during the last decade.

Agricultural Wages in Canada, 1923 to 1925

WAGES of agricultural laborers in Canada, 1923 to 1925, inclusive, are given in the appended table compiled from the February, 1926, issue of the Monthly Bulletin of Agricultural Statistics published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics:

AVERAGE WAGES OF FARM HELP, 1923 TO 1925, AS ESTIMATED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

Province	Males, per month, summer season			Females, per month, summer season			Males, per year			Females, per year		
	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board	Wages	Board	Wages and board
Canada:												
1923	\$40	\$21	\$61	\$22	\$17	\$39	\$372	\$239	\$611	\$231	\$191	\$422
1924	40	22	62	23	19	42	380	256	636	244	217	461
1925	40	23	63	22	19	41	383	258	641	244	218	462
Prince Edward Island:												
1923	28	15	43	16	12	28	302	170	472	173	136	309
1924	28	15	43	16	12	28	261	180	441	178	145	323
1925	31	16	47	18	13	31	293	176	469	175	138	313
Nova Scotia:												
1923	36	20	56	18	14	32	328	227	555	182	158	340
1924	36	19	55	17	13	30	356	215	571	189	147	336
1925	36	20	56	18	15	33	347	221	568	199	161	360
New Brunswick:												
1923	41	18	59	18	14	32	415	200	615	209	155	364
1924	35	18	53	16	15	31	332	206	538	172	160	332
1925	37	17	54	18	13	31	370	191	561	210	151	361
Quebec:												
1923	40	19	59	19	13	32	356	203	559	194	140	334
1924	37	19	56	18	13	31	332	189	521	185	132	317
1925	37	19	56	19	13	32	340	196	536	190	141	331
Ontario:												
1923	38	21	59	22	17	39	364	233	597	238	189	427
1924	36	21	57	21	17	38	345	234	579	225	188	413
1925	34	20	54	22	17	39	326	222	548	227	182	409
Manitoba:												
1923	40	22	62	23	19	42	372	259	631	243	216	459
1924	37	22	59	21	19	40	341	251	592	222	208	430
1925	38	22	60	21	19	40	357	260	617	221	215	436
Saskatchewan:												
1923	42	23	65	24	20	44	382	270	652	256	228	484
1924	43	23	66	24	20	44	394	269	663	253	234	487
1925	42	24	66	22	21	43	396	268	664	257	234	491
Alberta:												
1923	46	24	70	27	21	48	432	272	704	268	238	506
1924	42	24	66	24	21	45	389	276	665	253	241	494
1925	44	24	68	27	22	49	421	280	701	277	244	521
British Columbia:												
1923	50	26	76	30	23	53	481	294	775	360	280	640
1924	49	26	75	28	22	50	500	305	805	332	252	584
1925	46	26	72	26	21	47	470	300	770	282	232	514

Wages in France in October, 1925¹

AN ANNUAL wage study is made by the General Statistical Bureau of France² giving the average wages of certain classes of workers who are represented in nearly all localities and which furnish, therefore, uniform elements of comparison. The information is furnished by officers of trade councils, employers' organizations, and mayors or other competent persons and is on a basis comparable with that secured in previous studies.

Real Wages

BECAUSE of the depreciation of French currency the most significant fact in any statement of wages paid is the effect of such depreciation upon the purchasing power of money wages. The fact that there has been very little change in real wages in France is brought out in the following comparison of wages and the cost of living as represented by the cost of board and lodging for an unmarried worker in the same localities for which data for wages were secured and the retail prices of 13 articles of prime necessity.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES, COST OF BOARD AND LODGING, AND RETAIL PRICES OF 13 ARTICLES, AND INDEX NUMBERS THEREOF IN FRANCE, 1911, AND OCTOBER, 1924, AND 1925

Item	1911	October, 1924	October, 1925	Index numbers 1911=100	
				1924	1925
Daily wages:					
Men.....	<i>Francs</i> 4.61	<i>Francs</i> 22.00	<i>Francs</i> 23.25	477	504
Women.....	2.29	11.36	12.25	496	535
Cost of board and lodging per month.....	70.00	333.00	360.00	483	514
Retail prices of 13 articles.....				422	465

The index numbers show that the cost of board and lodging had increased slightly more in October, 1925, than had the wages of men as compared with October, 1924, while the cost of the 13 articles had increased in about the same proportion. These two items are hardly comparable, however, as the cost of board and lodging of single workers may represent changes in the standard of living, while the retail price index, relating as it does to articles of prime necessity alone, represents the influence of price changes upon the cost of a fixed standard of living.

¹ France. Ministère du Travail, etc. Bulletin de la Statistique Générale de la France, January, 1926, pp. 170-185.

² See Labor Review May, 1925, pp. 88-96 for figures for 1924.

Money Wages

THE following table gives the daily and hourly wages in different occupations in 1911, and October, 1924 and 1925, in Paris and in other cities and index numbers for 1925, 1911 being taken as 100:

DAILY AND HOURLY WAGES IN FRENCH CITIES IN 1911, AND OCTOBER, 1924 AND 1925, BY OCCUPATION

Paris

Occupation	Average wages						Index numbers for 1925 (1911=100)	
	1911		October, 1924		October, 1925		Hourly rate	Daily rate
	Hourly rate	Daily rate	Hourly rate	Daily rate	Hourly rate	Daily rate		
<i>Males</i>								
Printers—compositors.....	0.80	7.20	4.15	33.20	4.55	36.40	569	506
Bookbinders.....	.60	6.00	3.70	29.60	3.85	30.80	641	513
Tanners.....	.65	6.50	3.50	28.00				
Tailors.....	.75	7.50	4.00	32.00	4.50	36.00	600	480
Wood turners.....	.75	7.50	4.00	32.00	4.00	32.00	533	427
Cabinetmakers.....	.90	9.00	4.00	32.00	4.00	32.00	444	356
Pit sawyers.....			3.75	30.00	4.00	32.00		
Carpenters.....	1.00	9.00	3.75	30.00	4.00	32.00	400	356
Joiners.....	.80	8.00	3.75	30.00	4.00	32.00	500	400
Plumbers.....	.95	8.00	3.75	30.00	4.00	32.00	421	400
Blacksmiths.....	1.00	10.00	4.50	36.00	4.70	37.60	470	376
Locksmiths.....	.90	8.00	3.75	30.00	3.90	31.20	433	390
Metal turners.....	.825	8.25	3.75	30.00	4.00	32.00	485	383
Watchmakers.....	.70	7.00	3.85	30.00				
Quarrymen.....	.70	7.00	3.50	28.00	3.90	31.20	557	445
Stone cutters.....	1.00	9.00	4.00	32.00	4.50	36.00	450	400
Masons.....	.95	8.55	4.00	32.00	4.00	32.00	421	374
Navvies.....	.80	7.60	3.50	28.00	3.75	30.00	469	385
Tilers.....	.95	8.00	3.75	30.00	4.00	34.00	421	425
House painters.....	.85	7.25	3.75	30.00	4.15	33.20	488	458
Ornamental carvers.....	1.20	10.80	5.00	40.00	5.00	40.00	417	379
Brickmakers.....			3.00	24.00	4.00	34.00		
Glaziers.....	.90	7.65	3.90	31.20	4.30	34.40	478	450

DAILY AND HOURLY WAGES IN FRENCH CITIES IN 1911, AND OCTOBER, 1924 AND 1925, BY OCCUPATION—Continued

Cities other than Paris

Occupation	Average wages						Index numbers for 1925 (1911=100)	
	1911		October, 1924		October, 1925		Hourly rate	Daily rate
	Hourly rate	Daily rate	Hourly rate	Daily rate	Hourly rate	Daily rate		
<i>Males</i>								
Brewers.....	0.40	4.21	2.24	19.58	2.47	21.23	618	504
Printers—compositors.....	.50	4.94	2.75	22.40	2.98	24.15	596	489
Bookbinders.....	.43	4.67	2.63	21.58	2.84	23.12	661	495
Tanners.....	.40	4.09	2.29	19.03	2.59	21.52	647	526
Saddlers—harness makers.....	.42	4.26	2.41	20.40	2.60	21.80	619	512
Shoemakers.....	.38	3.95	2.23	19.06	2.47	20.75	650	525
Tailors.....	.44	4.55	2.63	22.42	2.78	23.25	632	511
Dyers—scourers.....	.42	4.13	2.34	19.62	2.57	21.40	612	518
Weavers.....	.35	3.32	2.11	17.44	2.26	18.45	646	556
Rope makers.....	.38	3.64	2.19	18.32	2.42	19.90	637	547
Wheelwrights.....	.43	4.44	2.56	21.86	2.82	23.62	656	532
Wood turners.....	.50	4.88	2.66	22.18	2.89	23.90	578	490
Coopers.....	.44	4.48	2.62	22.11	2.77	23.05	629	514
Cabinetmakers.....	.49	4.86	2.83	23.65	3.05	24.65	622	507
Upholsterers.....	.51	5.06	2.85	23.46	2.98	24.46	584	483
Pit sawyers.....	.45	4.57	2.51	21.02	2.62	23.00	582	505
Carpenters.....	.51	5.05	2.82	23.92	3.03	25.38	594	502
Joiners.....	.47	4.70	2.71	22.86	2.90	24.30	617	517
Coppersmiths.....	.53	5.40	2.80	23.32	3.03	24.80	572	459
Tinsmiths.....	.47	4.74	2.68	22.44	2.83	23.30	602	491
Plumbers.....	.49	4.92	2.75	23.10	2.90	24.23	592	492
Blacksmiths.....	.50	5.12	2.80	23.58	2.92	24.38	584	476
Farriers.....	.44	4.40	2.57	21.92	2.78	23.40	632	532
Storemakers.....	.50	5.04	2.64	22.14	2.79	23.13	558	459
Locksmiths.....	.46	4.65	2.68	22.62	2.81	23.25	611	500
Metal turners.....	.53	5.39	2.84	23.63	2.93	24.20	553	449
Watchmakers.....	.55	5.31	3.00	24.83	3.08	25.43	560	479
Quarrymen.....	.42	4.16	2.60	21.87	2.72	22.85	647	549
Stonecutters.....	.52	5.11	2.96	24.94	3.18	26.73	611	523
Masons.....	.49	4.80	2.80	23.74	2.98	25.15	608	524
Navvies.....	.39	3.82	2.31	19.66	2.47	20.67	633	541
Tilers.....	.52	5.05	2.82	23.92	3.05	25.70	586	509
House painters.....	.49	4.76	2.73	22.86	2.87	24.15	586	507
Ornamental carvers.....	.65	6.39	3.60	29.53	3.78	30.95	581	484
Brickmakers.....	.41	4.17	2.57	22.18	2.56	21.65	624	519
Potters.....	.42	4.26	2.40	20.00	2.53	21.03	602	493
Glaziers.....	.49	4.72	2.64	22.20	2.82	23.38	576	495
Laborers.....	.33	3.26	1.94	16.42	2.08	17.60	630	540
Average, all male employees.....	.46	4.61	2.62	22.00	2.79	23.25	607	504
<i>Females</i>								
Ironers.....	.22	2.15	1.45	11.78	1.51	12.22	686	568
Dressmakers.....	.23	2.28	1.34	11.10	1.50	12.12	652	532
Seamstresses.....	.21	2.08	1.27	10.42	1.41	11.65	671	560
Waistcoat makers.....	.25	2.50	1.44	12.10	1.52	12.55	608	502
Lace makers.....	.22	2.13	1.34	11.10	1.52	11.82	691	555
Embroiderers.....	.25	2.44	1.43	11.73	1.56	12.80	624	525
Milliners.....	.25	2.48	1.37	11.33	1.52	12.55	608	506
Average, all female employees.....	.23	2.29	1.38	11.36	1.51	12.24	656	535

Wages in Honduras and Jamaica

A REPORT from the American consul at Puerto Cortes, Honduras, contains an account of the labor conditions and wages of agricultural workers in that country. Wages paid to banana loaders vary from 25 cents per hour during the day to 35 cents for night work. Cane cutters receive from 60 to 75 cents per ton of cane cut. It is stated that the rate for this work has recently been reduced, due to the low price of sugar in the world market. Unskilled agricultural and industrial labor may be had in comparative abundance, as well as semiskilled or clerical labor, but very

little skilled labor is available in Honduras. For native clerical work approximately \$50 per month is paid, while foreign clerks receive from \$150 to \$250 monthly.

In 1925 agricultural workers in Jamaica received an average wage of 50 cents a day according to a report from the American consul at Kingston, Jamaica, dated March 15, 1926. Domestic servants in Jamaica were paid from \$2.00 to \$4.50 a week including in some instances lodging and board while in others only lodging. Male workers in manufacturing industries received \$1.50 per day while female workers received from \$2 to \$6 a week. Dock laborers earned \$1.75 a day and construction laborers' wages varied from \$1.25 to \$2.25 per day.

Wages in Madrid, Spain, 1914 and 1924

THE Spanish Statistical Yearbook¹ contains the following table showing the average daily wages and hours of labor in Madrid, Spain, for the years 1914 and 1924, in specified industries and occupations:

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN MADRID, SPAIN, IN 1914 AND 1924, BY OCCUPATION

[Peseta at par=19.3 cents; average exchange rate for the year 1924 was 13.3 cents]

Industry and occupation	1914		1924	
	Average daily wage	Average hours per day	Average daily wage	Average hours per day
Metallurgical industry:	<i>Pesetas</i>		<i>Pesetas</i>	
Locksmiths (artistic work).....	4.00-6.00	9	11.00	8
Fitters and turners.....	4.00-6.00	9	9.00-14.00	8
Solderers.....	4.00-6.00	9	8.00-12.00	8
Braziers.....	4.00-5.00	9	8.00-12.00	8
Bronze workers.....	4.00-6.00	9	11.00	8
Silversmiths.....	7.00	9	9.00-10.00	8
Engravers.....	8.00-10.00	9	15.00-20.00	8
Metal polishers.....	7.00	9	9.00-10.00	8
Blacksmiths.....	4.00-8.00	10	4.00-8.00	8
Molders, iron and metal.....	5.00-7.00	9	11.00	8
Construction industry:				
Bricklayers.....	4.50-5.00	8-9	10.00	8
Pavement layers.....	6.00-6.50	8	15.20	8
Mosaic workers.....	3.50	9	9.75	8
Tile layers.....	4.50	8	12.00	8
Ornamental sculptors.....	9.50-10.00	8	16.00	8
Stucco plasterers.....	6.00	8	12.50	8
Hydraulic engineers and glaziers.....	4.50-5.00	9	10.75	8
Gas and electric workers.....	6.50	9	10.00	8
Marble setters.....	4.50-5.00	8	12.50	8
Stove makers.....	5.00-8.00	9	9.50	8
Painters-decorators.....	4.35	8	12.50	8
Sewermen.....	4.50	8	11.00	8
Tile makers.....	3.00	11	6.80	8
Carpenters.....	4.50-5.00	9	11.00-14.00	8
Printing industry (book):				
Machinists.....	6.50	9	11.00	8
Markers.....	3.50	9	9.00	8
Stereotypers.....	4.50	9	9.50	8
Platen pressmen.....	4.50	9	12.25	8
Proof readers.....	5.00	9	14.50	8
Lithographers.....	8.00-10.00	9	13.00-25.00	8
Food industry: Bakers.....	6.00-7.50	(c)	9.50-11.50	6-8

^a In winter.

^b In summer.

^c No specified hours.

¹ Spain. Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria. Jefatura Superior de Estadística. Anuario estadístico de España, 1923-24, Madrid, 1925, p. 446.

PRODUCTIVITY OF LABOR

Coal Shoveled by Railroad Firemen in Road Service

THE monthly reports of the Interstate Commerce Commission, covering wages and operation of Class I railroads in the United States, furnish data for computing the amount of coal it is necessary for a fireman in road service to shovel in operating a locomotive. According to computations made from the reports for January, 1926, road freight firemen in the eastern district averaged 263.7 pounds of coal per locomotive mile or 7.6 tons per average day. In the southern district, the averages were 270.3 pounds and 7.8 tons, respectively. In both districts combined, they averaged 266 pounds of coal per locomotive mile and 7.7 tons per day. Owing to the large number of oil-burning locomotives used in the western territory, that district would not be representative of the work done by firemen and has not been included in the computations. Road passenger firemen in the eastern district averaged 114.8 pounds of coal per locomotive mile, 119 pounds in the southern district and 116.2 pounds in both districts combined. While the averages per mile for road passenger firemen are much less than those for firemen in freight service, the amount shoveled per day is approximately the same or 7.3 tons in the eastern, 7.5 tons in the southern, and 7.3 tons in both districts combined.

Average Daily Output of Coal Miners in the Ruhr, Silesia, and Saxony

THE average daily output of coal miners in the Ruhr, Upper and Lower Silesia, and Saxony is given, by months, in 1925 as compared with the average output in 1913, in the *Revue de l'Industrie Minérale*, Paris, April 1, 1926 (p. 108). An increase in output in the latter part of 1925 is shown for all the localities except Saxony, where the output of the underground workers in November, 1925, is about 85 per cent of the pre-war average.

AVERAGE DAILY OUTPUT OF UNDERGROUND AND OF UNDERGROUND AND SURFACE WORKERS IN COAL MINES OF THE RUHR, UPPER AND LOWER SILESIA, AND SAXONY IN 1913 AND 1925

[Tons of 2,000 pounds]

Year and month	Ruhr		Upper Silesia		Lower Silesia		Saxony	
	Underground workers	Underground and surface workers	Underground workers	Underground and surface workers	Underground workers	Underground and surface workers	Underground workers	Underground and surface workers
	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons	Tons
Average, 1913-----	1.28	1.03	1.80	1.26	1.02	0.74	1.01	0.78
1925								
January-----	1.23	.99	1.56	1.13	.95	.69	.81	.60
February-----	1.24	.99	1.62	1.16	.95	.69	.81	.60
March-----	1.24	.99	1.65	1.19	.96	.70	.81	.60
April-----	1.23	.99	1.63	1.16	.96	.70	.81	.59
May-----	1.26	1.00	1.66	1.18	.96	.70	.83	.59
June-----	1.27	1.02	1.71	1.22	.98	.71	.84	.60
July-----	1.30	1.04	1.78	1.29	1.01	.73	.87	.63
August-----	1.33	1.07	1.86	1.36	1.01	.73	.85	.62
September-----	1.36	1.09	1.85	1.37	1.02	.75	.87	.64
October-----	1.36	1.10	1.84	1.38	1.05	.77	.87	.65
November-----	1.39	1.13	1.83	1.37	1.07	.79	.86	.65
December-----								

Production and Per Capita Output in Belgian Coal Mines and Coke Ovens

THE Revue du Travail (Brussels), February, 1926, contains data (pp. 183-185) concerning the operation and output of Belgian coal mines and coke ovens, from which the following table is taken:

TOTAL PRODUCTION AND OUTPUT PER WORKER IN BELGIAN COAL MINES AND COKE OVENS, 1913, AND 1922 TO 1925

[Metric tons converted to tons of 2,000 pounds]

Item	Monthly average				
	1913	1922	1923	1924	1925
<i>Coal mines</i>					
Total production (tons)-----	2,098,184	1,950,535	2,105,018	2,144,780	2,124,970
Total number of days of operation-----	24	24	23	24	24
Total number of days worked-----	3,624,462	3,805,461	3,991,620	4,209,161	4,027,654
Total number of workers (underground and surface)-----	146,084	153,003	154,912	169,518	161,868
Output (tons) per worker per day:					
Workers at the seam-----	3.48	3.69	3.87	3.87	3.96
Underground workers (including workers at the seam)-----	.81	.76	.78	.74	.73
Underground and surface workers-----	.58	.51	.53	.51	.53
<i>Coke ovens</i>					
Total production (tons)-----	323,613	248,705	381,799	382,112	377,381
Average number of workers-----	4,229	3,631	5,106	5,384	5,345
Average monthly output (tons) per worker-----	76.5	68.5	74.8	71.0	70.6

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

International Statistics of Gainfully Engaged Women

THE following statistics regarding gainfully engaged women in various countries are taken from Chapter II of Volume II of Wl. Woytinsky's recent compilation entitled "Die Welt in Zahlen"¹ (the World in Figures). A summary of the contents of Chapter I of this volume, dealing with the composition of the working population in various countries, was given in the May, 1926, issue of the LABOR REVIEW. The sources used by the author in compiling the data for gainfully engaged women are the same as given in that summary.

Numerical Strength of Gainfully Engaged Women

ON THE basis of the latest industrial censuses (1906 to 1911), of the more recent general population censuses, and of his own computations the author has compiled a table showing, for most of the European countries and for the United States, British India, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand, the number of gainfully engaged persons of both sexes, the per cent of male and female persons gainfully engaged, and the per cent which female persons form of all gainfully engaged persons. This table is reproduced here as Table 1.

In considering the statistics for women, it is to be remembered that in all cases housekeepers at home are excluded, the term "gainfully engaged" being restricted to those who are working for definite remuneration.

It is also to be noted that international comparisons such as are here attempted are subject to a considerable margin of error, owing to the differences in methods, dates, and accuracy of the censuses and surveys made in different countries. Some of these difficulties are pointed out in the text. In spite of known errors, however, the statistics here compiled are of interest and value.

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

TABLE 1.—NUMERICAL STRENGTH OF MALE AND FEMALE GAINFULLY ENGAGED POPULATION OF VARIOUS COUNTRIES

Country	Year of general census	Total population		Gainfully engaged population		Per cent of gainfully engaged—		Per cent of females of gainfully engaged population
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males of total males	Females of total females	
Russia.....	1897	62,477,000	63,163,000	25,995,000	5,276,000	41.4	8.4	16.9
Germany.....	1907	30,461,000	31,259,000	18,599,000	9,493,000	61.1	30.4	33.8
	1920	28,779,000	31,633,000	22,297,000	11,587,000	77.5	36.6	34.2
England and Wales.....	1911	17,446,000	18,625,000	11,443,000	4,831,000	65.6	25.9	29.7
	1921	18,082,000	19,803,000	12,113,000	5,065,000	67.0	25.6	29.5
Scotland.....	1911	2,309,000	2,452,000	1,474,000	593,000	63.8	24.2	28.7
Ireland.....	1911	2,192,000	2,198,000	1,378,000	428,000	63.3	19.6	23.7
France.....	1911	19,254,000	19,938,000	13,212,000	7,719,000	68.7	38.7	36.9
Italy.....	1911	17,022,000	17,650,000	11,249,000	5,121,000	66.1	29.0	31.3
Spain.....	1910	9,778,000	10,273,000	6,494,000	1,014,000	66.4	9.9	13.5
Czechoslovakia.....	1920	6,559,000	7,653,000	4,546,000	1,970,000	69.3	27.9	30.2
Hungary (pre-war).....	1910	10,345,000	10,541,000	6,627,000	2,118,000	64.1	20.1	24.2
Portugal.....	1910	2,829,000	3,131,000	1,943,000	799,000	68.7	25.2	29.1
Belgium.....	1910	3,681,000	3,743,000	2,230,000	890,000	60.6	23.8	26.8
Netherlands.....	1909	2,899,000	2,959,000	1,721,000	541,000	59.4	18.3	23.9
Austria (pre-war).....	1910	14,032,000	14,539,000	8,633,000	6,318,000	61.5	43.5	42.2
Sweden.....	1910	2,699,000	2,824,000	1,587,000	612,000	58.8	21.7	26.0
Greece.....	1907	1,325,000	1,307,000	679,000	57,000	51.2	4.4	7.7
Bulgaria.....	1910	2,207,000	2,131,000	1,300,000	949,000	58.9	44.5	42.2
Switzerland.....	1910	1,846,000	1,908,000	1,198,000	561,000	64.4	29.4	31.9
	1920	1,871,000	2,009,000	1,261,000	591,000	67.5	29.4	31.9
Finland.....	1910	1,434,000	1,488,000	799,000	454,000	55.7	30.5	36.2
	1920	1,660,000	1,705,000	873,000	562,000	52.4	33.5	39.2
Denmark.....	1911	1,338,000	1,419,000	829,000	371,000	61.9	26.1	30.9
	1921	1,592,000	1,676,000	1,026,000	498,000	65.6	29.6	32.7
Norway.....	1910	1,123,000	1,235,000	650,000	285,000	56.1	23.1	31.2
	1920	1,290,000	1,359,000	803,000	332,000	62.2	24.4	29.3
United States.....	1910	47,332,000	44,640,000	30,092,000	8,076,000	63.6	18.1	21.2
	1920	53,900,000	51,810,000	33,065,000	8,549,000	61.3	16.5	20.5
British India.....	1920	164,156,000	155,019,000	100,610,000	45,804,000	61.0	29.6	31.3
South Africa.....	1911	3,069,000	2,904,000	1,956,000	1,774,000	63.7	61.1	47.6
Australia.....	1911	2,313,000	2,142,000	1,767,000	395,000	76.4	18.4	18.3
	1921	2,763,000	2,673,000	1,853,000	464,000	67.1	17.4	20.0
New Zealand.....	1911	532,000	477,000	364,000	90,000	68.4	18.9	19.9

¹ The figures showing the total population are based on the general population census of Oct. 6, 1919; those showing the gainfully engaged population are based on estimates of the German Federal Statistical office. The high percentage of gainfully engaged persons, as compared with 1907, is due to the fact that their determination for 1920 was based on principles differing from those followed in 1907.

It is seen that the percentage of women who are gainfully engaged varies greatly from country to country, ranging between 4.4 (Greece) and 61.1 per cent (South Africa, including native labor). In Europe the countries having the highest percentage of gainfully engaged women are, in the order named, Bulgaria (44.5), pre-war Austria (43.5), France (38.7), Germany (36.6), and Finland (33.5). In the United States only 16.5 per cent of the female population is gainfully engaged.

The percentage which women form of the total gainfully engaged population also varies greatly. It is the highest in South Africa (47.6) and lowest in Greece (7.7). In the large European industrial countries women generally form between 30 and 37 per cent of the gainfully engaged population, and in the United States 20.5 per cent.

Distribution by Principal Occupations

TABLE 2 shows the percentage distribution of gainfully engaged women among the great occupational groups for most of the European countries, the United States, British India, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand.

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF GAINFULLY ENGAGED WOMEN, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

Country	Year of census	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce and transport	Public service and professions	Domestic service	Miscellaneous occupations and without specified occupation	All occupations
Russia	1897	37.8	19.6	3.9	3.8	30.3	4.4	100
Germany	1907	48.4	22.2	9.8	3.0	13.2	3.4	100
	1921	44.5	21.6	9.5	2.9	3.3	18.2	100
England and Wales	1911	1.9	50.9	3.1	8.2	35.9	—	100
Scotland	1911	5.6	53.0	6.4	6.9	28.1	—	100
Ireland	1911	13.8	41.5	2.3	8.7	33.7	—	100
France	1906	43.3	32.7	10.1	3.8	10.1	—	100
Italy	1911	58.1	27.0	4.2	3.1	7.6	—	100
Austria (pre-war)	1910	59.5	12.4	7.5	14.4	6.2	—	100
Hungary (pre-war)	1910	56.6	11.5	2.9	2.6	16.2	10.2	100
Czechoslovakia	1921	35.1	21.5	5.9	3.8	12.2	21.7	100
Belgium	1910	8.7	46.3	16.8	4.7	18.0	5.6	100
Netherlands	1909	20.8	20.7	11.1	7.7	39.7	—	100
Portugal	1910	41.8	23.5	—	1.3	16.0	17.4	100
Sweden	1910	30.0	10.0	5.2	4.0	22.2	28.7	100
Greece	1907	12.3	35.2	—	8.8	35.2	—	100
Switzerland	1910	93.4	2.1	—	.8	—	2.4	100
	1910	15.6	41.5	14.0	5.6	16.5	6.8	100
	1920	16.5	44.8	18.0	9.3	3.6	8.0	100
Finland	1920	76.7	9.0	5.0	4.8	4.5	—	100
Denmark	1911	23.8	14.3	8.9	4.7	28.9	19.4	100
	1921	14.0	13.3	10.6	6.0	34.9	21.3	100
Norway	1910	18.4	25.0	11.5	5.9	38.2	1.0	100
	1920	17.2	18.7	18.4	6.6	28.9	10.5	100
United States	1910	22.4	30.6	—	19.2	18.6	—	100
	1920	12.7	22.6	10.3	28.8	25.6	—	100
British India	1920	73.7	11.2	5.7	.9	1.8	6.7	100
South Africa	1911	62.3	.9	.4	1.0	34.4	1.0	100
Australia	1911	4.0	27.5	14.0	13.4	38.8	2.3	100
	1921	2.1	25.7	18.8	17.1	34.5	1.7	100
New Zealand	1911	8.3	22.0	15.5	14.3	37.0	2.9	100

¹This figure is not comparable with the figures for other countries in this column, because the Austrian statistics include here female day laborers, who in other countries are enumerated either as domestic servants or under the occupational group to which the establishment belongs in which they are employed.

²Includes commerce and transport.

³The number of domestic servants is given too low, because the majority of the women employed in domestic service were enumerated in the occupational group of their employer.

In explanation of Table 2 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 are not always grouped alike. Finally there are countries which enumerate unskilled laborers with domestic servants.

That the percentage of women engaged in agriculture varies so greatly from country to country is due in part to the fact that the censuses do not enumerate gainfully engaged women in a like manner. In industry the percentage varies considerably less. A noteworthy fact is the great increase in the percentage of women engaged in public service and the professions in the United States in 1920 as compared with 1910. The percentage of women engaged in domestic service in Germany in 1921 shows a marked decrease as compared with 1907 because the general impoverishment of the middle classes

made it impossible for them to keep servants in postwar years. In the United States, on the other hand, the percentage of women in domestic service has increased considerably in postwar time.

Table 3 shows how many of every 100 persons (of both sexes) gainfully engaged in each of the principal occupational groups and in all occupational groups combined are women.

TABLE 3.—PER CENT WOMEN FORM OF GAINFULLY ENGAGED PERSONS IN PRINCIPAL OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS, BY COUNTRY

Country	Year of census	Agriculture	Industry	Commerce and transport	Public service and professions	Domestic service	Miscellaneous occupations and without specified occupation	All occupations
Russia	1897	11.5	20.4	9.7	9.8	50.2	51.3	16.9
Germany	1907	46.5	18.7	26.8	16.6	98.8	68.0	33.8
	1921	43.2	19.3	27.7	18.1	68.2	54.2	34.2
England and Wales	1911	7.5	25.9	6.8	32.6	81.7	-----	29.7
Scotland	1911	7.5	25.6	13.4	31.7	82.1	-----	28.7
Ireland	1911	7.5	29.1	8.8	26.6	84.9	-----	23.7
France	1906	48.6	34.9	37.7	18.0	81.7	-----	37.1
Italy	1911	33.0	31.1	14.5	24.4	72.9	-----	31.3
Austria (pre-war)	1910	50.5	24.7	34.3	145.0	90.2	-----	45.1
Hungary (pre-war)	1910	22.7	16.8	21.5	21.5	92.8	41.6	25.0
Czechoslovakia	1921	31.3	21.0	15.1	29.0	87.4	62.3	30.2
Belgium	1910	14.8	26.2	27.5	29.3	78.0	25.0	26.8
Netherlands	1909	17.5	14.5	14.3	22.5	95.8	2	23.9
Portugal	1910	23.2	² 23.9	-----	17.5	81.0	57.9	29.1
Sweden	1910	25.7	15.0	19.0	32.0	68.1	64.5	23.0
Greece	1907	2.1	² 8.6	-----	11.4	62.5	-----	7.7
Bulgaria	1910	48.3	11.1	-----	8.9	100.0	25.8	42.2
Switzerland	1910	21.1	33.4	36.4	37.1	92.2	66.7	33.9
	1920	20.2	32.0	23.8	29.0	³ 84.4	65.8	34.9
Finland	1920	42.8	25.9	30.2	35.8	³ 40.3	-----	39.2
Denmark	1911	21.5	22.3	22.7	30.0	90.0	58.1	30.9
	1921	14.5	18.0	23.3	31.2	96.1	56.1	32.7
Norway	1910	17.2	24.5	40.0	38.6	98.2	60.0	31.2
	1920	14.5	20.0	28.9	40.7	99.0	53.0	29.3
United States	1910	14.4	¹ 16.5	-----	37.7	84.1	-----	21.2
	1920	10.0	13.9	12.1	40.8	64.2	-----	20.6
British India	1920	31.8	32.7	26.7	13.2	32.5	40.0	31.3
South Africa	1911	30.6	2.8	5.6	24.2	82.9	51.7	47.6
Australia	1911	2.7	19.3	12.4	36.7	76.0	39.5	18.3
	1921	1.7	16.4	15.5	39.4	76.0	38.1	20.0
New Zealand	1911	6.8	14.9	13.7	39.4	77.0	15.9	19.9

¹ See note 1, Table 2, p. 78.

² See note 2, Table 2, p. 78.

³ See note 3, Table 2, p. 78.

According to Table 3 the per cent which women form of all persons gainfully engaged in agriculture varies much more in the different countries than the per cent they form of persons engaged in industry. In most of the countries for which pre-war and post-war data are available the post-war data indicate a decrease in the per cent which women form of the persons engaged in agriculture. A noteworthy fact made evident by Table 3 is the great numerical predominance of women in domestic service. In India, however, there are nearly twice as many male as female domestic servants. In most European countries women form about 30 per cent of the entire gainfully engaged population, the most notable exception being Austria (pre-war) with 45.1 per cent. In the United States they form only 20.6 per cent of the gainfully engaged population.

Effects of New Inventions Upon the Field of Women's Employment

THE Women's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor has recently issued a report (Bulletin No. 50) dealing with the changing opportunities for the employment of women as a result of industrial research.

The usual objective in applying the results of such research is to reduce costs, increase production, and create new products or forms of service. When the objective is achieved, the employment opportunities of men or women or both are affected.

Among the applications of research which affect the employment of women are cited the utilization of hitherto dormant resources, the development of new raw materials, the invention of new products and new methods of communication, changes in method which reduce excessive labor and hazard and improve working conditions, "thus reducing the number of occupations from which women rightly are debarred because of the physical strain involved," the increase in transportation facilities, and the calculating and recording inventions and the new commercial inventions brought into existence to keep distribution and accounting abreast with expanding industry.

As an instance of the development of new raw materials the report cites the discovery of how to produce from wood pulp, cotton waste, and other materials a viscose substance somewhat akin to the silkworm's secretions, and the further discovery of how to spin this substance into the fine filaments which are the basis of artificial silk, or rayon. This has not only created an entirely new industry peculiarly adapted to women, but has added a new field to the textile industry, in which women have always been employed. A somewhat similar development is found in the case of perfumes. "Within the past decade, chemical research has discovered how to extract and to build up the perfumes of a thousand blooms and the flavors of acres of orchards from lumps of soft coal, which are but the residue of long dead forests and of millions upon millions of buried blooms." This industry is of such recent growth that the number and distribution of its workers is not known, but women are employed in it and it is known to be increasing rapidly in importance.

The effect of new inventions upon the field of women's employment is seen especially in the developments which followed the introduction of the typewriter, the telephone, and the radio. Not only are women employed in the actual operation of these to such an extent that typewriting and telephone operating are looked upon as distinctively feminine occupations, but they are largely employed in the manufacture of the various instruments used, and with each new application of electricity this field of their work increases. The substitution of one material for another often opens up new avenues for the employment of women. An instance of this is the growing use of aluminum ware in the household, which is a recent development; the lightness of aluminum makes it possible to employ women in its manufacture more extensively than was possible when heavier metals were used. In the glass industry, changes in methods and materials used have brought women into many occupations, and the use of the rare new

minerals for the manufacture of small parts has opened up a new field for them.

One firm manufacturing tungsten and molybdenum products states that 70 per cent of its factory pay roll is made up of women, who are employed on light assembling jobs and on light machines, such as riveting machines.

While pointing out that the field of possible developments of this kind is wide, the report calls attention to two important facts disclosed by the survey made:

That the increased opportunities for the employment of women growing out of the foregoing developments in applied research do not necessarily increase the total number of women in industry and commerce beyond the growth occasioned by the growth in the adult woman population. An analysis of census figures indicates that the increased opportunities are resulting in a continued relief of the congestion of woman labor in the older so-called woman-employing industries—a relief started by the shortage of male labor during the war.

That the wider distribution of women over the field of industry and commerce and their advancement into better occupations have not, on the whole, reduced the number nor impaired the quality of the employment opportunities of men, for neither men nor boys have taken the places in the old industries deserted by women. The numbers of both man and boy wage earners have increased more than the numbers of woman and girl wage earners during the decade represented by the last population census. This fact should not convey the idea that occupations have not been shifted from men to women, from women to men, and from both to machines, as a result of applied research; it is only to show that the net increase in the number of women's employment opportunities resulting from applied research has not been accompanied by a net decrease in the employment opportunities for men.

Employment of Women in Oklahoma Industries

IN THE spring of 1924 the United States Women's Bureau made an investigation into the industrial employment of women in Oklahoma, the results of which have recently appeared in Bulletin No. 48. Oklahoma, it is pointed out, is not conspicuous as a manufacturing State, and its leading industries—petroleum refining, flour and grist mills, and zinc smelting and refining—are not such as employ many women. The study covered 4,135 women, employed in 172 establishments, located in 25 cities and towns. Of these, 248, or 6 per cent, were colored women. The largest single group, 25.9 per cent, was engaged in manufacturing industries, very nearly the same proportion, 23.9 per cent in mercantile establishments, 17.1 per cent in laundries, 14.3 per cent in hotels and restaurants, and 18.8 per cent in telephone exchanges. Of the white women, 46 per cent were single, 33.2 per cent married, and 20.7 per cent widowed, separated, or divorced; for the colored women, the corresponding proportions were 20.1, 46.8, and 33.1 per cent. Almost identical proportions of the white and colored women were living at home—79.6 per cent of the white and 79.9 per cent of the colored—but a somewhat larger proportion of the colored than of the white women were living independently.

Scheduled Hours

THE Oklahoma laws permit a 9-hour day and a 54-hour week for women, with a possible variation of daily hours in an emergency, provided the weekly total is not exceeded. The scheduled daily

hours were learned for 2,762 women, of whom 0.3 per cent had a day of less than 8 hours, 20.3 per cent worked 8 hours, 15 per cent worked over 8 and under 9, and 64.4 per cent 9 hours. The scheduled weekly hours of women showed a somewhat different grouping. Practically 1 per cent had a week of less than 44 hours, 3.7 per cent one of 44 hours, 1.4 per cent over 44 and under 48 hours, 12.5 per cent 48 hours, 25.3 per cent over 48 and under 52, 1.1 per cent 52, 5.5 per cent over 52 and under 54, and 49.6 per cent 54 hours. The short day on Saturday was not common. Only 19 per cent of the 2,762 women had a Saturday shorter than other days, and for some of these the difference amounted to only 1 or 2 hours.

Earnings

ACTUAL earnings for each woman employed were taken from the pay rolls for a week in April, 1924, covering 3,452 white women. The range of earnings was from under \$4 to over \$30 for the week, but the median for the whole group was only \$13. The lowest median, \$9.45, was found in the 5-10-and-25-cent stores, and the highest, \$17.70, in the manufacture of shirts and overalls, in which 100 of the women reported on were employed. Laundries, with 653 women reporting, showed median earnings of \$11.50 a week, and telephone exchanges, with 777 women, \$16.50. Of the 3,452 women covered, 16.4 per cent earned less than \$9 during the week taken, 41.3 per cent earned less than \$12, 61.6 per cent less than \$15, and 80.9 per cent less than \$18. A study of those who had worked the full scheduled number of hours during the week covered showed that the median of their earnings was \$15, as compared with \$13 for all workers.

The earnings of colored women were on a lower scale than those of white women. Data were obtained for only 63, the great majority of whom were employed in laundries. The median earnings for these were \$8.20 a week.

Only 24 of the women were reported as having worked the full week of the firm. The earnings of these women ranged from \$7 to \$16, and the median for even these full-time workers was only \$9.50.

Working Conditions

THE working conditions found in the plants inspected varied widely, ranging from very good to decidedly unsatisfactory. Seating arrangements were unsatisfactory in a number of instances.

There were 30 factories and 20 laundries in which some of the women sat all day at their work. For these women who regularly sat at their work 19 of the manufacturing establishments and 19 of the laundries provided chairs with backs for at least some of the women. In 18 of the factories some or all of the women engaged at sitting occupations had only stools, benches, or boxes to sit upon, none of these offering any possibility of support to the back.

It is important, the report points out, that women engaged in standing occupations should have seats accessible, so that they may sit down during temporary interruptions or when the work is running so smoothly that they may take a few minutes rest. Yet 17 factories and 24 laundries employing women in such work provided no seats of any kind.

In 79 establishments a common drinking cup was found in use, in spite of a State law against such a use. Facilities for washing were frequently unsatisfactory. Of 172 establishments inspected, 7 had no arrangements for washing at all, 98 provided no hot water, 46 furnished no towels, and in 86 a common towel was in use. Inadequate toilet facilities were not infrequently found. The majority of the establishments had no lunch or rest rooms for their woman employees, and a considerable number provided no cloak rooms at all or else supplied them for only a part of their woman workers.

In summing up the situation, the report points out that while conditions of work, hours, and wages are not ideal, the State is fortunate in that it has not developed such established customs that improvement would be difficult.

Industrial activity is as yet rather limited in Oklahoma, and as the State develops the evils often found in old establishments may be avoided. A locality that is only at the beginning of its development has the opportunity and the responsibility of setting for itself high standards in all the phases of its industrial life.

Women in the Fruit Picking and Canning Industries of Washington

THE United States Women's Bureau has recently published a study (Bulletin No. 47) of the employment of women in the fruit picking and canning industries of Washington, based on an investigation which was made at the request of several organizations of the State in 1923. The different kinds of work covered are indicated in the following statement:

In the course of the study 219 ranches were visited, the 131 berry ranches constituting about three-fifths, apple and pear ranches somewhat less than a fourth, and prune ranches about one-sixth of the total number covered. In addition 63 establishments connected with canning, preserving, and packing food were visited. Eighteen of these were fruit and vegetable canneries and evaporators, 24 were clam and fish canneries, and 21 were fruit warehouses. A little over 3,000 women employed in all these various places furnished personal information about themselves and their families. Of the approximately 3,000 who reported on whether they were resident or migrant workers, about one-third were migrants.

Of this group, 82.5 per cent were native-born whites, 1 per cent Indians, and 16.5 per cent were foreign born. A trifle over 94 per cent were members of families, less than 6 per cent living independently. About one-third were single, one-half were married, and nearly one-seventh were widowed or divorced. More than one-fourth were under 20, one-fifth were from 30 to 40 years old, and over three-tenths were 40 or over.

Hours and earnings varied widely according not only to the kind of work, but to conditions within the particular industry, the steadiness of the individual worker, and the degree to which she dovetailed one occupation into another. On the berry ranches the average daily earnings were \$1.60; in prune picking, \$3.09; in prune sorting, \$3.43; in apple thinning, \$3.17; apple picking, \$3.42; and pear picking, \$2.97. In the fruit and vegetable canneries and evaporators and in the fish canneries piece rates prevailed, and hours were so irregular that daily earnings could hardly be computed. The median weekly earnings ranged from \$12.30 to \$12.50, while for those who had worked

full time (50 hours or more during the week) the medians were \$16.35 and \$20.65.

The work is of a highly seasonal character, so that it has naturally drawn together a considerable force of migrant workers. These are especially numerous among the berry pickers. Some of the non-resident workers live in cities perhaps not more than 20 or 30 miles away, but as they do not find it convenient to go back and forth, they migrate to the ranches and live there while the work lasts. Another group consists of wives and daughters of men who have been engaged in wheat harvesting, moving northward with its season, and who, when that work is done, turn to whatever kind of work is in season on the fruit ranches, where the women as well as the men find full occupation. In other cases the workers "follow the fruit," beginning in California in the winter, going on to the berry picking and through the harvesting of the different fruits, ending their work in the Washington apple orchards in the fall in time to go back to California and begin all over again. These migrants might come from any part of the country originally, and sometimes had led the wandering life so long that they could not be said to have any settled place of abode.

A woman of 47, with her husband and four children, gave her address as "just traveling around in fruits." They had their own tent and equipment and earned their own living as they went along. They had begun their outdoor work this season in cherries, then had moved over to a peach and pear district, and were, at the time of the interview, in the apple district for the fall work. Their plans for the winter were undecided.

Children were quite a conspicuous feature in these groups. Data were obtained for 820 migrant families, in which there were 271 children under 6 years old and 825 aged 6 and under 16. Of the migrant children, 338, or 41 per cent, of those between 6 and 16 were at work, while in the resident families, only 153, or 7 per cent, were working.

A striking feature was the existence among the berry pickers of groups of young migrants without any adult members.

That is, the groups consisted of young girls and children camping together in a shack and working in the field. In eight cases a girl of 17 was the oldest in a camping unit, and in eight instances a 16-year-old girl was the head of a household group. * * * Altogether there were 20 household groups on the berry ranches, none of whose 55 members were over 18 years of age and whose heads were girls of 16, 17, or 18 years. Most of these households consisted of only two young people, but in two cases they had 5 members.

In the main the women were working as a matter of economic necessity. About one-tenth worked from choice, because they liked the work, or wanted to earn spending money, or wished to be with friends who were working. Some took the work because it offered a chance, otherwise unattainable, for their children and themselves to have a country outing. The great majority were contributing to the support of the family group to which they belonged, the proportion who contributed the whole of their earnings varying with their place in the group. Ninety-five per cent of the wives with children, 82.8 per cent of the wives without children, 20.2 per cent of the daughters, 18.8 per cent of the sisters, and 61.8 per cent of those bearing some other relationship to the family turned in all their earnings for the common benefit. "Of the 2,513 women

reporting on the amount contributed to the family income, over two-thirds contributed all their earnings, as contrasted with one-fifth who contributed none."

The necessity for living at the place of work created a housing problem. More often than not the employer provided quarters, but some of the workers provided tents for themselves. Where living quarters were provided, they differed widely from ranch to ranch.

Over four-fifths of all the households and 72 per cent of all the persons reported upon in regard to size of households had living quarters limited to one room, with opportunity of sharing small porches or kitchens with other families similarly housed. In a few cases the crowded living conditions were extremely bad, with as many as six or seven persons quartered in one room.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Washington Industrial Accident Prevention Conference

AN OFFICIAL call to the industrial accident prevention conference to be held at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C., July 14, 15, and 16, 1926, has been issued to the governors of the various States by Secretary of Labor, James J. Davis, as follows:

I am calling a conference on industrial accident prevention to be held in Washington, D. C., July 14, 15, and 16 of the present year. Invitations will be sent to the principal agencies, public and private, interested in the development of more efficient and specific methods of industrial accident prevention.

I am particularly anxious that the State governments shall be 100 per cent represented, and I am writing this to urge that you delegate some member or members of that division of your State organization which deals with accident prevention to attend this conference. If at all practicable I shall be very much pleased if you could attend in person.

There is no adequate system of industrial accident reporting in the United States, but a conservative estimate indicates that the fatal industrial accidents probably exceed 23,000 per year and that nonfatal injuries total 2,500,000 per year. The number of days' labor lost is estimated to be 227,169,970 per annum, and the wage loss exceeds a billion dollars. I am advised by experts that fully 85 per cent of these accidents are preventable. In fact, many establishments and some industries, by close application of safety methods to the "danger spots" in their industrial plants, have been able to reduce their accidents by a percentage almost as great as this. The cooperation of all of the States and all other accident reporting organizations will be sought to the end that attention may be called not in general terms but by specific plans for the more general adoption of safety methods which have been so successful in a few instances.

While the importance of interesting the States is emphasized in this letter, the various industries, industrial associations and insurance carriers are also invited to attend the conference.

Industrial Accidents to Minors

THE United States Children's Bureau has recently issued, as its Publication No. 152, the results of a study of accidents to industrially employed minors in three States, Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. The data on which the report is based were obtained from the industrial accident boards of the three States. The period covered for Wisconsin and New Jersey was the year ending June 30, 1920, and for Massachusetts the year ending June 30, 1922.

Attention is called to the fact that these States give their young workers a considerable degree of protection. All prohibit the industrial employment of children under 14, and require those under 16 (17 in Wisconsin) to obtain work certificates before they may be legally employed. All prohibit the employment of those under 16

in specified dangerous occupations, and Massachusetts and Wisconsin also forbid employment under 18 in certain occupations which are considered especially perilous. Each requires the attendance of young workers at continuation schools, and in each the minors share in the benefits of general laws respecting safety and sanitation in workplaces and have the advantage of the stimulus which workmen's compensation legislation has given to efforts to reduce industrial risks.

The accidents recorded as occurring to employed minors in the three States during the period covered numbered 7,478, of which 38 resulted in death and 920 in partial disability for life, the remainder causing temporary disability. These figures represent only the compensable accidents for which alone full particulars were on file. In Wisconsin only accidents causing disability for more than 7 days are compensable, while in Massachusetts and New Jersey the waiting period is 10 days. These requirements eliminated a number of accidents which did not disable the sufferer for the specified number of days. With regard to severity, the accidents were distributed as follows:

NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS, GROUPED BY RESULTS, IN THE THREE STATES

State	Accidents resulting in—			
	Death	Permanent partial disability	Temporary disability	Total
Massachusetts.....	12	159	3,006	3,177
New Jersey.....	14	502	1,503	2,019
Wisconsin.....	12	250	2,011	2,282
Total.....	38	920	6,520	7,478

Classified as to cause, the industrial injuries to minors in the three States show the following grouping:

Cause of injury	Number of injuries	Per cent of total
Machinery.....	2,706	36.2
Handling objects.....	1,643	22.0
Falls of persons.....	779	10.4
Vehicles.....	543	7.3
Hand tools.....	469	6.3
Stepping on or striking against objects.....	415	5.5
Falling objects.....	288	3.9
Hot and corrosive substances.....	262	3.5
All other and not reported.....	373	5.0
Total.....	7,478	100.0

It will be noticed that machinery caused the largest group of accidents. In discussing this point, it is noted that most of the machines now in use are power driven, that the employment of minors under 16 in connection with some of these is forbidden in all three States and that the extension of this prohibition to those under 18 would materially reduce the number of accidents to young workers.

There were proportionately more accidents from power-driven machinery to minors 16 and 17 years of age than to those under 16, who were more adequately protected by the law; or to those of 18 years or over, who had more experience, more nearly mature judgment, and better powers of muscular coordination. Moreover, minors 16 and 17 years old suffered proportionately more severe injuries than either the younger or the older workers. Death or permanent partial disability resulted from 13.4 per cent of all the injuries to workers 16 and 17 years of age; for workers under 16 the corresponding percentage was 10.7, and for workers of 18, 19, and 20 years it was 12.7.

Handling objects accounted for the next largest group of injuries, and in this group strains were the most serious form of harmful result. In view of the large number (122) of cases of hernia resulting from strains it is suggested that it might be well to prohibit young workers from occupations which involve heavy lifting. Another form of injury in this group arose from handling rough or sharp objects. Probably, it is suggested, many of these injuries were slight in themselves, but infection resulted very frequently and produced serious results.

In Wisconsin infection occurred in 10 per cent of the injuries to minors from all causes (being responsible for permanent partial injury in 10 cases); in Massachusetts it was present in 16.6 per cent of all the cases, and in New Jersey in 8.3 per cent of them. It is still necessary to lay stress upon the desirability of maintaining first-aid stations, and of educating the workers in regard to the importance of prompt treatment for even slight injuries.

An effort was made to discover the accident rate of the minors in Wisconsin and New Jersey, based upon the number of minors under 20 reported by the census as employed on January 1, 1920. This is admittedly an unsatisfactory basis, since there is no assurance that the number employed at that date was the average number employed throughout the year, because no allowance can be made for the workers excluded from compensation by the numerical operation of the law or by other causes, whose accidents accordingly do not appear in this study, because it is impossible to compute the hours of exposure to risk, and for similar causes. Nevertheless, it was considered worth while to work out the rates, as shown in the following table:

INDUSTRIAL INJURIES TO BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER 20 YEARS OF AGE IN WISCONSIN AND NEW JERSEY, BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP

Occupation group	Wisconsin				New Jersey			
	Number of injuries		Rate per 1,000 employed		Number of injuries		Rate per 1,000 employed	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Agriculture.....					18	1	5	4
Forestry.....	68		45.0					
Extraction of minerals.....	16		85.1		7		37	
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	1,212	202	47.3	13.4	1,067	260	22	7
Transportation.....	90	5	30.4	3.0	87	4	12	2
Trade.....	75	4	20.7	1.1	113	7	16	2
Public service.....	3		15.2					
Professional service.....	2		3.3		4	2	6	2
Personal and domestic service.....	12	14	12.1	1.5	14	9	8	2
Clerical occupations.....	38	6	6.8	(²)	42	12	2	1
Total.....	1,257	231	37.0	5.8	1,352	295	16	4

¹ Includes 11 injuries received in agricultural pursuits.

² Less than 1 per 1,000.

The difference in the rates shown for girls and boys is explained as being in part due to the different occupations pursued, even when in the same general industry. In trade, for instance, 95 per cent of the girls were clerks or saleswomen, while over one-third of the boys were deliverymen or laborers; in transportation most of the girls were telephone operators, but the boys were employed in a variety of occupations, such as chauffeurs, draymen, teamsters, and street and railroad laborers. The highest rate found is for boys in the extraction of minerals, but next to this the highest rate, for boys and girls alike, is in the manufacturing and mechanical industries, and here the most dangerous occupations for both sexes were semi-skilled work in metal and woodworking industries. Owing to this fact, special protection is asked for such industries.

Industrial risks for minors as well as for adults can be reduced by requiring more adequately guarded machinery and safer workplaces. * * * Another danger is seen in the high proportion of the injuries to minors due to machinery. The analysis which this report presents of accidents to minors in three States shows not only the large number of machine injuries but their severity. It shows also the great need of further protection for boys and girls 16 and 17 years of age whose employment—particularly in the operation of dangerous machines—is far less safeguarded than is the employment of younger workers.

Work Accidents to Children in Pennsylvania

THE Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania has recently published a study of accidents to working children in that State in 1923,¹ which differs from the Children's Bureau study in including all accidents which caused absence from work for more than the day on which the injury was received. The study deals with two groups of young workers: Those under 16, for whom only the first six months of the year were covered, and those aged 16 and 17, for whom the whole year was included. In the younger group, 341 children met with work accidents, of which 4 resulted in death, 2 in permanent disability, and 335 in temporary disability; of these last, 183 were compensable cases, that is, cases which incapacitated the child for 10 days or more.

It was not possible to compute accident rates, but for some of the occupations comparisons as to danger are possible. Thus, there were 18,005 boys and girls under 16 in manufacturing industries in 1923, and 267 accidents occurred among them. Approximately 8.4 per cent of the group (1,513) were engaged in metals and metal products, while 20.5 per cent of the accidents occurred here; over one-third (6,360) of the children were in the textile industry, but only 50 (about 19 per cent) of the accidents occurred among them; and one-fourth (4,653) were employed in the manufacture of clothing, which was responsible for a trifle over one-sixth (16.9 per cent) of the manufacturing accidents. No figures are given for the woodworking industries, which the Children's Bureau study showed as particularly dangerous.

Machinery caused the greatest number of accidents among this younger group, being responsible for 122 or 35.8 per cent of the total, handling tools or objects was second, and falls of person stood third.

¹ Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania. Accidents to working children in Pennsylvania in 1923. Philadelphia, 818 Otis Building, 1925.

Accidents to Workers Between 16 and 18 Years Old

THE study of this group covered the whole year 1923, during which 7,589 accidents were reported to workers aged 16 and 17, of which 51 were fatal, 81 resulted in permanent disability, and 7,457 in temporary disability. There is no record of the number of employed minors in this age group, so that the full significance of the above figures can not be known, but these injuries form 4 per cent of the total number of work accidents occurring in Pennsylvania during the year.

Boys incurred almost 9 out of every 10 accidents—6,719 in all; girls, 870. Although no figures are available showing the relative numbers of boys and girls between 16 and 18 years employed, this proportion is probably due in large part to the greater number of boys working at hazardous employments.

One and a half times as many children were injured in the age group between 17 and 18 as in the group between 16 and 17, but no facts are at hand to explain the cause or causes.

The great majority (79.9 per cent) of those suffering injury were Americans, none of the foreign groups showing as many as 500 victims.

The distribution of accidents according to industry showed metals and metal products leading in number, with mining second, clay, glass, and stone products third, and textiles fourth. In severity of accident there was a different distribution, as 24 of the fatalities occurred in mining, 8 in metals and metal products, 5 in building and construction, while the remaining 14 were scattered, not more than 2 appearing in any one industry. The immediate causes were varied.

Of the 51 deaths, 17 were caused by power vehicles and 12 of these by a striking car or engine. Ten were caused by machinery, of which elevators were responsible for 5 and power and transmission apparatus for 5, divided as follows: 2 by belts and pulleys, 2 by cogs and gears, and 1 by shafts and couplings. Ten were the result of falling objects—5 of falling roofs in mines, 4 of objects falling from buildings, trestles, or scaffolds, and 1 of fall of rock or earth. Three deaths were due to electricity and 1 to an explosion. Five deaths came as a result of falls, 3 from structures, 1 from another elevation, and 1 on the level. Only 1 death was caused by handling tools or objects, although almost one-third of all the accidents were so caused. The 4 remaining fatalities occurred (2) because of running into or striking against objects, (1) because of suffocation, and (1) because of an unspecified reason.

It has been stated that 81 children were permanently disabled. Analyzing the causes of their accidents, it has been found that 55 were due to machinery, 17 to injuries sustained in carrying or lifting objects, 4 to power vehicles, 3 to falling objects, and 2 to falls of persons.

Work Accidents to Minors in Wisconsin in 1925

THE Wisconsin Industrial Commission has recently published some figures concerning compensable accidents to minors occurring in that State during 1925.¹ Settlements were reached in the cases of 2,336 accidents, of which 12 resulted in death, 1 in permanent total disability, 187 in permanent partial disability, and 2,136 in temporary disability. This shows exactly the same number of fatalities as were reported for 1923 in the study made by the Children's Bureau, but a smaller proportion of permanent partial disabilities—8 per cent in

¹ Wisconsin Industrial Commission. Wisconsin Labor Statistics, January and February, 1926.

1925 against 11.3 per cent in 1923. The nonfatal accidents involved a total loss of 248,211 working-days; the total indemnity paid for accidents to minors during the year was \$236,226, in addition to which there were medical expenses amounting to \$83,305.

The age distribution of the sufferers from these accidents was as follows:

	Number	Per cent
14 or under.....	9	0.4
15 and 16.....	126	5.4
17.....	247	10.6
18.....	596	25.5
19.....	706	30.2
20.....	652	27.9
Total.....	2,336	100.0

Generally, minors under 18 are barred from certain dangerous occupations, so that the greater number of accidents in the higher age groups is natural. Attention is called, however, to the fact that minors who are 16 and 17 years old "suffer proportionately more severe injuries than those who are either younger or older."

More accidents—613—were due to machinery than to any other single cause, although handling objects, which caused 546, was not far behind.

Machine accidents to children occur most largely on metal-working, wood-working and paper and paper-making machines. Wood planers, metal punch presses, circular saws, molding machines, and leather-cutting machines are especially prominent as machines on which children are hurt. About 83 per cent of all machine accidents to children occur in the normal course of operations on the operating point of machines.

Of the accidents attributed to handling objects, the first place is held by injuries from "rough objects, bruises, etc.," which caused 84 casualties; 78 were due to slivers and 77 to heavy lifting. Only 24 cases of hernia are included, and note is made that "the incidence of hernia in minors under age 21 is less than one-half as great as in industrial workers generally." Infections following injuries, on the other hand, are about 10 per cent higher among children than among adults. Both in regard to handling objects and to hand trucking, it is suggested that there is much need of systematizing, directing, and supervising the work of minors with a view to lessening the number of accidents from these causes.

Injuries to Illegally Employed Minors in Pennsylvania

IN WISCONSIN if a child is injured in an industrial accident while illegally employed, he is entitled to three times the compensation which would be due if his employment were legal, a plan which is said to be very effective in discouraging the illegal employment of minors. (See LABOR REVIEW, April, 1923, p. 128.) In Pennsylvania, under the same circumstances, the child is expressly excluded from benefit under the workmen's compensation law. No information concerning accidents to this class of young workers is available, therefore, on the records of the compensation commission, and it has never been known how many are injured in the course of illegal employment.

With a view to gaining some light on this question, the Pennsylvania Bureau of Inspection made an investigation of all accidents reported as occurring to minors under 18 during the months of June

and July, 1925, and published a summary of its findings in *Labor and Industry* for February, 1926. Thirty-seven minors, or 8.5 per cent of the group investigated, had been, it was found, illegally employed, and of these, 25 were under 16 years of age. In several instances there had been more than one illegality in connection with the employment of the injured minor. Twenty-two had no employment certificates, 16 were in prohibited occupations, 4 were employed for more than the legal maximum of hours, 2 were in night work, 2 had a 7-day week, and 1 was under 14 years of age.

As the sufferers were not under the operation of the compensation law, no record was available of the loss of time through the injuries received, but some of the accidents had been serious. One boy of 16 had been killed while driving a truck, an occupation prohibited to minors under 18 years of age. Seven had had broken arms or legs, 3 had fingers or parts of fingers amputated, 10 had suffered severely strained or crushed limbs, while the remaining 16 had suffered less serious injuries. The results of the study show, it is held, the need for more study of noncompensable accidents to minors.

If the facts brought out for the sample investigated hold true for all minors under 18 years of age, and there is no reason to believe that they do not, 8.5 per cent of all minors injured at industrial accidents are debarred from compensation benefits.

This investigation emphasized, above all else, the fact that since with the utmost care in the enforcement of the law illegal employment of children probably can never be eliminated entirely, more information must be obtained regarding accidents occurring to minors not coming under the compensation law. One of the tasks of the bureau of women and children will be to make a careful study of the existing situation and on the basis of its findings offer a program for better protection of these children.

Obstacles to Progress of Industrial Medical Service

AN ARTICLE entitled "Industrial medical service faces barriers to progress," by Dr. W. J. McConnell, in *The Nation's Health*, March, 1926 (pp. 168, 169), points out some of the ways in which industrial medical departments fall short of rendering satisfactory service.

The scientific selection of workers and their placement according to the mental and physical requirements of the job, together with their retention in a given industry, are scientific developments which yield maximum production at minimum costs, and although there is no question of the value of an adequate medical service in securing these results, the writer calls attention to the fact that such a service is provided in comparatively few establishments and those usually the larger ones.

Failure to produce results in a given medical service may be due to defective training and lack of responsibility on the part of the physician in charge. In some cases young physicians just out of college take such positions to tide over the period while they are building up a practice. In such a case this may be the only interest the physician has in a plant, and an instance is cited of a plant doctor whose chief concern in the work centered in the fact that this industrial connection paid his garage rent. In other cases family doctors of employees have complained that the advice given the

employees by them was ignored by the plant physician, and further that sometimes the plant doctor follows the unethical practice of soliciting patients by inviting workers to consult him at his private office after plant hours. Although most physicians are believed by the writer to be above such practices, still such cases occur, while other plant doctors are found who are not familiar with the physical conditions or processes in the plant and who never visit the workplaces but maintain what is frequently referred to as a "finger-wrapping first-aid room."

The failure to render full usefulness in such a position is in part due to the omission of instruction in the universities, as only a few medical schools offer an opportunity to medical students to prepare for industrial service. If the same amount of time were given for special preparation in this field as is given to other fields of specialization fewer graduates would stumble unprepared into a line of work which requires special training. Much of the special knowledge required in the field of industrial medicine has been obtained by the "trial and error" method, but nevertheless the pioneers in this field of medicine and the men who are to-day giving their full time and energy to the work have "taught us to realize that continued prosperity is dependent not so much upon the supply of raw material consumed and the monetary value of the finished product, but rather upon the physical efficiency of the worker and his years of economic productivity."

Other ways in which the usefulness of a plant medical department may be curtailed are through a careless plant manager who fails to utilize the medical department to its fullest extent, either through not giving it sufficient authority or because of incomplete equipment, or through an unsympathetic public-health officer. There has been a tendency on the part of local health departments to omit industrial health from their program. The effort which is expended in promoting the health of children should not stop at the door of the factory, and the writer believes that the gap between the public-health officer and the industrial physician must be bridged for the complete success of either, for an excellent health program fails in the absence of an industrial program as does also an industrial program if there is no community health program.

Occupational Diseases in Ohio, 1921 to 1925

AN ANALYSIS of the occupational diseases reported to the Ohio State Department of Health for the five-year period ending June 30, 1925, by Drs. Emery R. Hayhurst and Daniel J. Kindel was published in the *Journal of Industrial Hygiene*, April, 1926 (pp. 143-164).

The study covers both sexes and includes all those cases reported on the official certificate of industrial or occupational disease. This certificate which is known as the "standard" blank gives all the details as to the present and previous occupations and former illnesses in each case reported.

From May, 1913, to June 30, 1920, 1,737 positive cases of occupational disease had been reported to the State, not including tentative

cases and cases of reputed industrial tuberculosis. The present study adds 3,226 more approved cases, making a total of 4,963 reported between May, 1913, and June 30, 1925, or a period of 12 years and 2 months.

As a result of the enactment of the compensation law scheduling 15 definite diseases for compensation, which became effective August 4, 1921, there was a very material increase in the number of occupational diseases reported. Since the law necessitated double reporting, that is, to the State director of health and to the State department of industrial relations, which administers the law, it was evident from the first that many cases would be reported to one agency and not to the other, and as a matter of fact about 1,400 more cases than are covered in the present study were reported to the department of industrial relations.

In the following table the occupational diseases have been divided into two groups, those included in the compensation schedule and those not in the schedule and therefore noncompensable:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONAL DISEASES REPORTED TO THE OHIO STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DURING FIVE-YEAR PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, BY SEX

Disease	Number of cases	
	Male	Female
Compensable cases:		
Anthrax.....	1	1
Lead poisoning.....	431	15
Mercury poisoning.....	1	3
Arsenic poisoning.....	7	
Poisoning by benzol or by nitro and amido derivatives of benzol (denitrobenzol, aniline, and others).....	55	23
Poisoning by gasoline, benzine, naphtha or other volatile petroleum products.....	4	
Wood alcohol poisoning.....	3	
Infection or inflammation of skin or contact surfaces due to oils, cutting compounds or lubricants, dust, liquids, fumes, gases, or vapors.....	2,264	371
Epithelioma-cancer or ulceration of the skin or of the corneal surface of the eye due to carbon, pitch, tar, or tarry compounds.....	1	
Brass and zinc poisoning.....	14	
Total compensable.....	2,781	410
Noncompensable cases:		
Actinomycosis.....	1	
Ammonia gas poisoning.....	1	
Bronchitis.....	5	1
Carbon monoxide poisoning.....	7	
Dye poisoning.....	1	
Hydrocyanic acid poisoning.....	1	
Laryngitis (acid dipper).....	5	
Manganese poisoning.....	1	
Metal poisoning, chronic.....	1	
Necrosis, end of finger (acid dipper).....	1	
Nicotine poisoning.....		1
Occupational neuroses.....	3	
Phenol poisoning.....	1	
Phthisis.....	1	
Pneumoconiosis.....	1	
Ulcerated throat.....	1	
Undefined.....	1	
Varnish fumes.....	1	
Total noncompensable.....	33	2
Total compensable and noncompensable.....	2,814	412

The sources of infection or poisoning shown in the above table were as follows for the compensable occupational diseases:

One case of anthrax (male) occurred in an inspector of hair and bristles; the other (female) was reported in a handler of paint brushes.

Lead poisoning (see Table 2 and discussion).

All the cases of mercury poisoning occurred in a thermometer works.

The cases of arsenic poisoning occurred in making and handling tree and plant sprays consisting mainly of lead arsenate.

The poisoning by benzol or by nitro and amido derivatives of benzol (dinitrobenzol and others) were distributed among the males as follows: Chemical and dye manufacturing—2 cases of poisoning from acetanilide, 21 from aniline, 11 from paranitraniline, 4 from paratoluidine, 1 from xylydine, and 1 from benzol; rubber industry—8 cases of poisoning from aniline, and 5 from benzol, while 1 case of benzol poisoning occurred in the manufacture of insulating material and in 1 case of aniline poisoning the industry was not specified. Among the women there were 22 cases of benzol poisoning which occurred in a wholesale millinery manufacturing company and 1 case of paratoluidine poisoning in a chemical works.

Of the four cases reported under volatile petroleum products one was caused by gasoline in dry cleaning, two by benzene in the rubber industry, and one by benzene in the printing industry.

In the cases of wood alcohol poisoning information was lacking as to the source of poisoning.

The cases of infection or inflammation of the skin included 2,227 male and 370 female workers in rubber plants, while the 38 other cases occurred in a variety of industries and occupations.

The case of epithelioma of the lip occurred in a carbon manufacturing plant.

The cases of brass poisoning occurred, 1 in a brass-furnace tender, 1 in a brass molder, and 2 in brass welders, while 7 of the zinc poisoning cases occurred in welders of galvanized steel drums, 1 in an acetylene cutter of zinc metal, and 2 in electricians working in a brass foundry although it is considered these two cases should have been reported as brass poisoning.

Among the noncompensable occupational diseases the seven cases of carbon monoxide poisoning were evidently not accidents—i. e., eventualities of a single time and place occurrence—but occurred among workers who were subject to a certain amount of exposure to the gas. The question of chronic disease due to carbon monoxide poisoning, however, is said to be always a disputable one. The five cases of hydrocyanic acid poisoning were incurred in mixing and handling feed and grain, the substance undoubtedly having been previously used as a disinfectant. One case of occupational neurosis occurred in a railroad engineer and two cases involving muscular debility were reported in shoe cutters.

The following table shows the industries in which the 443 cases of lead poisoning developed:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF CASES OF LEAD POISONING REPORTED TO OHIO STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH DURING FIVE-YEAR PERIOD ENDING JUNE 30, 1925, BY INDUSTRY AND SEX

Industry	Number of cases		Industry	Number of cases	
	Male	Female		Male	Female
Agricultural products (tree and plant sprays).....	10	-----	Metal, solder, and alloys.....	12	-----
Automobiles and parts (sanding, polishing, painting, and scroll work).....	114	-----	Paint and varnish manufacture.....	3	-----
Brass and bronze products.....	7	-----	Painters.....	20	-----
Chemical manufacture.....	4	-----	Pottery and terra cotta (dipping).....	1	3
Electroplating and polishing on safes.....	1	-----	Printing and publishing.....	5	-----
Enameling and japanning.....	5	9	Rubber goods.....	11	-----
Gasoline and oil (blending tetraethyl fluid).....	24	-----	Smelting and refining.....	4	-----
Glass (spraying, batch mixing).....	8	-----	Storage batteries.....	145	-----
Iron and steel.....	2	-----	Tin can manufacture (solder bath process).....	1	-----
			White lead manufacture.....	54	-----
			Total.....	431	12

The small number of cases of lead poisoning reported among general (or house) painters and decorators is commented on in the report. A total of only 14 cases, or an average of 3 a year, is considered remarkable in a State where there are approximately 25,000 such workers. This is accounted for on the grounds that acute cases of plumbism seldom occur in this occupation while the chronic cases either are not recognized, or as many of these workers are "independent" and therefore not under the compensation law their cases are not reported. That only four cases of lead poisoning are reported in the pottery industry is said to indicate lack of reporting, although acute and outstanding cases are undoubtedly rare in this industry. Special studies of the industry have shown, however, in one instance a case rate of 4.2 per 100 examined and in another a rate of 7.7.

There are approximately 75,000 employees in rubber factories in the State and a large number of occupations were included in the 2,597 cases of dermatosis reported in this industry. Dermatitis in rubber workers is attributed almost exclusively to the use of hexamethylenetetramine (urotropine), added as an organic accelerator for vulcanization.

In a discussion of the general problem of sickness in industry the writers cite different studies which show that sickness causes much more absenteeism than do accidents; certain diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, cerebral hemorrhage, Bright's disease, and organic heart disease showing strikingly the effects of industrial exposure. The possibilities along preventive lines are shown by the experience of some Ohio companies which have reduced the

average annual absence from sickness from the usual seven or eight days per person per year to two-thirds of that figure and even less. The possibilities in the conservation of health through the periodic physical examination and systematic instruction in personal hygiene by the plant medical department in addition to the regular work of that department include not only the immediate financial return through the reduction of turnover and lost time but also the gain through better health and prolongation of life.

Coal Mine Accidents in Virginia, Year Ending September 30, 1925

DURING the year ending September 30, 1925, there occurred in the coal mines of Virginia, 44 fatal and 900 nonfatal accidents, according to the twenty-eighth annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industry of that State. The causes of accidents were as follows:

	Fatal	Nonfatal
Fall of roof.....	33	196
Fall of coal.....	--	48
Haulage.....	4	272
Machinery and tools.....	2	125
Electricity.....	4	11
Burns by gas.....	--	8
Explosives.....	1	18
Cutting timbers.....	--	22
Others.....	--	197
Unknown.....	--	3
Total.....	44	900

Accidents and Diseases Among British Coal Miners¹

Industrial Accidents

THE statistics on accidents in British coal mines published in the report of the Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925) show the extent of the present dangers in coal mining in that country and the reduction which has taken place in accidents in recent years as compared with earlier periods. Although the figures given cover some men engaged in other forms of mining than coal mining, the proportions of these are so small that they are not considered to make any appreciable difference in results.

¹ Great Britain. Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925). Report, Vol. 1, pp. 191-198; Vol. 3, pp. 239-243. London, 1926.

The following table shows the number of deaths from accidents and death rates per 1,000 persons employed in and about mines under the coal mines act in Great Britain and Ireland:

NUMBER OF DEATHS FROM ACCIDENTS AND DEATH RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN AND ABOUT MINES UNDER THE COAL MINES ACT—GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, 1873 TO 1882 AND 1909 TO 1924, BY CAUSE

Period or year	Underground						Surface, all causes	Total, underground and surface
	Explosions of fire-damp or coal dust	Fall of ground	Shaft accidents	Haulage accidents	Miscellaneous	All causes		
	<i>Number of deaths</i>							
1873-1882 (average).....	263	453	130	128	63	1,037	92	1,129
1909-1913 (average).....	270	608	88	263	119	1,348	156	1,504
1913.....	462	620	98	251	149	1,580	173	1,753
1922 ¹	73	551	39	211	125	999	106	1,105
1923 ¹	60	585	58	314	162	1,179	118	1,297
1924 ¹	35	607	59	262	124	1,087	114	1,201
1922-1924 (average) ¹	56	581	52	262	137	1,088	113	1,201
	<i>Death rate per 1,000 persons employed²</i>							
1873-1882 (average).....	0.65	1.12	0.32	0.32	0.16	2.57	0.92	2.24
1909-1913 (average).....	.31	.71	.16	.30	.14	1.56	.76	1.41
1913.....	.51	.68	.11	.28	.16	1.74	.79	1.55
1922 ¹.....	.08	.59	.04	.23	.13	1.07	.46	.95
1923 ¹.....	.06	.60	.06	.32	.16	1.20	.49	1.06
1924 ¹.....	.03	.62	.06	.27	.13	1.11	.45	.98
1922-1924 (average) ¹.....	.06	.60	.05	.28	.14	1.13	.47	1.00
Reduction compared with 1909-1913.....	Per cent 81	Per cent 15	Per cent 50	Per cent 7	Per cent 28	Per cent 38	Per cent 29	

¹ Great Britain only.

² The death rates for accidents occurring underground are based upon the persons so employed and those for surface workers upon the persons employed above ground.

The liability to accident at the present time is shown in the average for the three years 1922 to 1924, which is considered a fair representation of present conditions. According to the above table the annual death rate from accident among underground workers is 1.13 per thousand, while a compilation of the nonfatal accidents shows that the annual number of "serious accidents" is 4.49 per thousand, and of minor accidents causing disablement of more than 7 days, 176.4 per thousand. Among the surface workers the rate for fatal accidents is 0.47, for serious accidents 2.47, and for minor accidents 64.26 per thousand workers employed. A comparison of the accident rates with previous periods shows that the death rate from accidents has been more than halved in the past 60 years among underground workers and nearly halved among the surface workers.

The following table affords a comparison between the fatality rates in mines and in other industries. The table is based on the workmen's compensation statistics, and for the year 1924 the figures cover over 7,500,000 persons employed in industry, of whom 1,200,000 were employed in mining. Cases in which compensation was paid for death from industrial disease are not included in these figures.

ACCIDENT DEATH RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH OF SEVEN GROUPS OF INDUSTRY IN GREAT BRITAIN, 1919 to 1924

Industry group	Accident death rates per 1,000 persons employed						Average for 1922-1924 ¹
	1919	1920	1921	1922 ¹	1923 ¹	1924 ¹	
Mines.....	1.05	0.98	² 0.75	0.95	1.06	1.05	1.02
Shipping.....	1.46	1.58	1.15	1.33	1.14	1.39	1.28
Factories.....	.19	.21	.16	.14	.12	.15	.14
Docks.....	.84	.91	.64	.75	.81	.71	.76
Quarries.....	.69	.81	.67	.56	.71	.76	.68
Constructional work.....	.52	.59	.59	.43	.50	.66	.53
Railways.....	.62	.71	.56	.50	.48	.52	.50
All enumerated industries, except mining.....	.28	.32	.25	.23	.22	.25	.23

¹ Cases arising in Ireland are not included, but this does not, it is estimated, materially affect the comparison of these figures with those of previous years.

² In the year 1921 there was a 3 months' stoppage of work in the mining industry.

The average fatality rate for 1922-1924 for both underground and surface workers in mines is 1.02, which is exceeded only by the shipping industry, while the rate for factories is only 0.14. The dangers of the mining industry are even more marked in a tabulation of the nonfatal accidents, the rate for these accidents being eight times as high as in shipping.

In the following table a comparison is made of the accident-death rates of persons employed below and above ground at coal mines in Great Britain and in the principal coal-producing countries during the decade 1904-1913 and the years 1922-23:

MEAN ANNUAL ACCIDENT-DEATH RATES PER 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED IN COAL MINES IN THE PRINCIPAL PRODUCING COUNTRIES, 1904-1913 AND 1922-1923

Country	Number employed in 1923	Mean annual death rate			
		Below ground		Above ground	
		1904-1913	1922-1923	1904-1913	1922-1923
Great Britain ¹	1,220,431	1.50	1.14	0.77	0.48
United States: ²					
Anthracite.....	157,743		3.11		1.13
Bituminous.....	704,793		2.90		.95
Total.....	862,536	4.20	2.94	1.53	1.00
300-day basis--					
Anthracite.....			4.49		1.63
Bituminous.....			5.45		1.79
Total.....		³ 5.76	5.23	2.14	1.79
Germany ⁴	640,248	2.53	2.21	1.11	1.37
France.....	⁵ 229,800	2.19	⁶ .86	.76	⁶ .74
British India ⁶	182,601	1.56	2.29	.32	.29
Belgium.....	160,003	1.21	1.20	.45	.60
Holland.....	26,707	1.92	1.36	1.44	.68
New South Wales ⁷	22,989	1.28	1.16	.73	.36

¹ Mines under the coal mines act.

² Owing to the irregularity of work, especially at bituminous coal mines, the death rates are calculated on the basis that continuous employment was found for a year of 300 days for the relative proportion of the persons actually at work. Thus, if the average number of working-days at the mines was 200, the death rate is calculated upon two-thirds of the number employed.

³ Figures for 1909 not included.

⁴ Prussian pit coal mines.

⁵ Figures are for 1922.

⁶ Coal mines under Indian mines act.

⁷ Coal and shale.

Industrial Diseases

THE number of cases of industrial disease among the coal miners is also shown in the report of the Coal Commission. The diseases reported are those for which compensation is paid, the principal ones being nystagmus, beat hand, knee, or elbow, and inflammation of the wrist.

Nystagmus is a troublesome malady of the eyes which may incapacitate for long periods and with rare exceptions is peculiar to the miner's occupation. There has been a rapid increase in its incidence since 1909-1913, the average annual rate of new cases per 1,000 men employed underground at that time being 1.58, while in 1922 it was 4.56, in 1923, 3.98, and in 1924, 3.43. This increase in the number of cases led to the appointment of a special committee² to investigate the matter, which made two reports, one in 1922 and the other in 1923. The principal conclusions reached were that deficient illumination was the essential factor in the production of miners' nystagmus and that the cases severe enough to cause disablement could, by degrees, be entirely prevented by improving the standard of lighting. As a result there has been a large increase in the number of electric lamps used underground. Although the workmen's compensation statistics show this decided increase in the number of cases of nystagmus, the report states that it is due in part to mistaken views as to the character and treatment of the disease, and to the adoption of an erroneous standard in determining at what stage the disease is severe enough to produce disablement and at what stage the incapacity ceases.

The diseases special to mining which affect the hand, knee, elbow, or wrist also show a large increase though not so great as that of nystagmus. In the years 1922-1924 their prevalence was 54 per cent greater than in 1909-1913.

The following table shows the number of new cases of industrial disease in British coal mines for which compensation was paid and the disease rate for different periods, 1909 to 1924:

NUMBER OF NEW COMPENSABLE CASES OF INDUSTRIAL DISEASE—BRITISH COAL MINES—AND DISEASE RATE PER 1,000 PERSONS EMPLOYED UNDERGROUND, 1909 TO 1913 AND 1922 TO 1924

Disease	Number of new cases					Average for 1922-1924	Per cent of increase in 1922-1924 as compared with 1909-1913
	Average for 1909-1913	1913	1922	1923	1924		
Nystagmus.....	1,347	2,401	4,092	3,872	3,271	3,745	178
Subcutaneous cellulitis:							
Of the hand (beat hand).....	793	831	1,135	1,175	1,060	1,123	42
Over the patella (miners' beat knee).....	1,261	1,630	1,721	2,638	2,740	2,367	88
Acute bursitis over the elbow (miners' beat elbow).....	105	136	200	299	308	269	156
Inflammation of the synovial lining of the wrist joint and tendon sheaths.....	144	195	173	166	162	167	16
Other diseases ^a	16	19	7	54	30	30	88
Total.....	3,666	5,212	7,328	8,204	7,571	7,701	110
<i>Disease rate per 1,000 persons employed underground</i>							
Nystagmus.....	1.58	2.69	4.56	3.98	3.43	3.98	152
Other diseases ^a	2.72	3.14	3.60	4.46	4.51	4.20	54
Total.....	4.30	5.83	8.16	8.44	7.94	8.18	90

^a In a few cases the disease may have been contracted by surface workers.

² See issue of July, 1922, pp. 140, 141.

Comparison of Mortality Rate of British Coal Miners with Rate for General Population¹

THE report of the British Commission on the Coal Industry (1925) contains statistics on the mortality rate of coal miners from all causes as compared with the death rate for the male population generally. It is stated in the report that "apart from accidents and the industrial diseases special to mining there is no reason to think that the occupation is physically injurious. Indeed, statistical evidence shows that miners as a whole are a healthy class. This, however, might be partly due to the fact that only men of physique above the average enter the occupation or continue in it, and there can be no statistics to show whether this is so or not."

The following table shows the mortality rate from all causes among coal miners, as compared with the population generally, for different periods from 1900 to 1923:

MORTALITY RATE FROM ALL CAUSES AMONG COAL MINERS AS COMPARED WITH THE POPULATION GENERALLY IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1900 TO 1902, 1910 TO 1912, AND 1921 TO 1923

Item	Number of deaths per 1,000 living at each age period					
	15-25	25-35	35-45	45-55	55-65	65 and over
1900 to 1902:						
All occupied and retired males	3.5	6.3	10.9	18.7	35.6	106.2
Occupied and retired coal miners	3.9	5.1	8.0	15.2	38.0	128.6
1910 to 1912:						
All occupied and retired males	2.8	4.7	7.9	14.7	30.0	94.3
Occupied and retired coal miners	3.5	4.4	6.7	12.7	30.1	105.5
1921 to 1923:						
All occupied and retired males	3.0	4.0	6.4	11.6	25.7	92.8
Occupied and retired coal miners	3.5	4.2	6.3	11.2	28.2	100.5

Although this table shows a lowered mortality rate for coal miners, in most age groups, in 1921-1923 as compared with 1910-1912, it is pointed out in the report that the improvement is less marked than that shown in the corresponding rates for the general male population, with the results that the relative position of coal miners is comparatively less favorable at the later date.

In a memorandum on this point prepared for the commission by the registrar-general in consultation with the Minister of Health, it is said that accidents do not seem to have contributed to the relative deterioration in the mortality experience of coal miners but that the relative increase in mortality applies with great uniformity to all other causes of death. Analysis by cause, therefore, throws very little light upon the reason for this increase. If working conditions had deteriorated, it might be expected that diseases such as respiratory diseases which are influenced by conditions in the mines would have increased, but cancer, for example, which is not expected to be affected by these conditions shows as great a relative increase as respiratory diseases. To account for this relatively increased mortality the theory is advanced, subject, however, to further investigation, that it may be attributable to the large number of men who entered the industry during and after the war, but who were, perhaps, less robust than the average coal miner before the war.

¹ Great Britain. Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925). Report, vol. 1, pp. 191-198; vol. 3, pp. 243, 325, 326. London, 1926.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION AND SOCIAL INSURANCE

Workmen's Compensation Law of Bolivia

THE following is a digest of the more important provisions of the Bolivian workmen's compensation law¹ which was enacted on January 19, 1924, and of its regulative decree² promulgated on July 21, 1924.

For the purposes of the law an employer is defined as a private individual, a company or an enterprise, an owner, a lessee, or a contractor who causes work to be executed or one who carries on one or more industries. The State will also be considered an employer when it undertakes the execution of any work. An employer is liable for compensation if a worker in his employ suffers an accident arising out of or in the course of the employment, except that injuries due to force majeure or to the employee's willful misconduct, gross negligence, or violation of safety rules, or to a cause foreign to the employment, and accidents causing disability lasting not more than six days are not compensable.

Certain occupational diseases, if contracted while carrying on the work, are compensable. Such diseases, as specified in the regulative decree, are as follows: Pneumoconiosis, pulmonary irritation due to tobacco dust, dermatosis, ankylostomiasis (miners' anemia), poisoning by phosphorus, copper, arsenic, carbon disulphide, or the hydrocarbon compounds of benzine, petroleum, alcohol, tar, etc., inflammation of the eyes due to ammonia vapors, and gangrenous tumor.

Not only industrial workers, but also commercial employees and apprentices in factories and workshops and those employed in forestry and agricultural undertakings when machinery is used are covered by the law; domestic servants, however are not included.

Compensation Benefits

THE compensation scale is based upon the earnings of the injured employee. If the wages of the worker have not been fixed by agreement with the employer, the minimum basic rate is fixed at 2.50 bolivianos³ a day. If the worker is employed on a piece-rate basis the compensation shall be computed on his average daily earnings; if his wages are variable, the compensation shall be computed on the wages earned during the month preceding the accident.

Death.—If the accident causes the workers' death the employer shall pay the funeral expenses, not to exceed 100 bolivianos, and compensation equal to two years' wages in a lump sum to those members of

¹ Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Boletín Mensual. Buenos Aires, May, 1924, pp. 1316-1318.

² Idem, August, 1924, pp. 1415, 1416, and November, 1924, pp. 1458-1464.

³ Boliviano at par=38.93 cents; exchange rate varies.

the deceased's family who were legally dependent upon him. The employer may, if the heirs agree, pay the latter life pensions instead of the lump sum, provided such pensions are duly guaranteed and equivalent to two years' wages plus interest at the legal rate.

Permanent total disability.—Permanent total disability is defined as disability incapacitating the worker for the performance of any work. An employee who is permanently and totally disabled shall receive compensation equivalent to two years' wages in a lump sum.

Partial disability.—Partial disability is defined as that which incapacitates the employee for the performance of his former trade or occupation but does not prevent him from engaging in an occupation of some other kind. For partial disability the worker shall receive compensation equal to 18 months' wages unless the employer gives him other work suitable to his physical condition which does not pay less than his former wage, in which case the compensation benefit amounts to one year's wages. Benefits for partial disability may be paid in monthly installments.

Temporary disability.—When the disability lasts for more than a week but not more than a year it is defined as temporary disability. If the worker is temporarily disabled the employer shall pay him compensation equal to half his regular wage during the period required for recovery. If the disability lasts longer than one year from the date of the accident, however, benefits for permanent disability shall be awarded to the employee. Benefits for temporary disability may be paid in monthly installments.

Medical benefit.—Expenses for medicine and medical treatment both at the time of the accident and during subsequent treatment shall be paid by the employer, in addition to the compensation, and the payment of hospital expenses will not release him from his obligation to pay compensation.

Security of Payments

EMLOYERS are allowed to insure their risks in insurance companies at their own expense, provided the company is legally constituted and authorized by the Government and the benefit to be paid under the policy will not be less than that to which the employee is entitled under the law.

Employers or their insurers are required to establish a special fund, to be called the "guaranty fund," in which shall be deposited the following: Death benefits when no heirs survive; partial and temporary disability benefits of those beneficiaries who die without leaving heirs or legatees; compensation due to aliens who have left the country; and fines imposed for failure to comply with the provisions of the law. The fund shall be used solely for the payment of compensation which would not otherwise be paid because of the bankruptcy of the respective employers.

Accident Reporting

THE worker, or in case of his death his legal heirs, must within 48 hours notify the nearest judicial or civil authority of the accident, except in case of force majeure or circumstances of a similar effect, duly proved. The employer is likewise required to report

the accident within the same time, under penalty of a fine of 100 bolivi-
anos.

A register of industrial accidents, containing details of the injuries received, is to be kept at every police headquarters, and used as a basis for the investigation of accidents and the enforcement of the law.

Special Provisions

WOMEN and children shall have the same advantages under this law as adult male workers.

In the event of an employer's bankruptcy, workers' claims for compensation will have preference under the provisions of the Civil Code. Compensation benefits are not subject to attachment and may not be transferred or renounced by any agreement.

In case the employer's capital stock does not exceed 20,000 bolivi-
anos and the employee has worked less than two weeks before the accident, the employer will be liable for compensation for temporary disability for one month only, and for double this amount in case of permanent disability or death.

Compensation claims must be made within one year after the date of the accident.

Work Rules

THE National Labor Department in cooperation with the Ministry of Industry shall prescribe precautions and safety methods for all industries, factories and enterprises throughout the country, the observance thereof to be compulsory.

Report of Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia

THE report of the Workmen's Compensation Board of Nova Scotia for the year 1925 summarizes its operations under the present act, that of 1915, operative January 1, 1917, showing the total number of accidents reported as 59,349, of which 801 were fatal. Total compensation paid or payable on account of the 9 years' operations is \$8,755,968.14. Beneficiaries have included 447 widows, 1,084 children under 16 years of age, 212 dependent parents, and 25 other members of the family, while life pensions have been awarded to 2,103 workmen totally or partially disabled for life.

For the year 1925 the number of accidents was 5,770, of which 53 were fatal. This number is 567 less than in the year 1924, compensation costs decreasing \$181,000 in the same period. These reductions were due to industrial conditions rather than improved safety, as is shown by the fact that the pay roll for 1925 was about \$7,000,000 less than in 1924, a decrease of approximately 15 per cent, the reduction in the number of accidents being just under 9 per cent.

Of the number of nonfatal accidents, 134 caused permanent partial disability and 4,139 caused total disability for 7 days and over, while in 810 cases medical aid only was required. There were 161 cases pending and 475 nonfatal accidents not compensable.

A brief table shows the average ratio of costs of accidents to the total wages for each year since the act came into effect. This ranges from 1.52 per cent in 1919 to 2.53 per cent in 1918. Recent figures

have been 2.5 per cent in 1923, 2.46 per cent in 1924, and 2.45 per cent in 1925. Another table shows for the years 1924 and 1925 the ratio of the cost of medical aid to the compensation cost of accidents in certain classes of industries, as follows:

	1924	1925
Lumbering, sawmills, etc.....	12. 6	16. 1
General manufacturing.....	13. 6	9. 6
Building and construction.....	12. 1	8. 3
Public utilities.....	12. 7	10. 7
Transportation.....	11. 9	15. 6

In mining and the iron and steel industry the greater portion of the medical aid is furnished under medical-aid schemes adopted by the workmen, while in navigation the merchants' shipping act controls, so that no presentation is made for these occupations.

Insurance in Nova Scotia is exclusively under a provincial fund, and a brief section of the report is devoted to the comparative advantages of such a system. Formerly, under the act of 1910, the limit of an employer's liability for any one accident was \$1,500, while under the present act costs as high as \$12,000 have accrued from a single accident. However, a comparison of the fund rates for 1925 were, in nearly every case, lower than those of the insurance companies in 1916, the year before the present act came into force. The report states further that in the United States:

In 1924, 63 casualty companies incurred losses on account of accidents amounting to \$245,000,000. The expenses of those companies in connection with the casualty insurance amounted to \$216,000,000. The expenses were 89 per cent of the losses. * * * In Nova Scotia the expense ratio for nine years was 8.38 per cent, or a saving of over 80 per cent in the expense ratio.

Accident data show the number of accidents compensated in 1925 by classes and nature of injury, income and expenditure for the fund allocated to each class, balance sheet, administrative expenses, reserves etc. As a whole, provisional balances show a total of \$202,120.61, though \$40,000 is reserved as for bad and doubtful accounts, showing a net balance of \$162,120.61 on the year's operations. Deficits developed in mining, lumbering and woodworking, and shipping and navigation, though each of these, together with all other classes, show balances in the pension fund, the total amount being \$3,154,269.51. The total assets as of December 31, 1925, amounted to \$5,284,178.73, the principal charges against these being pension reserve amounting to \$3,154,269.51 and compensation estimated for reported claims (not transferred to reserve account) amounting to \$1,068,102.56.

Effect of English Social Insurance Upon Emigration¹

IN 1921 the conference of prime ministers of the British dominions indorsed a policy of encouraging migration from Great Britain "with a view to settlement in the Empire overseas"; in 1922 Parliament embodied the principle in the Empire settlement act, and each successive government since that date has supported the policy. The dominions are cooperating financially with the British Govern-

¹ Great Britain. Committee appointed to consider the effect on migration of schemes of social insurance. Report. London, 1926.

ment to make it effective, except in the case of South Africa, which holds aloof because of the limited field for white labor in its domains. Nevertheless, migration has been disappointingly small, and on November 1, 1925, the Government appointed a committee to consider two points:

How far the existing provision for old-age pensions and for national health and unemployment insurance tends to discourage migration from this country with a view to settlement in the Empire overseas, and how far any such tendency will be accentuated by the widows', orphans', and old-age contributory act; and in what manner any adverse effect resulting from such legislation can best be counteracted.

The committee, whose report has recently appeared, considers that the various forms of social insurance have exerted very little influence either way upon the problem. Migrants are of two classes, the unassisted and the assisted. The unassisted pay their own way, choose for themselves when, where, and how to go, and have little contact with the authorities, so that it is difficult to speak authoritatively concerning them. The report points out, however, that it is improbable that persons who are able to pay the heavy cost of transferring themselves and their dependents to a foreign country and making a start there, would be seriously influenced by the prospect of losing their claims under existing insurance schemes. There are some exceptions to this, notably in the case of widows in receipt of pensions, and boys approaching 18, at which age they have the right, if unemployed, to full adult rates of benefit.

The assisted migrants are of two classes, the nominated and the selected. The nominated are those whose coming is asked for by relatives or friends already in the dominion, who make themselves responsible for finding a home and employment for the newcomers upon arrival. This is almost the only way in which a family group can enter the list of assisted migrants. The selected settlers must belong to certain groups, such as single men and juveniles for farm work and women for domestic service, whose services are desired by the dominions. Artisans, factory workers, clerical workers, and generally those occupied in urban industries are not needed and can not qualify for the receipt of Government aid. These restrictions, rather than a possible loss of rights under the various insurance systems, are considered responsible for the comparatively small volume of emigration. Nevertheless, the insurance systems are regarded as having a real, though subsidiary influence.

We consider the two chief causes which tend, at the present time, to discourage migration are (1) bad trade conditions and (2) the restrictions which the dominion authorities find it necessary to place on the grant of assisted passages.

A consideration of each scheme separately shows, in our opinion, that national health insurance does not act perceptibly as a check on migration. We consider, however, that unemployment insurance and the comparatively recent extension of outdoor poor law relief to able-bodied persons discourage migration to an appreciable extent at precisely the ages when, other things being equal, it might be expected that the opportunities of oversea life would prove most attractive. We do not consider that old-age pensions, under either the noncontributory or the contributory scheme have any considerable effect. The effect of widows' and orphans' pensions must necessarily, at this early stage of the operation of the new scheme, be largely a matter of conjecture. We think, however, that this scheme will have some effect on married men and that there is little doubt that the prospective loss of pension will be a material consideration in the case of widows contemplating migration.

Various methods of meeting this difficulty are considered, such as the payment to widows and old persons actually in receipt of a pension of a lump sum equal to one year's pension upon migration, and the dissemination of information as to any pension schemes or other arrangements of a similar kind in the dominions. The most important recommendation deals with the possibility of reciprocal arrangements with the dominions.

We recommend that the general question of the standardization of schemes of social insurance throughout the Empire should be considered by the next imperial conference, with a view to the establishment of the fullest reciprocal arrangements which may be found possible.

We hope that one of the first points which will be considered by the conference will be the possibility of arranging that the period of residence necessary to qualify for noncontributory schemes of old-age pensions shall be uniform throughout the Empire, and that for the purpose of calculating the qualifying period, residence in any part of the Empire where a corresponding scheme is in existence may be taken into account.

Workmen's Accident Insurance in Italy, 1923

WORKMAN'S compulsory accident insurance in Italian industry is based on the codified text (January 31, 1904) of the acts relating to industrial accidents, amended by the legislative decree of November 17, 1918, and the act of March 20, 1921. It covers all mining work, building and construction work, transportation, manufacturing (except hand trades), and construction work of the State, and of provincial or communal governments. Commerce, agriculture (except lumbering and tending of agricultural machinery), and domestic service are excluded, but agricultural workers of all classes are covered by a special law. The law applies to all workmen employed in the establishments covered, including those in a supervising capacity receiving not more than 20¹ lire a day.

Compensation is granted in all cases of death or bodily injury resulting in incapacity for work for a period in excess of five days.

The compensation granted consists of medical aid; in case of temporary disability, one-half of the daily wages; in case of total permanent disability, an amount equal to six times the annual earnings, and a proportionate sum in case of partial permanent disability; and in case of death, five times the annual earnings. The maximum compensation for total permanent disability is fixed at 36,000 lire and the minimum at 6,000 lire. In case of partial permanent disability the maximum compensation for single male workers is 9,750 lire and for single female workers 6,000 lire; the exact amount depends on age and sex of the injured worker and the number of dependent relatives, and is increased by from 10 to 50 per cent for married workers with children. The essential feature of this scale of compensation is that it is based upon lump-sum payments, although in some cases conversion into annuities is compulsory.

The cost of compensation falls entirely upon the employer. Insurance is compulsory, but the method of insurance is not prescribed and employers have their choice of several groups of authorized insurance carriers.

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

Statistics on the operation of the law have just been published by the Italian Bureau of Labor and Social Welfare after an interval of 15 years.² These statistics relate primarily to the year 1923, but include comparisons with earlier years. They are briefly summarized below.

Insurance Carriers

THERE are five kinds of institutions which write workmen's accident insurance: (1) The National Accident Insurance Fund (*Cassa Nazionale Infortuni*), a private institution with autonomous administration but under Government control; (2) private commercial insurance companies; (3) employers' mutual insurance associations (*sindacati di assicurazione*); (4) private insurance funds of several establishments combined (*casce consorziali*); and (5) self-insurers (*casce private*).

Establishments and Workers Covered

IN 1923 in all Italy there were insured against industrial accidents 2,500,907 workers, distributed among 175,202 establishments. The following table shows the number insured with each kind of insurance carrier:

INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS AND WORKERS COVERED BY ACCIDENT INSURANCE, 1923

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

Insurance carrier	Establishments insured		Workers insured		Annual earnings of insured workers	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Amount	Per cent
National Accident Insurance Fund.....	104,872	59.86	941,238	37.64	2,459,422,800	32.62
Private commercial insurance companies.....	34,418	19.64	512,597	20.50	1,409,868,734	18.70
Employers' mutual insurance associations:						
Compulsory.....	1,236	.71	24,968	1.00	48,334,115	.64
Voluntary.....	32,596	18.60	980,738	39.21	3,518,799,928	46.67
Establishment cooperative funds.....	2,009	1.15	27,611	1.10	52,596,438	.70
Self-insurers.....	71	.04	13,755	.55	50,397,909	.67
Total.....	175,202	100.00	2,500,907	100.00	7,539,419,924	100.00

The preceding table shows that nearly 60 per cent of the establishments insure their workers in the National Accident Insurance Fund. The proportion is, however, not the same as regards the number of workers insured and the annual earnings of insured workers. It may, therefore, be concluded that in the 104,872 establishments which insured their workers with the National Fund there were included a great many small establishments. The great mass of the workers were insured with employers' voluntary mutual insurance associations (39.21 per cent), the National Fund (37.64 per cent), and private commercial insurance companies (20.5 per cent). The aggregate annual earnings of the workers insured with employers' voluntary mutual insurance associations formed 46.67

² Italy. Ministero dell'Economia Nazionale. Direzione Generale del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale. Bollettino del Lavoro e della Previdenza Sociale, Rome, December, 1925, Pt. IV, pp. 225-508.

per cent of the aggregate annual earnings of all workers insured against industrial accidents.

The development of the industrial workers' compulsory accident insurance in Italy during the period 1905 to 1923 is shown in the following table:

DEVELOPMENT OF COMPULSORY INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT INSURANCE IN ITALY, 1905 TO 1923

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

Item	1905	1908	1920	1923	Index numbers			
					1905	1908	1920	1923
Establishments.....			142,167	175,202			100	123
Workers insured.....	1,485,828	1,910,274	2,458,676	2,500,907	100	129	165	168
Aggregate annual earnings of workers insured.....	<i>Lira</i> 754,834,627	<i>Lira</i> 1,029,009,243	<i>Lira</i> 5,567,972,783	<i>Lira</i> 7,539,419,924	100	136	739	999

Distribution of Insured Workers by Industry Groups

CONSIDERED by industry groups, the largest numbers of workers insured against accidents are in the textile group (561,463), building and construction (470,566), and in the machinery industry (234,393).

Accidents

DURING the year 1923 the various insurance carriers received reports of 363,243 accidents, of which 357,322 had occurred during 1923 and 5,921 were cases necessitating revision of awards already made; in addition, 58,350 cases were carried over from previous years—a total of 421,593 cases. Of this total, 363,752 cases were disposed of by the end of 1923 and 57,841 were still awaiting action.

The following table classifies the 357,322 accidents which occurred during 1923 according to their consequences:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF ACCIDENTS RESULTING IN DEATH OR DISABILITY, 1923

Insurance carrier	Number of accidents causing—			Total accidents	Per cent resulting in—		
	Death	Perma- nent dis- ability	Tempo- rary dis- ability		Death	Perma- nent dis- ability	Tempo- rary dis- ability
National Accident Insurance Fund.....	453	7,867	133,638	141,958	0.32	5.54	94.14
Private commercial insurance companies.....	234	4,824	60,561	65,619	.36	7.35	92.29
Employers' mutual insurance associations:							
Compulsory.....	55	189	2,780	3,024	1.82	6.25	91.93
Voluntary.....	506	12,090	130,692	143,288	.35	8.44	91.21
Establishment cooperative funds.....	3	63	914	980	.31	6.43	93.26
Self-insurers.....	2	51	2,400	2,453	.08	2.08	97.84
Total.....	1,253	25,084	330,985	357,322	.35	7.02	92.63

The large proportion of fatal accidents shown in the preceding table for employers' compulsory mutual insurance associations is due to the fact that one of the two existing associations covers the sulphur mines in Sicily, in which serious accidents have always been numerous.

Of the 25,084 accidents resulting in permanent disability 21,139 (84.27 per cent) caused a loss of working capacity of less than 20 per cent, 3,009 (12 per cent) a loss of 20 and less than 40 per cent, 399 (1.59 per cent) of 40 and less than 50 per cent, 171 (0.68 per cent) of 50 and less than 60 per cent, 247 (0.98 per cent) of 60 and less than 80 per cent, 71 (0.28 per cent) of 80 and less than 100 per cent, and 48 (0.2 per cent) of 100 per cent.

Of the 330,985 temporary-disability accidents 64,318 (19.43 per cent) caused disability of less than 6 days (noncompensable accidents) and 266,667 (80.57 per cent) caused disability of more than 5 days.

Statistics as to the frequency of accidents in 1923 show that in that year 22,042 of every 100,000 full-time workers met with an accident. Of these 22,042 accidents, 84 resulted in death, 1,687 in permanent disability, and 22,271 in temporary disability.

The cost of compensation of the accidents which occurred in 1923, totaling 163,176,639 lire, was distributed as follows: Fatal accidents, 28,111,586 lire; permanent disability, 91,755,357 lire; and temporary disability, 43,309,696 lire. Of every 1,000 lire of compensation, 172.28 lire went for fatal accidents, 562.31 lire for permanent disability, and 265.41 lire for temporary disability. The average compensation per accident was 22,435 lire per fatal accident, 3,658 lire per accident causing permanent disability, and 131 lire per accident causing temporary disability—457 lire for all classes of accidents.

Comparative Accident Statistics 1905-1923

THE following table shows by means of index numbers the movement of the accident risk and of compensation in the years 1908, 1920, and 1923, as compared with 1905:

INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING MOVEMENT OF ACCIDENT RISK AND OF COMPENSATION IN 1908, 1920, AND 1923, AS COMPARED WITH 1905

Year	Accidents resulting in—			All accidents	Compensation
	Death	Permanent disability	Temporary disability		
1905	100	100	100	100	100
1908	107	114	141	140	151
1920	194	552	195	209	772
1923	176	396	172	181	1,214

If the index numbers of the preceding table are compared with the index numbers relating to the number of workers insured, shown in a previous table, the following conclusions may be drawn:

(a) The total number of accidents in all years for which statistics are available increased in a greater proportion than the number of workers insured.

(b) In 1920 the accident risk was especially high, the index numbers for the individual classes of accidents as well as that for all accidents being considerably higher than the corresponding index numbers for 1923, in spite of the fact that in 1923 the number of insured workers was greater. This is due to the fact that conditions were still abnormal in 1920. The demobilization of the war apparatus involved the execution of very dangerous work, and other circumstances, such as the diminished physical resistance of the workers owing to the privations and hardships undergone during the war, contributed to increase the accident risk.

(c) In pre-war years the fatal and serious accidents increased more slowly than the number of insured workers, while in postwar years the reverse has been true.

(d) The cost of compensation has increased continuously since 1905 in spite of a decrease in accidents from 1920 to 1923. This is due in part to the fact that compensation benefits were increased by law in 1921, but chiefly to the fact that compensation being based upon earnings, the cost has increased as wages have risen.

The data given in the following table permit a comparison of the relation of contributions, compensation, and wages of the insured workers for the four years, 1905, 1908, 1920, and 1923:

RELATION OF CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED AND COMPENSATION PAID IN SPECIFIED YEARS

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

Year	Compensation paid for 100 lire of contributions	Contributions received—	Compensation paid—	Average contribution—	Average compensation—	Average contribution—	Average compensation—
		Per 1,000 lire of wages or salaries of insured workers		Per insured worker		Per compensated accident	
	<i>Lira</i>	<i>Lira</i>	<i>Lira</i>	<i>Lira</i>	<i>Lira</i>	<i>Lira</i>	<i>Lira</i>
1905.....	80.14	22.22	17.80	11.29	9.05	103.52	82.97
1908.....	76.13	25.93	19.74	13.90	10.58	117.14	89.18
1920.....	61.28	30.34	18.59	68.83	42.18	500.02	306.41
1923.....	74.58	29.02	21.64	87.48	65.25	746.72	556.91

According to the preceding table compensation per 100 lire of contributions made shows a tendency to decrease up to and including 1920. In 1920 the decrease was especially marked although wages were high in that year and therefore also the contributions; the regulations of the law of 1904 were, however, still effective. In 1921 benefits were increased and the rate of compensation per 100 lire of contributions also increased.

As regards the average amount of contributions and compensation per compensable accident the table indicates that in 1923 the average cost of an accident was nearly seven times as great as in 1905.

HOUSING

Building Permits in Principal Cities in the United States in 1925¹

SHORTLY after the first of the year the Bureau of Labor Statistics mailed a building permit questionnaire to each of the 287 cities in the United States which have a population of 25,000 or over according to the 1920 census, asking for a report for the calendar year 1925. As in 1924, full reports were received from 274 cities, but two of the cities which reported for 1924 did not report for 1925. However, reports were received this year from Fort Smith, Ark., and Wichita Falls, Tex., which cities did not report in 1924.

Over 85 per cent of these cities sent in their schedules by mail either direct to this bureau or to their State bureaus, which forwarded the report to the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The States of New York, Massachusetts, Illinois, and New Jersey are now cooperating with the bureau in this work. About 15 per cent of the reports had to be obtained by sending agents to compile the data from the city records.

This article is a summary of the bureau's sixth annual building permit report. A complete report showing data in detail for each city separately will be issued later in bulletin form.

Table 1 shows the total number of new buildings and the estimated cost of each of the different kinds for which permits were issued in the 274 cities from which schedules were received for the year 1925, the per cent that each kind forms of the total number, and the per cent that the cost of each kind forms of the total cost, and the average cost per building.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AS STATED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN 274 CITIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1925, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	New buildings for which permits were issued				
	Number	Per cent of total	Estimated cost		
			Amount	Per cent of total	Average per building
<i>Residential buildings</i>					
One-family dwellings.....	235,168	41.7	\$1,074,031,356	28.2	\$4,567
Two-family dwellings.....	38,784	6.9	324,586,029	8.5	8,369
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined.....	5,786	1.0	58,865,118	1.5	10,174
Multi-family dwellings.....	15,119	2.7	709,501,414	18.6	46,928
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined.....	1,779	.3	76,564,025	2.0	43,038
Hotels.....	342	.1	171,798,215	4.5	502,333
Lodging houses.....	120	(^o)	1,137,750	(^o)	9,481
All other.....	204	(^o)	49,000,002	1.3	240,196
Total.....	297,302	52.8	2,465,483,909	64.7	8,293

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

¹ Earlier reports concerning building permits issued in the United States are published in Bulletins Nos. 295, 318, 347, 368, and 397 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and in the LABOR REVIEW for July, 1921; April, 1922; July, 1923; October, 1923; June, 1924; October, 1924; June, 1925; July, 1925; and October, 1925.

TABLE 1.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS AS STATED BY PERMITS ISSUED IN 274 CITIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR 1925, BY KIND OF BUILDING—Contd.

Kind of building	New buildings for which permits were issued				
	Number	Per cent of total	Estimated cost		
			Amount	Per cent of total	Average per building
<i>Nonresidential buildings</i>					
Amusement buildings.....	1,047	.2	\$116,283,961	3.1	\$111,063
Churches.....	1,248	.2	63,457,806	1.7	50,848
Factories and workshops.....	4,999	.9	173,378,315	4.5	34,683
Public garages.....	5,196	.9	83,161,501	2.2	16,005
Private garages.....	209,135	37.1	88,221,158	2.3	422
Service stations.....	4,106	.7	13,044,942	.3	3,177
Institutions.....	254	(¹)	53,429,157	1.4	210,351
Office buildings.....	1,879	.3	263,904,589	6.9	140,449
Public buildings.....	300	.1	23,570,409	.6	78,568
Public works and utilities.....	615	.1	43,890,487	1.2	71,367
Schools and libraries.....	1,038	.2	163,027,827	4.3	157,090
Sheds.....	17,309	3.1	7,492,546	.2	433
Stables and barns.....	565	.1	1,300,890	(¹)	2,302
Stores and warehouses.....	15,768	2.8	243,220,401	6.4	15,425
All other.....	2,603	.5	8,897,366	.2	3,418
Total.....	266,062	47.2	1,346,281,355	35.3	5,060
Grand total.....	563,364	100.0	3,811,765,264	100.0	6,766

¹ Less than one-tenth of one per cent.

This table shows that of every dollar spent for building in these 274 cities 64.7 cents were spent for residential buildings against 35.3 cents for nonresidential buildings. This is practically the same proportion as was shown in 1924, when 64.6 per cent of the money spent for the erection of buildings was spent for residential buildings and 35.4 per cent for nonresidential buildings.

It should be borne in mind that the costs shown in these tables are estimated costs declared in most cities by the prospective builder at the time of applying for his permit to build. Frequently the figures are under the real cost of the building. Many cities charge fees according to the cost of the building and this may cause the builder to underestimate the cost. Another cause of underestimation is that builders think that a low estimate will tend to make their tax assessment lower. On the other hand, a builder may overstate the cost and show such statement to a prospective purchaser.

In some of the cities the building commissioner checks over the costs and requires the builder to correct his figures. In many places, however, the estimate given is accepted if it is apparently reasonable.

It should also be borne in mind that the data show merely the number of buildings for which permits were issued and that there is more or less delay before work starts on the building and considerable time often elapses before the building is ready for occupancy.

More one-family dwellings were erected in these 274 cities than any other class of building and more money was spent for their construction than for the construction of any other kind of building. One-family dwellings made up 41.7 per cent of all buildings for which permits were issued, and cost 28.2 per cent of the estimated cost of all buildings. Private garages were the next most numerous, com-

prising 37.1 per cent of all buildings but only 2.3 per cent of the total cost of all buildings. Multi-family dwellings (apartment houses) ranked next to one-family dwellings in estimated cost, \$709,501,414 being spent for their erection or 18.6 per cent of the total amount expended for the erection of all buildings. More money was spent for the erecting of office buildings than for any other class of non-residential buildings, their estimated cost being 6.9 per cent of the total estimated cost of all new structures.

The last column in Table 1 shows the average cost of each kind of building. These averages range from \$422, the average cost of a private garage, to \$502,333, the average estimated cost of the 342 hotels erected. The 1924 report (Bulletin No. 397) shows that the average estimated cost of the 331 hotels for which permits were issued in 1924 was only \$275,531. The 1925 average—over half a million dollars per hotel—gives some idea of the large hotels now in process of construction in these cities.

The average cost of one-family dwellings in 1925 was \$4,567, compared with \$4,314 in 1924. None of these costs include the cost of the building lot, but only the cost of the building itself. The average cost of structures of all kinds was \$6,766, compared with \$5,721 in 1924.

Families Provided For

TABLE 2 shows the number and per cent of families provided for by each of the different kinds of dwellings for which permits were issued in 272 identical cities in 1924 and 1925.

TABLE 2.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FAMILIES TO BE HOUSED IN NEW DWELLINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 272 IDENTICAL CITIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1924 AND 1925, BY KIND OF DWELLING

Kind of dwelling	Number of new dwellings for which permits were issued		Families provided for			
			Number		Per cent	
	1924	1925	1924	1925	1924	1925
One-family dwellings.....	214,685	234,026	214,685	234,026	47.1	46.2
Two-family dwellings.....	43,981	38,683	87,962	77,366	19.3	15.3
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined.....	4,877	5,786	7,755	9,622	1.7	1.9
Multi-family dwellings.....	13,076	15,112	134,465	171,279	29.5	33.8
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined.....	1,429	1,779	10,908	14,803	2.4	2.9
Total.....	278,048	295,386	455,775	507,096	100.0	100.0

In the 272 cities from which reports were received 507,096 families were provided with living quarters in new buildings in 1925 as compared with 455,775 in 1924, an increase in housing units of over 11 per cent.

One-family dwellings cared for 214,685 families in 1924, or 47.1 per cent of all families provided for, as against 234,026 families or 46.2 per cent in 1925. Multi-family dwellings, which provided 29.5 per cent of all new housing units in 1924, provided 33.8 per cent in 1925. Two-family dwellings provided for only 77,366 families in 1925, as compared with 87,962 in 1924.

Table 3 shows the number and the percentage distribution of families provided for in the different kinds of dwellings in the 257 identical cities from which reports were received in each of the five years, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, and 1925. For convenience, one-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined are grouped with two-family dwellings, and multi-family dwellings with stores combined are grouped with multi-family dwellings.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF FAMILIES PROVIDED FOR IN THE DIFFERENT KINDS OF DWELLINGS IN 257 IDENTICAL CITIES IN 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, AND 1925

Year	Number of families provided for in—				Per cent of families provided for in—		
	One-family dwellings	Two-family dwellings ¹	Multi-family dwellings ²	All classes of dwellings	One-family dwellings	Two-family dwellings ¹	Multi-family dwellings ²
1921	130,873	38,858	54,814	224,545	58.3	17.3	24.4
1922	179,364	80,252	117,689	377,305	47.5	21.3	31.2
1923	207,632	96,344	149,697	453,673	45.8	21.2	33.0
1924	210,818	95,019	137,082	442,919	47.6	21.5	30.9
1925	226,159	86,145	178,918	491,222	46.0	17.5	36.4

¹ Includes one-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined.

² Includes multi-family dwellings with stores combined.

In 1925 housing accommodations for 491,222 families were provided in new buildings in these 257 cities. The largest number previously provided for in any year was 453,673 in 1923. In 1921 only 224,545 families were provided for, or less than half of the number provided for in 1925.

One-family dwellings provided for 58.3 per cent of the total number of families provided for by all new buildings in 1921, sank to a low point of 45.8 in 1923, rose to 47.6 in 1924, and sank again to 46 in 1925. Except for 1924, the percentages of families provided for in apartment houses was higher each year than the preceding year, rising from 24.4 per cent in 1921 to 33 per cent in 1923. The falling off in this class of dwelling in 1924 to only 30.9 per cent of the total housing provided for was commented on at the time as possibly presaging a different trend—that is, a greater turning to the single-family dwelling. However, the rise of this type of dwelling in 1925 to the high point of 36.4 per cent shows that the apartment house has not lost its popularity. More families were provided for in new apartment houses in these 257 cities in 1925 than were provided for in all one-family dwellings and two-family dwellings in 1921, and almost as many as were provided for by one-family dwellings in 1922.

A further illustration of the trend of family habitation toward the apartment house is shown by the fact that the families provided for in multi-family dwellings has increased from 54,814 in 1921 to 178,918 in 1925, an increase of 226.4 per cent. In the same period the families accommodated in one-family dwellings increased from 130,873 to 226,159, an increase of only 72.8 per cent.

Housing Trend, 1924 and 1925

TABLE 4 shows the number and cost of each of the different kinds of buildings for the 272 identical cities from which reports were received in 1924 and 1925 and the percentage of increase or decrease in the number and in the cost in 1925 as compared with 1924.

TABLE 4.—NUMBER AND COST OF NEW BUILDINGS FOR WHICH PERMITS WERE ISSUED IN 272 IDENTICAL CITIES DURING THE CALENDAR YEARS 1924 AND 1925, BY KIND OF BUILDING

Kind of building	New buildings for which permits were issued				Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1925 as compared with 1924	
	1924		1925			
	Number	Cost	Number	Cost	Number	Cost
<i>Residential buildings</i>						
One-family dwellings.....	214, 685	\$925, 000, 525	234, 026	\$1, 070, 640, 532	+9.0	+15.7
Two-family dwellings.....	43, 981	365, 512, 811	38, 683	324, 189, 294	-12.1	-11.3
One-family and two-family dwellings with stores combined.....	4, 877	48, 323, 922	5, 786	58, 865, 118	+18.6	+21.8
Multi-family dwellings.....	13, 076	558, 519, 744	15, 112	709, 354, 334	+15.6	+27.0
Multi-family dwellings with stores combined.....	1, 429	54, 773, 743	1, 779	76, 564, 025	+24.5	+39.8
Hotels.....	329	91, 140, 790	342	171, 798, 215	+4.0	+88.5
Lodging houses.....	135	1, 214, 800	120	1, 137, 750	-11.1	-6.4
Other.....	157	25, 790, 437	203	48, 997, 002	+29.3	+90.0
Total.....	278, 669	2, 070, 276, 772	296, 051	2, 461, 546, 270	+6.2	+18.9
<i>Nonresidential buildings</i>						
Amusement buildings.....	981	59, 206, 095	1, 047	116, 283, 961	+6.7	+96.4
Churches.....	1, 251	58, 395, 579	1, 245	63, 438, 306	-0.5	+8.6
Factories and workshops.....	4, 854	173, 045, 738	4, 986	173, 288, 004	+2.7	+0.1
Public garages.....	6, 038	80, 068, 491	5, 172	82, 922, 231	-14.4	+3.6
Private garages.....	223, 750	98, 439, 682	208, 871	88, 187, 397	-6.7	-10.4
Service stations.....	4, 120	10, 985, 125	4, 088	13, 002, 792	-0.8	+18.4
Institutions.....	340	35, 572, 721	251	53, 232, 157	-26.2	+49.6
Office buildings.....	1, 521	188, 504, 006	1, 867	263, 224, 314	+22.7	+39.6
Public buildings.....	291	29, 510, 179	291	23, 382, 859	0.0	-20.8
Public works and utilities.....	660	43, 664, 992	615	43, 890, 487	-6.8	+0.5
Schools and libraries.....	1, 035	158, 718, 052	1, 038	163, 027, 827	+0.3	+2.7
Sheds.....	19, 150	9, 088, 240	17, 248	7, 475, 688	-9.9	-17.8
Stables and barns.....	1, 169	1, 393, 020	565	1, 300, 890	-51.7	-6.6
Stores and warehouses.....	14, 537	184, 931, 512	15, 634	242, 326, 605	+7.5	+31.0
All other.....	2, 783	6, 107, 648	2, 603	8, 897, 366	-6.5	+45.7
Total.....	282, 480	1, 137, 631, 080	265, 521	1, 343, 880, 884	-6.0	+18.1
Grand total.....	561, 149	3, 207, 907, 852	561, 572	3, 805, 427, 154	+0.1	+18.6

In the 272 cities from which reports were received for both 1924 and 1925, permits were issued for 561,572 buildings at an estimated cost of \$3,805,427,154 in 1925, as compared with 561,149 buildings costing \$3,207,907,852 in 1924. This is an increase in buildings of one-tenth of 1 per cent and in money expended of 18.6 per cent.

Residential buildings increased 6.2 per cent in number and 18.9 per cent in estimated cost in 1925 as compared with 1924, while non-residential buildings decreased 6 per cent in number and increased 18.1 per cent in estimated cost.

The amount of money expended for the erection of apartment houses increased 27 per cent in this period compared with an increase of expenditure for single family dwellings of 15.7 per cent.

The greatest increase (29.3 per cent) took place in the number of "Other" residential buildings which include clubs with bedrooms, Y. M. C. A. buildings, etc. They also showed an increase of 90 per cent in the estimated expenditure in 1925, as compared with 1924.

As shown by reports from these 272 cities in 1925, the United States continues to spend more for amusement buildings than for churches, the estimated expenditure for the former class of buildings

being \$116,283,961, while that for the latter was only \$63,438,306, increases of 96.4 and 8.6 per cent, respectively.

For the first time since the bureau has been compiling these figures the number of private garages decreased as compared with the previous year, a loss of 6.7 per cent taking place in 1925, as compared with 1924.

Housing in Relation to Population

TABLE 5, following, shows the number of families provided with dwellings in new buildings and the ratio of such families to each 10,000 of population in each city from which data were received for 1924 and 1925. It will be noted that the ratio of families provided for is based both on the population according to the 1920 census and on the estimated or actual population for the specified year. The ratio is worked on the two different bases because it is thought many people would prefer the 1920 figures as in most instances they are the latest figures given in the census enumeration. In 1925 a census was made by several of the States—namely, Florida, Iowa, Kansas, Massachusetts, New York, and Rhode Island. Where these State enumerations were made the Census Bureau did not estimate the population but used the State census figures. The other population figures are estimates in most cases, but they are undoubtedly more nearly right for their respective years than the 1920 Census figures would be. The estimates were made by the Census Bureau of the United States Department of Commerce. For some cities this bureau made no estimates.

As in 1924, Miami provided for more families in proportion to its population in 1925 than any other city from which reports were received. As Florida was one of the States taking a census in 1925, the exact population for that year is given, and the table shows that Miami provided for 1,342 families to each 10,000 of population.

Following is a list of the five cities having the highest ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population according to the estimated or enumerated population for the year specified for each year since the compilation of such records.

1921		1923	
Long Beach.....	631.9	Irvington.....	432.1
Los Angeles.....	320.9	Lakewood.....	381.3
Pasadena.....	251.7		
Shreveport.....	249.8	1924	
Lakewood.....	191.3	Miami ¹	2,248.9
		Irvington.....	501.2
1922		Los Angeles ²	448.3
Long Beach.....	1,081.0	San Diego.....	378.0
Los Angeles.....	441.6	Long Beach.....	347.6
Lakewood.....	358.9		
Miami.....	268.1	1925	
East Cleveland.....	267.6	Miami ¹	1,342.0
		San Diego.....	392.0
1923		Tampa.....	379.3
Long Beach.....	1,038.1	Irvington.....	374.6
Los Angeles.....	657.4	Los Angeles ²	331.0
Miami.....	611.1		

¹ The ratio of families provided for in Miami in 1924 was based on the population as estimated by the Census Bureau for that year. In the light of the actual census taken by State enumerators in 1925 it would seem that the estimate for 1924 was below the actual population for that year, hence the ratio here shown for 1924 is probably higher than the actual population in that year would warrant.

² Population not estimated in 1924 or 1925; 1923 estimate used.

Ever since 1921 California has had at least two cities in this group of five leading cities. This year Florida joins the select group with two cities to match the California cities. Long Beach, which led all cities in the building of new homes in 1921, 1922, and 1923, fell to fifth place in 1924, and this year dropped out of this group altogether.

The 274 cities which reported in 1925 provided for 508,510 families, or at a rate of 136.3 families to each 10,000 of population according to the 1920 census, and 123.4 families to each 10,000 of population according to the estimate for that year. This compared with 455,775 families provided for in the 272 cities reporting for 1924, or a ratio of 122.4 families to each 10,000 of population according to the 1920 census, and at a ratio of 112.2 according to the estimated population for 1924.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Akron, Ohio	1924	1,154	208,435	55.4	(1)	
	1926	1,960		94.0	(1)	
Alameda, Calif.	1924	438	28,806	152.1	31,317	139.9
	1925	414		143.7	31,876	129.9
Albany, N. Y.	1924	658	113,344	58.1	118,527	55.5
	1925	1,012		89.3	² 117,820	85.9
Allentown, Pa.	1924	502	73,502	68.3	89,740	55.9
	1925	631		85.8	92,151	68.5
Altoona, Pa.	1924	395	60,331	65.5	65,303	60.5
	1925	302		50.1	66,148	45.7
Amsterdam, N. Y.	1924	168	33,525	47.1	34,568	45.7
	1925	225		67.1	² 35,260	63.8
Anderson, Ind.	1924	183	29,767	61.5	33,111	55.3
	1925	186		62.5	33,854	54.9
Asheville, N. C.	1924	414	28,507	145.2	30,934	133.8
	1925	661		231.9	31,474	210.0
Atlanta, Ga.	1924	3,333	200,616	166.1	227,710	146.4
	1925	1,994		99.4	(1)	
Atlantic City, N. J.	1924	739	50,707	145.7	52,818	139.9
	1925	695		137.1	53,287	130.4
Anburn, N. Y.	1924	63	36,192	17.4	36,899	17.1
	1925	45		12.4	² 35,677	12.6
Augusta, Ga.	1924	168	52,548	32.0	54,754	30.7
	1925	169		32.2	55,245	30.6
Aurora, Ill.	1924	289	36,397	79.4	39,652	72.9
	1925	368		101.1	40,254	71.4
Baltimore, Md.	1924	5,529	733,826	75.3	784,938	70.4
	1925	6,233		84.9	796,296	78.3
Bangor, Me.	1924	76	25,978	29.3	26,523	28.7
	1925	32		12.3	26,644	12.0
Battle Creek, Mich.	1924	272	36,164	75.2	41,214	66.0
	1925	298		65.8	42,336	56.2
Bay City, Mich.	1924	55	47,554	11.6	48,661	11.3
	1925	42		8.8	48,907	8.6
Bayonne, N. J.	1924	762	76,754	99.3	86,582	88.0
	1925	722		94.1	88,767	81.3
Berkeley, Calif.	1924	1,883	56,063	335.9	64,602	291.5
	1925	1,990		355.0	66,209	300.6
Bethlehem, Pa.	1924	224	50,358	44.5	61,228	36.6
	1925	258		51.2	62,828	41.1
Binghamton, N. Y.	1924	343	66,800	51.3	75,307	45.5
	1925	533		79.8	² 71,915	74.1
Birmingham, Ala.	1924	3,607	178,806	201.7	200,785	179.6
	1925	4,063		227.2	205,670	197.5

¹ Not estimated by Bureau of the Census.

² State census.

BUILDING PERMITS IN CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES 119

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Bloomington, Ill.	1924	116	28,725	40.4	30,140	38.5
	1925	172		59.9	30,421	56.5
Boston, Mass.	1924	4,682	748,060	62.6	776,783	60.3
	1925	5,940		79.4	² 779,620	76.2
Bridgeport, Conn.	1924	287	143,535	20.0	(¹)	-----
	1925	274		19.1	(¹)	-----
Brockton, Mass.	1924	214	66,254	32.3	70,599	30.3
	1925	196		29.6	² 65,343	30.0
Brookline, Mass.	1924	372	37,748	98.5	42,361	87.8
	1925	607		160.8	² 42,681	142.2
Buffalo, N. Y.	1924	4,735	506,775	93.4	545,273	86.8
	1925	4,290		84.7	² 538,016	79.7
Butte, Mont.	1924	3	41,611	0.7	42,638	0.7
	1925	12		2.9	42,867	2.8
Cambridge, Mass.	1924	662	109,694	60.3	111,944	59.1
	1925	845		77.0	² 119,669	70.6
Camden, N. J.	1924	488	116,309	42.0	126,309	38.6
	1925	739		63.5	128,642	57.4
Canton, Ohio.	1924	1,152	87,091	132.3	102,754	112.1
	1925	988		113.4	106,260	93.0
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.	1924	526	45,566	115.4	51,477	102.2
	1925	427		93.7	³ 50,561	84.5
Charleston, S. C.	1924	25	67,937	3.7	72,185	3.5
	1925	40		5.9	73,125	5.5
Charleston, W. Va.	1924	271	39,607	68.4	47,308	57.3
	1925	178		44.9	49,019	36.3
Charlotte, N. C.	1924	852	46,338	183.9	52,049	163.7
	1925	859		185.4	53,218	161.1
Chattanooga, Tenn.	1924	335	57,895	57.9	65,927	50.8
	1925	648		111.9	66,575	97.3
Chelsea, Mass.	1924	135	43,137	31.3	48,157	28.0
	1925	126		29.2	² 47,247	26.7
Chester, Pa.	1924	202	58,030	34.8	66,602	30.3
	1925	335		57.7	68,507	48.0
Chicago, Ill.	1924	35,905	2,701,705	132.9	2,942,605	122.0
	1925	39,501		146.2	² 2,995,239	131.9
Chicopee, Mass.	1924	631	36,214	188.0	41,225	165.2
	1925	758		209.3	² 41,882	181.0
Cicero, Ill.	1924	806	44,995	179.1	59,103	136.4
	1925	730		162.2	62,238	117.3
Cincinnati, Ohio.	1924	2,466	401,247	61.5	407,835	60.5
	1925	2,522		62.9	409,333	61.6
Clarksburg, W. Va.	1924	220	27,869	78.9	29,941	73.5
	1925	61		21.9	30,402	20.1
Cleveland, Ohio.	1924	8,247	796,841	103.5	912,502	90.4
	1925	8,138		102.1	936,485	86.9
Clifton, N. J.	1924	617	26,470	233.1	33,238	185.6
	1925	1,028		388.4	34,472	295.9
Colorado Springs, Colo.	1924	222	30,105	73.7	(¹)	-----
	1925	200		66.4	(¹)	-----
Columbia, S. C.	1924	154	37,524	41.0	40,306	38.2
	1925	168		44.8	41,225	40.8
Columbus, Ga.	1924	97	31,125	31.2	33,677	28.8
	1925	224		72.0	44,244	50.6
Columbus, Ohio.	1924	3,658	237,031	154.3	268,209	136.4
	1925	3,185		134.4	279,836	113.8
Council Bluffs, Iowa.	1924	252	36,162	69.7	39,344	64.1
	1925	284		78.5	² 39,795	71.4
Covington, Ky.	1924	354	57,121	62.0	58,093	60.9
	1925	432		75.6	58,309	74.1
Cranston, R. I.	1924	480	29,407	163.2	33,253	144.3
	1925	532		180.9	² 34,471	154.3
Cumberland, Md.	1924	211	29,837	70.7	33,051	63.8
	1925	140		46.9	33,741	41.5
Dallas, Tex.	1924	4,192	158,976	263.7	187,862	223.1
	1925	4,877		306.8	194,450	250.8
Danville, Ill.	1924	215	33,776	63.7	36,413	59.0
	1925	192		56.8	37,021	51.9
Davenport, Iowa.	1924	248	56,727	43.7	62,558	39.6
	1925	263		464	² 52,469	50.1

¹ Not estimated by Bureau of the Census.

² State census.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Dayton, Ohio.....	1924	980	152,559	64.2	169,236	57.9
	1925	997		65.4	172,942	57.6
Decatur, Ill.....	1924	628	43,818	143.3	49,399	127.1
	1925	829		189.2	53,859	153.9
Denver, Colo.....	1924	3,583	256,491	139.7	(1)	
	1925	3,996		155.8	280,911	142.3
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1924	1,276	126,468	100.9	145,053	88.0
	1925	1,006		79.5	² 141,441	71.1
Detroit, Mich.....	1924	25,752	993,678	259.2	(1)	
	1925	26,173		263.4	³ 1,242,044	210.7
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1924	192	39,141	49.1	39,438	48.7
	1925	151		38.6	² 40,996	36.8
Duluth, Minn.....	1924	714	98,917	72.2	108,395	65.9
	1925	759		76.7	110,502	68.7
East Chicago, Ind.....	1924	583	35,967	162.1	43,832	133.0
	1925	713		198.2	45,580	156.4
East Cleveland, Ohio.....	1924	684	27,292	250.6	35,686	191.7
	1925	807		295.7	37,552	214.9
Easton, Pa.....	1924	122	33,813	36.1	36,285	33.6
	1925	116		34.3	36,810	31.5
East Orange, N. J.....	1924	935	50,710	184.4	58,284	160.4
	1925	880		173.5	59,967	146.7
East St. Louis, Ill.....	1924	609	66,767	91.2	70,576	86.3
	1925	760		113.8	71,423	106.4
Elgin, Ill.....	1924	220	27,454	80.1	28,139	78.2
	1925	301		142.4	28,291	138.2
Elizabeth, N. J.....	1924	870	95,783	90.8	(1)	
	1925	1,229		128.3	(1)	
Elmira, N. Y.....	1924	157	45,393	34.6	49,200	31.9
	1925	197		43.4	² 48,359	40.7
El Paso, Tex.....	1924	154	77,560	19.9	100,624	15.3
	1925	144		18.6	104,929	13.7
Erie, Pa.....	1924	726	93,372	77.8	(1)	
	1925	755		80.9	(1)	
Evanston, Ill.....	1924	1,346	37,234	307.8	42,674	268.5
	1925	1,344		361.0	43,833	306.6
Evansville, Ind.....	1924	632	85,264	74.1	92,085	68.6
	1925	438		51.4	93,601	46.8
Everett, Mass.....	1924	172	40,120	42.9	43,194	39.8
	1925	352		87.7	² 42,072	83.7
Fall River, Mass.....	1924	526	120,485	43.7	121,034	43.5
	1925	607		50.4	² 128,993	47.1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	1924	287	41,029	70.0	42,513	67.5
	1925	287		70.0	² 43,609	65.8
Flint, Mich.....	1924	1,294	91,599	141.3	(1)	
	1925	1,017		111.0	130,316	78.0
Fort Smith, Ark.....	1925	175	28,870	60.6	31,643	55.3
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	1924	1,441	86,549	166.5	95,697	150.6
	1925	1,345		155.4	97,846	137.5
Fort Worth, Tex.....	1924	1,168	106,482	109.7	148,107	78.9
	1925	1,327		124.6	154,847	85.7
Fresno, Calif.....	1924	462	45,086	102.5	56,725	81.4
	1925	198		43.9	58,485	33.9
Galveston, Tex.....	1924	141	44,255	31.9	47,626	29.6
	1925	217		49.0	48,375	44.9
Gary, Ind.....	1924	1,517	55,378	273.9	72,962	207.9
	1925	2,194		396.2	76,870	285.4
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	1924	1,048	137,634	76.1	148,322	70.7
	1925	1,423		103.4	153,698	92.6
Hagerstown, Md.....	1924	198	28,064	70.6	30,745	64.4
	1925	137		48.8	31,357	43.7
Hamilton, Ohio.....	1924	390	39,675	98.3	41,911	93.1
	1925	468		118.0	42,364	110.5
Hammond, Ind.....	1924	937	36,004	260.2	48,497	193.2
	1925	921		255.8	50,385	182.8
Hamtramck, Mich.....	1924	334	48,615	68.7	75,710	44.1
	1925	244		50.2	81,731	29.9
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1924	578	75,917	76.1	82,275	70.3
	1925	335		44.1	83,422	40.2

¹ Not estimated by Bureau of the Census.

² State census.

³ Special census May 31, 1925.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Hartford, Conn.	1924	2,331	138,036	168.9	156,167	149.3
	1925	2,628		190.4	160,197	164.0
Haverhill, Mass.	1924	70	53,884	13.0	58,411	12.0
	1925	75		13.9	2 49,232	15.2
Hazleton, Pa.	1924	334	32,277	103.5	35,440	94.2
	1925	257		79.6	36,143	71.1
Highland Park, Mich.	1924	932	46,499	200.4	67,600	137.9
	1925	349		75.1	72,289	48.3
Hoboken, N. J.	1924	2	68,166	.3	(1)	-----
	1925	87		12.8	(1)	-----
Holyoke, Mass.	1924	378	60,203	62.8	61,349	61.6
	1925	530		54.8	2 60,892	54.2
Houston, Tex.	1924	2,984	138,276	215.8	(1)	-----
	1925	3,485		252.0	(1)	-----
Huntington, W. Va.	1924	956	50,177	190.5	61,701	154.9
	1925	1,059		211.1	63,485	166.8
Indianapolis, Ind.	1924	3,847	314,194	122.4	351,073	109.6
	1925	3,744		119.2	358,819	104.3
Irvington, N. J.	1924	1,535	25,480	625.2	31,785	501.2
	1925	1,243		487.8	33,186	374.6
Jackson, Mich.	1924	240	48,374	49.6	56,227	42.7
	1925	234		48.4	57,972	40.0
Jacksonville, Fla.	1924	845	91,558	92.3	102,471	82.5
	1925	1,542		168.4	2 95,450	161.6
Jamestown, N. Y.	1924	295	38,917	75.8	42,449	69.5
	1925	376		96.6	2 43,414	86.6
Jersey City, N. J.	1924	2,457	298,103	82.4	312,157	78.7
	1925	3,151		105.7	315,280	99.9
Joplin, Mo.	1924	50	29,902	16.7	(1)	-----
	1925	84		28.1	(1)	-----
Kalamazoo, Mich.	1924	232	48,487	47.8	52,681	44.0
	1925	197		40.6	53,613	36.7
Kansas City, Kans.	1924	934	101,177	92.3	121,762	76.7
	1925	907		89.6	2 116,053	78.2
Kansas City, Mo.	1924	4,676	324,410	144.1	359,650	130.0
	1925	5,138		158.4	367,481	139.8
Kearney, N. J.	1924	450	26,724	168.4	30,460	147.7
	1925	620		232.0	31,291	198.1
Kenosha, Wis.	1924	428	40,472	105.8	48,886	87.6
	1925	634		156.7	50,891	124.6
Kingston, N. Y.	1924	124	26,688	46.5	27,049	45.8
	1925	113		42.3	2 28,099	40.2
Knoxville, Tenn.	1924	1,088	77,818	139.8	92,166	118.0
	1925	832		106.9	95,464	87.2
Kokomo, Ind.	1924	158	30,067	52.5	35,710	44.2
	1925	94		31.3	36,855	25.5
Lakewood, Ohio.	1924	1,874	41,732	449.1	54,039	346.8
	1925	812		195.6	56,774	143.0
Lancaster, Pa.	1924	312	53,150	58.7	55,895	55.8
	1925	224		42.1	56,505	39.6
Lansing, Mich.	1924	810	57,327	141.3	68,312	118.6
	1925	548		95.6	70,753	77.5
Lawrence, Mass.	1924	458	94,270	48.6	98,153	46.7
	1925	279		29.6	2 93,527	34.1
Lewiston, Me.	1924	117	31,791	36.8	34,361	39.1
	1925	168		52.8	34,932	48.1
Lexington, Ky.	1924	220	41,534	53.0	44,284	40.7
	1925	267		64.3	46,895	56.9
Lima, Ohio.	1924	431	41,326	104.3	45,737	94.2
	1925	255		61.7	46,717	54.6
Lincoln, Nebr.	1924	532	54,948	96.8	59,851	88.9
	1925	697		126.8	60,941	114.4
Little Rock, Ark.	1924	926	65,142	142.2	72,566	127.6
	1925	884		135.7	74,216	119.1
Long Beach, Calif.	1924	2,889	55,593	519.7	83,106	347.6
	1925	1,447		260.3	91,182	158.7
Lorain, Ohio.	1924	1,465	37,295	124.7	41,393	112.3
	1925	324		86.9	42,259	76.7
Los Angeles, Calif.	1924	29,894	576,673	518.4	(1)	-----
	1925	22,072		382.7	(1)	-----
Louisville, Ky.	1924	2,727	234,891	116.1	258,465	105.8
	1925	3,989		169.8	2 305,935	130.4

1 Not estimated by Bureau of the Census.

2 State census.

3 Special census Dec. 10, 1925.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Lowell, Mass.	1924	259	112,759	23.0	115,755	22.4
	1925	317		28.1	² 110,296	28.7
Lynchburg, Va.	1924	119	30,070	39.6	30,336	39.2
	1925	94		31.3	30,395	30.9
Lynn, Mass.	1924	314	99,148	31.7	103,693	30.3
	1925	677		68.3	² 103,081	65.7
McKeesport, Pa.	1924	290	46,781	62.0	48,676	59.6
	1925	381		81.4	49,097	77.6
Macon, Ga.	1924	254	52,995	47.9	57,284	44.3
	1925	165		31.1	58,237	28.3
Madison, Wis.	1924	523	38,378	136.3	45,202	115.7
	1925	683		178.0	46,385	147.2
Malden, Mass.	1924	524	49,103	106.7	51,281	102.2
	1925	378		77.0	² 51,789	73.0
Manchester, N. H.	1924	523	78,384	66.7	82,240	63.6
	1925	285		36.4	83,097	34.3
Mansfield, Ohio	1924	241	27,824	86.6	31,093	77.5
	1925	293		105.3	31,820	92.1
Marion, Ohio	1924	163	27,891	58.4	31,671	51.5
	1925	154		55.2	32,511	47.4
Medford, Mass.	1924	716	39,038	183.4	46,424	154.2
	1925	829		212.4	² 47,627	174.1
Memphis, Tenn.	1924	2,396	162,351	147.6	172,276	139.1
	1925	2,075		127.8	174,533	118.9
Meriden, Conn.	1924	203	29,867	68.0	36,014	56.4
	1925	196		65.6	36,292	54.0
Miami, Fla.	1924	9,162	29,571	3,098.3	40,740	2,248.9
	1925	9,361		3,165.6	² 69,754	1,342.0
Milwaukee, Wis.	1924	3,793	457,147	83.0	494,199	76.8
	1925	3,718		81.3	509,192	73.0
Minneapolis, Minn.	1924	4,036	380,582	106.0	417,280	96.7
	1925	4,451		117.0	425,435	104.6
Mobile, Ala.	1924	230	60,777	37.8	65,075	35.3
	1925	189		31.1	65,955	28.7
Moline, Ill.	1924	112	30,734	36.4	33,332	33.6
	1925	126		41.0	33,910	37.2
Montclair, N. J.	1924	704	28,810	244.4	32,174	218.8
	1925	469		162.8	32,922	142.5
Montgomery, Ala.	1924	68	43,464	15.6	45,932	14.8
	1925	140		32.2	46,481	30.1
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1924	1,216	42,726	284.6	48,198	252.3
	1925	1,380		323.0	² 50,382	273.9
Muncie, Ind.	1924	205	36,524	56.1	41,406	49.5
	1925	213		58.3	42,491	50.1
Muskegon, Mich.	1924	218	36,570	59.6	41,903	52.0
	1925	180		49.2	43,388	41.8
Muskogee, Okla.	1924	133	30,277	43.9	31,830	41.8
	1925	120		39.6	32,175	37.3
Nashville, Tenn.	1924	686	118,342	58.0	123,424	55.6
	1925	700		59.2	136,220	51.4
Newark, N. J.	1924	3,177	414,524	76.6	445,696	71.3
	1925	2,729		65.8	452,513	60.3
Newark, Ohio	1924	163	26,718	61.0	30,326	53.7
	1925	143		53.5	30,461	46.9
New Bedford, Mass.	1924	790	121,217	65.2	132,602	59.6
	1925	1,027		84.7	² 119,539	85.9
New Britain, Conn.	1924	924	59,316	155.8	66,453	139.0
	1925	1,219		205.5	68,039	179.2
New Brunswick, N. J.	1924	330	32,779	100.7	37,037	89.1
	1925	290		88.5	37,984	76.3
Newburgh, N. Y.	1924	146	30,366	48.1	31,552	46.3
	1925	144		47.4	² 30,419	47.3
New Haven, Conn.	1924	933	162,537	57.4	175,947	53.0
	1925	1,191		73.3	178,927	66.6
New London, Conn.	1924	104	25,682	40.5	28,482	36.5
	1925	132		51.4	29,103	45.4
New Orleans, La.	1924	2,776	387,219	71.7	409,534	67.8
	1925	2,741		70.8	414,493	66.1
Newport, Ky.	1924	13	29,317	4.4	(¹)	
	1925	47		16.0	(¹)	
Newport, R. I.	1924	31	30,255	10.2	31,694	9.8
	1925	26		8.6	² 27,757	9.4

¹ Not estimated by Bureau of the Census.

² State census.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

City and State	Year	Number of families provided for	Population as of 1920 census	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of 1920	Estimated population as of specified year	Ratio of families provided for to each 10,000 of population as of specified year
Newport News, Va.	1924	9	35,596	2.5	45,396	2.0
	1925	27		7.6	47,083	5.7
New Rochelle, N. Y.	1924	806	36,213	222.6	39,617	203.4
	1925	857		236.7	² 44,222	193.8
Newton, Mass.	1924	699	46,054	151.8	48,948	142.8
	1925	1,033		224.3	² 53,003	194.9
New York, N. Y.	1924	94,485	5,620,048	168.1	6,015,504	157.1
	1925	117,844		209.7	² 5,873,356	200.6
Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1924	570	50,760	112.3	60,174	94.7
	1925	885		174.3	² 57,033	155.2
Norfolk, Va.	1924	903	115,777	78.0	164,105	55.0
	1925	523		45.2	(¹)	
Norristown, Pa.	1924	217	32,319	67.1	34,378	63.1
	1925	240		74.3	34,836	68.9
Norwalk, Conn.	1924	262	27,743	94.4	29,379	89.2
	1925	285		102.7	29,743	95.8
Oakland, Calif.	1924	5,460	216,261	252.5	246,893	221.1
	1925	6,518		301.4	253,700	256.9
Oak Park, Ill.	1924	949	39,858	238.1	49,320	192.4
	1925	1,128		283.0	51,423	219.4
Ogden, Utah.	1924	311	32,084	94.8	36,130	86.1
	1925	311		94.8	36,869	84.4
Oklahoma City, Okla.	1924	782	91,295	85.7	104,080	75.1
	1925	1,347		147.5	(¹)	
Omaha, Nebr.	1924	2,048	191,601	106.9	208,025	98.4
	1925	2,098		109.5	211,768	99.1
Orange, N. J.	1924	150	33,268	42.1	35,004	40.0
	1925	384		115.4	35,379	108.5
Oshkosh, Wis.	1924	129	33,162	38.9	33,207	38.8
	1925	228		68.8	33,217	68.6
Pasadena, Calif.	1924	1,564	45,354	344.8	55,110	283.8
	1925	1,046		230.6	56,732	184.4
Passaic, N. J.	1924	479	63,841	75.0	68,045	70.4
	1925	574		89.9	68,979	83.2
Paterson, N. J.	1924	723	135,875	53.2	140,637	51.4
	1925	957		70.4	141,695	67.5
Pawtucket, R. I.	1924	712	64,248	110.8	70,099	101.6
	1925	859		133.7	² 69,760	123.1
Pensacola, Fla.	1924	150	31,035	48.3	34,766	43.1
	1925	188		60.6	² 25,305	74.3
Peoria, Ill.	1924	418	76,121	54.9	80,619	51.8
	1925	606		79.6	81,564	74.3
Perth Amboy, N. J.	1924	174	41,707	41.7	46,149	37.7
	1925	166		39.8	47,136	35.2
Petersburg, Va.	1924	43	31,012	13.9	35,093	12.3
	1925	28		9.0	35,712	7.8
Philadelphia, Pa.	1924	11,432	1,823,779	62.7	1,951,076	58.6
	1925	15,695		86.1	1,979,364	79.3
Phoenix, Ariz.	1924	393	29,053	135.3	35,284	111.4
	1925	529		182.1	38,669	136.8
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1924	2,678	588,343	45.5	626,015	42.8
	1925	3,102		52.7	631,563	49.1
Pittsfield, Mass.	1924	287	41,763	68.7	46,232	62.1
	1925	333		79.7	² 46,887	71.0
Plainfield, N. J.	1924	270	27,700	97.5	31,012	87.1
	1925	347		125.3	31,748	109.3
Pontiac, Mich.	1924	201	34,273	58.6	43,422	46.3
	1925	241		70.3	47,455	50.8
Port Huron, Mich.	1924	142	25,944	54.7	29,225	48.6
	1925	56		21.6	29,954	18.7
Portland, Me.	1924	328	69,272	47.3	74,231	44.2
	1925	271		39.1	75,333	36.0
Portland, Oreg.	1924	4,809	258,288	186.2	278,002	173.0
	1925	4,796		185.7	282,383	169.8
Portsmouth, Ohio.	1924	363	33,011	110.0	38,367	94.6
	1925	369		111.8	39,087	94.4
Portsmouth, Va.	1924	103	54,387	18.9	58,185	17.7
	1925	112		20.6	59,029	19.0
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1924	155	35,000	44.3	38,273	40.5
	1925	225		64.3	² 35,670	63.1
Providence, R. I.	1924	1,243	237,595	52.3	243,745	51.0
	1925	1,422		59.8	² 267,918	53.1
Pueblo, Colo.	1924	396	43,050	92.0	43,653	90.7
	1925	413		95.9	43,787	94.3

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² State census.

TABLE 5.—NUMBER OF FAMILIES PROVIDED WITH DWELLINGS IN NEW BUILDINGS AND THE RATIO OF SUCH FAMILIES TO 10,000 OF POPULATION OF 1920 AND OF ESTIMATED POPULATION OF SPECIFIED YEARS, BY CITY AND STATE—Continued

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Quincy, Ill.	1924	127	35,978	35.3	37,478	33.9
	1925	243		67.5	(1)	
Quincy, Mass.	1924	953	47,876	199.1	54,937	173.5
	1925	1,163		242.9	2 60,055	193.7
Racine, Wis.	1924	355	58,593	60.6	66,050	53.7
	1925	530		95.6	67,707	82.7
Reading, Pa.	1924	408	107,784	37.9	111,812	36.5
	1925	476		44.2	112,707	42.2
Revere, Mass.	1924	261	28,823	90.6	33,737	77.4
	1925	223		77.4	2 33,261	67.0
Richmond, Ind.	1924	151	26,765	56.4	29,038	52.0
	1925	228		85.2	30,495	74.8
Richmond, Va.	1924	1,950	171,567	113.7	183,723	106.1
	1925	2,173		126.7	186,403	116.6
Roanoke, Va.	1924	576	50,842	113.3	56,855	101.3
	1925	580		114.1	58,208	99.6
Rochester, N. Y.	1924	2,781	295,750	94.0	325,211	85.5
	1925	2,668		90.2	2 316,786	84.2
Rockford, Ill.	1924	683	65,651	104.0	74,353	91.9
	1925	879		133.9	76,462	115.0
Rock Island, Ill.	1924	131	35,177	37.2	39,183	33.4
	1925	140		39.8	40,073	34.9
Sacramento, Calif.	1924	1,410	65,908	213.9	71,105	198.3
	1925	1,662		252.2	72,260	230.0
Saginaw, Mich.	1924	469	61,903	75.8	70,927	66.1
	1925	493		79.6	72,100	68.4
St. Joseph, Mo.	1924	265	77,939	34.0	78,287	33.8
	1925	291		37.3	78,342	37.1
St. Louis, Mo.	1924	5,241	772,897	67.8	812,698	64.5
	1925	8,349		108.0	821,543	101.6
St. Paul, Minn.	1924	2,221	234,698	94.6	243,946	91.0
	1925	3,048		129.9	246,001	123.9
Salem, Mass.	1924	138	42,529	32.4	(1)	
	1925	168		39.5	2 42,821	39.2
Salt Lake City, Utah.	1924	1,046	118,110	88.6	128,564	81.4
	1925	1,562		132.2	130,948	119.3
San Antonio, Tex.	1924	1,913	161,379	118.5	191,398	99.9
	1925	1,873		116.1	198,069	94.6
San Diego, Calif.	1924	3,646	74,683	488.2	96,445	378.0
	1925	4,157		556.6	106,047	392.0
San Francisco, Calif.	1924	7,555	508,676	148.5	548,284	137.8
	1925	10,594		207.9	557,530	189.7
San Jose, Calif.	1924	484	39,642	122.1	42,854	112.9
	1925	496		125.1	43,551	113.9
Savannah, Ga.	1924	238	83,252	28.6	91,218	26.1
	1925	265		31.8	93,134	28.5
Schenectady, N. Y.	1924	813	88,723	91.6	100,467	80.9
	1925	793		89.4	2 92,786	85.5
Scranton, Pa.	1924	575	137,783	41.7	141,451	40.7
	1925	497		36.1	142,266	34.9
Seattle, Wash.	1924	3,676	315,312	116.6	(1)	
	1925	5,570		176.7	(1)	
Sheboygan, Mich.	1924	337	30,955	108.9	33,066	101.9
	1925	367		118.6	33,535	109.4
Shreveport, La.	1924	1,276	43,874	290.8	56,223	227.0
	1925	799		182.1	57,857	138.1
Sioux City, Iowa.	1924	755	71,227	106.0	82,072	92.0
	1925	748		105.0	2 76,411	97.9
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1924	288	25,202	114.3	30,350	94.9
	1925	275		109.1	30,127	91.3
Somerville, Mass.	1924	425	93,091	45.7	100,440	42.3
	1925	568		61.0	2 99,032	57.4
South Bend, Ind.	1924	753	70,983	106.1	78,475	96.0
	1925	1,247		175.7	80,091	155.7
Spokane, Wash.	1924	631	104,437	60.4	(1)	
	1925	716		68.6	108,897	65.8
Springfield, Ill.	1924	485	59,183	81.9	62,715	77.3
	1925	543		91.5	63,923	84.9
Springfield, Mass.	1924	2,018	129,614	155.7	148,402	136.0
	1925	1,944		150.0	2 142,065	136.8
Springfield, Ohio.	1924	277	60,840	45.5	67,291	41.2
	1925	347		57.0	68,725	50.5
Stamford, Conn.	1924	492	35,096	140.2	39,711	123.9
	1925	509		145.0	40,737	124.9

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Stuebenville, Ohio	1924	84	28,508	29.5	31,343	26.8
	1925	236		82.8	31,973	73.8
Stockton, Calif.	1924	478	40,296	118.6	46,092	103.7
	1925	410		101.7	47,287	86.7
Superior, Wis.	1924	110	39,671	27.7	(1)	
	1925	195		49.2	(1)	
Syracuse, N. Y.	1924	1,159	171,717	67.5	188,060	61.6
	1925	1,202		70.0	² 182,003	66.0
Tacoma, Wash.	1924	1,130	96,965	116.5	105,093	109.6
	1925	1,201		123.9	104,455	115.0
Tampa, Fla.	1924	1,250	51,608	242.2	67,643	184.8
	1925	3,594		696.4	² 94,743	379.3
Taunton, Mass.	1924	147	37,137	39.6	38,469	38.2
	1925	161		43.4	² 39,255	41.0
Terre Haute, Ind.	1924	309	66,083	46.8	70,255	44.0
	1925	221		33.4	71,071	31.1
Toledo, Ohio	1924	1,643	243,164	67.6	280,359	58.6
	1925	1,515		62.3	287,380	52.7
Topeka, Kans.	1924	475	50,022	95.0	53,208	89.3
	1925	512		102.4	² 55,411	92.4
Trenton, N. J.	1924	843	119,289	70.7	129,705	65.0
	1925	1,004		84.2	132,020	76.0
Troy, N. Y.	1924	177	72,013	24.6	(1)	
	1925	148		20.6	² 72,223	20.5
Tulsa, Okla.	1924	880	72,075	122.1	113,128	77.8
	1925	1,273		176.6	124,478	102.3
Union City, N. J. ^a	1924	255	40,074	63.6	42,239	60.4
	1925	171		42.7	63,117	27.1
Utica, N. Y.	1924	485	94,156	51.5	105,315	46.1
	1925	593		63.0	² 101,604	58.4
Waco, Tex.	1924	443	38,500	115.1	43,019	103.0
	1925	337		87.5	43,912	76.7
Waltham, Mass.	1924	169	30,915	54.7	32,342	52.3
	1925	384		124.2	² 34,746	110.5
Warren, Ohio	1924	470	27,050	173.8	33,292	141.2
	1925	312		115.3	34,679	90.0
Washington, D. C.	1924	5,369	437,571	122.7	486,936	110.3
	1925	8,486		193.9	497,906	170.4
Waterbury, Conn.	1924	501	91,715	54.6	(1)	
	1925	721		78.6	(1)	
Waterloo, Iowa	1924	63	36,230	17.4	40,649	15.5
	1925	69		19.0	² 36,771	18.8
Watertown, N. Y.	1924	157	31,285	50.2	33,396	47.0
	1925	101		32.3	² 32,836	30.8
West New York, N. J.	1924	571	29,926	190.8	37,511	152.2
	1925	572		191.1	39,197	145.9
Wheeling, W. Va.	1924	496	56,208	88.2	(1)	
	1925	319		56.8	(1)	
Wichita, Kans.	1924	1,024	72,217	141.8	81,245	126.0
	1925	1,021		141.4	² 88,367	115.5
Wichita Falls, Tex.	1925	1,239	40,079	309.1	(1)	
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1924	475	73,833	64.3	76,951	61.7
	1925	430		58.2	77,644	55.4
Wilmington, Del.	1924	298	110,168	27.0	119,888	24.9
	1925	423		38.4	122,049	34.7
Wilmington, N. C.	1924	88	33,372	26.4	36,390	24.2
	1925	76		22.8	37,061	20.5
Winston-Salem, N. C.	1924	722	48,395	149.2	65,806	109.7
	1925	661		136.6	69,031	95.8
Woonsocket, R. I.	1924	489	43,496	112.4	45,985	106.3
	1925	409		94.0	² 49,681	82.3
Worcester, Mass.	1924	1,654	179,754	92.0	195,405	84.6
	1925	1,741		96.9	² 190,757	91.3
Yonkers, N. Y.	1924	1,415	100,176	141.3	109,618	129.1
	1925	1,737		173.4	² 113,647	152.8
York, Pa.	1924	321	47,152	68.1	48,790	65.8
	1925	177		37.5	49,074	36.1
Youngstown, Ohio	1924	1,464	132,358	110.6	155,153	94.4
	1925	1,435		108.4	159,970	89.7
Zanesville, Ohio	1924	208	29,669	70.3	30,283	68.7
	1925	154		52.1	30,442	50.6
Total for 272 cities	1924	455,775	37,231,497	122.4	40,626,963	112.2
Total for 274 cities	1925	508,510	37,300,446	136.3	41,193,596	123.4

¹ Not estimated by Bureau of the Census. ² State census. ^a Formerly West Hoboken.

COOPERATION

Membership of Farmers' Cooperative Business Associations¹

FARMERS' cooperative business associations numbering 8,256 had reported to the United States Department of Agriculture at the close of 1925, a total membership of 2,386,061. This membership was distributed among the several commodity groups approximately as follows: Associations marketing grain, 490,000; dairy products, 374,000; livestock, 330,000; cotton, 300,000; tobacco, 300,000; fruits and vegetables, 125,000; wool, 47,000; poultry and poultry products, 31,000; nuts, 19,000; forage crops, 3,000; associations engaged in retailing activities, 100,000; miscellaneous selling, 135,000; and miscellaneous buying, 125,000.

The average number of members for the 8,256 organizations reporting was 289, as compared with 122 which was the average number of members for 5,424 associations in 1915. The increase in the average membership is largely due to the development during the past few years of the large-scale centralized type of organization.

The 2,386,061 members are distributed through the nine groups of States as follows: West North Central States, 700,000; East North Central, 500,000; East South Central, 290,000; South Atlantic, 270,000; West South Central, 230,000; Middle Atlantic, 150,000; Pacific, 105,000; New England, 68,000; and Mountain, 67,000. The leading States, from a membership standpoint, and the number of members credited to the associations reporting from each are: Kentucky, 194,979; Iowa, 157,885; Missouri, 155,060; North Carolina, 138,694; Minnesota, 127,418; Illinois, 119,803; Ohio, 109,953; Michigan, 100,849; Wisconsin, 98,394; New York, 93,380; Kansas, 78,930; Indiana, 73,647; Nebraska, 69,068; California, 67,031.

As there are approximately 12,000 active farmers' cooperative associations in the United States, the total membership for these is undoubtedly much larger than for the 8,256 associations which have reported. A conservative estimate of the total membership as of January 1, 1926, is 2,700,000. The number of farmers participating in cooperative enterprises is less than the number of members, as some farmers belong to more than one organization. The above figures do not include the membership of central-market sales agencies.

Problems in Establishing an International Cooperative Wholesale Society

A BOOK by Mr. Anders Hedberg of the Swedish Cooperative Union and Wholesale Society² deals with the subject, long discussed by cooperators, of establishing an international cooperative wholesale.

¹ Agricultural Cooperation, Washington, D. C., Mar. 15, 1926.

² Hedberg, Anders: International Wholesale Cooperation—Ideas and Proposals. Manchester (England) National Cooperative Publishing Society (Ltd.), 1925.

It has happened in various countries that as the cooperative wholesale society entered the field of production in order to supply its member societies with certain manufactured goods which it could advantageously produce, it found that the demand was insufficient to enable profitable operation of the productive enterprise. In such cases the cooperative movement even of other countries would be appealed to, in the name of international cooperation, to assist by buying its goods. Such "overproduction" is deplored by the author as giving rise to several difficulties. One of these lies in the question of distribution of earnings, i. e., whether earnings should be distributed (a) only among the members owning the wholesale manufacturing the goods, thus letting them profit by the sales to the foreign societies or (b) whether some share of the earnings should be paid to the foreign purchasers who have no interest in the productive enterprise.

As a matter of fact, it is self-evident that one can not look for a development of true international cooperation in the promotion of an idea which actually is not cooperation at all. For if a group of people, say the members of the Swedish consumers' societies, starts manufacturing for another group of people, in Esthonia for instance, but puts the profits derived therefrom in their own pockets—from the cooperative point of view such a proceeding is, to say the least, of very doubtful value.

Also there is nothing to prevent the wholesale of another country from entering the same field of production as a competitor—a most uncooperative situation.

The writer is of the opinion that buying and selling between national cooperative organizations "can not be regarded as cooperative operations, and such a system does not form any true basis on which to build international cooperation."

A really cooperative international organization should be an entirely separate organization which may function (1) to purchase commodities for its member wholesale societies and (2) to carry on production for them. The latter the writer does not favor at present, being of the opinion that the time is not ripe for the establishment of international productive business. For such a step free trade between countries would be necessary, as high tariffs might make the price of goods produced prohibitive for certain of the member countries. The problem of securing adequate capital would also be an obstacle under the present financial situation in many countries.

There is, however, a wide field for an international organization acting as buying agency for the various national wholesales, somewhat as the Scandinavian Cooperative Wholesale Society is at present doing for the wholesales of Norway, Denmark, and Sweden. For an agency little capital would be required and the organization could feel its way along without the serious financial involvement of a regular wholesale carrying its own stocks of goods.

The author suggests as a title the name of "Gafic" (formed from "General Agency for International Cooperation"). Its primary object would be the international exchange of commodities. Only wholesale societies would be admitted to membership and each would be required to subscribe for £1,000 of nonwithdrawable share capital, to be called for by the Gafic when expedient. Earnings would be credited to members "in proportion to the extent to which they have helped to make" them, but would be held by the Gafic

as reserve for the formation of new capital. Suggested forms of organization, management, etc., are given. An appendix contains the text of the constitution and by-laws of the Scandinavian Cooperative Wholesale Society.

Cooperation In Foreign Countries

Austria

THE following table, showing the number of registered cooperative societies of each type in operation in Austria at the end of 1924, is taken from the 1925 Yearbook of the Austrian Statistical Office.¹

NUMBER OF REGISTERED COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE IN AUSTRIA AT THE END OF 1924, BY LOCATION OF SOCIETY

Province	Credit societies			Consumers' societies	Agricultural societies	Industrial societies	Building societies	Other	Total
	Schulze-Delitzsch	Raiffeisen	Total						
Vienna.....	151	1	152	59	25	212	78	14	540
Lower Austria.....	109	551	660	71	644	104	64	5	1,548
Upper Austria.....	49	271	320	55	131	186	34	6	732
Salzburg.....	12	65	77	12	43	55	9	3	199
Styria.....	63	285	348	61	247	189	25	7	877
Carenthia.....	45	163	208	20	80	66	24	1	399
Tyrol.....	14	181	195	19	47	26	14	2	303
Vorarlberg.....	9	83	92	73	58	18	3	-----	244
Burgenland.....	4	58	62	32	23	4	2	-----	123
Total, 1924.....	456	1,658	2,114	402	1,298	860	253	38	4,965
1923.....	434	1,626	2,060	404	1,233	881	246	38	4,862

Canada (Quebec)

THE 1925 Statistical Yearbook of Quebec contains (pp. 508-521) the following information on the people's banks of that Province. These people's banks are cooperative credit societies which correspond roughly to the credit unions in the United States.

OPERATIONS OF PEOPLE'S BANKS OF QUEBEC, 1920 TO 1924

Year	Number of banks reporting	Number of members	Number of depositors	Number of borrowers	Loans granted		Net profit	Amount returned in dividend	Share capital
					Number	Amount			
1920.....	113	31,752	26,238	9,213	15,390	\$4,341,544	\$311,323	\$55,661	\$1,199,170
1921.....	100	31,029	30,570	9,219	14,983	4,248,725	352,940	63,645	1,328,991
1922.....	108	33,166	30,583	8,999	13,367	2,891,092	334,396	83,796	1,355,310
1923.....	111	32,173	29,771	8,373	12,273	3,429,445	354,804	85,020	1,388,591
1924.....	119	31,250	30,874	8,414	11,017	3,763,852	398,976	83,989	1,441,373

¹Austria. Bundesamt für Statistik. Statistisches handbuch für die Republik Österreich. VI. Jahrgang. Vienna, 1925, p. 70.

Esthonia

THE International Cooperative Bulletin (London), in its April, 1926, issue gives the number of the various types of cooperative societies in operation in Esthonia on January 1, 1926, as follows:

Consumers' societies.....	287
Credit societies.....	145
Dairy societies.....	282
Machinery societies.....	736
Peat societies.....	185
Potato societies.....	121
Mutual insurance societies.....	381
Fishing societies.....	67
Other societies.....	35
Total.....	2, 239

These societies had a combined membership of about 270,000.

The development of the consumers' societies, the dairy societies, and the credit societies, which are the most important in the economic life of the country, during the period 1920-1924 is shown below:

DEVELOPMENT OF CONSUMERS', DAIRY, AND CREDIT SOCIETIES IN ESTHONIA, 1920 TO 1924

[Esthonian mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate varies]

Item	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924
Consumers' societies:					
Number.....	226	260	271	285	285
Membership.....	97,000	97,700	99,522	103,218	100,000
Capital.....E. mks..	40,740,000	41,121,000	86,892,000	98,194,000	133,067,591
Business.....E. mks..	667,535,000	1,340,926,000	1,629,098,000	2,038,146,000	2,423,144,000
Dairy societies:					
Number.....	82	62	72	98	154
Membership.....	4,596	3,421	5,184	7,252	10,960
Capital.....E. mks..	1,017,866	2,059,330	6,700,284	19,046,594	23,051,261
Credit societies:					
Number.....	100	102	103	108	127
Membership.....	25,718	26,024	31,765	36,212	45,117
Capital.....E. mks..	6,970,000	11,739,000	33,137,000	35,137,000	85,858,000
Deposits.....E. mks..	80,778,000	135,407,000	362,349,000	662,825,000	746,532,000

Finland ²

THE Central Union of Finnish Consumers' Societies (the K. K.) has grown rapidly in the period since 1920. Its member societies have increased from 106 in 1920 to 113 in 1925, their individual membership from 143,896 to 198,651, their sales from 525,800,000 Finnish marks ³ to 1,063,200,000 marks, and the members' deposits from 11,300,000 marks to 139,300,000 marks. The business done by the wholesale society of the union (the O. T. K.) increased in the same period from 98,837,754 marks to 656,176,171 marks.

The S. O. K., wholesale of the old General Cooperative Union of Consumers' Societies (Y. O. L.), increased its sales from 630,310,553 marks in 1924 to 700,538,878 marks in 1925.

² International Cooperative Bulletin, London, April, 1926.

³ Finnish mark at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate for 1925=about 2.52 cents.

Germany

THE March, 1926, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin contains the following data showing the number of cooperative societies of each type in operation on January 1 of each year and the number having limited liability.

NUMBER OF COOPERATIVE SOCIETIES OF EACH TYPE IN OPERATION IN GERMANY ON JANUARY 1 OF SPECIFIED YEARS AND NUMBER OF THESE HAVING LIMITED LIABILITY

Type of society	1914		1920		1924		1925		1926	
	Total number	Having limited liability	Total number	Having limited liability	Total number	Having limited liability	Total number	Having limited liability	Total number	Having limited liability
Credit	19,203	2,456	19,261	2,801	20,998	3,299	21,602	3,773	22,395	3,930
Industrial producers'	1,806	1,678	4,666	4,557	5,622	5,507	5,277	5,171	4,639	4,535
Agricultural producers'	9,378	4,937	11,726	7,289	17,321	12,403	17,942	13,101	18,071	13,277
Consumers'	2,415	2,222	2,581	2,131	2,242	2,458	2,756	2,333	2,474	2,056
Housing and building	1,474	1,464	2,266	2,258	3,584	3,578	4,023	4,011	4,171	4,160
Other	378	342	483	449	1,031	989	1,074	1,035	1,038	1,090
Total	34,654	13,099	40,983	19,485	51,496	28,334	52,526	29,424	52,788	28,958

¹ Not the exact sum of the items given; items add to 50,798.

² Not the exact sum of the items given; items add to 28,234.

³ Not the exact sum of the items given; items add to 52,674.

Unlimited liability has long been characteristic of the cooperative societies, especially credit societies, in Germany. From the above table, however, it becomes evident that the proportion of the total societies having limited liability is increasing year by year. Whereas, in 1914 about 37 per cent of all of the societies were limited societies, in 1926 nearly 55 per cent were of this type. Credit societies still have the largest proportion of unlimited-liability organizations.

Great Britain

THE April, 1926, issue of The Producer (Manchester, England) states that the Cooperative Insurance Society now has 161 district offices, employing more than 2,000 persons. It has in force 164,666 ordinary policies and 1,596,058 industrial policies. Premiums received on policies last year amounted to £2,896,467.⁴

The results of the trading operations of the English and Scottish cooperative wholesale societies for 1924 and 1925 were as follows, according to the April, 1926, issue of the International Cooperative Bulletin:

	English wholesale	Scottish wholesale
Total sales:		
1924	£71,563,500	£17,307,707
1925	76,585,764	17,659,069
Value of manufactured products:		
1924	24,346,275	5,453,360
1925	26,900,865	5,949,289
Net trading surplus:		
1924	895,773	(^a)
1925	698,609	201,904

⁴ Pound at par=\$4.8665; exchange rate about par.

^a Data not available.

A recent official report⁵ contains a survey of the condition in 1923 of that phase of the British cooperative movement having to do with the purchase of agricultural supplies.

Although some agricultural supply societies were in existence previously, it was not until the last decade of the nineteenth century that the idea of cooperation along this line began to make much headway in Great Britain. In 1901 the Agricultural Organization Society was formed and a steady increase in agricultural supply societies began in both England and Wales. By 1908 there were 114 such societies, with a total business of £709,849 and a membership of approximately 10,000, and before the war these had increased to more than 200 societies, with a membership of about 24,000 and total sales of nearly £1,700,000.

In the early years of the war period the societies flourished, although handicapped by the difficulty of obtaining efficient management. As the war wore on, difficulties of supply increased, but the importance of the movement was given official recognition by the appointment of a representative to the Central Advisory Committee on Feeding Stuffs. With the cessation of war, cooperative organization received a fresh impetus. More than 40 new societies were formed in 1919 alone.

The period of expansion, however, brought out the "seriously undercapitalized state of many societies." In 1920 the peak turnover of £9,500,000 in agricultural supplies had been reached; membership of the 250 societies had reached 56,000.

In 1921 prices fell, causing loss to many societies which had stocked up with goods at high prices. The losses continued during 1922 and it was not until 1923 that the majority of societies began to recover.

Some idea of the effect of these misfortunes on the strength of the movement, as measured in terms of societies, may be gathered from the fact that while only 22 societies in all were added to the register during the years 1920 to 1923, inclusive, 71 societies were removed for various reasons during the same period. By the year 1923, the financial stringency existing among farmers was clearly reacting on societies, and members were tending to divert their trade to channels where longer credit could be obtained. However great the need for capital to finance the expanding trade of the boom period, the need was greater now to replace accumulated losses and to enable longer credit to be given to farmers who, as a class, had been badly hit by the trade depression; but whereas members might have adequately capitalized their societies with little difficulty before the break in prices came, they were now less able to do so and were disinclined, in the mass, to shoulder further financial burdens. A low level of capitalization remained, therefore, a drag on progress and is a feature of the movement at the present time.

The following table shows the situation of the 193 societies in operation in 1923:

⁵ Great Britain. Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. Economic series No. 5: The cooperative purchase of agricultural requisites (a survey of the present position in England and Wales). London, 1925.

CONDITION OF AGRICULTURAL SUPPLY SOCIETIES IN GREAT BRITAIN IN 1923

[£ at par = \$4.8665; average exchange rate in 1923 about \$4.575]

Item	Type of societies			
	Truckload	Storage	Delivery	All types
Number of societies	20	79	94	193
Membership	2,454	18,531	39,081	60,066
Amount of business	£177,413	£1,140,330	£6,885,837	£8,203,580
Paid-in share capital:				
Amount	£13,018	£164,631	£819,300	£996,949
Average per member	5.3	8.9	21.0	16.6
Reserve and surplus funds:				
Amount	£4,008	£45,058	£44,694	£93,760
Average per member	1.6	2.4	1.1	1.6
Accounts receivable per member	7.5	8.2	22.4	17.4

Switzerland

THE 1925 report of the Union of Swiss Consumers' Cooperative Societies⁶ shows a continuance of the improvement noted in the report for the previous year. The business of both the union and its member societies has increased, as have also the reserves. The number of affiliated societies increased from 519 to 521. The union had in its employ on December 31, 1925, 504 employees.

The following statement shows the condition of the union in 1925. For purposes of comparison the data for the previous year, taken from the union's 1924 report, are also given:

	1924 (francs ?)	1925 (francs ?)
Paid-in share capital	1,568,200	1,585,680
Reserve funds	3,800,000	4,200,000
Deposits of member societies	9,787,515	12,482,217
Fixed assets	3,340,001	3,200,001
Amount of sales—		
To member societies	117,958,400	119,062,388
Other	5,635,822	6,188,807
Total	123,594,222	125,252,195
Net profit for year	533,566	635,342

⁶ Verband Schweiz. Konsumvereine (V. S. K.). Rapports et comptes concernant l'activité des organes de l'Union en 1925. Basel, 1926.

⁷ Franc at par = 19.3 cents; average exchange rate for 1924 about 18.2 cents; for 1925, practically at par.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS AND CONGRESSES

Confederation of Trade-Unions in Sweden, 1924

THE recently issued annual report of the Confederation of Trade-Unions in Sweden (*Landsorganisationen i Sverige*) for the year 1924¹ shows that at the end of that year the confederation had a membership of 360,337 (329,283 male and 31,054 female members), as against 313,022 (286,269 male and 26,753 female members) at the end of 1923. The following table shows the distribution of the membership among the individual trade federations affiliated with the confederation:

MEMBERSHIP OF SWEDISH CONFEDERATION OF TRADE-UNIONS, BY FEDERATIONS AND SEX, DECEMBER 31, 1924

Federation	Males	Fe- males	Total	Federation	Males	Fe- males	Total
Woodworkers, building industry.....	11,212	-----	11,212	Bookbinders.....	1,083	1,936	3,019
Tin-plate workers.....	1,538	-----	1,538	Road and hydraulic construction workers.....	2,176	1	2,177
Sawmill workers.....	32,124	9	32,133	Transport workers.....	14,591	811	15,402
Painters.....	4,455	-----	4,455	Communal workers.....	16,083	1,290	17,373
Tailors.....	2,689	5,769	8,458	Potters.....	646	13	659
Shoemakers and leather workers.....	6,584	2,825	9,409	Woodworkers.....	8,838	82	8,920
Tobacco workers.....	526	2,121	2,647	Commercial employees.....	5,645	1,926	7,571
Food and drink workers.....	9,351	3,609	12,960	Hatters.....	414	972	1,386
Brewery workers.....	3,155	1,061	4,216	Lithographers.....	845	-----	845
Laborers and factory workers.....	35,806	3,511	39,317	Barbers and hairdressers.....	502	10	512
Coopers.....	278	-----	278	Metal workers.....	61,100	2,259	63,359
Molders.....	4,760	-----	4,760	Insurance employees.....	268	35	303
Various trades.....	3,748	1,097	4,845	Firemen.....	3,900	-----	3,900
Masons and bricklayers.....	3,634	-----	3,634	Printing trades.....	6,537	345	6,882
Stonecutters.....	5,835	-----	5,835	Forestry workers.....	19,254	-----	19,254
Miners.....	3,204	-----	3,204	Paper workers.....	23,453	902	24,355
Saddlers and upholsterers.....	935	71	1,006	Railway men.....	34,114	399	34,513
				Total.....	329,283	31,054	360,337

During the year 1924 the number of federations affiliated with the confederation increased from 33 to 34 due to the woodworkers in the building industry seceding from the general woodworkers' federation and forming a separate federation of their own. The number of local unions increased from 3,448 to 3,810.

In view of the continuous hostile criticism of the policies of the confederation by the communistic press and the unfavorable economic conditions in 1924 the confederation considers it a very gratifying symptom that its membership increased by 47,315 members. All affiliated federations except three experienced a gain in membership. The heaviest loss in membership (2,039) was suffered by the federation for various trades (*De Forenade Forbunden*), because the workers in the flour mills and in yeast and margarine factories, formerly affiliated with it, joined the food workers' federation.

The net resources of all federations combined amounted to 16,061,-515.70 kronor² at the end of 1924, as compared with 11,758,531.36 kronor at the end of 1923. The average net resources per member amounted to 44.59 krona at the end of 1924.

¹ Landsorganisationen i Sverige. Berättelse över verksamhet, 1924. Stockholm, 1925.

² Krona at par=26.8 cents. Exchange rate was approximately at par in December, 1923 and 1924.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS

Industrial Disputes in the United States, 1916 to 1925

STATISTICS of industrial disputes resulting in strikes or lockouts in the United States are presented in this report for the years 1916 to 1925. The bureau has no authority to require reports relative to strikes, and therefore is obliged to obtain its information from such sources as are available. The information is obtained chiefly from the following sources: Labor papers and trade-union journals; trade periodicals; lists of strikes issued by labor, trade, and other organizations; clipping bureaus; daily newspapers published in the more important industrial cities of the country; reports from the Conciliation Service of the United States Department of Labor; and through correspondence. The bureau follows up the report of a strike by sending a questionnaire or inquiry to one or both of the parties to the dispute whenever this is feasible.

While the present report, based on the data secured from the above-mentioned sources, omitting such reputed strikes as it developed had been erroneously reported, is not based on a complete list of all disputes that have occurred in the country during the years under review, for such a list is unobtainable, it is believed that no strikes of importance have failed to come to the attention of the bureau and that the report is reasonably complete. Accuracy as to details is not always possible, since it is necessary at times to use approximations where reports are conflicting or lack precision.

Revised statistics of industrial disputes resulting in strikes and lockouts during each of the years 1916 to 1924 are given for purposes of comparison.

In this report no distinction is drawn, for statistical purposes, between a "strike" and a "lockout." In tabulating labor or industrial disputes resulting in a cessation of work it has not infrequently happened that the strike and lockout definitions overlapped, and that as to such disputes it was necessary to make a distinction which was more or less arbitrary or artificial in order to tabulate "strikes" and "lockouts" separately. Of course the question of intent or motive is a vital one, and the information in the possession of the bureau is not always sufficiently definite or accurate to enable it to determine this question satisfactorily. It is felt, therefore, that the distinction did not afford a sound basis for a separate classification of such industrial disputes.

The report shows an increase of 4 per cent over 1924 in the number of strikes but a decrease of 35 per cent in the number of strikers reported. In fact the number of strikers is much the smallest on record for the past ten years.

By far the most important strike during the year was that of the anthracite coal miners in Pennsylvania. The suspension began September 1, upon the expiration of the former two-year agreement, and lasted 170 days. It involved about 148,000 workers in 828 mines operated by 135 companies, not including some 8,000 or 10,000 maintenance men who remained on duty to preserve the properties from injury. The principal demands of the miners were for a two-year contract, with complete recognition of the United Mine Workers of America, districts 1, 7, and 9; and for an increase of 10 per cent in the contract wage scale and of \$1 per day for all day men. A tentative five-year agreement was arrived at on February 11, 1926, and was formally ratified on February 17, and mining operations were resumed on the day following. The terms of the agreement were given in the March, 1926, issue of the Labor Review.

About 30,000 clothing workers in New York City, members of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union, suspended work from March 10 to 16 to enforce the terms of an agreement with the Wholesale Dress Manufacturers' Association. Results were reported as favorable to the workers.

Some 15,000 clothing workers in New York City, mostly women, were on strike from February 17 to March 9 for a 20 per cent wage increase, a 40-hour week, etc. This strike resulted in a compromise. "The new agreement provides for a 5 per cent increase in wages for pieceworkers, who constitute about 75 per cent of the industry, an increase of \$1 per week for week workers and \$3 a week for cutters."

One of the most stubbornly contested strikes in the history of the textile industry began on March 9, when the employees of the American Thread Co. at Willimantic, Conn., struck against a wage reduction of 10 per cent. This strike of 2,360 workers of both sexes, it is understood, is still in progress.

Other strikes occurring during the year were relatively unimportant as regards the number of strikers involved.

Table 1 shows the number of disputes beginning in each month, 1916 to 1925:

TABLE 1.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH MONTH, 1916 TO 1925

Year	Number of disputes beginning in—												Total disputes	
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		Month not stated
1916.....	188	206	294	434	617	354	313	326	252	261	197	149	198	3,789
1917.....	288	211	318	445	463	323	448	360	349	322	257	197	469	4,450
1918.....	191	223	312	321	392	296	288	278	212	145	208	250	237	3,353
1919.....	199	198	192	270	431	322	381	417	425	334	165	140	156	3,630
1920.....	280	214	288	427	422	317	298	264	251	192	106	108	264	3,411
1921.....	233	172	194	292	575	152	167	143	124	90	92	76	70	2,385
1922.....	131	96	75	109	104	64	101	95	85	64	64	43	81	1,112
1923.....	69	72	123	212	246	133	146	106	93	117	66	59	111	1,553
1924.....	162	70	118	144	155	98	89	81	71	74	61	40	146	1,249
1925.....	94	89	85	161	161	108	105	122	103	78	61	44	90	1,301

Place of Occurrence of Disputes

TABLE 2 shows the number of disputes beginning in each year, 1916 to 1925, by States and by sections of the country:

TABLE 2.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1925, BY STATES AND SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY

State and section	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Alabama.....	15	20	13	18	25	15	4	6		3
Alaska.....	3	5	3	3	1	1				2
Arizona.....	7	20	4	7	9	4	1	1		
Arkansas.....	20	36	11	7	15	7	2	2		4
California.....	55	112	94	102	120	99	37	47	29	40
Canal Zone.....	4			1	1					
Colorado.....	17	48	32	31	22	27	7	3	5	10
Connecticut.....	326	178	92	135	128	61	30	52	26	46
Delaware.....	12	17	14	11	10	4	1	1		4
District of Columbia.....	8	14	13	10	14	5	4	6	5	11
Florida.....	9	16	20	30	9	19	5	4	2	10
Georgia.....	8	28	40	39	29	21	3	4	4	5
Hawaii.....	4	1	1		1				5	
Idaho.....	5	32	10	10	5	3		1		
Illinois.....	159	282	248	267	254	164	63	72	80	84
Indiana.....	75	73	76	106	99	61	15	35	28	45
Iowa.....	26	65	41	57	47	42	15	14	15	12
Kansas.....	15	53	41	45	14	21	4	5	6	12
Kentucky.....	13	38	19	26	22	17	10	11	12	2
Louisiana.....	8	39	23	51	37	29	8	16	7	3
Maine.....	30	40	36	40	22	24	11	7	6	10
Maryland.....	48	59	72	41	57	27	12	19	25	17
Massachusetts.....	383	353	347	396	377	201	139	217	97	162
Michigan.....	71	64	60	84	63	71	18	19	10	14
Minnesota.....	30	53	40	49	50	45	9	14	4	6
Mississippi.....	4	13	5	2	4	9		1		
Missouri.....	97	122	105	69	63	54	26	27	35	12
Montana.....	15	77	33	23	16	21	2	7	1	1
Nebraska.....	21	28	11	17	12	11	3	1	2	2
Nevada.....		2	7	5	4	1	3	1	1	
New Hampshire.....	20	20	17	34	32	6	30	6	8	5
New Jersey.....	417	227	138	183	145	125	71	78	92	91
New Mexico.....		4	2	4	1	2				
New York.....	592	711	689	536	600	384	202	403	281	304
North Carolina.....	8	7	14	22	21	26	6	6	4	6
North Dakota.....		2	3		4	8	2	1	1	
Ohio.....	290	279	197	237	206	167	73	65	68	73
Oklahoma.....	24	35	19	32	24	29	9	2	6	10
Oregon.....	23	58	18	38	22	23	8	15	13	5
Pennsylvania.....	574	494	311	280	250	222	101	234	261	182
Porto Rico.....	23	6	5	58	118	3	24		4	1
Rhode Island.....	77	105	53	78	89	42	37	25	5	24
South Carolina.....	5	7	3	11	5	12	2	1	1	
South Dakota.....		3	3	3	5	3			1	
Tennessee.....	26	42	26	40	27	28	8	7	10	3
Texas.....	28	56	41	50	73	64	10	15	16	11
Utah.....	3	21	14	22	14	5	1	1	2	2
Vermont.....	10	8	9	13	12	2	13		4	4
Virginia.....	16	35	37	28	31	14	5	3	4	1
Virgin Islands.....						1				
Washington.....	58	294	130	113	69	63	22	36	15	15
West Virginia.....	40	64	50	63	49	28	8	28	23	20
Wisconsin.....	63	57	54	77	68	41	21	10	15	14
Wyoming.....		2	5	4	6	4		1	1	1
Interstate.....	4	25	4	21	10	19	27	23	10	12
Total.....	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301
North of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.....	3,186	3,034	2,466	2,678	2,431	1,607	840	1,249	1,007	1,090
South of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi.....	174	315	248	337	346	190	90	71	64	51
West of the Mississippi.....	425	1,076	635	594	624	569	155	210	168	148
Interstate.....	4	25	4	21	10	19	27	23	10	12

The usual increase in the number of strikes during the months of April and May of each year may be ascribed to increased industrial activity at that time of the year, and to the fact that trade agreements in many industries terminate then, giving rise to controversies over wages, etc., in making new agreements. Data for the closing months of the year 1925 are more or less incomplete, because some reports do not reach the bureau until several months after the strike has ended.

Nearly half the total number of strikes in 1925 occurred in the three States of New York, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts, in the order named. As to the number of strikes by cities, New York City heads the list with 228, followed by Chicago with 58, Boston with 49, Philadelphia with 37, Cleveland with 20, and Baltimore and Newark with 15 each.

Table 3 shows the number of disputes in cities having 25 or more disputes during any year, 1916 to 1925.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN CITIES IN WHICH 25 OR MORE DISPUTES OCCURRED IN ANY YEAR, 1916 TO 1925

City	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Baltimore, Md.	39	36	47	26	34	22	9	15	23	15
Boston, Mass.	62	87	68	98	51	43	22	43	31	49
Bridgeport, Conn.	38	30	13	25	10	2	3	2	1	4
Buffalo, N. Y.	41	28	24	20	47	20	8	8	11	8
Chicago, Ill.	73	123	100	126	125	89	26	44	29	58
Cincinnati, Ohio.	29	33	26	39	31	18	10	10	5	3
Cleveland, Ohio.	60	76	39	47	41	26	22	13	16	20
Denver, Colo.	8	26	19	22	15	16	2	2	2	6
Detroit, Mich.	31	19	18	40	24	39	12	14	7	9
Fall River, Mass.	20	13	18	28	22	10	8	3	2	10
Hartford, Conn.	28	21	8	17	19	2	2	1	3	1
Holyoke, Mass.	26	9	17	18	15	3	1	8	1	3
Jersey City, N. J.	28	24	7	25	14	9	9	5	7	6
Kansas City, Mo.	20	36	20	16	13	17	9	6	10	2
Lynn, Mass.	8	8	22	11	27	12	14	10	6	12
Milwaukee, Wis.	30	14	11	27	28	9	11	6	2	4
Newark, N. J.	55	50	36	33	16	23	6	13	11	15
New Orleans, La.	7	23	20	40	29	23	7	11	5	2
New York, N. Y.	363	484	484	370	341	193	140	296	204	228
Paterson, N. J.	18	27	20	15	12	17	14	16	21	12
Philadelphia, Pa.	74	89	80	60	59	61	21	32	54	37
Pittsburgh, Pa.	47	37	19	19	15	23	1	5	12	11
Providence, R. I.	21	46	18	31	32	17	6	5	2	8
Rochester, N. Y.	16	27	35	13	37	36	17	12	13	5
San Francisco, Calif.	23	37	30	34	26	22	7	14	4	11
St. Louis, Mo.	58	53	70	39	40	26	11	19	21	8
Seattle, Wash.	15	49	29	24	26	21	5	14	6	4
Springfield, Mass.	31	27	12	20	27	6	6	10	4	7
Toledo, Ohio.	16	16	27	24	20	15	3	8	3	2
Trenton, N. J.	25	15	11	4	21	5	1	3	3	4
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	6	25	8	4	9	10	7	12	7	4
Worcester, Mass.	18	12	11	28	18	12	2	9	4	7
Youngstown, Ohio.	27	1	5	14	4	6	4	5	1	4

Sex and Organization of Workers Involved

TABLE 4 shows, by sex of persons involved, the number of disputes beginning in each year, 1916 to 1925:

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1925, BY SEX OF EMPLOYEES

Sex	Number of disputes in—									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Males.....	3, 121	3, 611	2, 467	2, 818	2, 347	1, 750	676	983	877	891
Females.....	122	158	90	88	78	30	22	31	23	31
Males and females.....	269	190	278	521	343	558	357	445	280	338
Not reported.....	277	491	518	203	643	47	57	94	69	41
Total.....	3, 789	4, 450	3, 353	3, 630	3, 411	2, 385	1, 112	1, 553	1, 249	1, 301

The table following shows for each year the relation to labor unions of workers engaged in disputes:

TABLE 5.—RELATION OF WORKERS TO LABOR UNIONS, 1916 TO 1925

Relation of workers to union	Number of disputes									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Connected with unions.....	2, 458	2, 392	1, 903	2, 033	2, 506	2, 038	844	1, 265	1, 063	1, 018
Not connected with unions.....	466	209	362	143	137	62	37	77	69	142
Organized after dispute began.....	71	55	26	30	8	5	5	18	14	16
Union and nonunion workers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	29	31	38
Not reported.....	814	1, 794	1, 062	1, 424	760	280	214	164	72	87
Total.....	3, 789	4, 450	3, 353	3, 630	3, 411	2, 385	1, 112	1, 553	1, 249	1, 301

Causes of Dispute

THE principal causes of strikes are shown in Table 6.

TABLE 6.—PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1925

Cause of dispute	Number of disputes beginning in—									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Increase of wages.....	1,301	1,571	1,397	1,115	1,429	120	156	445	255	277
Decrease of wages.....	35	36	36	86	147	896	261	49	125	116
Wages, not otherwise specified.....							29	82	63	56
Nonpayment of wages.....	13	18	31	11	20	5	10	3	2	7
Increase of wages and decrease of hours.....	481	378	256	578	269	34	16	58	30	29
Decrease of wages and increase of hours.....						77	40		7	4
Increase of hours.....	7	18	6	25	8	18	12	5	5	6
Decrease of hours.....	113	132	79	117	62	294	22	16	18	7
Recognition of union.....	349	292	179	352	123	55	74	96	81	74
Recognition and wages.....	93	132	79	78	87	106	10	37	21	30
Recognition and hours.....	20	27	16	16	6	14	3	6	1	1
Recognition, wages, and hours.....	56	48	49	76	45	11	8	25	7	4
General conditions.....	59	104	61	71	82	71	64	72	76	80
Conditions and wages.....	58	71	54	62	58	43	33	53	27	24
Conditions and hours.....	3	18	2	5	2	7		4	1	
Conditions, wages, and hours.....	25	26	8	37	43	7	4	6	4	8
Conditions and recognition.....	4	13	7	14	6	6	6	8	9	1
Discharge of foreman demanded.....	17	38	54	19	30	7	7	6	4	13
Discharge of employees.....	127	208	138	144	140	38	37	73	50	61
Employment of nonunion men.....	73	79	60	12	38	24	10	30	30	49
Objectionable persons hired.....	1	8	2	11	22	16	8	12	4	4
Discrimination.....	9	12	32	52	34	12	8	8	3	8
Open or closed shop.....	13	22	45	42	113	88	52	56	55	32
Closed shop and other causes.....	42	19	17	128	72	48	11	1	16	4
Unfair products.....	7	9	1	5	30	27	18	7	8	4
In regard to agreement.....	40	84	46	50	59	68	74	121	74	117
New agreement.....	40	24	4	36	11	33	11	46	66	28
Sympathy.....	33	71	35	108	67	36	33	31	22	39
Jurisdiction.....	19	21	16	16	20	10	10	13	23	60
Unsatisfactory food.....	4	11	1	8	2			1		
Miscellaneous.....	116	168	181	106	81	51	22	100	54	55
Not reported.....	631	792	461	250	305	163	63	83	108	103
Total.....	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301

Size of Strikes

THE number of persons involved in disputes is shown in Table 7, by classified groups.

TABLE 7.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES BEGINNING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1925, BY CLASSIFIED NUMBER OF PERSONS INVOLVED

Number of persons involved	Number of disputes beginning in—									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
1 to 10.....	210	171	152	186	161	257	80	128	125	142
11 to 25.....	355	304	279	297	322	336	128	182	120	167
26 to 50.....	427	350	343	353	349	287	156	206	145	195
51 to 100.....	420	361	357	404	367	252	159	157	114	166
101 to 250.....	399	368	384	494	381	245	144	161	119	147
251 to 500.....	354	287	287	356	289	164	91	135	93	97
501 to 1,000.....	241	194	143	217	145	103	61	78	81	52
1,001 to 10,000.....	238	223	204	332	184	133	61	119	78	43
Over 10,000.....	23	68	17	54	19	15	5	13	3	3
Not reported.....	1,122	2,124	1,187	937	1,194	593	216	382	361	239
Total.....	3,789	4,450	3,353	3,630	3,411	2,385	1,112	1,553	1,249	1,301

Table 8 shows the number of disputes in which the number of employees directly involved was reported, the number of such employees, and the average number of employees per dispute.

TABLE 8.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES REPORTING THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES, NUMBER OF SUCH EMPLOYEES, AND THE AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES PER DISPUTE, BY YEARS, 1916 TO 1925

Year	Number of disputes	Number of employees	Average number of employees per dispute	Year	Number of disputes	Number of employees	Average number of employees per dispute
1916.....	2, 667	1, 599, 917	600	1921.....	1, 785	1, 099, 247	616
1917.....	2, 325	1, 227, 254	528	1922.....	899	1, 612, 562	1, 794
1918.....	2, 151	1, 239, 989	576	1923.....	1, 199	756, 584	631
1919.....	2, 665	4, 160, 348	1, 561	1924.....	898	654, 641	729
1920.....	2, 226	1, 463, 054	657	1925.....	1, 012	428, 218	423

The following statement shows, by months, the number of persons directly involved in disputes in 1925, so far as reported:

January.....	12, 995	September.....	162, 321
February.....	37, 260	October.....	11, 048
March.....	47, 749	November.....	20, 635
April.....	34, 668	December.....	2, 973
May.....	34, 287	Month not stated.....	4, 928
June.....	20, 075		
July.....	13, 099	Total.....	428, 218
August.....	26, 180		

The following table shows, approximately, the distribution of disputes according to the number of establishments involved in each dispute by years, 1916 to 1925:

TABLE 9.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES ACCORDING TO THE NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED, 1917 TO 1925

Establishments involved	Number of disputes									
	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	
One establishment.....	3, 078	2, 541	2, 136	1, 989	1, 071	745	1, 133	820	898	
Two establishments.....	143	70	142	86	113	28	56	34	60	
Three establishments.....	73	42	99	59	94	17	35	23	25	
Four establishments.....	41	23	59	40	62	17	15	16	24	
Five establishments.....	18	90	52	35	43	9	10	17	12	
Over five establishments.....	403	327	910	426	584	104	103	84	98	
Not reported.....	694	260	232	776	418	192	201	255	184	
Total.....	4, 450	3, 353	3, 630	3, 411	2, 385	1, 112	1, 553	1, 249	1, 301	

Industries and Occupations Affected

TABLE 10 shows, for each year, 1916 to 1925, the number of labor disputes occurring in the industries named.

TABLE 10.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRY GROUPS, 1916 TO 1925

Industry	Number of disputes									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Building trades.....	394	468	434	473	521	583	113	208	270	350
Clothing.....	227	495	436	322	336	240	240	395	238	231
Furniture.....	50	43	26	35	26	17	4	12	35	55
Iron and steel.....	72	56	74	76	25	25	10	10	7	7
Leather.....	34	19	16	27	32	26	17	17	5	5
Lumber.....	44	299	76	46	38	25	10	19	6	9
Metal trades.....	547	515	441	581	452	194	83	113	58	48
Mining.....	416	449	208	176	183	95	49	159	178	103
Paper manufacturing.....	54	41	40	47	39	42	12	16	6	6
Printing and publishing.....	27	41	40	71	83	506	56	19	12	14
Shipbuilding.....	31	106	140	109	45	20	4	6	1	-----
Slaughtering, meat cutting, and packing.....	70	38	42	74	42	30	6	11	14	2
Stone.....	61	26	14	13	29	34	61	15	15	17
Textile.....	261	247	212	273	211	114	115	134	80	137
Tobacco.....	63	47	50	58	38	19	13	16	12	4
Transportation, steam and electric.....	228	343	227	191	241	37	67	31	18	7

The following statement shows, so far as reported, the number of persons directly involved in disputes occurring in the industries named in 1925:

Building trades.....	65,540
Clothing industry.....	82,300
Furniture industry.....	1,276
Iron and steel industry.....	3,065
Leather industry.....	55
Lumber industry.....	1,600
Metal trades.....	3,019
Mining, coal.....	200,101
Paper manufacturing.....	135
Printing and publishing.....	1,024
Slaughtering, meat cutting, and packing.....	600
Stone work.....	1,280
Textile industry.....	25,824
Tobacco industry.....	789
Transportation, steam and electric.....	1,542

The number of disputes which have occurred in certain specified occupations for each year, 1916 to 1925, is shown in the table below:

TABLE 11.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES IN SPECIFIED OCCUPATIONS, BY YEARS, 1916 TO 1925

Occupation	Number of disputes									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Bakers.....	81	106	47	88	75	99	24	35	72	55
Boiler makers.....	23	44	28	31	22	16	4	9	3	5
Boot and shoe workers.....	45	38	50	54	63	28	55	53	27	31
Brewery workers.....	21	22	27	23	25	24	12	4	10	6
Brick and tile workers.....	23	9	5	16	21	12	14	6	8	13
Building laborers and hod carriers.....	54	74	27	49	90	10	7	39	19	35
Carpenters.....	75	101	81	96	73	49	20	22	34	50
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	108	164	129	95	130	43	20	51	39	44
Freight handlers and longshoremen.....	158	194	89	58	68	36	18	23	12	10
Glass workers.....	41	23	13	9	11	2	4	14	7	8
Hat and cap workers and fur workers.....	26	52	38	38	51	25	40	25	34	25
Inside wiremen.....	32	35	45	33	51	29	7	9	18	16
Machinists.....	257	204	207	202	127	29	8	13	6	8
Metal polishers.....	43	25	29	61	78	8	3	4	10	8
Miners, coal.....	373	355	162	148	161	87	44	158	177	99
Molders.....	145	165	110	181	145	93	38	54	29	13
Painters and paper hangers.....	46	45	61	81	46	62	10	20	25	29
Plumbers and steam fitters.....	53	53	72	55	81	82	21	25	42	55
Rubber workers.....	38	19	15	15	14	3	3	7	2	6
Sheet-metal workers.....	23	33	45	19	14	82	8	13	18	9
Street-railway employees.....	56	118	117	110	81	12	19	21	14	5
Structural iron workers.....	23	16	20	15	32	5	6	18	13	16
Tailors.....	38	59	51	70	42	58	19	32	11	22

Month of Ending

TABLE 12 shows the number of disputes ending in each month, 1916 to 1925:

TABLE 12.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH MONTH, 1916 TO 1925

Year	Number of disputes ending in—												Month not stated	Total
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.		
1916.....	117	132	176	292	337	216	200	217	223	173	156	78	131	2,448
1917.....	111	94	159	198	223	172	157	156	201	177	122	132	172	2,074
1918.....	105	125	168	208	261	223	211	207	175	147	117	166	85	2,198
1919.....	122	113	128	144	226	195	207	252	239	194	147	120	133	2,220
1920.....	84	85	129	197	200	188	191	157	155	117	72	60	237	1,872
1921.....	64	61	106	102	222	171	144	141	91	81	65	46	232	1,526
1922.....	42	39	37	37	77	52	58	65	70	58	61	53	92	741
1923.....	32	54	78	144	182	114	121	85	85	95	57	36	62	1,145
1924.....	69	78	92	90	129	109	83	62	55	69	47	43	33	959
1925.....	68	66	65	110	131	93	71	111	81	92	57	34	10	989

Results of Disputes

IN TABLE 13 are given data relative to the results of disputes ending in each year, 1916 to 1925:

TABLE 13.—RESULTS OF DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1925

Result	Number of disputes ending in—									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
In favor of employers.....	748	395	465	687	677	701	248	368	283	253
In favor of employees.....	749	631	627	627	472	256	259	403	354	349
Compromised.....	777	720	691	797	448	291	105	168	138	138
Employees returned pending arbitration.....	73	137	204	50	61	80	16	46	45	51
Not reported.....	101	191	211	59	214	198	113	160	139	198
Total.....	2, 448	2, 074	2, 198	2, 220	1, 872	1, 526	741	1, 145	959	989

Time Lost Through Disputes

TABLE 14 shows by years, 1916 to 1925, the number of disputes reporting duration, the approximate total duration, and the average duration, in days, of the disputes for each year.

TABLE 14.—NUMBER OF DISPUTES REPORTING DURATION, APPROXIMATE TOTAL DURATION, AND AVERAGE DURATION OF DISPUTES, BY YEARS, 1916 TO 1925

Year in which disputes ended	Number of disputes for which reported	Total duration (days)	Average duration (days)	Year in which disputes ended	Number of disputes for which reported	Total duration (days)	Average duration (days)
1916.....	2, 116	49, 680	23	1921.....	1, 258	64, 231	51
1917.....	1, 435	26, 981	19	1922.....	580	21, 436	37
1918.....	1, 709	29, 895	17	1923.....	968	23, 177	24
1919.....	1, 855	62, 930	34	1924.....	957	23, 588	30
1920.....	1, 321	51, 893	39	1925.....	875	23, 809	27

Table 15 shows the duration of disputes ending in each year, 1916 to 1925, by classified periods of duration.

Included in the table as "not reported" are some disputes that were known or believed to be terminated, although the period of duration was unknown for various reasons. In some cases the strikes were reported as "short."

TABLE 15.—DISPUTES ENDING IN EACH YEAR, 1916 TO 1925, BY DURATION

Duration	Number of disputes ending in—									
	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Less than 1 day.....	38	88	84	29	31	32	18	26	23	42
1 day.....	141	196	145	76	57	27	48	82	42	55
2 days.....	185	113	171	70	64	44	39	74	46	52
3 days.....	147	105	127	80	54	44	27	68	31	62
4 days.....	125	62	111	78	51	47	23	66	46	39
5 days.....	131	56	72	74	36	35	26	36	27	34
6 days.....	112	65	67	45	44	32	18	44	30	26
7 days.....	93	95	115	69	66	45	34	62	47	47
8 days.....	86	29	60	72	45	30	19	29	21	24
9 days.....	50	31	38	33	30	19	10	26	14	27
10 days.....	108	43	58	57	31	44	15	20	17	23
11 days.....	41	24	24	30	28	19	5	16	17	19
12 days.....	42	39	26	28	24	12	6	17	6	21
13 days.....	27	13	17	30	21	14	10	32	12	14
14 days.....	64	40	49	42	40	25	9	36	26	33
15 to 18 days.....	148	75	88	113	83	76	41	54	39	60
19 to 21 days.....	83	46	72	95	25	49	27	39	23	47
22 to 24 days.....	40	23	40	51	41	16	15	12	17	36
25 to 28 days.....	61	35	32	65	56	31	9	33	39	28
29 to 31 days.....	53	28	65	74	47	43	9	40	27	23
32 to 35 days.....	25	27	31	61	21	36	13	20	23	17
36 to 42 days.....	50	38	39	81	46	54	14	14	26	21
43 to 49 days.....	24	29	36	78	48	40	14	13	26	18
50 to 63 days.....	53	37	48	124	69	86	29	24	43	32
64 to 77 days.....	40	22	18	72	51	60	18	24	27	12
78 to 91 days.....	27	12	17	57	41	61	14	16	12	9
92 to 200 days.....	99	55	35	149	125	186	51	25	55	39
Over 200 days.....	23	9	24	22	46	51	15	19	23	15
Not reported.....	332	639	489	365	551	268	165	178	174	114
Total.....	2,448	2,074	2,198	2,220	1,872	1,526	741	1,145	959	989

In 1917 the number of unauthorized strikes of which the bureau has information was 72 and in 1918, 58. In 1919 the number was 125, involving 1,053,256 strikers; in 1920 the number was 253, involving 850,837; in 1921 the number was 52, involving 66,804; in 1922 the number was 20, involving 1,846; in 1923 the number was 25, involving 36,221; in 1924 the number was 18, involving 46,306; and in 1925 the number was 32, involving 14,369 employees.

Between April 6, 1917, the date of the entrance of the United States into the war, and November 11, 1918, the date of the signing of the armistice, 6,205 strikes and lockouts occurred.

Industrial Disputes in New South Wales

IN ITS issue for February, 1926, the New South Wales Industrial Gazette, published by the Department of Labor and Industry of that State, gives a study of industrial disputes, showing, among other things, the time lost from this cause in the various industries during the period 1914 to 1925. This is summarized in the table immediately following.

WORKING-DAYS LOST IN INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES IN NEW SOUTH WALES, 1914 TO 1925,
BY INDUSTRY

Industry	Man working-days lost		Persons employed
	Total	Average per employee per annum	
Mining:			
Coal and shale.....	6,002,672	23.5	21,265
Metal, etc.....	3,380,469	24.2	11,652
Total.....	9,383,141	23.7	32,917
Nonmining:			
Manufacturing.....	1,980,024	1.0	168,371
Transport—			
Sea.....	1,435,495	5.6	21,486
Land.....	91,838	.2	51,826
Building.....	636,779	1.3	39,872
Laboring.....	113,990	.8	11,035
Other.....	113,895	.0	558,577
Total.....	4,372,021	.4	851,187
Total, all industries.....	13,755,162	1.3	884,104

Attention is called to the fact that the principal losses have occurred in the mining and transport (sea) industries, the loss of time in all the nonmining industries considered as a group being less than one-half a day per employee each year.

For most of the industries there is no record of time lost except through industrial disputes, but in mining for some years past account has been kept of time lost from all causes so that it is possible to compare the relative weight of industrial disputes and other causes in this respect. The data on this point do not cover the whole 11 years given in the above table, dealing only with the period 1917 to 1925. Summarized, they are as follows:

WORKING-DAYS LOST IN COAL AND SHALE MINES, 1917 TO 1925

Cause	Number of days lost	Per cent of total
Industrial disputes.....	4,211,933	36.7
Other:		
Shortage of trucks.....	395,963	3.5
Slackness of trade.....	4,836,451	42.1
Mine disabilities, etc.....	680,309	5.9
Deaths and funerals of employees, etc.....	169,557	1.4
Meetings, extra holidays.....	172,869	1.5
Other.....	152,927	1.3
Not stated.....	866,738	7.6
Total.....	7,274,814	63.3
Grand total.....	11,486,747	100.0

Thus, slightly over one-half (51.5 per cent) of the time lost is due to slackness of trade, shortage of trucks, and mine disabilities, which, from the standpoint of the employee, might be grouped together as unemployment. In fact, the time lost through these causes is greater by 40 per cent than that lost through industrial disputes. The time lost through deaths and funerals of employees, meetings, and extra

holidays, taken altogether, does not amount to as much as that lost through the lack of sufficient equipment in the way of trucks for the work to be done.

Turning from mining to all industries combined, the following table shows the comparative seriousness of the industrial disputes arising from various causes during the war period, the five years immediately following it, and the two years 1924 and 1925:

TIME LOST THROUGH INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES DUE TO SPECIFIED CAUSES

Cause	Average working-days lost per annum		Working-days lost	
	1914 to 1918	1919 to 1923	1924	1925
Wages.....	219,497	243,025	165,234	359,450
Hours.....	253,572	241,409	96,023	28,814
Working conditions.....	182,647	96,659	128,461	172,951
Employment, etc.....	44,421	109,933	144,164	165,304
Trade-unionism.....	7,853	565,880	16,874	7,265
Sympathy.....	391,442	20,493	3,870	35,443
Miscellaneous.....	21,692	31,487	43,198	107,025
Not stated.....	1,951	6,595	13,311	17,416
Total.....	1,123,075	1,315,481	611,135	893,668

The changing importance of these causes bears a close relation to the position held by organized labor. "Sympathy" is defined as "sympathy with other militant unions," and "employment" as having to do with the employment of particular persons or classes of persons. During the war period, when labor was scarce and unionism was advancing, sympathetic disputes accounted for much the most serious loss of time, hours coming second and wages third. In the period of depression which followed the war there was a sharp change, the fight for trade-unionism being by far the most important cause, while "sympathy" all but disappeared, wages stood second and hours third. In 1924 and 1925, the trade-unions appear to have reestablished themselves, disputes about this cause occupying only a minor position, while disagreements about wages had become responsible for the greatest loss of time, this being very markedly the case in 1925.

No information is given as to the results of the various disputes, but a brief statement is made as to methods of settlement used in 1925. Of 644 disputes occurring in that year, 621, involving 233,436 workers, were settled by direct negotiation between employers and employees; 18, involving 5,773 workers, by arbitration; and 5, involving 111 workers, by replacement, i. e., "the employer succeeded in procuring capable employees of the required industrial character to fill the places of those who left work, and thereby was able to maintain comparatively normal conditions."

WORKERS' EDUCATION AND TRAINING

Progress of Apprenticeship in Wisconsin

THE apprenticeship law of Wisconsin came into force in 1915, at a time when, owing to the war, abnormal conditions prevailed, and effective interest in apprenticeship was only beginning to make itself felt. In reviewing the progress of the movement the Wisconsin Apprentice (March, 1926), issued by the Industrial Commission of the State, notes that the past four years have been more nearly normal than any other period of the law's operation, and therefore gives figures relating to them as illustrative of the advance made.

Four years ago 1,250 indentures were in force. At the present time there are 2,545. (These figures do not include special apprentices over 21 years of age.) During the same period 724 apprentices were graduated into journeymen. To-day 746 employers employ indentured apprentices as against 325 four years ago. This shows that apprenticeship has grown considerably among the many smaller employers and not merely as applied to the few very large ones.

Emphasis is laid on the fact that the number of indentures in force is far from being a true measure of the success of the plan. What really counts is the good will of employer, apprentice, and journeymen toward the system, and their combined effort, in cooperation with the vocational school, to make it function effectively. In this respect the trades differ considerably. The metal trades began promoting apprenticeship in a more or less organized way 20 years ago, so that they naturally show more progress than some of the others. These trades are thoroughly converted to the apprenticeship idea, and, realizing that if they want skilled workers for the future they must train them now, they are taking apprentices numerous, have apprenticeship committees that function, employ apprentice supervisors, and generally are cooperating vigorously with everyone who can help on the campaign.

The situation in the building trades is less satisfactory. The charge is made by some that contractors are unwilling to hire apprentices, and that the supply of journeymen comes from the smaller towns where the boys can pick up the trade without a definite training. The commission holds, however, that the trouble is not so much an unwillingness on the part of the contractors to hire apprentices as a reluctance to take the trouble to keep them continuously employed and to see that they get a complete training. A contractor takes an apprentice, for instance, and finds him an ambitious and willing worker, but after a few months completes the job upon which he has been engaged, and having no present work for the lad lets him go, instead of taking the trouble to find a place for him with another contractor or to give him odd jobs that will keep him busy until another contract is in hand. The apprentice perhaps finds work with another contractor, or may take up another

line of work. So he drifts about from one employer to another, and either is lost to the trade altogether, or has to pick up what he can for himself, instead of having a systematic course laid out to give him an all-round training. The seasonal nature of the building industry, and the custom of contract working, of course, have much to do with this attitude of the contractor, but the effect is detrimental to the supply of skilled workers. The trades differ in this respect, the plumbers being fully awake to the importance of training new men, and having over 300 apprentices indentured at the present time. "If the rest of the building trades were as progressive as the plumbers there would be little else to be desired."

The railroad shop crafts present a very satisfactory situation in this respect, with over 300 apprentices, and with a larger proportion of apprentices carrying their training through to graduation than is found in any other of the trades. The printing trades also are doing fairly well, though they are still feeling the results of the last great strike.

Considering the whole situation, the commission feels that the apprenticeship system in Wisconsin is being developed on a sound and systematic basis, that while the progress made is slow it is evident, and that there are encouraging evidences of a growing interest in the movement and of organized cooperation among all the parties concerned.

Results of British Study of Vocational Guidance

THE results of a recent two-year study of vocational guidance, covering 100 children, made by the British Industrial Fatigue Research Board and the National Institute of Industrial Psychology of Great Britain are presented as Report No. 33, of the Industrial Fatigue Research Board. The conclusions of the study are briefly summarized below.

The several children who took up work of the character recommended by the investigators have shown themselves efficient in such work. In comparison with their fellows they receive on the average higher pay, have generally been promoted sooner, and have shifted less to other positions. Dismissals among these scientifically placed children have been almost negligible. More than 80 per cent of them report themselves as satisfied with their jobs, their pay, and their prospects, while less than 40 per cent of the young persons who entered occupations other than those recommended to them are contented. Although the deductions to be made from these facts are only provisional, yet they are at the same time encouraging.

The study lays special emphasis on the multiple and complex character of vocational-guidance problems. A dozen or more factors must be taken into most careful consideration before any accurate decision can be arrived at concerning the particular career a child should be counseled to follow. Advice should be based, if possible, upon a detailed inquiry including all the circumstances bearing upon the case.

Of outstanding importance in the vocational guidance of young children is native intelligence, which is declared to be "the easiest

quality to test." Intelligence, however, is but one of the many factors and "nothing but a continued study of a larger number of young people—a study carried out on an even more comprehensive scale and followed up for a number of years—can assign a proper weight to each of the particular conditions noted and to each of the methods pursued." The present survey, however, demonstrates the practicability of investigations of this kind and indicates the best general lines to follow in vocational-guidance experiments.

Job analysis is most necessary in connection with future research in vocational guidance. "To study from a psychological standpoint the differences between individual children will be worthless without making a similar study of the peculiar requirements of different trades and occupations." It would be useful to inquire into the actual causes of vocational maladjustments.

The report declares that the value of psychological tests for vocational guidance "is fully confirmed," but points out that perfect and most carefully standardized tests mean nothing by themselves. Their real value lies in the interpretation of their results. Furthermore, these tests should be, if possible, verified by personal observation.

At present there are numerous factors which are of vital significance in the matter of selecting a vocation but which can not be directly measured by any existing tests. Among such factors are qualities of character and temperament. These qualities play a more essential part in industrial life than in school life. It is consequently highly desirable that such tests should, if possible, be worked out.

Emotional and moral qualities must be mainly evaluated through personal impressions. The present technique of the personal interview falls far short of what it might be.

The report stresses the importance of making a distinction between children with a verbal and those with a nonverbal bias. There are numerous vocations that call for little verbal capacity. Tests for mechanical, practical, and manual aptitudes need to be standardized.

The recommendations of children, by teachers, for positions that call for scholastic training were always more dependable than their recommendations for other occupations. The reliability of teachers' judgments concerning mechanical and manual abilities and temperamental and moral qualifications varied greatly from person to person. Parents' suggestions were frequently sound and far-seeing.

At times the children's expressed desires gave some indication of their capabilities, but their aspirations were often "fantastic." It was brought out very clearly that until investigation was made there was little knowledge of the individual child's actual interests.

The great willingness of parents, teachers, and officials to cooperate in this vocational-guidance survey was most encouraging. It is evident that teachers will soon be called upon to play a very significant part in vocational-guidance work, as the intensive personal study in connection therewith would be too expensive to be carried on entirely by "outside specialists."

Few children of conspicuous ability or disability were found in the small group studied, but children whose abilities were subnormal "were not so exceptional."

Many instances developed in which the investigators had directed a child about to leave school into work for which he was found especially well fitted, "but for which his fitness had not been previously noticed and probably would never have been guessed." The investigators emphasize, however, that their main concern was with methods rather than with results. They hold that their methods are practicable and that with further improvement through additional research "they will prove of the utmost value to the individual and to the community, to the employer, and to industry as a whole."

The British National Institute of Industrial Psychology is going forward with the investigation on a broader scale.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Alien Dependents of Deceased Workmen

A RECENT decision by the Supreme Court of the United States speaks the final word on a question that has, in one form or another, been before the courts of the United States for many years: Can the laws providing recovery on account of the death of an employee deny their benefits to persons not residents of the United States under existing treaties?

Under the employers' liability laws and the so-called Lord Campbell's Act, which granted to the heirs or personal representatives of persons killed by the negligence of another the right of recovery, the question was variously answered. The courts of some States denied the benefits of such legislation on the ground that the legislature acted for citizens, or at most residents of the State, and that its power did not extend beyond the State border. A reason given also was that the citizens of the State employed abroad would not be afforded protection in like circumstances—obviously an unimportant conclusion, even if true. The more important States adopting this view were Pennsylvania and Wisconsin; and a Pennsylvania decision refusing to apply the Lord Campbell's Act to a traveler whose dependents lived in Italy, was affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States (*Maiorano v. B. & O. R. R. Co.* (1908), 213 U. S. 268, 29 Sup. Ct. 424), though it was recognized that similar statutes had been differently construed; the Supreme Court following here "the general rule that the construction of a State statute by the highest court of the State must be accepted by this court."

The more common and certainly the more humane view is that the negligent employer should be called upon to repair to some extent the injury caused by his negligence, whether the family deprived of support lives in the State of the employment or elsewhere; and subsequent to the decisions of the Pennsylvania and Wisconsin courts, legislation was enacted extending the right to an action for damages to all persons without regard to the place of residence. This established practical, if not complete, uniformity in the United States with regard to suits for damages on account of death, whether the persons interested resided in this country or abroad; but on the enactment of compensation legislation, the question was reopened, and a tendency to discriminate not only appeared in the earlier laws but has persisted and become more general during the passing years. Thus of the 22 laws at the close of the year 1913 nearly one-third (7) made discriminations unfavorable to nonresident alien claimants; while in 1916, of 35 States nearly one-half (17) effected discriminations. At the present time the fraction is approximately three-fifths, 28 out of 46 States and Territories having provisions more or less discriminatory.

The Pennsylvania statute is an elective one, providing that "alien widowers, parents, brothers, and sisters, not residents of the United States, shall not be entitled to any compensation." In other words, only widows and children of a deceased workman are within the provisions of the law. In the case of the death of an unmarried workman whose parents resided in Italy, compensation was denied by the State board on account of the provisions of law cited. The case was then taken to a court of common pleas, which regarded these provisions as in conflict with the provisions of a treaty between Italy and the United States which establishes reciprocal rights and protection as "granted by any State or national law which establishes a civil responsibility for injuries or for death caused by negligence or fault." It may be noted that the Supreme Court of Kansas adopted this view of this treaty, holding a similar restrictive provision of the compensation law of that State void. (*Vietti v. Fuel Co.* (1921), 109 Kans. 179, 197 Pac. 881.)

Following the decision of the common pleas court that this provision of the treaty overruled the statute, an award was made by the Pennsylvania compensation board and affirmed by the same court. However, the superior court reversed the judgment and the award on the ground that the treaty did not apply to the case in hand, and the supreme court of the State took the same position. (*Liberato v. Royer* (1924), 281 Pa. 227, 126 Atl. 257.)

The case came to the Supreme Court on a writ of error. After stating the facts as above, Mr. Justice Holmes, speaking for an undivided court, pointed out that the provision of the treaty above noted was an amendment suggested by the decision in the *Maiorano* case, *supra*. It was pointed out that that decision had denied the right of recovery to a nonresident alien widow for the death of her husband caused by the defendant's negligence, although citizens of the State were given a remedy. "Following this suggestion, the words of the amendment, if taken literally, deal only with death caused by negligence or fault." Such is the language used, and "the statutes of Pennsylvania accord with this view of the treaty." Recovery for death due to fault is the same whether the plaintiff is a resident or nonresident; but "the compensation act offers a plan different from the common law, and the workman is free not to come in under it." Acceptance gives the new benefits, but the agreement "can not be carried further than the contract and statute go." The compensation act provides benefits in case of death only for specified beneficiaries. If it were a case of recovery for an alleged wrong the answer might be different, though such a question was not before the court; "but the right to recover without alleging fault depends on the terms of the act." Under the workman's contract accepting the provisions of the compensation statute as drawn, the treaty does not intervene, and parents are effectually deprived of the right to make claim; but as to "whether they could recover for a wrongful death, which was not proved or even alleged," no answer is offered, that point not being involved in this case. (*Liberato v. Royer* (Apr. 12, 1926), 46 Sup. Ct. 373.)

Compensation Awards in Interstate Commerce

AN interesting decision was recently rendered by the Supreme Court involving the effect of an award under a State compensation law in cases in which it was claimed that the Federal statute relative to interstate commerce applied. (*Chicago R. I. & P. R. Co. v. Schendel*; *Same v. Elder*, 46 Sup. Ct. 420.) Two men were injured in the same accident, one of them fatally, the circumstances establishing the negligence of the railway company and its consequent liability for damages. In the case of the fatally injured man (Clarence Y. Hope) a judgment was entered under the compensation law of Iowa, in which State the accident occurred, by a State court of record having general jurisdiction; while in the case of Fred A. Elder, injured, there was a decision made by a deputy commissioner appointed under the same law. Separate actions were afterward brought in the State of Minnesota, reaching the supreme court, in which judgments for damages in both cases were affirmed (204 N. W. 552,557). The cases were then taken to the Supreme Court of the United States, the contention being made that the controlling issue in each case, having been finally passed upon by the proper authorities under the compensation law of Iowa, had become *res judicata*, and under the full faith and credit clause of the Federal Constitution, such determinations could not be disturbed by proceedings in the courts of another State.

The Supreme Court discussed the nature of the Iowa law, which is elective, and provides for the determination of claims and disputes by a prescribed procedure, findings being of the same effect as though rendered in a suit duly heard and determined in the courts.

In the Hope case (A. D. Schendel, administrator), the widow had refused to be a party to compensation proceedings, claiming that her husband and his employer were both engaged in interstate commerce, so that the compensation act did not apply. Arbitrators were nevertheless appointed, who found that Hope was engaged in intrastate commerce, and an award was made accordingly, which position was affirmed by the district court of Lucas County, Iowa. Action was then brought in the Minnesota courts and the plea of *res judicata* was there held bad, the court holding that Congress had granted a substantive right under its constitutional authority to the employee or his representative, and that the latter could not be compelled to submit a cause against his objection and upon the initiative of the employer for a determination under the compensation act; furthermore that the widow as beneficiary under the compensation act of Iowa and as plaintiff under the liability statute in Minnesota were not identical parties.

The Supreme Court observed that the fact that a party objected to proceedings is of no consequence. "A judgment is as binding upon an unwilling defendant as it is upon a willing plaintiff." Nor does it matter which action or proceeding was first commenced; the parties being the same, there is nothing "to impair or defeat the jurisdiction of the court in which a prior action for the same cause is pending." Both courts may proceed in their own way and time and if in one an earlier judgment rendered by the other is offered, its effect

is to be determined by the court in which the action is still pending "in the orderly exercise of its jurisdiction, as it would determine any other question of fact or law arising in the progress of the case."

As to the plea that the Federal law was supreme as to interstate commerce, the court recognized this to be true; but it was none the less true that if the case was intrastate the State law is supreme, and the State courts may with equal authority decide that point, each court having independent authority in its field. In Iowa the theory was sustained that the case was intrastate; in Minnesota the contrary was maintained by a court of equal authority, but the Iowa judgment was first rendered; "and, upon familiar principles, irrespective of which action or proceeding was first brought, it is the first final judgment rendered in one of the courts which becomes conclusive on the other as *res judicata*."

The court pointed out that the negligence of the railroad company gave rise to a single cause of action, which might be enforced directly by the widow under the State law, or in the name of a personal representative for the sole benefit of the widow under the Federal law, depending on whether the commerce in which the injury was received was intrastate or interstate. The sole question in issue was the nature of the commerce, and the sole right to be enforced was that of the widow, as sole beneficiary, to be compensated in damages for her loss. The question of parties is a matter of substance and not of mere form. Cases were cited in which substantially different rights were involved in the case of the same individual proceeding in different actions. That situation is not involved in the present case, and the judgment of the Minnesota court awarding damages on the action of the administrator was reversed and the cause remanded for further proceedings.

In the personal injury case, the same point was contested, and though a deputy commissioner had filed his decision, an application for review had been applied for but no action taken thereon at the time that the judgment of the Minnesota court affirmed a judgment for damages for the plaintiff. Since, therefore, "the decision has not ripened into an enforceable award, we are not called upon to determine what, in that event, would have been its effect as an estoppel." Lacking a final decision rendered, the doctrine of *res judicata* is not applicable in this case, since there must be a final judgment for this principle to be controlling. The determination of the Supreme Court of Minnesota in this case was therefore affirmed.

The question recurs: Should the indeterminate line between interstate and intrastate commerce remain as an element of uncertainty and contention, or should there be a compensation law so regulative of injuries arising within the industry that the conflict between jurisdictions would be eliminated? Or, finally, should the Federal Government withdraw its hand and leave to the States the determination of rights as to injuries occurring within their boundaries? Here, injuries to workmen injured under identical circumstances gave rise, the one to an award under a local compensation law, the other to a judgment for damages under the Federal statute based on interstate jurisdiction. Rapidity of action by the courts seems hardly a satisfactory basis for determining jurisdiction.

Time for Bringing Actions Under Federal Liability Statute

TWO cases were recently before the Supreme Court of the United States in which State courts of high standing were reversed because of constructions adopted by them as regards the time for bringing actions under the Federal liability law. (Comp. St., sects. 8657-8665; Acts of 1908, amended, 1910.) One case (*Reading Co. v. Koons*, 46 Sup. Ct. 405) came from the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which a judgment for the plaintiff was affirmed in a case involving the death of an employee in April, 1915. Letters of administration were granted in September, 1921, and in February, 1922, nearly seven years after the death, the administrator sued the company employer under the Federal statute. This statute provides that action must be commenced "within two years from the day the cause of action accrued." The case turned on the meaning of the last word quoted. Does the cause accrue at the time of the death or injury, or, as contended in this case, on the appointment of the personal representative of the decedent? Conflicting answers have been given to the question by various courts, State and Federal. Construing the statute in the light of its general purposes and other provisions, "and with due regard to those practical ends which are to be served by any limitation of the time within which an action must be brought," the Supreme Court held that the cause "accrued" at the time "when all of the events have occurred which determine the liability of the common carrier." Granting that only an executor or administrator is authorized to bring the suit, "he nevertheless acts only for the benefit of persons specifically designated in the statute," who are in existence at the time of the death. Such persons, it has been repeatedly held, may sue in their individual capacity, amending on the appointment of an executor or administrator, "even though the amendment is had after the expiration of the statutory period."

The purpose of the limitation being to set a definite limit to the period within which an action may be brought, its language "seems peremptorily to require the action to be brought within two years from the time of injury, without regard to any intervening period after death when there is no executor or administrator." The contrary view having been taken by the court below, its judgment was reversed. A ruling to the contrary would permit indefinite extension of the time within which action might be brought, simply by reason of the failure of the parties in interest to take the necessary step to secure the appointment of the administrator.

While the plaintiff in this instance lost what the court below had given, in the second case a defeated complaint was held to be properly before the court, by a construction given to the same provision of law, declaring it to be controlling as against a State statute of limitations fixing a shorter period within which suit must be brought. (*Engel v. Davenport*, 46 Sup. Ct. 410.) Here E. B. Engel, injured in a California port while employed as a seaman engaged in loading a vessel, brought an action, claiming defective appliances. The petitioner contended that his action was brought under section 33 of the merchant marine act (41 Stat. 988), which extended to seamen suffering personal injuries in the course of their employment the rights and

remedies provided by law for railway employees under the statutes of the United States. The employer opposed this contention and claimed that in any event the statutory period of two years was not embodied in the act as a limitation, so that the State statute, which fixes one year as the period, applied. Since the suit was not brought until after the expiration of one year the acceptance of this contention would bar it, and the State courts took this view. The Supreme Court, however, regarded the provision of the two-year limitation as "one of substantive right, setting a limit to the existence of the obligation which the act creates." The adoption of the liability statute of 1908, amended 1910, by the later (merchant marine) act of 1920, "makes it as much a part of the later act as though it had been incorporated at full length." (Cases cited.) The act of Congress being paramount with reference to maritime law, "it must control in an action brought in a State court under the merchant marine act regardless of any statute of limitations of the State." The judgment of the Supreme Court of California denying recovery was therefore reversed and the cause was remanded for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

Chilean Law Governing Office Workers

ON APRIL 14, 1925, upon its publication in the official journal, *El Diario Oficial*, the Chilean decree-law (No. 216), which is known as the private employees' law, came into force, consolidating laws No. 188 of December 31, 1924, and No. 356 of March 17, 1925, and superseding law No. 4059 of September 8, 1924. The law applies not to manual workers but to employees defined in the law as "all persons irrespective of age or sex who are engaged in work which is more of an intellectual than physical nature." State municipal employees, home workers, and workers not employed continuously, employees of the State railways and other Government enterprises, and domestic servants, are not covered by the law.

The large number of employees on the pay rolls of American companies operating in Chile makes this law of great interest to American capital now invested in Chile or likely to be invested in the development of industrial enterprises. Its provisions govern the relations between employers and employees in commercial and industrial establishments irrespective of the nature of the employment or of its importance.

One of the outstanding provisions is that which requires commercial and industrial establishments to set aside each year a sum not less than 20 per cent of their net profits for bonuses to their employees, provided such amount does not exceed 25 per cent of the annual salaries of the employees.

Among other things the law provides that in all industries where more than five employees are engaged, at least 75 per cent of them must be Chileans. Foreigners married to Chileans and those who have lived in Chile for at least 10 years, will be considered Chileans for the purposes of the law. Employers are given five years from the enactment of the law or from the date of the establishment of future enterprises to comply with this condition.

Employment Contracts

The law requires that a contract of employment shall be made in writing and in duplicate, one copy being retained by the employer and the other by the employee. The contract must specify, among other things, the kind of work; the remuneration, and the form and date of payment thereof; the duration of the contract; and the place where the work is to be performed.

Any stipulation in the contract which prohibits employees from becoming members of unions or which deprives them of any of the benefits of this law shall be void.

Contracts for an indefinite period may not be terminated without first giving 30 days' notice. An employer may discharge an employee who has been in his employ for over one year by paying him one month's salary for each complete year of service, provided his salary does not exceed 1,000 pesos.¹ Should it exceed this amount he shall also pay 30 per cent of the amount of the salary in excess of 1,000 pesos. While not expressly stated, it is assumed that this refers to employees with contracts for a fixed period and whose services are no longer required.

Contracts may be terminated before the end of the contract period because of the employee's proven dishonesty or misconduct, or his failure to fulfill his obligations.

Hours of Labor and of Rest

THE law establishes a maximum 48-hour week and specifies that employers may by agreement with the employees increase the daily working hours, the weekly aggregate, however, not to exceed this fixed maximum. The working hours must be divided into two parts, with at least two hours between them.

Overtime work is permitted only under extraordinary circumstances and by agreement between the employer and employees, the employer to pay 50 per cent additional for the extra hours worked.

All employees who have served more than one year are to be granted an annual two weeks' vacation with pay. In case of illness the employees shall be allowed to retain their positions for four months and shall be paid their whole salary during the first month, 75 per cent thereof the second month, 50 per cent the third month, and 25 per cent the fourth month. Woman employees may have leave with full pay for one month before and one month after childbirth.

Employment of Minors

PERSONS under 16 years of age must have proper authority from their legal guardians before they can contract for their services, and no minors under 14 years of age may be employed in any kind of work unless they have completed the required amount of schooling.

¹ Peso, at par=36.50 cents; exchange rate varies.

Retirement Fund

THE law also provides for a retirement fund for the employees. The resources are derived from contributions from employers and employees amounting to 5 per cent per month on salaries paid and received, respectively. One-half of the first month's salary of an employee on entering the service of an employer must be paid into the fund by the employer, who shall deduct the amount in equal parts from the first two months' salary of the employee. When an employee receives an increase in his salary the difference, for the first month, between his former pay and the increased pay must be contributed to the fund. The employee must also pay into the fund 25 per cent of the bonus granted him under the provision heretofore mentioned.

Voluntary contributions from employers and employees will also be accepted. These funds are to be deposited to the credit of the individual employees in certain savings banks mentioned in the law, where interest at the rate of 6 per cent will be paid.

Employees who have worked 30 years or have attained the age of 50, those who have worked five years and are unable to continue their employment due to illness or permanent invalidity, and persons leaving the country, will be entitled to a refund from the retirement fund.

Employees who have deposited in this fund for more than two years may request loans up to 50 per cent of the total amount of their deposits. Employees may obtain their entire pension fund if they wish to take advantage of the benefits of the cheap dwelling-house law.

If an employee loses his position after having been a depositor for two years or more he may obtain loans up to 50 per cent of his deposits during the first year of unemployment, and up to 30 per cent in the second year. These loans are to be made in monthly payments and to be reimbursed in the same form, plus interest when the unemployed returns to work. If at the end of two years the employee has been unable to secure employment he may request the rest of the fund. Upon the death of an employee the credit balance of this fund will be divided equally between the surviving spouse and the legitimate heirs.

Employees covered by this law who are between 18 and 50 years of age and who receive an annual income of at least 3,000 pesos are required to insure their lives for not less than 5,000 pesos. The insurance payments are to be paid by the employer monthly in advance, and deducted from each employee's salary. Those employees who are already insured for 5,000 pesos shall be exempt from the obligatory insurance.

Violations of this law are penalized by fines of from 100 to 5,000 pesos and for a repetition of the violation the fine will be increased four times the previous amount.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Industries in April, 1926

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries decreased 1 per cent in April, as compared with March, and pay-roll totals decreased 1.9 per cent. As compared with April, 1925, however, there was an increase of 0.8 per cent in employment and an increase of 3.2 per cent in pay-roll totals.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' index of employment for April is 92.8, as compared with 93.7 for March and 92.1 for April, 1925. The index of pay-roll totals for April is 97.2, as compared with 99.1 for March and 94.2 for April, 1925.

During the years for which the bureau has employment records, decreases both in the volume of employment and in employees' earnings have appeared in April with considerable regularity, 1920 being the only year in which April showed an increase in employment and 1923 and 1918 the only years in which April showed an increase in pay-roll totals. In 1923, however, April showed no change in employment.

The figures for April, 1926, are based on reports from 9,689 establishments, having 2,971,407 employees whose combined earnings in one week were \$80,094,288.

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

THE volume of employment increased in April as compared with March in three western groups of States alone, the gain in the Pacific division being 3.9 per cent, and the gains in the West South Central and the Mountain States about 0.5 per cent each. Pay-roll totals increased only in the West South Central and Pacific divisions. Among the remaining divisions both the largest decrease in employment (2.1 per cent) and the largest decrease in employees' earnings (4.1 per cent) were in the New England States.

Three only of the 12 groups of industries showed improved conditions in April—iron and steel; lumber; and stone, clay, and glass—all of the them being concerned with building activities. The gain in employment in the iron and steel group was very small and pay-roll totals decreased 1 per cent. The outstanding declines in number of employees and in employees' earnings were in the leather and the tobacco groups. The food group lost over 3 per cent of its employees and the textile group 2.3 per cent of its employees.

Fourteen of the 53 separate industries showed increased employment in April. These increases were practically all in industries connected with building, the one notable exception being in the ice-cream industry and marking the real beginning of its summer season. Among the building industries the greatest gain in employment (7.3 per cent) was in the brick industry. The most pronounced falling off in both items was in such seasonal industries as confectionery, men's clothing, women's clothing, boots and shoes, and fertilizer.

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 Table 1 and Table 2.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MARCH AND APRIL, 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
		March, 1926	April, 1926		March, 1926	April, 1926	
Food and kindred products	1,377	195,941	189,676	-3.1	\$4,952,164	\$4,772,707	-3.6
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	81	71,449	68,504	-4.1	1,791,979	1,710,520	-4.5
Confectionery.....	266	31,820	29,568	-7.3	593,728	546,984	-7.9
Ice cream.....	192	8,487	8,923	+5.1	289,181	299,193	+3.5
Flour.....	354	15,298	14,649	-4.2	397,063	379,468	-4.4
Baking.....	408	57,198	56,542	-1.1	1,524,388	1,489,477	-2.3
Sugar refining, cane.....	16	11,689	11,550	-1.2	355,825	347,065	-2.5
Textiles and their products	1,729	578,458	566,827	-2.3	11,669,123	11,120,601	-6.2
Cotton goods.....	337	205,853	203,983	-0.9	3,441,333	3,386,812	-1.6
Hosiery and knit goods.....	253	84,603	83,314	-1.5	1,601,762	1,547,172	-3.4
Silk goods.....	204	60,407	58,423	-3.3	1,304,908	1,226,567	-6.0
Woolen and worsted goods.....	189	58,832	58,310	-0.9	1,294,959	1,259,058	-2.8
Carpets and rugs.....	29	22,459	22,402	-0.3	586,238	579,939	-1.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	85	29,425	28,859	-1.9	722,923	697,240	-3.6
Clothing, men's.....	278	60,607	57,107	-5.8	1,498,831	1,297,830	-13.4
Shirts and collars.....	88	23,990	23,058	-3.9	389,701	384,933	-1.2
Clothing, women's.....	186	19,676	18,982	-3.5	539,246	458,516	-15.0
Millinery and lace goods.....	80	12,606	12,389	-1.7	289,222	282,534	-2.3
Iron and steel and their prod- ucts	1,629	651,631	652,967	+0.2	19,804,019	19,594,696	-1.0
Iron and steel.....	213	288,671	290,394	+0.6	9,019,495	8,934,208	-0.9
Structural ironwork.....	159	22,651	23,316	+2.9	663,820	672,841	+1.4
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	827	215,601	215,691	+0.0	6,558,471	6,493,388	-1.0
Hardware.....	63	34,387	34,066	-0.9	895,692	846,987	-5.4
Machine tools.....	160	32,117	31,990	-0.4	987,452	984,233	-0.3
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating appara- tus.....	115	41,625	41,294	-0.8	1,232,903	1,203,681	-2.4
Stoves.....	92	15,979	16,216	+1.5	446,186	459,358	+3.0
Lumber and its products	1,020	198,362	201,194	+2.2	4,492,403	4,489,941	+0.8
Lumber, sawmills.....	396	104,905	109,651	+4.5	2,229,287	2,300,976	+3.2
Lumber, millwork.....	243	33,351	32,682	-2.0	817,989	791,670	-3.2
Furniture.....	381	60,106	58,861	-2.1	1,445,127	1,397,295	-3.3
Leather and its products	368	124,313	118,359	-4.7	2,992,104	2,634,556	-8.9
Leather.....	145	30,036	29,297	-2.5	768,704	744,492	-3.1
Boots and shoes.....	223	94,277	89,062	-5.5	2,133,400	1,890,064	-11.4
Paper and printing	903	170,139	169,352	-0.6	5,502,827	5,473,701	-0.6
Paper and pulp.....	205	55,657	55,920	+0.5	1,500,743	1,494,043	-0.4
Paper boxes.....	179	18,348	19,071	+4.0	431,995	426,184	-1.3
Printing, book and job.....	307	47,131	46,421	-1.5	1,651,893	1,618,773	-2.0
Printing, newspapers.....	212	48,003	47,940	-0.1	1,918,196	1,934,701	+0.9
Chemicals and allied products	254	86,408	86,957	+0.6	2,480,731	2,476,968	-0.9
Chemicals.....	95	23,768	23,837	+0.3	615,187	618,218	+0.5
Fertilizers.....	102	12,106	10,876	-10.2	222,213	202,988	-8.7
Petroleum refining.....	57	50,534	51,344	+1.6	1,643,331	1,655,702	+0.8
Stone, clay, and glass products	668	114,255	117,600	+3.0	3,032,629	3,084,197	+1.2
Cement.....	115	29,542	30,737	+4.0	839,981	874,009	+4.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	365	29,609	31,763	+7.3	770,379	799,221	+3.7
Pottery.....	60	13,353	13,589	+1.8	356,939	361,781	+1.4
Glass.....	128	41,751	41,511	-0.6	1,065,330	1,049,186	-1.5
Metal products, other than iron and steel	188	59,908	49,956	-1.8	1,430,540	1,384,083	-3.1
Stamped and enameled ware.....	44	15,676	15,433	-1.6	413,679	393,662	-4.8
Brass, bronze and copper products.....	144	35,232	34,523	-2.0	1,016,961	990,421	-2.6
Tobacco products	187	42,552	40,727	-4.3	769,778	708,940	-6.9
Chewing and smoking to- bacco and snuff.....	32	9,435	8,992	-4.7	148,363	140,274	-5.5
Cigars and cigarettes.....	155	33,117	31,735	-4.2	612,415	568,666	-7.1

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN MARCH AND APRIL, 1926—Con.

Industry	Estab-lish-ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		March, 1926	April, 1926		March, 1926	April, 1926	
Vehicles for land transportation	970	531,199	521,826	-0.8	17,202,513	16,873,126	-0.8
Automobiles.....	207	362,838	351,703	-3.1	12,267,292	11,883,966	-3.1
Carriages and wagons.....	69	1,916	1,906	-0.5	44,273	44,767	+1.1
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	210	17,939	18,128	+1.1	538,692	542,022	+0.6
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	484	148,506	150,089	+1.1	4,352,256	4,402,371	+1.2
Miscellaneous industries	396	260,496	256,866	-1.7	7,571,970	7,480,832	(?)
Agricultural implements.....	93	29,863	29,607	-0.9	862,689	854,788	-0.9
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	145	115,473	113,269	-1.9	3,381,451	3,284,729	-2.9
Pianos and organs.....	41	8,590	8,511	-0.9	254,336	253,458	-0.3
Rubber boots and shoes.....	11	19,169	18,884	-1.5	460,814	460,615	-(?)
Automobile tires.....	65	57,978	57,886	-0.2	1,775,306	1,776,436	+0.1
Shipbuilding, steel.....	41	29,423	28,709	-2.4	837,374	850,806	+1.6
Total	9,689	3,004,062	2,971,407	-1.0	81,801,801	80,094,288	-1.9

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	1,325	439,471	430,068	-2.1	\$10,914,356	\$10,463,429	-4.1
Middle Atlantic.....	2,396	859,895	850,010	-1.1	24,524,688	23,984,235	-2.2
East North Central.....	2,564	997,625	984,098	-1.4	30,406,669	29,730,754	-2.2
West North Central.....	918	148,163	148,068	-0.1	3,767,570	3,745,148	-0.6
South Atlantic.....	977	262,893	258,564	-1.6	5,146,099	5,046,642	-1.9
East South Central.....	398	93,265	93,124	-0.2	1,829,850	1,826,941	-0.2
West South Central.....	347	69,224	69,616	+0.6	1,490,631	1,497,243	+0.4
Mountain.....	155	24,571	24,688	+0.5	685,059	683,363	-0.2
Pacific.....	609	108,955	113,171	+3.9	3,036,879	3,116,543	+2.6
Total	9,689	3,004,062	2,971,407	-1.0	81,801,801	80,094,288	-1.9

Employment on Class I Railroads

February 15, 1926.....		1,716,208		³ \$220,675,657
March 15, 1926.....		1,728,639	+0.7	³ 242,179,456

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent. ² No change. ³ Amount of pay roll for one month.

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

EMPLOYMENT in manufacturing industries in April, 1926, was 0.8 per cent greater than in the same month of 1925, and employees' earnings were 3.2 per cent greater.

The volume of employment in this 12-month period increased 4.1 per cent in the East North Central States, 3.9 per cent in the Pacific States, 2.6 per cent in the South Atlantic States, and 0.3 per cent in the Middle Atlantic States. The South Atlantic States showed the largest gain in employees' earnings (6.1 per cent) in this comparison.

Six of the twelve groups of industries showed considerable improvement in the year's time both in employment and employees' earnings, while 3 of the remaining 6 groups also showed increased employees' earnings. The two metal-industry groups showed the most marked improvement in employment, and were exceeded in pay-roll gains by the tobacco group only. The most pronounced falling off in the 12-month interval in each item appeared in the leather group, with the textile group following.

The machine-tool industry continued its steady gain of the last few months, employment having increased 24.4 per cent in the year's

interval. The outstanding decreases were in the woolen and worsted goods industry, still in labor difficulties, and in the millinery and lace goods industry. The loss in employees in the woolen industry amounted to 14.6 per cent and the drop in pay-roll totals was 16.8 per cent, while the millinery losses were 13.7 per cent and 11.8 per cent, respectively.

TABLE 2.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS—APRIL, 1926, WITH APRIL, 1925

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

Industry	Per cent of change, April, 1926, compared with April, 1925		Industry	Per cent of change, April, 1926, compared with April, 1925	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products.	-1.0	+1.1	Stone, clay, and glass products.	-0.5	+0.1
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	-4.8	-2.0	Cement.....	-8.5	-7.7
Confectionery.....	+2.8	+8.6	Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	-3.5	-6.9
Ice cream.....	-0.2	+4.7	Pottery.....	-2.0	+4.4
Flour.....	-4.5	-1.6	Glass.....	+6.3	+7.8
Baking.....	+1.8	+3.0	Metal products, other than iron and steel	+5.8	+9.2
Sugar refining, cane.....	-2.1	-0.6	Stamped and enameled ware.....	+9.1	+9.6
Textiles and their products.	-3.8	-4.3	Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	+4.2	+9.1
Cotton goods.....	-2.2	-2.3	Tobacco products.	-2.3	+10.2
Hosiery and knit goods.....	+1.3	+6.0	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	+8.3	+10.0
Silk goods.....	-0.3	-2.7	Cigars and cigarettes.....	-3.7	+10.4
Woolen and worsted goods.....	-14.6	-16.8	Vehicles for land transportation	+3.1	+2.7
Carpets and rugs.....	-1.8	-4.7	Automobiles.....	+8.5	+5.9
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	-3.2	-2.7	Carriages and wagons.....	-0.7	-4.4
Clothing, men's.....	-2.4	-3.6	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	+1.1	+0.2
Shirts and collars.....	-2.2	+2.0	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	-0.8	+0.4
Clothing, women's.....	-4.9	-5.6	Miscellaneous industries.	+2.4	+6.1
Millinery and lace goods.....	-13.7	-11.8	Agricultural implements.....	+11.3	+16.8
Iron and steel and their products.	+5.9	+9.2	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	+7.7	+10.0
Iron and steel.....	+1.8	+3.3	Pianos and organs.....	-0.3	+6.6
Structural ironwork.....	+8.8	+12.3	Rubber boots and shoes.....	+7.6	+11.3
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+7.9	+13.0	Automobile tires.....	+1.2	+0.8
Hardware.....	-0.9	+8.5	Shipbuilding, steel.....	-1.8	+4.4
Machine tools.....	+24.4	+30.6	Total	+0.8	+3.2
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+5.2	+11.1			
Stoves.....	+7.5	+15.8	Recapitulation		
Lumber and its products.	-2.1	-0.2	GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION		
Lumber, sawmills.....	-3.3	-2.2	New England.....	-0.9	+1.3
Lumber, millwork.....	-1.7	-0.1	Middle Atlantic.....	+0.3	+4.1
Furniture.....	+1.1	+6.1	East North Central.....	+4.1	+4.6
Leather and its products.	-5.0	-6.5	West North Central.....	-0.1	+1.3
Leather.....	+1.0	+5.3	South Atlantic.....	+2.6	+6.1
Boots and shoes.....	-6.9	-11.2	East South Central.....	(¹)	+2.2
Paper and printing.	+1.9	+6.5	West South Central.....	-0.4	(¹)
Paper and pulp.....	-0.2	+1.9	Mountain.....	-3.8	-2.1
Paper boxes.....	+0.3	+6.1	Pacific.....	+3.9	+4.2
Printing, book and job.....	+1.3	+9.2	Total	+0.8	+3.2
Printing, newspapers.....	+5.2	+8.2			
Chemicals and allied products.	+1.6	+6.2			
Chemicals.....	+2.5	+7.6			
Fertilizers.....	-10.1	-2.8			
Petroleum refining.....	+9.2	+8.7			

Employment on Class I Railroads

Month and year	Number on pay roll	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll	Per cent of change
Mar. 15, 1925.....	1,705,787		² \$230,930,890	
Mar. 15, 1926.....	1,728,639	+1.3	² 242,179,456	+4.9

¹ No change.

² Amount of pay roll for one month.

[1938]

Per Capita Earnings

PER CAPITA earnings in April, 1926, were 1 per cent lower than in March, 1926, and 2.4 per cent higher than in April, 1925.

Fourteen of the separate industries showed increased per capita earnings in April as compared with March, the steel shipbuilding industry leading with a gain of over 4 per cent and followed by the shirts and collars industry with a gain of 2.8 per cent.

The notable decreases in per capita earnings were in the seasonal women's clothing, 11.9 per cent; men's clothing, 8.1 per cent; and boots and shoes, 6.2 per cent. Hardware employees were earning 4.6 per cent less, and all other decreases were considerably smaller.

Forty industries showed increased per capita earnings in April, 1926, as compared with April, 1925. The cigar industry showed a remarkable gain, 14.5 per cent, followed by hardware with a gain of 9.5 per cent, fertilizers with a gain of 8.4 per cent, book and job printing with a gain of 7.9 per cent, stoves with a gain of 7.6 per cent, and pianos and organs with a gain of 7 per cent.

Boot and shoe industry employees' average earnings fell off 4.3 per cent in the 12-month period, and brick employees' earnings decreased 3.2 per cent.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, APRIL, 1926, WITH MARCH, 1926 AND APRIL, 1925

Industry	Per cent of change April, 1926, compared with		Industry	Per cent of change April, 1926, compared with	
	March, 1926	April, 1925		March, 1926	April, 1925
Shipbuilding, steel.....	+4.1	+6.7	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	-0.8	+1.2
Shirts and collars.....	+2.8	+4.3	Petroleum refining.....	-0.8	-0.3
Carriages and wagons.....	+1.6	-3.5	Paper and pulp.....	-0.9	+1.6
Fertilizers.....	+1.6	+8.4	Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	-1.0	+2.2
Rubber boots and shoes.....	+1.5	+3.1	Foundry and machine-shop products.....	-1.0	+5.1
Stoves.....	+1.5	+7.6	Glass.....	-1.0	+1.5
Printing, newspapers.....	+1.0	+3.0	Baking.....	-1.2	+1.3
Pianos and organs.....	+0.6	+7.0	Furniture.....	-1.2	+4.7
Automobile tires.....	+0.2	-0.5	Lumber, millwork.....	-1.3	+1.4
Chemicals.....	+0.2	+5.0	Lumber, sawmills.....	-1.3	+1.3
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	+0.1	+0.9	Sugar refining, cane.....	-1.3	+1.5
Machine tools.....	+0.1	+4.9	Iron and steel.....	-1.5	+1.7
Paper boxes.....	+0.1	+5.8	Structural ironwork.....	-1.5	+3.0
Cement.....	+()	+0.8	Ice cream.....	-1.6	+5.0
Agricultural implements.....	-0.1	+4.7	Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	-1.6	+6.0
Automobiles.....	-0.1	-2.7	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	-1.7	+0.5
Flour.....	-0.2	+2.5	Hosiery and knit goods.....	-1.9	+4.5
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	-0.4	-0.5	Woolen and worsted goods.....	-1.9	-2.5
Pottery.....	-0.4	+6.4	Silk goods.....	-2.8	-2.7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	-0.4	+3.0	Cigars and cigarettes.....	-3.1	+14.5
Printing, book and job.....	-0.5	+7.9	Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	-3.3	-3.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	-0.6	+4.5	Stamped and enameled ware.....	-3.3	+0.3
Confectionery.....	-0.6	+5.6	Hardware.....	-4.6	+9.5
Millinery and lace goods.....	-0.6	+2.4	Boots and shoes.....	-6.2	-4.3
Cotton goods.....	-0.7	-0.5	Clothing, men's.....	-8.1	-0.9
Leather.....	-0.7	+4.0	Clothing, women's.....	-11.9	-0.0
Carpets and rugs.....	-0.8	-2.8			

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Wage Changes

NINETY-SIX establishments in 26 industries reported wage-rate increases in the month ending April 15. These increases, averaging 7.7 per cent, affected nearly 12,000 employees, or one-half of the total employees in the establishments concerned. The industries reporting the increases affecting the greatest numbers of employees were: Steel shipbuilding, iron and steel, steam-railroad car building and repairing, and foundry and machine-shop products. Wage-rate decreases were reported by 10 establishments in 6 industries. These decreases, averaging 10.4 per cent, affected 1,120 employees, or 67 per cent of the total employees in the establishments concerned.

TABLE 4.—WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN MARCH 15 AND APRIL 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							
Ice cream.....	192	6	1.5-35	4.2	46	14	1
Baking.....	468	2	8-7	4.6	17	10	(1)
Sugar refining, cane.....	16	1	3-2	3.2	1,080	100	9
Cotton goods.....	337	2	1.5-2	1.9	205	39	(1)
Woolen and worsted goods.....	189	2	10	10.0	305	100	1
Iron and steel.....	213	2	3-10	8.9	2,088	86	1
Structural ironwork.....	159	2	8-10	8.2	88	8	(1)
Foundry and machine shop products.....	827	24	4-15	7.2	1,315	23	1
Machine tools.....	160	3	5-10	7.2	22	11	(1)
Steam fittings and steam, and hot-water heating apparatus.....	115	2	10-14.3	12.5	41	18	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	396	1	6	6.0	666	100	1
Lumber, millwork.....	243	2	6-10	6.6	267	85	1
Furniture.....	381	7	5-29	9.4	251	31	(1)
Leather.....	145	2	5.8-12.5	5.9	313	86	1
Paper boxes.....	179	1	9	9.0	6	17	(1)
Printing, book and job.....	307	7	1-6.3	2.3	97	21	(1)
Printing newspapers.....	212	7	4.8-40	11.1	146	14	(1)
Brick, tile and terra cotta.....	365	6	10-33.3	18.6	435	78	1
Brass, bronze and copper products.....	144	2	5	5.0	59	73	(1)
Automobiles.....	207	2	5-7	6.1	140	10	(1)
Carriages and wagons.....	69	2	5-10	6.2	13	20	1
Carbuilding and repairing, steam-railroad.....	484	2	2.5-3	2.6	1,932	82	1
Agricultural implements.....	93	1	10	10.0	25	8	(1)
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	145	2	5-8	5.6	30	8	(1)
Pianos and organs.....	41	2	2.4	2.4	17	40	(1)
Shipbuilding, steel.....	41	4	7.5-15	12.6	2,332	84	8
Decreases							
Confectionery.....	266	1	13	13.0	35	14	(1)
Cotton goods.....	337	1	5	5.0	107	100	(1)
Carpets and rugs.....	29	1	5	5.0	100	33	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	396	2	8.3-20	11.8	286	75	(1)
Boots and shoes.....	223	1	10	10.0	404	100	(1)
Fertilizers.....	102	4	9.1-20	14.8	188	83	2

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

[1340]

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

INDEX numbers for April, 1926, and for March, 1926, and April, 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 April, 1926, is 92.8, this number being 1 per cent lower than the index for March and 0.8 per cent higher than the index for April, 1925. The general index of pay-roll totals for April, 1926, is 97.2, this number being 1.9 per cent lower than the index for March and 3.2 per cent higher than the index for April, 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.

TABLE 5.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, APRIL, 1925, AND MARCH AND APRIL, 1926

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Industry	1925		1926			
	April		March		April	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
General index	92.1	94.2	93.7	99.1	92.8	97.2
Food and kindred products	86.5	87.6	88.3	91.9	85.6	88.6
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	80.0	79.7	79.4	81.8	76.2	78.1
Confectionery.....	76.2	78.3	84.5	92.3	78.3	85.0
Ice cream.....	91.2	94.2	86.6	95.2	91.0	98.6
Flour.....	86.1	84.9	85.8	87.3	82.2	83.5
Baking.....	97.1	99.1	99.8	104.5	98.8	102.1
Sugar refining, cane.....	101.3	102.3	100.4	104.3	99.2	101.7
Textiles and their products	91.4	91.1	90.0	93.0	87.9	87.2
Cotton goods.....	87.9	88.1	86.8	87.5	86.0	86.1
Hosiery and knit goods.....	98.9	104.8	101.7	115.0	100.2	111.1
Silk goods.....	100.9	108.1	104.0	111.9	100.6	105.2
Woolen and worsted goods.....	90.6	88.9	78.1	76.1	77.4	74.0
Carpets.....	98.8	96.1	97.3	92.6	97.0	91.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	103.0	105.5	101.6	106.4	99.7	102.6
Clothing, men's.....	84.3	75.2	87.4	83.8	82.3	72.5
Shirts and collars.....	87.8	89.9	89.4	92.8	85.9	91.7
Clothing, women's.....	88.9	89.4	87.5	99.3	84.5	84.4
Millinery and lace goods.....	93.4	99.3	82.0	89.7	80.6	87.6
Iron and steel and their products	88.0	91.2	93.0	100.6	93.2	99.6
Iron and steel.....	98.4	102.9	99.6	107.3	100.2	106.3
Structural ironwork.....	88.5	92.6	93.6	102.6	96.3	104.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	81.3	81.8	87.7	93.4	87.7	92.4
Hardware.....	92.2	92.4	92.2	106.0	91.4	100.3
Machine tools.....	83.1	88.2	103.9	115.5	103.4	115.2
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	94.4	94.1	100.1	107.1	99.3	104.5
Stoves.....	81.7	79.7	86.5	89.6	87.8	92.3
Lumber and its products	93.7	97.3	89.7	96.3	91.7	97.1
Lumber, sawmills.....	90.8	95.3	84.0	90.3	87.8	93.2
Lumber, millwork.....	101.7	105.3	102.1	108.7	100.0	105.2
Furniture.....	98.8	99.2	102.0	108.9	99.9	105.3
Leather and its products	91.7	87.9	91.4	96.2	87.1	82.2
Leather.....	90.2	89.1	93.4	96.8	91.1	93.8
Boots and shoes.....	92.2	87.4	90.8	87.6	85.8	77.6
Paper and printing	100.6	104.2	103.1	111.7	102.5	111.0
Paper and pulp.....	96.3	101.2	95.6	103.5	96.1	103.1
Paper boxes.....	98.1	100.7	99.8	108.2	98.4	106.8
Printing, book and job.....	101.1	103.3	103.9	115.1	102.4	112.8
Printing, newspaper.....	105.2	109.1	110.8	117.0	110.7	118.1

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TABLE 5.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, APRIL, 1925, AND MARCH AND APRIL, 1926—Continued

Industry	1925		1926			
	April		March		April	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
Chemicals and allied products.....	161.8	98.7	105.2	165.8	103.4	164.3
Chemicals.....	93.4	96.6	95.4	103.4	95.7	103.9
Fertilizers.....	153.0	141.9	153.1	151.1	137.5	137.9
Petroleum refining.....	90.6	88.9	97.4	95.8	98.9	96.6
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	99.7	104.9	96.3	103.8	99.2	105.0
Cement.....	96.4	98.7	84.8	87.6	88.2	91.1
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	102.0	106.6	91.7	95.7	98.4	99.2
Pottery.....	111.8	116.9	107.6	120.4	109.6	122.1
Glass.....	94.1	101.7	100.6	111.3	100.0	109.6
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	95.5	94.9	102.9	106.9	101.0	102.6
Stamped and enameled ware.....	92.9	91.8	103.0	105.6	101.4	100.6
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	96.7	96.0	102.8	107.4	100.8	104.7
Tobacco products.....	86.4	76.1	88.2	90.1	84.4	83.9
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	89.3	92.0	101.5	107.1	96.7	101.2
Cigars and cigarettes.....	86.0	74.2	86.5	88.1	82.8	81.9
Vehicles for land transportation.....	92.4	96.8	96.1	100.2	95.3	99.4
Automobiles.....	105.5	114.7	118.2	125.4	114.5	121.5
Carriages and wagons.....	94.9	99.8	94.7	94.4	94.2	95.4
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	89.3	92.7	89.3	92.3	90.3	92.9
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	84.1	85.4	82.5	84.6	83.4	85.7
Miscellaneous industries.....	94.3	97.0	98.3	102.9	96.6	102.9
Agricultural implements.....	94.4	103.4	106.1	121.9	105.1	123.8
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	90.1	92.6	98.9	104.9	97.0	101.9
Pianos and organs.....	95.4	98.8	96.0	105.6	95.1	105.3
Rubber boots and shoes.....	84.7	90.5	92.5	100.7	91.1	100.7
Automobile tires.....	110.3	115.2	111.8	116.0	111.6	116.1
Shipbuilding, steel.....	92.2	93.2	92.8	95.8	90.5	97.3

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

TABLE 6.—GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

Employment (June, 1914, to April, 1926)

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January.....	-----	91.9	104.6	117.0	115.5	110.1	116.1	76.8	87.0	98.0	95.4	90.0	93.3
February.....	-----	92.9	107.4	117.5	114.7	103.2	115.6	82.3	87.7	99.6	96.6	91.6	94.3
March.....	-----	93.9	109.6	117.4	116.5	104.0	116.9	83.0	82.2	101.8	96.4	92.3	93.7
April.....	-----	93.9	109.0	115.0	115.0	103.6	117.1	83.9	83.4	101.8	94.5	92.1	92.8
May.....	-----	94.9	109.5	115.1	114.0	106.3	117.4	84.5	84.3	101.8	90.8	90.9	-----
June.....	98.9	95.9	110.0	114.8	113.4	108.7	117.9	84.9	87.1	101.9	87.9	90.1	-----
July.....	95.9	94.9	110.3	114.2	114.6	110.7	110.0	84.5	86.8	100.4	84.8	89.3	-----
August.....	92.9	95.9	110.0	112.7	114.5	109.9	109.7	85.6	88.0	99.7	85.0	89.9	-----
September.....	94.9	100.8	112.9	113.2	111.5	106.8	102.5	88.4	92.6	99.3	87.9	90.9	-----
October.....	94.9	100.8	111.4	110.7	114.2	112.1	107.0	87.0	90.6	99.3	87.9	92.3	-----
November.....	95.9	103.8	114.5	115.6	113.4	110.0	97.3	89.4	94.5	98.7	87.8	92.5	-----
December.....	92.9	105.9	115.1	117.2	113.5	113.2	91.1	89.9	96.6	96.9	89.4	92.6	-----
Average.....	94.9	97.0	110.4	115.0	114.2	108.2	109.9	85.1	88.4	100.0	90.3	91.2	93.5

¹ Average for 7 months.² Average for 4 months.

TABLE 6.—GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND OF PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—Continued

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

Month	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926
January		52.1	69.8	79.6	104.2	126.6	80.6	71.5	91.8	94.5	90.0	94.9
February		57.8	70.5	79.8	95.0	124.8	82.4	76.7	95.2	99.4	95.1	98.9
March		60.0	73.6	88.2	95.4	133.0	83.3	74.2	100.3	99.0	96.6	99.1
April		59.7	69.4	88.8	94.5	130.6	82.8	72.6	101.3	96.9	94.2	97.2
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	¹ 54.9	¹ 61.9	¹ 76.3	¹ 96.7	¹ 103.6	¹ 135.9	¹ 80.0	¹ 79.9	¹ 100.0	¹ 90.6	¹ 93.6	² 97.5

¹ Average for 4 months.² Average for 2 months.

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

REPORTS in percentage terms from 7,261 establishments indicate that in April the plants in operation were working an average of 93 per cent of full time and employing an average of 87 per cent of a normal full force of employees. These averages indicate a decrease of 1 per cent in full-time operation as compared with March.

One per cent of the reporting establishments were idle, 67 per cent were operating on a full-time schedule, and 31 per cent on a part-time schedule, 48 per cent had a normal full force of employees, and 51 per cent were operating with reduced forces.

TABLE 7.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN APRIL, 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	1,016	(¹)	57	43	86	46	54	85
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	46		57	43	92	28	72	82
Confectionery.....	203	(¹)	47	52	89	9	91	71
Ice cream.....	92		93	7	99	7	93	75
Flour.....	278	1	27	72	68	43	56	82
Baking.....	388	(¹)	73	27	94	79	21	97
Sugar refining, cane.....	9		78	22	96	44	56	83
Textiles and their products	1,158	2	62	36	93	45	53	86
Cotton goods.....	284	1	62	37	95	62	37	92
Hosiery and knit goods.....	125	1	60	39	93	42	57	86
Silk goods.....	151	2	64	34	95	43	55	88
Woolen and worsted goods.....	165	2	64	33	91	38	60	83
Carpets and rugs.....	20	5	45	50	85	40	55	89
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	71	1	34	65	88	28	70	82
• Clothing, men's.....	172	2	67	31	91	38	60	81
Shirts and collars.....	49		82	18	97	60	40	90
Clothing, women's.....	77	1	77	22	95	49	49	86
Millinery and lace goods.....	44	2	39	59	80	16	82	71

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

[1343]

TABLE 7.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN APRIL, 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	
Iron and steel and their products.....	1,296	(1)	70	30	95	31	68	82
Iron and steel.....	159	1	67	33	94	36	64	89
Structural ironwork.....	125	---	75	25	94	34	66	81
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	682	1	70	29	95	32	68	81
Hardware.....	42	---	60	40	97	29	71	84
Machine tools.....	136	---	89	11	99	21	79	72
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	76	---	71	29	97	42	58	89
Stoves.....	76	---	37	63	83	28	72	82
Lumber and its products.....	792	1	72	28	96	44	56	88
Lumber, sawmills.....	305	1	72	26	97	46	53	88
Lumber, millwork.....	190	1	74	25	96	45	54	90
Furniture.....	297	---	69	31	95	40	60	87
Leather and its products.....	264	2	63	35	90	35	63	86
Leather.....	96	1	91	8	98	32	67	86
Boots and shoes.....	168	3	46	51	85	36	61	87
Paper and printing.....	617	---	82	18	96	67	33	94
Paper and pulp.....	131	---	89	11	98	68	32	96
Paper boxes.....	127	---	55	45	90	39	61	84
Printing, book and job.....	227	---	83	17	97	65	35	94
Printing, newspapers.....	132	---	100	---	100	95	5	99
Chemicals and allied products.....	202	---	83	17	97	45	55	85
Chemicals.....	65	---	72	28	95	63	37	92
Fertilizers.....	95	---	92	8	98	31	69	78
Petroleum refining.....	42	---	79	21	98	50	50	91
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	532	6	64	30	82	52	42	89
Cement.....	93	---	82	18	96	67	33	93
Brick, tile and terra cotta.....	275	10	60	30	91	51	39	90
Pottery.....	55	---	50	50	93	47	53	88
Glass.....	109	3	68	29	93	44	53	84
Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	166	---	82	18	96	43	57	86
Stamped and enameled ware.....	38	---	74	26	95	34	66	85
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	128	---	84	10	97	45	55	86
Tobacco products.....	117	4	63	32	92	43	53	88
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	21	---	48	52	89	24	76	85
Cigars and cigarettes.....	96	4	67	28	93	47	48	88
Vehicles for land transportation.....	814	1	67	32	91	73	26	95
Automobiles.....	147	3	67	30	94	54	44	89
Carriages and wagons.....	59	5	61	34	90	54	41	88
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	176	---	89	11	99	78	22	99
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	432	(1)	59	41	88	81	19	97
Miscellaneous industries.....	287	---	69	31	94	40	60	83
Agricultural implements.....	70	---	77	23	96	39	61	82
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	108	---	75	25	95	38	62	84
Pianos and organs.....	30	---	77	23	95	70	30	95
Rubber boots and shoes.....	9	---	33	67	91	33	67	93
Automobile tires.....	49	---	33	67	85	45	55	86
Shipbuilding, steel.....	21	---	100	---	100	10	90	59
Total.....	7,261	1	67	31	93	48	51	87

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Employment and Earnings of Railroad Employees, March, 1925, and February and March, 1926

THE following tables show the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in March, 1925, and in February and March, 1926.

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 IN MARCH, 1925, AND FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 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. 161 and 162.]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings		
	March, 1925	February, 1926	March, 1926	March, 1925	February, 1926	March, 1926
Professional, clerical, and general.....	281,443	282,444	283,132	\$38,268,232	\$37,291,849	\$39,430,537
Clerks.....	166,897	166,097	166,466	21,517,883	20,542,151	22,084,403
Stenographers and typists.....	25,149	25,238	25,295	3,073,456	3,003,448	3,158,678
Maintenance of way and structures.....	338,867	351,713	359,751	31,787,150	31,231,409	34,563,565
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	42,257	45,840	48,885	3,220,241	3,247,525	3,861,159
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	173,850	179,380	183,068	12,761,762	12,206,930	13,873,695
Maintenance of equipment and stores... ..	535,849	524,702	525,554	70,080,813	63,041,495	71,250,338
Carmen.....	117,427	113,567	113,878	17,232,291	15,085,198	17,448,225
Machinists.....	62,900	61,525	61,679	9,991,120	8,964,562	10,287,127
Skilled trade helpers.....	118,228	115,456	115,680	13,043,245	11,632,485	13,320,437
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	45,192	44,186	44,249	4,355,498	3,884,782	4,275,098
Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	60,817	60,784	60,509	5,044,428	4,527,152	5,155,066
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.....	208,297	206,442	207,808	25,370,702	23,760,278	25,919,460
Station agents.....	31,058	30,742	30,702	4,756,166	4,460,451	4,836,762
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	26,149	25,756	25,869	3,907,808	3,558,360	3,949,327
Truckers (stations, warehouses and platforms).....	39,600	38,967	39,507	3,718,334	3,370,852	3,810,056
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	22,661	22,279	22,237	1,700,807	1,654,859	1,675,508
Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers).....	24,355	24,262	24,287	4,490,570	4,304,065	4,584,738
Transportation, train and engine.....	317,176	326,645	328,107	60,933,423	61,046,561	66,430,818
Road conductors.....	35,899	36,700	36,635	8,162,487	8,109,585	8,743,492
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	72,934	73,855	74,416	12,089,509	12,002,839	13,037,942
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	52,421	54,787	55,139	8,763,411	8,823,142	9,727,200
Road engineers and motormen.....	42,705	43,577	43,557	10,899,206	11,017,830	11,866,047
Road firemen and helpers.....	44,887	45,317	45,332	8,138,366	8,197,980	8,833,987

Recent Employment Statistics

State Reports on Employment

California

THE April, 1926, Labor Market Bulletin, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of California, shows changes in volume of employment and pay roll from February to March, 1926, in 710 establishments in that State as given below:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 710 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1926

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in March, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with February, 1926	Amount in March, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with February, 1926
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products	11	1,851	+1.0	\$55,298	+7.4
Lime, cement, plaster	8	2,002	-(1)	64,159	+3.2
Brick, tile, pottery	21	3,266	+4.3	84,740	+8.0
Glass	5	739	+6.9	23,981	+2.8
Total	45	7,858	+2.6	228,178	+5.9
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements	5	966	+6.4	28,285	+16.5
Automobiles, including bodies and parts	13	3,230	+4	103,175	+3.3
Brass, bronze, and copper products	8	1,028	-12.1	27,249	-7.7
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks	11	1,278	+3.4	42,935	+3.9
Iron and steel, forgings, bolts, nuts, etc.	6	2,595	+4.1	84,370	+4
Structural and ornamental steel	16	4,437	+7	144,082	+2.6
Ship and boat building and naval repairs	6	4,751	-6	157,085	+8
Tin cans	3	2,021	+1.8	51,113	+6
Other iron foundry and machine shop products	71	7,611	-4.0	234,396	-2.3
Other sheet metal products	20	1,615	-2	49,277	+5.2
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops	17	8,435	+2.9	256,128	+8
Total	176	37,967	-4	1,178,095	+9
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging	21	9,963	+3.9	267,765	+4.2
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc.	47	10,518	+5.0	303,028	+9.5
Other wood manufactures	42	5,218	+(4)	145,793	-2.6
Total	110	25,699	+3.5	716,586	+4.9
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning	7	742	-2.5	21,325	+1.1
Finished leather products	5	409	-2.9	9,710	+4.7
Rubber products	8	2,651	-4.6	75,965	-5.4
Total	20	3,802	-4.0	107,000	-3.3
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives	4	466	+4	14,483	+5.7
Mineral oil refining	9	11,234	+1.6	426,792	+3.3
Paints, dyes and colors	8	708	-8	18,466	+1
Miscellaneous chemical products	11	1,985	+8	53,220	+1.3
Total	32	14,393	+1.3	512,961	+3.1

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 710 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN FEBRUARY AND MARCH, 1926—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in March, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with February, 1926	Amount in March, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with February, 1926
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc.....	8	1, 913	+ .3	\$47, 162	+1. 4
Printing.....	49	2, 185	+5. 3	79, 400	+6. 6
Publishing.....	17	3, 962	+ .4	145, 883	+2. 0
Other paper products.....	8	1, 077	+2. 6	25, 620	+3. 0
Total.....	82	9, 137	+1. 8	298, 065	+3. 0
Textiles:					
Knit goods.....	11	935	-6. 3	19, 952	-6. 7
Other textile products.....	6	1, 568	- .9	34, 350	-2. 2
Total.....	17	2, 503	-3. 0	54, 302	-3. 9
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:					
Men's clothing.....	23	2, 967	- .8	66, 561	+ .3
Women's clothing.....	10	910	-3. 7	17, 584	-5. 7
Millinery.....	7	865	+13. 2	16, 421	+12. 5
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	22	3, 399	+ .2	80, 304	+1. 1
Total.....	62	8, 141	+ .6	180, 870	+1. 0
Food, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning and preserving of fruits and vegetables.....	20	3, 423	- .6	62, 131	+15. 1
Canning and packing of fish.....	8	1, 165	-6. 7	17, 877	-20. 1
Confectionery and ice cream.....	29	1, 471	+2. 4	34, 116	+4. 0
Groceries not elsewhere specified.....	5	559	+5. 5	12, 405	+3. 3
Bread and bakery products.....	23	3, 771	-1. 4	110, 010	+ .8
Sugar.....	6	2, 950	- .8	85, 882	+ .2
Slaughtering and meat products.....	14	2, 751	-3. 2	79, 898	-4. 3
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	4	933	- .8	17, 892	+17. 7
Beverages.....	3	470	+2. 2	12, 008	+8. 4
Dairy products.....	10	2, 325	+1. 5	79, 122	+4. 5
Flour and grist mills.....	9	1, 027	+ .5	28, 321	+5. 2
Ice manufacture.....	6	938	+5. 3	31, 203	+6. 9
Other food products.....	13	868	-9. 3	20, 013	-5. 1
Total.....	150	22, 651	- .9	590, 828	-1. 2
Water, light and power.....	4	3, 249	-3. 6	94, 028	+ .3
Miscellaneous.....	12	2, 085	+10. 6	57, 607	+20. 5
Total, all industries.....	710	137, 485	+ .7	4, 018, 520	+2. 0

Illinois

The data given below, from the Labor Bulletin of April, 1926, published by the Illinois Department of Labor, shows changes in employment in representative factories of that State in March, 1926.

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH, 1926, AS COMPARED WITH
FEBRUARY, 1926, AND MARCH, 1925

Industry	March, 1926		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	February, 1926, to March, 1926	March, 1925, to March, 1926
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	27	1,872	+5.3	+8.5
Lime, cement, and plaster.....	9	413	-1.0	-7.9
Brick, tile, and pottery.....	33	4,941	-1.7	+1.9
Glass.....	16	5,337	+2.4	+33.8
Total.....	85	12,563	+1.5	+17.0
Metals, machinery, conveyances:				
Iron and steel.....	116	34,995	+2.0	-3.5
Sheet-metal work and hardware.....	34	10,064	+0	+1.5
Tools and cutlery.....	16	1,575	-5.5	-2.7
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus.....	26	4,852	+1.6	+3.0
Brass, copper, zinc, babbitt metal.....	23	2,967	+1.5	-3.2
Cars and locomotives.....	13	9,516	+10.7	-24.6
Automobiles and accessories.....	28	11,162	+1.4	+22.5
Machinery.....	52	18,802	+1.8	+9.8
Electrical apparatus.....	30	35,106	+2.0	-16.9
Agricultural implements.....	30	10,398	+1.4	+16.8
Instruments and appliances.....	9	2,087	+3.7	+24.7
Watches, watch cases, clocks, and jewelry.....	14	7,944	-6	+3.3
Total.....	391	149,469	+1.9	+1.7
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing mill products.....	31	2,730	+1.4	-3
Furniture and cabinetwork.....	45	6,569	+2.7	+8.8
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.....	16	2,981	-2.7	-1.8
Miscellaneous wood products.....	23	2,830	+6.5	+1.1
Household furnishings.....	7	650	-7.3	+2.8
Total.....	122	15,760	+1.6	+3.4
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather.....	10	2,034	-1.8	-3.7
Fur and fur goods.....	8	59	+13.5	+15.9
Boots and shoes.....	27	11,904	-3.5	+8.8
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	9	1,729	+2.2	+244.4
Total.....	54	15,726	-2.6	+7.8
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals.....	20	2,016	+2.0	-2.1
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	24	2,633	-3.3	+4
Mineral and vegetable oil.....	10	5,602	+2.6	+24.4
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	9	4,021	+1.5	-1.0
Total.....	63	14,272	+1.1	+6.0
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes.....	37	4,377	+3	+34.7
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	16	1,098	+2.6	+6
Job printing.....	72	8,507	-2.6	+4.3
Newspapers and periodicals.....	14	3,877	+1.0	+33.6
Edition bookbinding.....	8	1,424	+1.2	-----
Total.....	147	19,283	-1.7	+8.6
Textiles:				
Cotton and woolen goods.....	9	1,410	-2.6	-3.4
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery.....	8	2,085	+1	+14.8
Thread and twine.....	7	664	+9.9	-10.3
Total.....	24	4,159	+6	+7.3

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN MARCH, 1926, AS COMPARED WITH
FEBRUARY, 1926, AND MARCH, 1925—Continued

Industry	March, 1926		Per cent of change	
	Number of firms reporting	Number of employees	February, 1926, to March, 1926	March, 1925, to March, 1926
Clothing, millinery, laundering:				
Men's clothing.....	7	10,364	-2.4	-6.1
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	5	1,252	-7.1	+5.3
Overalls and work clothing.....	9	625	+3.0	-6.2
Men's hats and caps.....	2	61	-9.0	-18.9
Women's clothing.....	19	1,160	+7.1	+5.1
Women's underwear.....	10	1,029	+4.1	+90.3
Women's hats.....	8	599	-15.2	-30.7
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	36	2,572	+3	+5.0
Total.....	96	17,662	-1.8	-2.4
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products.....	27	889	+2.9	+3.4
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	17	464	+11.5	-43.0
Miscellaneous groceries.....	30	4,615	-5	-6.6
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	18	20,559	-5.6	-3.7
Dairy products.....	9	3,632	-1.5	+4.7
Bread and other bakery products.....	19	2,793	-9	-2.8
Confectionery.....	19	2,138	-3.8	-3.7
Beverages.....	20	1,443	+6	+7.6
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	13	1,255	-1.2	+3.3
Manufactured ice.....	22	206	+7.9	-2.1
Ice cream.....	17	728	+2.7	
Total.....	211	38,722	-3.3	+3.2
Total all manufacturing industries.....	1,183	287,616	+4	+2.9
Trade—wholesale and retail:				
Department stores.....	27	3,121	+4.0	+14.5
Wholesale dry goods.....	6	461	+1.5	-7.0
Wholesale groceries.....	6	645	-3.9	-2.2
Mail-order houses.....	5	13,100	-5.0	-19.4
Total.....	44	17,327	-3.3	-13.8
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power.....	7	14,834	+8	+9.5
Telephone.....	8	28,363	+8	+7.8
Street railways.....	23	26,234	+2.8	+3.5
Railway car repair shops.....	25	11,881	-3	+39.0
Total.....	63	81,312	+1.3	+4.1
Coal mining.....	49	13,146	+4.0	+26.4
Building and contracting:				
Building construction.....	114	6,365	-1.3	+41.3
Road construction.....	10	149	+49.0	+8.2
Miscellaneous contracting.....	27	1,202	-3.1	+33.4
Total.....	151	7,716	-1.0	+39.5
Total, all industries.....	1,500	407,117	+5	+3.2

Iowa

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

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, MARCH TO APRIL, 1926

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll April, 1926		Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll April, 1926	
		Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with March, 1926			Number	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with March, 1926
Food and kindred products:				Leather products:			
Meat packing.....	7	5,488	-4.4	Shoes.....	3	335	-5.4
Cereals.....	3	1,235	+3.8	Saddlery and harness.....	6	237	-22.8
Flour.....	2	43	-4.5	Fur goods and tanning.....	5	124	-2.4
Bakery products.....	8	931	+2.8	Gloves and mittens.....	3	301	+1.0
Confectionery.....	7	366	-3.2	Total.....	17	997	-8.1
Poultry, produce, butter, etc.....	9	1,093	+17.1	Paper products, printing, and publishing:			
Sugar, starch, sirup, glucose, etc.....	3	1,174	-4.5	Paper products.....	4	180	+4.7
Other food products, coffee, etc.....	8	335	- .9	Printing and publishing.....	16	2,124	- .6
Total.....	47	10,665	- .9	Total.....	20	2,304	-1.8
Textiles:				Patent medicines and compounds.....	9	562	+2.0
Clothing, men's.....	8	757	-7.0	Stone and clay products:			
Clothing, women's, and woolen goods.....	3	555	+12.1	Cement, plaster, gypsum.....	7	1,601	+40.1
Hosiery, awnings, etc.....	6	137	+2.2	Brick and tile (clay).....	14	1,134	+55.8
Buttons, pearl.....	8	731	-2.9	Marble, granite, crushed rock, and stone.....	3	82	+6.5
Total.....	25	2,180	-5.3	Total.....	24	2,817	+44.6
Iron and steel works:				Tobacco and cigars.....	6	391	-1.8
Foundry and machine shops.....	31	2,616	+ .8	Railway car shops.....	5	7,448	+3.8
Brass, bronze products, plumbers' supplies.....	6	411	+2.5	Various industries:			
Autos, tractors, and engines.....	5	1,705	+2.1	Brooms and brushes.....	5	166	-1.2
Furnaces.....	8	566	-1.4	Laundries.....	6	325	- .3
Pumps.....	3	316	-4.3	Mercantile.....	9	3,211	+5.2
Agricultural implements.....	10	1,304	- .2	Public service.....	4	1,401	+ .9
Washing machines.....	8	2,087	-2.4	Seeds.....	2	385	-32.6
Total.....	71	9,005	- .1	Wholesale houses.....	21	1,125	+2.0
Lumber products:				Commission houses.....	10	387	+4.0
Mill work, interiors, etc.....	16	2,809	-5.2	Other industries.....	12	714	-4.8
Furniture, desks, etc.....	7	955	-5.7	Total.....	69	7,714	- .2
Refrigerators.....	3	175	+2.9	Grand total.....	330	48,387	+1.5
Coffins, undertakers supplies.....	5	175	0				
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies.....	6	190	+13.8				
Total.....	37	4,304	-4.1				

Maryland

The following report on volume of employment in Maryland from March to April, 1926, covering 45,317 employees and a pay roll totaling \$1,097,659.64, was furnished by the commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARYLAND IN APRIL, 1926

Industry	Estab-lish-ments report-ing for both months	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of em-ployees, April, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with March, 1926	Amount, April, 1926	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) compared with March, 1926
Bakery.....	4	246	+2.0	\$5,901	+5.0
Beverages and soft drinks.....	3	132	-3.7	3,752	+6.1
Boots and shoes.....	7	985	+2.3	18,196	+1.3
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	9	518	+3.6	7,886	-1.9
Boxes, wooden.....	5	239	+-.8	4,170	-3.8
Brass and bronze.....	4	2,385	-6.8	53,768	-4.3
Brick, tile, etc.....	6	849	+7.7	22,829	+9.0
Brushes.....	3	1,108	-1.5	21,314	-3.7
Car building and repairing.....	6	4,483	+1.7	108,162	-28.2
Chemicals.....	5	601	-4.3	15,608	-4.0
Clothing, men's outer garments.....	4	2,180	-4.2	41,142	-14.8
Clothing, women's outer garments.....	6	899	+-.7	11,456	-1.6
Confectionery.....	4	622	-16.1	8,272	-12.1
Cotton goods.....	5	2,007	-4.4	34,142	-6.7
Fertilizer.....	5	857	+3.5	18,819	+3.0
Food preparation.....	4	137	+1.4	3,478	+1.4
Foundry.....	10	1,127	-1.1	29,981	+2.0
Furnishing goods, men's.....	5	963	+1.9	13,526	-4.4
Furniture.....	11	923	+1.6	23,453	-2.5
Glass.....	3	679	-9.5	14,645	-12.8
Ice cream.....	3	172	+6.1	5,339	-5.5
Leather goods.....	6	705	-2.1	13,507	-6.9
Lithographing.....	4	533	-7.8	15,887	+2.1
Lumber and planing.....	9	620	+3.5	15,308	+3.5
Mattresses and spring beds.....	4	133	-2.3	3,087	+2.4
Patent medicines.....	4	840	+1.8	13,444	+1.5
Pianos.....	3	921	-1.7	26,536	-2.3
Plumbers' supplies.....	4	1,434	+4.4	39,125	-2.5
Printing.....	9	1,314	-	46,654	+1.8
Rubber tire manufacture.....	1	2,779	-5	182,636	+38.7
Shipbuilding.....	3	730	+10.6	20,319	+7.7
Shirts, etc.....	5	839	+-.9	11,385	+2.5
Silk goods.....	3	538	-5.5	8,105	-12.5
Stamped and enameled ware.....	3	429	-3.0	8,620	-4.8
Tinware.....	4	2,776	-4	62,193	+3.6
Tobacco.....	8	879	-5.8	13,415	-2.8
Umbrella.....	3	373	+4.4	6,048	-5.0
Miscellaneous.....	19	4,238	+0.2	101,345	+1.7

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 February to March, 1926:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 993 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO FEBRUARY 15, AND MARCH 15, 1926

Industry	Number of establishments reporting	Number of wage-earners employed			
		February, 1926	March, 1926		
			Full time	Part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	17	4, 671	5, 493	123	5, 616
Bookbinding.....	15	955	605	368	973
Boot and shoe cut stock and findings.....	45	2, 106	1, 177	850	2, 027
Boots and shoes.....	70	22, 593	13, 793	8, 472	22, 265
Boxes, paper.....	27	2, 165	1, 346	759	2, 105
Boxes, wooden packing.....	12	1, 126	1, 088	98	1, 186
Bread and other bakery products.....	50	3, 994	3, 562	446	4, 008
Carpets and rugs.....	5	3, 804	1, 877	1, 941	3, 818
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads.....	4	2, 883	2, 704	157	2, 861
Clothing, men's.....	30	3, 965	2, 924	1, 071	3, 995
Clothing, women's.....	34	1, 660	1, 195	525	1, 720
Confectionery.....	13	3, 167	2, 597	584	3, 181
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc.....	15	389	400	2	402
Cotton goods.....	55	41, 390	27, 599	13, 922	41, 521
Cutlery and tools.....	25	5, 280	4, 967	384	5, 351
Dyeing and finishing, textiles.....	8	6, 769	2, 988	3, 978	6, 966
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	13	13, 037	13, 441	-----	13, 441
Foundry products.....	27	2, 957	2, 670	320	2, 990
Furniture.....	32	3, 645	3, 229	402	3, 631
Gas and by-products.....	13	1, 235	1, 208	-----	1, 208
Hosiery and knit goods.....	12	5, 228	2, 301	2, 926	5, 227
Jewelry.....	36	2, 949	2, 523	431	2, 954
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	25	4, 095	3, 239	990	4, 229
Machine-shop products.....	43	8, 159	7, 422	824	8, 246
Machine tools.....	26	2, 070	1, 996	5	2, 001
Musical instruments.....	12	1, 310	947	320	1, 267
Paper and wood pulp.....	21	6, 057	4, 708	1, 316	6, 024
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	39	3, 286	2, 339	981	3, 320
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	19	2, 351	2, 322	24	2, 346
Rubber footwear.....	3	9, 780	9, 070	1, 256	10, 326
Rubber goods.....	7	2, 738	2, 656	41	2, 697
Silk goods.....	10	4, 060	1, 913	2, 178	4, 091
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	5	1, 698	204	1, 352	1, 556
Stationery goods.....	8	1, 421	1, 374	-----	1, 374
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	9	1, 953	1, 865	-----	1, 865
Stoves and stove linings.....	5	1, 810	648	1, 187	1, 835
Textile machinery and parts.....	15	5, 292	3, 955	1, 388	5, 343
Tobacco.....	5	714	775	17	792
Woolen and worsted goods.....	56	19, 581	12, 319	7, 334	19, 653
All other industries.....	127	30, 180	18, 297	12, 156	30, 453
Total, all industries.....	993	242, 523	175, 736	69, 128	244, 864

New York

The New York State Department of Labor has furnished the following statistics on changes in employment and pay rolls in New York State factories in March, 1926. The table is based on a fixed list of approximately 1,700 factories, whose weekly pay roll for the middle week of February was \$14,995,709.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES
FROM MARCH, 1925, AND FEBRUARY, 1926, TO MARCH, 1926

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	February, 1926, to March, 1926		March, 1925, to March, 1926	
	Employ- ment	Pay roll	Employ- ment	Pay roll
Cement.....	+7.9	+18.7	+10.7	+12.2
Brick.....	+6.9	+2.7	+3.8	+21.9
Pottery.....	+2.0	-.6	-6.3	-3.6
Glass.....	-3.8	-6.7	+2.7	+1.1
Pig iron.....	+2.8	+1.8	+11.1	+12.1
Structural iron.....	-.2	+2.7	+3.4	+8.7
Hardware.....	+4	-1.4	+9.3	+6.8
Stamped ware.....	+3.0	+5.1	+7.8	+9.7
Cutlery.....	+4.4	+6.0	-13.6	-17.1
Steam and hot water.....	+6	-2.2	+17.3	+7.6
Stoves.....	-2.3	-10.9	+13.0	+11.6
Agricultural implements.....	-2.1	-7.3	+9.8	+5.4
Electrical machinery, etc.....	-2.0	-1.9	+6.6	+10.2
Foundry.....	+1.6	+6.9	+2.4	+6.0
Autos and parts.....	+2.7	+3.4	+8.4	+10.2
Cars, locomotives, etc.....	+4.5	+4.5	+9.2	+14.6
Railway repair shops.....	+2.4	+3.0	-1.6	+2.7
Millwork.....	+2.6	+11.9	+3.0	+8.1
Sawmills.....	+3	+1.9	-9.4	-9.5
Furniture and cabinet work.....	-1.5	-.9	+4.3	+9.9
Furniture.....	-1.5	-1.5	+3.7	+9.2
Pianos.....	-3.0	+1.7	-6.6	-1.3
Leather.....	+1.8	-1.5	+10.7	+21.8
Boots and shoes.....	-1.8	-3.6	-5.0	-10.7
Drugs.....	+9	-2.2	+2.6	+4.4
Petroleum.....	(1)	+8.9	-6.1	-4.1
Paper boxes.....	+9	+1.1	+1.9	+3.0
Printing: Newspapers.....	+2	+7	+11.6	+21.2
Printing: Book and job.....	(1)	+7.9	-1.7	+1.4
Silk goods.....	-7	+1.2	+7.3	+7.1
Carpets.....	+1.0	-.4	-8	-7.2
Woolens.....	-1	-1.0	-4.2	-8.4
Cotton goods.....	+1	-1.3	+32.4	+40.4
Cotton and woolen.....	-3	+4	-1.9	-1.6
Dyeing.....	+6	-.6	+1.7	+7.7
Men's clothing.....	-3.4	-4.2	+2.2	+1.7
Shirts and collars.....	-2.4	-3.4	-4.6	-8.0
Women's clothing.....	+2.2	+4.9	-5.4	-2.2
Women's headwear.....	+12.1	+18.8	-6.6	-7.5
Flour.....	-5.9	-6.4	-4.9	-7.5
Sugar.....	-.7	-2.3	-4.0	-1.8
Slaughtering.....	-1.7	-3.3	-3.7	-2.4
Bread.....	+8.0	+5.2	+5.7	+6.7
Confectionery.....	+2.8	+4.7	+3.2	+8
Cigars.....	-11.0	-1.1	-28.2	-17.2
Total.....	+3	+1.8	+1.1	+3.2

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Oklahoma

The April 15, 1926, issue of the Oklahoma Labor Market, published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of Oklahoma, contains the following information showing the changes in employment and pay rolls in 710 establishments in that State from February to March, 1926:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OKLAHOMA, FEBRUARY TO MARCH, 1926

Industry	Number of plants reporting	March, 1926			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with February, 1926	Amount	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) as compared with February, 1926
Cottonseed oil mills.....	13	393	-4.1	\$7,347	-11.7
Food production:					
Bakeries.....	35	516	+4.7	13,875	+5.4
Confectioneries.....	7	48	-17.2	804	-22.3
Creameries and dairies.....	11	111	+1.8	2,192	-11.4
Flour mills.....	44	347	+1.5	7,918	-1.5
Ice and ice cream.....	33	285	+10.9	7,376	+5.0
Meat and poultry.....	14	1,598	-1.1	35,592	+2.8
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills.....	46	3,542	-3.8	103,854	-9.0
Smelters.....	17	2,080	-3.7	56,130	-13.4
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc.....	29	1,285	+7.1	20,501	-12.2
Foundries and machine shops.....	38	916	-3.3	25,374	-8.4
Tank construction and erection.....	16	662	-3.5	16,406	-4.6
Oil industry:					
Production and gasoline extraction.....	123	4,437	-9.9	130,605	+3.9
Refineries.....	66	5,767	+5.6	182,547	+3.9
Printing: Job work.....	24	249	-2.0	7,865	+1.4
Public utilities:					
Steam railroad shops.....	11	1,720	-4.2	46,041	-8.3
Street railways.....	6	705	-2.5	16,286	-6.1
Water, light and power.....	50	1,002	-4.0	27,602	-7.6
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile.....	11	374	+3.6	7,372	+19.3
Cement and plaster.....	6	955	+7.3	24,486	+9.9
Stone.....	6	292	-2.4	2,707	-13.6
Glass manufacturing.....	9	1,056	+1.5	22,469	-17.7
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing.....	9	436	+11.5	7,617	+20.7
Laundries and cleaning.....	52	1,406	+1.1	24,185	-2.2
Woodworking:					
Sawmills.....	14	361	-3.3	5,073	-24.6
Millwork, etc.....	20	361	-4.6	9,660	-7.7
Total, all industries.....	710	30,754	+4.4	811,834	-4.0

Wisconsin

The April, 1926, issue of the Wisconsin Labor Market, issued by the State Industrial Commission, contains the following data on volume of employment in Wisconsin industries in March, 1926:

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES FROM MARCH, 1925, AND FEBRUARY, 1926, TO MARCH, 1926

Industry	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-)			
	February to March, 1926		March, 1925, to March, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
<i>Manual</i>				
Agriculture.....			+1.6	
Logging.....			-1.0	+8.0
Mining.....	+22.7		+17.4	+15.2
Lead and zinc.....	+2.5	-12.5	+30.1	+27.4
Iron.....	+4.2	-8.2	-13.1	-10.1
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	+3.2	-22.8	-2.4	+9.7
Manufacturing.....	+11.7	+11.1	+3.8	+8.4
Stone and allied industries.....	-4	+1	-14.5	-9.6
Brick, tile, and cement blocks.....	-7.9	-4	-8.9	-14.7
Stone finishing.....	-22.0	-24.4	-15.7	-8.8
Metal.....	-4.0	+4.3	+11.3	+17.3
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	+5	+1.3	-13.5	-11.6
Structural-iron work.....	-3.1	-4.1	+8.2	+24.9
Foundries and machine shops.....	+3.3	-19.2	+20.5	+28.8
Railroad repair shops.....	+2.4	-2.8	-5.4	-9
Stoves.....	-1	-1.1	+17.0	+14.9
Aluminum and enamel ware.....	+1.0	-4.1	-10.3	-3.5
Machinery.....	-2.0	-1.2	+26.0	+35.2
Automobiles.....	-4.1	-1	+17.9	+26.4
Other metal products.....	+5.0	+5.9	+15.4	+2.6
Wood.....	+6	-7	-7	+4
Sawmills and planing mills.....	-2.0	-9	-2.9	-6.2
Box factories.....	-1.9	-3	+1	-3.3
Panel and veneer mills.....	-7.3	-13.1	+3.8	+13.9
Sash, door, and interior finish.....	-9	+3.8	+4.6	+3.0
Furniture.....	-2	-2.1	-3.3	+11.4
Other wood products.....	-4.9	-9.0	-6.6	-11.8
Rubber.....	-5.6	-9.9	-3.0	-10.1
Leather.....	+1.0	+3.9	-6.1	+1
Tanning.....	+1.3	+2.7	+1.7	+7.9
Boots and shoes.....	+1.7	+9.1	-18.5	-10.6
Other leather products.....	-6	-1.8	+3.8	+4.1
Paper.....	-6	-4.5	-1.6	+5
Paper and pulp mills.....	+2.1	-4.9	-1.3	-1
Paper boxes.....	-4.1	-5.1	-5.7	+8
Other paper products.....	-8.7	-1.9	+9	+3.4
Textiles.....	+1.3	+2.3	+1.8	+8.2
Hosiery and other knit goods.....	+8	+2.3	+3.8	+7.8
Clothing.....	-2	-1.0	-1.3	+6.7
Other textile products.....	+5.5	+8.7	+1.0	+12.1
Foods.....	-1	-8	+4	+5.6
Meat packing.....	-1.1	-1.6	-1.1	+8.6
Baking and confectionery.....	-3.2	-3.9	-4.3	+2
Milk products.....	-1.2	-1.4	+9.9	-3.1
Canning and preserving.....	+3.6	+6.1	+9.0	+3.3
Flour mills.....	+8.2	+2.0	+41.9	+14.6
Tobacco manufacturing.....	+4.0	-7.8	-4.9	-5.1
Other food products.....	+2.5	+5.2	+13.9	+23.0
Light and power.....	+1.3	-2	+14.1	+9.2
Printing and publishing.....	-2	+2.1	+4.1	+6.7
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	-3	-2.1	-3	-3.8
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives).....	-2.1	+2.4	+4.0	+4.5
Construction:				
Building.....	-9.6	-4.7	-1.8	+6.6
Highway.....	-5.9		-10.5	+1.6
Railroad.....	+4.7	+5.4	-9	+8.2
Marine, dredging, sewer-digging.....	-11.0	-5.1	+70.5	+130.5
Communication:				
Steam railways.....	-4	-6	+7.6	+10.3
Electric railways.....	+2.0	+2.0	+4.2	+9.5
Express, telephone, and telegraph.....	+1.7	-2	-6	+1.2
Wholesale trade.....	+6	+4.2	-3.6	+4.8
Hotels and restaurants.....	+2.7		-9	
<i>Nonmanual</i>				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries.....	+5	+3	+4.4	+5.8
Construction.....	-8.3	-5	-7.7	-2.3
Communication.....	+1.2	-3.5	+3.6	+5.4
Wholesale trade.....	+3.5	-9	+2.3	+3.5
Retail trade—sales force only.....	+6	+1.4	+12.0	+11.2
Miscellaneous professional services.....	+2.4	-4.7	+10.6	+15.7
Hotels and restaurants.....	-3.3		-10.0	

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, April 15, 1925, and March 15 and April 15, 1926, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the price per pound of pork chops was 36.8 cents on April 15, 1925; 37.2 cents on March 15, 1926; and 38.3 cents on April 15, 1926. These figures show increases of 4 per cent in the year and 3 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows an increase of 7.8 per cent on April 15, 1926, as compared with April 15, 1925, and an increase of 1.6 per cent on April 15, 1926, as compared with March 15, 1926.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE APRIL 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH MARCH 15, 1926, AND APRIL 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 (-) Apr. 15, 1926 compared with—	
		Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926
Sirloin steak	Pound	40.4	40.7	41.1	+2	+1
Round steak	do.	34.6	34.9	35.2	+2	+1
Rib roast	do.	29.7	29.9	30.1	+1	+1
Chuck roast	do.	21.6	22.1	22.3	+3	+1
Plate beef	do.	13.8	14.6	14.7	+7	+1
Pork chops	do.	36.8	37.2	38.3	+4	+3
Bacon	do.	46.6	48.4	48.5	+4	+0.2
Ham	do.	53.5	54.0	55.1	+3	+2
Lamb, leg of	do.	38.6	37.9	37.9	-2	0
Hens	do.	37.9	39.4	40.5	+7	+3
Salmon, canned, red	do.	31.2	37.6	37.8	+21	+1
Milk, fresh	Quart.	13.8	14.0	13.9	+1	-1
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.2	11.6	11.5	+3	-1
Butter	Pound	53.3	53.6	50.9	-5	-5
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do.	30.1	30.9	30.5	+1	-1
Cheese	do.	36.5	37.2	36.5	0	-2
Lard	do.	23.2	21.9	21.4	-8	-2
Vegetable lard substitute	do.	25.9	25.6	25.6	-1	0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	38.1	38.5	38.6	+1	+0.3
Bread	Pound	9.4	9.4	9.4	0	0

¹ In addition to 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 APRIL 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH MARCH 15, 1926, AND APRIL 15, 1925—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Apr. 15, 1926 compared with—	
		Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
Flour.....	Pound.....	6.1	6.2	6.1	0	-2
Corn meal.....	do.....	5.5	5.2	5.1	-7	-2
Rolled oats.....	do.....	9.3	9.1	9.1	-2	0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.....	11.0	11.0	11.0	0	0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.....	24.6	25.4	25.4	+3	0
Macaroni.....	Pound.....	20.4	20.3	20.2	-1	-0.4
Rice.....	do.....	11.0	11.7	11.7	+6	0
Beans, navy.....	do.....	10.4	9.4	9.3	-11	-1
Potatoes.....	do.....	2.4	5.6	6.7	+179	+20
Onions.....	do.....	6.9	5.9	6.3	-9	+7
Cabbage.....	do.....	5.5	7.2	7.4	+35	+3
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can.....	12.6	12.1	12.0	-5	-1
Corn, canned.....	do.....	18.0	16.6	16.5	-8	-1
Peas, canned.....	do.....	18.5	17.7	17.6	-5	-1
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.....	13.9	12.2	12.0	-14	-2
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.....	7.5	6.7	6.6	-12	+1
Tea.....	do.....	75.5	76.1	76.3	+1	+0.3
Coffee.....	do.....	52.1	51.3	51.1	-2	-0.4
Prunes.....	do.....	17.4	17.1	17.1	-2	0
Raisins.....	do.....	14.5	14.6	14.6	+1	0
Bananas.....	Dozen.....	37.4	35.3	35.5	-5	+1
Oranges.....	do.....	51.8	47.8	52.6	+2	+10
All articles combined.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	+7.8	+1.6

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on April 15, 1913, and on April 15 of each year from 1920 to 1926, together with percentage changes in April of each of these specified years, compared with April, 1913. For example, the price per pound of ham was 26.5 cents in April, 1913; 53.6 cents in April, 1920; 49.3 cents in April, 1921; 50.7 cents in April, 1922; 45.1 cents in April, 1923; 44.3 cents in April, 1924; 53.5 cents in April, 1925; and 55.1 cents in April, 1926.

As compared with April, 1913, these figures show an increase of 102 per cent in April, 1920; 86 per cent in April, 1921; 91 per cent in April, 1922; 70 per cent in April, 1923; 67 per cent in April, 1924; 102 per cent in April, 1925; and 108 in April, 1926.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 65.6 per cent in April, 1926, as compared with April, 1913.

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

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

Article	Unit	Average retail price on Apr. 15—								Per cent of increase Apr. 15 of each specified year compared with Apr. 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	25.5	43.2	40.9	36.4	37.9	39.6	40.4	41.1	69	57	43	49	55	58	61	
Round steak	do	22.2	39.9	35.6	31.4	32.3	33.6	34.6	35.2	80	60	41	45	51	56	59	
Rib roast	do	20.0	33.5	30.4	27.3	27.8	29.0	29.7	30.1	68	52	37	39	45	49	51	
Chuck roast	do	16.2	26.6	22.4	19.5	19.7	20.9	21.6	22.3	64	38	20	22	29	33	38	
Plate beef	do	12.2	19.0	15.4	13.0	12.7	13.3	13.8	14.7	56	26	7	4	9	13	20	
Pork chops	do	21.6	43.2	37.1	33.0	28.4	28.7	36.8	38.3	100	72	53	31	33	70	77	
Bacon	do	26.8	51.6	44.4	39.7	39.1	36.2	46.6	48.5	93	66	48	46	35	74	81	
Ham	do	26.5	53.6	49.3	35.0	7.45	1.44	3.53	5.55	102	86	91	70	67	102	103	
Lamb, leg of	do	20.2	43.0	34.6	33.5	5.36	2.88	8.88	6.37	113	71	91	79	92	91	88	
Hens	do	22.2	47.8	43.1	37.8	36.1	36.1	37.9	40.9	115	94	70	63	63	71	82	
Salmon, canned, red	do	---	137.8	38.4	32.4	31.2	31.1	31.2	37.8	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.9	16.3	14.9	12.7	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.9	83	67	43	53	55	55	56	
Milk, evaporated	(²)	---	14.4	14.6	11.1	12.2	11.8	11.2	11.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Butter	Pound	40.4	76.1	55.6	45.2	57.3	50.1	53.3	50.9	88	38	12	42	24	32	26	
Oleomargarine (all butter substitute)	do	---	39.5	30.6	27.3	28.3	29.3	30.1	30.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Cheese	do	22.0	42.8	37.3	32.1	36.3	35.6	36.5	36.5	95	70	46	65	62	66	66	
Lard	do	15.8	30.1	18.4	16.9	17.5	17.2	23.2	21.4	91	16	7	11	9	47	35	
Vegetable lard substitute	do	---	37.5	23.1	22.1	22.6	24.5	25.9	25.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.2	52.8	34.3	31.7	34.4	32.1	38.1	38.6	110	36	26	37	27	51	53	
Bread	Pound	5.6	11.2	10.3	8.7	8.7	8.7	9.4	9.4	100	84	55	55	55	68	68	
Flour	do	3.3	8.1	5.9	5.3	4.9	4.6	6.1	6.1	145	79	61	48	39	85	85	
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.5	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.4	5.5	5.1	124	59	34	38	52	90	76	
Rolled oats	do	---	10.4	10.0	8.7	8.8	8.8	9.3	9.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Corn flakes	(³)	---	14.1	12.8	10.1	9.7	9.7	11.0	11.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Wheat cereal	(⁴)	---	29.9	29.8	25.9	24.6	24.3	24.6	25.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Macaroni	Pound	---	20.3	20.9	20.0	19.8	19.5	20.4	20.2	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Rice	do	8.6	18.6	9.2	9.4	9.4	9.8	11.0	11.7	116	7	9	9	14	28	36	
Beans, navy	do	---	11.8	8.1	9.3	11.4	9.8	10.4	9.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Potatoes	do	1.5	9.1	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.8	2.4	6.7	507	53	93	67	87	60	347	
Onions	do	---	10.1	3.9	13.8	6.5	5.3	6.9	6.3	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Cabbage	do	---	9.2	5.1	5.3	8.4	7.1	5.5	7.4	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Beans, baked	(⁵)	---	16.8	14.9	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.6	12.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Corn, canned	(³)	---	18.5	16.3	15.6	15.4	15.8	18.0	16.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Peas, canned	(³)	---	19.0	17.8	17.8	17.5	18.0	18.5	17.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Tomatoes, canned	(⁵)	---	15.1	11.5	13.7	12.9	12.9	13.9	12.0	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	20.2	9.7	6.7	10.6	9.9	7.5	6.6	274	80	24	96	33	39	22	
Tea	do	54.3	73.3	70.4	67.7	69.2	71.0	75.5	76.3	35	30	25	27	31	39	41	
Coffee	do	29.8	49.1	36.6	35.7	38.0	41.8	52.1	51.1	65	23	20	28	40	75	71	
Prunes	do	---	28.4	19.5	20.0	19.7	17.5	17.4	17.1	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Raisins	do	---	26.9	31.3	24.4	18.0	15.6	14.5	14.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Bananas	Dozen	---	41.7	40.9	36.1	36.8	37.2	37.4	43.5	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
Oranges	do	---	64.6	44.4	46.1	50.2	40.2	51.8	52.6	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	
All articles combined ⁶	do	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	114.7	55.0	41.6	45.9	44.1	53.6	65.6	

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 March and April, 1926.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1, IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1913 TO 1925, AND IN MARCH AND APRIL, 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
	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
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:												
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
April	41.1	2.4	35.2	2.8	30.1	3.3	22.3	4.5	14.7	6.8	38.3	2.6
	Bacon		Ham		Hens		Milk		Butter		Cheese	
	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per qt.</i>	<i>Qts.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
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	2.7
1924	37.7	2.7	45.3	2.2	35.3	2.8	13.8	7.2	51.7	1.9	35.3	2.8
1925	46.7	2.1	52.6	1.9	36.6	2.7	14.0	7.1	54.8	1.8	36.7	2.7
1926:												
March	48.4	2.1	54.0	1.9	39.4	2.5	14.0	7.1	53.6	1.9	37.2	2.7
April	48.5	2.1	55.1	1.8	40.5	2.5	13.9	7.2	50.9	2.0	36.5	2.7
	Lard		Eggs		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per doz.</i>	<i>Dozs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
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:												
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
April	21.4	4.7	38.6	2.6	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.1	19.6	11.7	8.5
	Potatoes		Sugar		Tea		Coffee					
	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Cents per lb.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>				
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:												
March	5.6	17.9	6.7	14.9	76.1	1.3	51.3	1.9				
April	6.7	14.9	6.6	15.2	76.3	1.3	51.1	2.0				

Retail Prices of Food in

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 4 for 39 cities. For 12 other cities prices are shown for the same dates with the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL

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

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.5	38.1	38.0	40.6	24.0	40.1	39.2	39.5	26.1	38.2	39.4	39.8
Round steak	do	21.0	34.1	34.0	36.5	22.7	35.8	35.2	35.5	22.0	33.6	34.7	34.9
Rib roast	do	20.6	29.0	29.6	31.5	18.7	32.0	29.9	30.0	19.3	28.4	27.9	27.3
Chuck roast	do	14.5	21.7	22.0	24.2	16.3	22.0	21.7	21.7	16.8	22.3	22.6	22.4
Plate beef	do	11.6	13.1	13.3	14.3	13.2	14.6	15.1	14.8	10.5	14.2	13.5	14.7
Pork chops	do	24.5	35.3	36.1	36.5	21.0	37.1	38.1	38.2	22.5	35.8	36.5	36.2
Bacon, sliced	do	32.4	45.4	46.9	47.5	22.7	41.6	42.9	43.8	32.5	46.1	48.3	47.9
Ham, sliced	do	29.5	55.9	53.7	54.2	31.0	55.2	57.7	59.1	30.0	52.5	53.5	53.0
Lamb, leg of	do	20.0	37.9	36.6	36.1	20.5	39.3	38.6	39.0	21.8	37.5	37.2	36.3
Hens	do	21.1	33.7	36.9	37.4	22.0	39.9	41.4	42.8	19.3	33.9	36.0	36.1
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.8	39.0	38.1		27.8	36.8	36.8		32.0	41.1	41.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	16.0	20.0	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	13.7	13.5		11.0	11.3	11.3		12.6	12.5	12.5
Butter	Pound	42.4	56.7	56.9	55.2	42.9	58.8	58.0	55.8	44.4	58.3	59.0	57.2
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do		31.9	31.7	31.9		28.4	31.0	30.8		35.7	36.6	36.2
Cheese	do	25.0	34.8	35.7	33.7	23.3	36.7	36.0	34.9	21.8	36.7	37.0	35.8
Lard	do	15.4	23.0	21.8	21.5	14.3	22.7	19.9	19.6	15.8	23.8	22.5	22.0
Vegetable lard substitute	do		25.2	23.6	24.4		25.5	24.2	24.1		22.4	22.2	22.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.4	36.2	35.4	37.9	21.7	36.7	35.3	35.9	22.7	38.3	36.4	38.2
Bread	Pound	6.0	10.2	10.3	10.4	5.4	9.4	9.8	9.8	5.3	10.4	10.3	10.3
Flour	do	3.7	7.0	7.1	7.1	3.2	5.7	6.0	5.8	3.8	7.1	7.3	7.2
Corn meal	do	2.4	4.8	4.0	4.0	2.4	4.6	3.9	3.9	2.1	4.6	4.1	4.1
Rolled oats	do		9.9	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	11.3		10.4	10.2	10.2		12.1	12.2	12.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		25.6	26.5	26.2		22.8	24.3	24.4		25.6	26.6	26.6
Macaroni	Pound		22.0	21.9	21.6		19.0	19.1	19.0		19.3	19.0	18.9
Rice	do	8.6	10.4	11.3	11.3	9.0	10.4	10.6	10.8	8.2	11.1	12.1	12.2
Beans, navy	do		12.8	10.7	10.7		9.6	8.1	8.1		12.4	11.5	11.5
Potatoes	do	2.0	3.0	6.6	7.6	1.5	2.2	5.9	6.7	1.9	3.6	6.8	7.4
Onions	do		8.8	7.6	7.9		6.3	5.6	6.1		8.5	8.0	8.1
Cabbage	do		5.5	8.2	7.8		6.6	8.9	8.2		5.8	7.9	8.1
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.3	11.8	11.6		11.5	10.7	10.6		13.2	12.7	12.8
Corn, canned	do		17.4	17.8	17.7		17.5	15.8	15.3		18.8	18.2	18.0
Peas canned	do		19.2	19.2	19.1		16.9	16.0	15.8		22.5	21.7	21.8
Tomatoes, canned	do		13.7	11.6	11.4		12.5	10.1	10.0		13.0	11.4	11.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	8.1	7.1	7.1	4.8	6.8	6.0	6.0	5.2	8.0	7.1	7.1
Tea	do	60.0	98.7	103.5	105.5	56.0	74.9	74.5	74.6	61.3	92.5	92.9	94.4
Coffee	do	32.0	51.1	51.8	50.7	25.2	49.8	47.8	47.7	28.8	54.5	54.0	54.4
Prunes	do		17.8	18.2	18.1		16.3	14.9	14.5		19.7	19.5	19.4
Raisins	do		15.6	16.5	14.9		13.2	13.3	13.5		15.7	15.2	15.2
Bananas	Dozen		28.5	29.2	27.7		28.3	25.5	25.8		30.9	37.9	38.9
Oranges	do		46.7	41.7	47.0		51.2	46.4	51.6		58.7	46.1	49.1

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

for April 15, 1913 and 1925, and for March 15, and April 15, 1926. exception of April, 1913, as these cities were not scheduled by the

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

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

Boston, Mass.				Bridgeport, Conn.			Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 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.
136.3	162.6	163.2	165.0	47.5	47.8	48.2	22.3	39.1	39.5	39.7	30.6	30.6	31.2	22.3	33.2	33.0	34.5
34.0	50.1	49.0	50.9	39.9	41.2	41.6	19.3	33.6	33.0	33.3	26.4	26.2	26.7	21.0	30.9	31.5	31.2
24.4	38.6	38.3	38.5	35.9	36.7	36.9	17.5	29.5	29.6	29.8	26.7	26.5	26.9	21.3	28.2	27.0	27.2
18.0	25.3	26.4	27.1	26.0	27.3	27.5	15.5	22.7	22.8	22.9	18.3	18.3	18.9	16.3	20.7	20.7	21.2
-----	16.9	19.7	18.4	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.8	13.0	14.3	14.4	12.3	12.6	12.1	14.7	15.2	15.4	15.4
23.8	39.0	39.0	40.8	38.4	38.8	39.9	20.8	39.4	40.4	41.9	35.6	36.2	37.9	24.3	34.5	34.7	35.2
25.0	46.4	46.5	46.8	51.1	52.1	52.1	21.5	42.4	44.5	44.7	56.7	56.2	55.7	25.5	43.4	42.9	43.2
30.5	58.2	57.6	58.6	60.5	57.0	57.4	25.7	50.0	52.7	53.4	58.4	58.3	58.3	26.7	49.4	48.2	50.3
24.3	38.0	37.6	38.9	38.6	37.7	37.6	18.7	35.3	35.1	34.2	40.8	39.6	40.5	21.8	43.6	41.7	42.5
24.6	40.8	42.3	43.9	41.6	42.4	44.3	22.8	38.8	41.7	41.9	35.9	37.2	40.0	22.2	37.2	39.0	40.8
-----	30.5	37.1	37.9	29.4	33.8	33.7	-----	28.9	37.6	37.8	28.6	32.6	33.6	-----	30.5	38.1	39.1
8.9	13.8	14.9	14.9	15.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	14.2	13.2	13.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	11.7	18.0	18.0	18.0
11.5	12.3	12.2	11.1	11.6	11.6	-----	11.0	11.4	11.3	10.7	11.4	11.1	-----	11.3	11.9	11.9	11.9
42.1	54.3	54.8	52.1	54.1	55.1	51.3	40.2	53.8	53.8	51.2	48.9	50.8	49.1	41.5	54.3	54.6	52.1
30.3	31.2	30.7	29.2	30.4	29.4	-----	29.1	30.4	30.0	-----	32.7	36.6	37.1	-----	31.5	31.8	31.5
22.6	38.1	39.4	39.0	38.3	40.1	39.8	19.0	36.6	38.5	38.1	35.7	25.0	24.6	20.8	33.9	34.8	33.6
16.0	23.8	21.7	21.5	22.5	21.1	20.7	14.3	22.3	20.6	20.4	25.9	29.8	29.8	15.0	24.0	23.6	23.6
26.0	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.5	25.6	25.6	-----	26.0	26.2	26.3	28.1	43.0	42.0	-----	24.6	23.9	23.9
31.0	50.1	52.5	50.5	46.3	50.9	46.8	25.2	38.9	44.5	41.4	42.6	-----	-----	25.4	41.0	41.4	42.0
5.9	9.0	9.1	9.1	8.8	9.0	9.0	5.6	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.8	9.8	9.8	-----	6.0	10.8	10.7
3.7	6.5	6.8	6.7	6.1	6.2	6.3	3.0	5.7	5.8	5.6	6.3	6.0	5.9	3.7	7.5	7.4	7.4
3.5	6.3	6.5	6.5	7.8	7.9	7.8	2.5	5.2	5.4	5.4	6.4	5.9	5.9	2.3	4.1	4.0	4.0
-----	9.4	9.3	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.8	-----	9.1	8.7	8.7	7.8	7.2	7.4	-----	9.4	9.4	9.4
11.2	10.8	10.9	10.5	10.5	10.5	-----	10.4	10.4	10.4	12.2	12.2	12.2	-----	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7
-----	24.5	24.8	25.0	23.7	24.6	24.6	-----	23.9	24.5	24.5	26.8	28.0	29.0	-----	25.0	26.6	25.9
22.0	23.1	23.0	23.2	22.7	22.7	-----	22.2	21.6	21.5	19.7	19.5	18.9	-----	19.2	19.0	19.0	19.0
9.2	11.4	12.5	12.7	10.8	11.7	11.7	9.3	10.4	11.5	11.5	11.5	12.2	12.2	5.6	8.6	9.7	9.6
-----	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.8	10.1	9.8	-----	10.1	9.6	9.5	11.1	10.6	10.5	-----	11.1	10.3	10.5
1.5	1.9	5.9	7.7	2.0	5.7	7.2	1.3	1.4	5.7	6.9	2.2	3.8	5.0	2.0	2.5	6.7	7.9
-----	6.8	6.2	6.9	6.5	5.8	6.5	-----	6.8	7.4	7.8	6.4	4.8	4.8	-----	7.5	6.9	7.0
-----	7.4	8.7	8.8	6.2	8.5	8.6	-----	5.5	7.6	8.0	6.9	6.0	8.6	-----	3.7	7.3	6.1
13.9	14.0	13.9	11.9	11.4	11.5	-----	10.5	10.3	10.0	14.7	14.9	14.9	-----	10.5	10.0	10.0	10.0
20.4	19.4	19.3	20.7	19.8	19.5	-----	17.5	15.8	15.9	16.9	16.9	15.7	-----	17.5	15.5	15.6	15.6
-----	21.7	21.0	20.9	21.5	21.3	21.3	-----	17.1	16.0	16.3	17.1	15.3	15.2	-----	18.9	17.6	17.6
13.8	12.5	12.6	14.8	13.2	12.9	-----	15.2	13.9	13.7	14.3	13.3	13.3	-----	11.9	10.3	10.1	10.1
5.1	7.3	6.5	6.4	7.0	6.3	6.3	5.4	7.1	6.4	6.2	9.2	7.7	7.9	5.0	7.0	6.3	6.2
58.6	75.0	74.5	74.3	60.1	59.9	59.9	45.0	66.8	69.8	69.5	81.9	82.7	83.5	50.0	71.8	75.3	76.7
33.0	57.2	55.8	55.6	49.1	48.8	48.4	29.3	49.8	49.9	49.2	56.5	57.0	56.9	26.0	46.2	46.3	46.1
17.1	16.7	16.8	18.3	16.2	16.2	-----	16.7	16.5	16.1	16.6	16.8	17.5	-----	16.8	15.8	15.7	15.7
13.8	14.0	14.2	14.3	14.3	14.0	-----	13.9	14.1	14.1	15.8	15.0	15.6	-----	14.4	14.3	14.1	14.1
60.0	46.3	45.6	37.9	35.8	35.0	-----	45.6	42.1	42.9	16.4	15.4	15.3	-----	38.6	36.3	38.8	38.8
-----	59.8	52.1	60.0	57.2	50.5	57.7	-----	56.4	52.8	55.0	47.7	49.9	49.0	-----	45.8	36.5	48.5

* Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI.

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.3	41.7	43.3	43.8	24.1	37.1	36.8	37.2	25.0	38.1	37.1	37.6
Round steak	do	19.0	32.2	34.5	35.6	21.9	33.6	33.2	33.3	21.8	31.6	31.0	31.6
Rib roast	do	19.7	33.1	33.5	33.7	19.9	29.2	29.8	29.7	20.0	26.8	27.0	27.5
Chuck roast	do	15.4	22.5	24.8	24.9	16.4	20.2	20.8	21.3	17.2	21.8	22.0	22.6
Plate beef	do	11.4	13.3	14.5	14.6	13.4	15.4	15.0	15.6	12.3	12.7	13.8	13.8
Pork chops	do	19.5	35.7	35.1	36.9	22.1	35.4	35.8	35.8	21.3	38.2	37.3	39.3
Bacon, sliced	do	31.4	50.7	52.5	52.3	25.7	40.0	44.6	44.6	27.0	47.6	50.1	49.7
Ham, sliced	do	32.5	53.9	54.5	54.1	28.2	53.0	53.3	53.1	36.0	58.1	56.8	57.3
Lamb, leg of	do	20.7	37.7	37.9	37.6	18.6	38.6	36.1	36.6	21.5	36.6	36.0	36.3
Hens	do	21.1	38.5	41.2	41.9	25.3	42.3	41.0	43.0	25.0	41.3	43.0	44.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	---	32.8	38.7	38.6	---	29.5	37.1	37.4	---	30.8	38.5	38.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.3	14.0	14.0	13.7
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	---	10.7	11.0	10.9	---	10.6	10.9	10.8	---	10.8	11.2	11.2
Butter	Pound	39.0	50.5	50.8	47.3	41.6	52.8	52.5	49.6	42.0	54.0	55.4	51.1
Choleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	---	27.4	28.5	27.7	---	30.7	30.9	30.1	---	32.0	32.4	32.0
Cheese	do	25.3	40.0	41.6	41.1	21.6	36.7	36.2	35.9	23.0	35.7	39.0	38.7
Lard	do	14.9	22.7	21.4	21.1	14.2	21.6	19.4	19.0	16.5	24.5	22.7	22.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do	---	26.3	26.3	26.3	---	25.9	25.9	25.3	---	27.2	27.0	27.2
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.9	39.7	41.2	41.7	19.4	33.9	32.2	34.0	23.6	38.1	40.3	39.9
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.9	9.8	9.8	4.8	9.3	9.2	9.1	5.5	8.0	8.1	8.0
Flour	do	2.7	5.5	5.8	5.6	3.3	5.9	6.3	6.3	3.1	6.0	6.1	6.1
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.5	6.1	6.1	2.5	4.6	4.1	4.1	2.7	5.9	5.2	5.2
Rollod oats	do	---	9.0	8.4	8.4	---	8.8	8.6	8.6	---	9.5	9.5	9.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	---	10.1	10.1	10.0	---	10.3	10.3	10.3	---	11.3	11.2	11.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	---	24.2	24.4	24.5	---	23.7	24.7	24.7	---	25.0	25.2	25.3
Macaroni	Pound	---	19.8	19.3	19.0	---	19.7	18.5	18.3	---	21.7	21.8	21.9
Rice	do	9.0	11.4	11.8	11.7	8.8	10.8	11.3	11.1	8.5	11.1	12.2	12.0
Beans, navy	do	---	9.9	9.5	9.4	---	8.8	7.8	7.9	---	9.7	7.9	7.8
Potatoes	do	1.3	2.2	5.4	6.3	1.5	2.3	5.9	6.4	1.4	2.1	5.7	7.0
Onions	do	---	6.8	5.9	6.2	---	7.0	5.7	6.0	---	6.2	5.2	6.5
Cabbage	do	---	5.7	7.7	7.4	---	5.5	7.2	6.9	---	5.3	7.6	7.2
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	---	12.9	12.8	12.7	---	11.4	11.0	11.0	---	13.3	12.6	12.7
Corn, canned	do	---	18.6	16.9	16.8	---	16.4	15.9	15.7	---	18.7	17.7	17.3
Peas, canned	do	---	18.0	17.5	17.2	---	17.7	17.3	17.3	---	18.0	17.9	17.7
Tomatoes, canned	do	---	15.2	14.2	13.8	---	13.9	12.5	12.0	---	14.3	13.6	13.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.0	7.1	6.5	6.4	5.0	7.4	6.7	6.7	5.2	7.5	6.8	6.7
Tea	do	53.3	73.5	73.5	72.3	60.0	75.2	78.2	78.6	50.0	78.0	79.5	81.6
Coffee	do	30.7	52.3	52.1	51.6	25.6	47.6	46.4	46.4	28.5	54.2	54.0	54.1
Prunes	do	---	18.5	18.5	18.7	---	17.4	17.6	17.6	---	18.6	17.2	17.4
Raisins	do	---	15.7	15.3	15.4	---	14.4	14.9	15.0	---	14.7	14.6	14.6
Bananas	Dozen	---	42.3	42.2	41.9	---	39.5	37.3	36.5	---	47.5	50.0	50.0
Oranges	do	---	52.8	51.2	58.1	---	52.5	41.4	52.0	---	54.0	47.5	57.9

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

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.				Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926*	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 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.
39.5	37.1	37.8	22.5	35.3	35.1	36.2	23.1	31.7	32.6	32.6	23.8	40.5	40.3	40.4	34.5	59.5	60.2	59.4
33.1	33.0	33.1	20.3	31.8	31.9	32.5	20.3	28.4	28.5	28.6	19.4	33.0	33.1	34.0	27.0	43.7	45.4	44.1
30.4	29.5	30.1	19.6	28.4	28.3	27.7	17.4	22.9	23.3	24.2	19.2	29.7	30.0	30.0	23.2	29.1	31.2	31.3
23.0	23.1	23.3	16.7	21.9	22.4	22.8	15.3	18.0	18.5	19.0	15.2	22.2	22.4	22.7	18.5	22.3	22.3	22.5
15.0	15.2	15.4	12.9	16.4	16.8	16.8	9.4	10.2	11.8	11.9	11.2	13.1	13.9	14.1	-----	13.1	13.2	13.1
34.9	34.6	35.6	20.8	35.8	35.0	36.2	19.9	33.5	33.5	36.4	19.6	39.0	38.9	40.6	21.5	35.7	36.9	38.0
48.7	47.4	48.3	38.0	45.1	47.1	45.8	29.0	49.6	50.0	50.2	22.8	46.7	50.4	51.1	25.8	43.9	44.8	44.5
55.3	53.7	54.1	31.3	56.6	56.8	57.5	29.2	56.1	55.0	54.3	25.0	57.1	58.5	59.2	30.3	50.9	53.2	53.6
41.7	42.4	43.7	22.5	42.5	44.3	44.9	18.1	35.7	34.7	35.3	17.4	39.8	39.6	39.1	21.0	41.1	40.8	41.6
37.6	41.9	40.7	19.5	31.6	33.1	33.4	21.8	32.8	32.4	35.7	21.8	41.0	41.9	43.2	25.0	42.3	43.1	42.9
32.6	39.4	39.8	-----	33.1	41.2	42.1	-----	33.3	38.0	38.4	-----	32.2	39.5	39.8	-----	31.3	38.5	38.9
11.0	11.0	11.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	12.3	8.4	10.5	12.0	12.0	8.0	14.0	14.3	14.0	9.0	13.0	14.0	14.0
11.0	11.4	11.4	-----	13.5	13.3	13.3	-----	10.7	11.2	11.2	-----	10.8	11.0	11.1	-----	12.7	12.6	12.6
51.1	50.4	48.0	37.0	54.3	54.0	51.6	39.0	45.6	49.1	46.4	37.9	53.5	54.2	51.1	41.3	52.1	53.8	51.7
29.3	30.2	29.8	-----	33.7	34.1	34.1	-----	29.6	29.1	29.2	-----	29.5	30.0	29.5	-----	31.6	30.4	30.4
36.5	37.1	36.9	20.0	37.5	36.4	34.7	26.1	39.3	38.5	38.2	20.7	37.8	37.7	37.5	23.8	38.3	40.3	39.1
21.9	18.6	18.7	18.0	24.8	26.3	26.0	16.3	24.5	22.8	21.7	16.0	30.9	22.5	22.0	15.0	22.1	21.1	20.1
32.9	25.9	25.9	-----	24.7	23.3	23.5	-----	25.7	23.7	23.7	-----	27.0	27.1	27.3	-----	27.3	27.6	27.1
26.3	28.8	32.8	21.0	34.3	31.4	34.0	24.6	35.2	32.2	35.0	23.2	37.7	41.1	39.6	27.7	46.6	53.6	46.1
8.1	8.1	8.1	5.6	8.5	8.5	8.5	5.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	5.6	8.7	8.4	8.4	6.2	9.0	9.2	9.2
6.1	6.3	6.1	3.4	6.0	6.0	6.1	2.6	5.1	5.2	5.1	3.1	5.9	6.0	6.0	3.2	6.3	6.5	6.5
4.6	3.7	3.7	2.6	5.1	4.3	4.4	2.4	4.2	4.3	4.3	2.8	6.2	5.7	5.8	3.4	7.6	7.1	7.2
9.5	9.2	9.4	-----	10.9	10.2	10.6	-----	9.0	8.9	8.9	-----	9.8	9.4	9.4	-----	9.8	9.8	9.8
11.0	11.0	11.0	-----	11.4	11.2	11.1	-----	12.0	11.7	11.8	-----	10.6	10.7	10.7	-----	11.3	11.6	11.6
23.7	24.6	24.8	-----	26.5	27.3	27.5	-----	24.6	25.9	25.7	-----	24.7	25.8	25.8	-----	26.2	25.8	25.8
22.1	22.4	22.0	-----	21.5	21.2	21.3	-----	19.9	18.7	18.8	-----	22.0	21.9	21.8	-----	23.9	24.6	24.5
12.5	13.4	13.8	9.3	13.4	13.0	12.9	8.6	11.1	11.9	12.0	8.4	11.4	12.3	12.2	10.0	10.8	12.1	12.2
9.4	8.4	7.9	-----	12.6	11.0	10.7	-----	10.8	10.0	10.2	-----	9.3	8.5	8.2	-----	10.5	10.3	10.2
2.1	5.6	6.6	1.8	5.0	6.3	6.9	1.1	2.6	4.7	5.9	1.2	1.6	5.3	6.2	1.6	1.8	5.9	7.3
6.8	6.3	6.8	-----	8.1	7.2	7.8	-----	6.5	4.9	5.6	-----	6.3	5.5	6.2	-----	7.0	5.9	6.2
6.0	7.5	7.5	-----	5.2	7.0	5.7	-----	4.6	6.2	6.5	-----	5.4	7.6	7.4	-----	6.8	8.6	8.8
13.7	12.5	12.6	-----	14.9	14.3	14.0	-----	14.0	13.3	12.4	-----	11.6	11.9	11.7	-----	12.6	12.0	12.1
17.3	15.5	14.9	-----	20.4	17.8	17.5	-----	18.3	15.6	15.6	-----	18.5	15.9	15.9	-----	17.5	17.1	17.1
16.8	15.4	15.4	-----	20.8	21.4	21.7	-----	17.2	16.0	15.9	-----	17.8	16.7	16.8	-----	19.0	18.6	18.7
14.6	13.0	13.2	-----	14.5	11.9	11.7	-----	14.7	13.9	13.3	-----	14.1	12.6	12.0	-----	13.5	12.4	12.6
7.9	6.9	6.7	5.7	8.2	7.5	7.5	5.3	8.3	7.3	7.3	5.0	7.5	6.9	6.9	5.2	7.6	6.6	6.7
89.1	89.3	89.3	66.7	100.7	106.1	106.6	52.8	68.0	67.1	66.9	43.3	73.2	73.3	73.3	44.2	58.8	60.3	60.3
53.0	51.6	51.6	36.7	61.1	59.8	60.2	29.4	53.0	51.8	52.7	29.3	53.1	51.9	51.5	33.0	53.9	53.5	53.7
18.5	17.9	18.0	-----	21.0	20.2	21.1	-----	19.1	18.4	18.3	-----	18.8	18.0	18.0	-----	15.0	15.9	15.8
14.8	14.9	15.0	-----	16.8	16.5	16.8	-----	14.7	14.6	14.9	-----	15.0	15.2	15.0	-----	14.6	14.2	14.2
39.1	36.7	36.7	-----	32.0	33.3	31.7	-----	24.0	22.5	22.5	-----	37.1	36.8	33.8	-----	210.8	210.5	210.5
49.7	46.5	50.3	-----	55.6	53.1	55.3	-----	47.2	45.2	49.6	-----	60.9	50.1	52.4	-----	62.3	50.0	55.2

* Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI-

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926
					1913	1925			1913	1925		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 31.1	Cts. 3.28	Cts. 3.32	25.5	37.5	37.5	37.4	28.3	35.7	38.1	38.0
Round steak	do.	30.0	31.5	31.9	23.3	35.7	35.8	36.1	24.0	30.9	32.8	32.8
Rib roast	do.	24.3	25.8	26.3	17.4	28.2	28.4	29.1	25.0	26.4	28.9	29.4
Chuck roast	do.	20.0	20.8	20.0	16.1	23.6	24.2	24.9	15.8	19.6	21.1	21.2
Plate beef	do.	15.9	17.5	18.2	12.5	14.9	15.3	15.1	11.4	11.5	12.5	13.6
Pork chops	do.	33.4	35.6	36.3	21.7	35.3	34.9	36.0	23.8	33.8	36.7	36.7
Bacon, sliced	do.	47.3	49.5	49.3	29.8	43.6	45.9	45.6	26.4	41.3	45.7	47.3
Ham, sliced	do.	52.0	50.8	50.8	31.2	54.4	55.7	56.4	28.0	52.1	52.2	52.8
Lamb, leg of	do.	35.0	37.0	36.0	19.0	41.4	40.7	40.0	20.8	37.2	39.6	37.0
Hens	do.	37.1	39.4	39.5	22.5	37.1	39.2	41.0	22.0	35.5	40.9	41.2
Salmon, canned, red	do.	31.0	36.0	36.5	---	32.2	35.6	34.8	---	30.8	38.4	38.2
Milk, fresh	Quart	16.0	15.5	16.0	11.0	11.0	12.0	12.0	12.5	18.8	22.0	22.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can.	11.9	11.6	11.6	---	10.4	10.7	10.8	---	11.8	12.5	12.2
Butter	Pound	54.5	51.3	47.8	39.3	51.8	51.6	49.4	43.8	56.9	57.1	55.0
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do.	31.5	31.5	31.6	---	29.5	31.7	30.4	---	30.4	32.1	31.5
Cheese	do.	34.7	33.3	31.4	20.8	37.7	37.8	36.1	22.5	34.6	35.0	33.7
Lard	do.	23.0	23.3	22.5	15.2	21.9	19.1	19.0	15.7	23.0	23.7	23.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do.	19.1	17.8	18.5	---	26.3	26.4	26.1	---	24.4	24.5	24.5
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33.9	28.7	33.2	20.0	31.3	32.0	33.2	27.5	39.5	38.1	41.0
Bread	Pound	8.9	9.0	9.0	5.1	8.1	8.0	8.0	6.5	11.2	11.0	11.0
Flour	do.	6.2	6.1	6.0	3.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	3.8	6.8	6.9	7.0
Corn meal	do.	5.2	4.0	3.9	2.5	4.8	4.4	4.2	2.6	4.3	4.2	4.2
Rolled oats	do.	9.5	9.1	9.1	---	7.9	8.0	8.1	---	9.8	10.0	9.7
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	11.9	11.8	11.8	---	10.1	10.2	10.2	---	11.4	11.2	11.4
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.8	25.8	25.8	---	24.6	24.6	24.6	---	24.8	24.7	24.7
Macaroni	Pound	18.8	18.3	18.0	---	20.4	19.1	19.1	---	20.6	20.3	20.0
Rice	do.	9.6	10.0	10.3	9.2	11.1	11.8	11.7	6.6	10.0	11.2	11.0
Beans, navy	do.	11.2	10.1	9.5	---	9.5	8.2	7.7	---	11.0	10.4	10.8
Potatoes	do.	4.5	5.8	6.4	1.2	1.7	5.3	6.4	2.2	2.9	7.3	7.8
Onions	do.	7.7	5.6	7.3	---	6.8	5.5	6.2	---	7.6	8.4	8.3
Cabbage	do.	4.9	5.6	5.8	---	4.8	7.2	7.4	---	4.5	8.3	6.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can.	12.7	12.0	12.0	---	12.0	10.7	10.4	---	12.0	10.8	11.1
Corn, canned	do.	18.3	15.6	16.2	---	17.1	15.4	14.8	---	20.9	19.2	19.7
Peas, canned	do.	18.2	14.4	14.3	---	16.6	15.6	14.6	---	20.2	19.2	19.7
Tomatoes, canned	do.	13.8	10.4	10.2	---	14.7	12.5	11.7	---	12.6	11.1	10.9
Sugar, granulated	Pound	7.3	6.6	6.7	5.8	7.7	7.0	7.0	5.9	7.7	7.0	7.1
Tea	do.	76.8	81.6	81.6	60.0	80.5	85.4	85.3	60.0	97.9	96.7	96.6
Coffee	do.	46.4	45.6	45.5	30.8	52.6	51.1	51.1	34.5	52.1	51.6	51.3
Prunes	do.	17.7	16.2	16.7	---	19.9	19.2	19.3	---	18.1	18.8	19.2
Raisins	do.	15.4	14.7	14.9	---	15.5	16.3	16.3	---	15.6	16.4	15.7
Bananas	Dozen	30.0	28.0	28.0	---	31.2	30.0	30.9	---	32.1	27.0	26.0
Oranges	do.	43.1	47.5	47.1	---	49.4	45.3	49.0	---	46.0	39.5	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.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Kansas City, Mo.			Little Rock, Ark.				Los Angeles, Calif.					Louisville, Ky.					Manchester, N. H.				
Apr. 15,—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15,—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15,—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15,—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15,—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926		
1913	1925		1913	1925		1913	1925	1913	1925	1926	1913	1925	1913	1925	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.	Cts.	
24.4	38.4	38.0	38.2	27.5	32.8	33.9	34.3	23.4	37.2	36.5	36.0	23.6	33.9	34.0	34.0	35.2	56.8	56.4	56.6		
21.2	32.9	32.0	32.1	21.1	28.8	30.5	31.3	20.8	30.5	30.0	30.0	20.0	29.9	29.2	29.6	28.5	45.5	44.4	45.3		
17.9	26.4	26.5	26.5	20.0	25.4	25.5	26.6	19.1	28.8	28.4	29.0	18.6	25.3	24.7	25.4	20.0	28.9	27.9	28.3		
14.8	19.4	19.9	19.9	16.9	20.2	19.5	20.0	15.5	20.1	19.5	19.4	15.6	18.7	18.8	18.6	17.0	22.1	22.6	22.9		
11.9	12.1	13.2	13.3	13.5	15.2	14.5	15.7	12.4	14.3	14.4	14.2	12.8	14.5	15.5	15.6	---	16.0	15.8	16.0		
20.0	33.4	36.2	37.2	21.3	33.2	34.5	34.6	24.4	44.4	44.9	44.8	20.0	33.5	32.9	34.8	21.0	36.7	35.7	37.3		
28.4	48.7	49.5	50.0	37.0	47.8	48.9	49.3	33.8	53.7	56.9	55.9	27.8	43.7	45.7	46.1	23.5	42.8	41.9	41.9		
28.1	54.6	55.0	55.4	31.3	51.5	50.7	52.1	35.0	64.5	66.3	66.0	27.5	47.9	48.6	49.1	27.3	45.2	44.3	45.6		
20.1	35.7	33.5	33.8	22.5	41.4	40.7	41.4	19.0	36.0	36.4	36.1	18.1	41.3	39.0	39.0	21.3	37.7	36.7	36.6		
18.2	33.7	35.0	36.3	20.0	29.8	32.7	32.8	25.6	42.4	44.0	45.2	24.4	39.2	39.1	40.0	23.8	43.1	43.3	44.3		
---	34.2	39.0	38.1	---	32.3	41.1	41.7	---	29.1	35.6	36.2	---	29.3	37.6	38.1	---	31.4	34.1	38.5		
---	8.7	13.0	13.0	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.8	12.0	12.3	12.0	8.0	12.0	14.0	14.0		
---	11.8	11.9	11.8	---	11.9	12.5	12.3	---	9.9	10.0	9.7	---	11.7	11.6	11.5	---	12.8	13.0	13.0		
---	39.8	52.7	51.7	48.8	43.3	53.9	54.7	52.6	35.0	51.4	51.6	50.7	40.7	53.3	54.2	52.0	42.8	56.4	56.1		
---	27.8	27.7	27.8	---	30.5	30.7	31.1	---	30.8	32.8	31.4	---	30.4	33.1	32.3	---	27.7	28.0	28.0		
---	21.7	37.1	36.4	36.2	21.7	37.1	36.9	36.9	19.5	38.2	39.6	39.1	21.7	36.3	37.4	37.5	22.0	37.3	36.6		
---	16.2	23.6	21.3	20.8	15.4	23.8	23.4	23.8	17.9	24.3	23.1	22.9	15.3	22.4	21.0	16.0	27.6	21.1	20.6		
---	---	26.7	27.2	27.0	---	34.7	23.7	23.8	---	25.5	26.0	26.1	---	28.8	28.5	28.5	---	25.9	25.7		
---	20.9	33.5	33.2	35.8	19.5	34.1	32.1	34.6	26.0	38.9	35.9	37.8	19.3	30.6	30.0	32.9	27.3	44.3	43.6		
---	6.0	9.6	10.1	10.1	6.0	8.7	9.4	9.5	6.2	9.3	8.6	8.6	5.7	9.3	9.3	9.4	5.9	8.4	8.5		
---	3.0	6.1	6.2	6.0	3.6	6.6	6.8	6.8	3.6	5.8	5.7	5.7	3.7	6.6	6.8	6.7	3.4	6.1	6.5		
---	2.5	5.8	5.1	5.1	2.4	4.3	4.2	4.2	3.2	5.6	5.3	5.3	2.2	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.6	5.6	5.1		
---	---	9.6	9.3	9.2	---	10.4	10.8	10.8	---	9.9	9.7	9.6	---	8.5	8.3	8.3	---	8.8	9.1		
---	---	11.9	12.2	12.2	---	12.1	12.0	12.2	---	10.1	10.1	10.0	---	10.5	10.7	10.8	---	11.4	11.4		
---	---	25.1	27.0	27.1	---	24.8	25.0	25.0	---	23.8	24.8	24.8	---	24.2	24.3	24.3	---	24.6	25.4		
---	---	21.8	20.4	20.5	---	21.3	20.4	20.5	---	17.5	17.6	17.6	---	19.3	19.5	19.2	---	24.4	24.0		
---	8.7	10.5	10.9	11.1	8.3	10.2	10.6	10.6	7.7	11.1	11.4	11.3	8.1	10.9	11.4	11.8	8.5	10.6	11.2		
---	---	10.3	9.3	9.3	---	10.8	9.7	9.7	---	10.4	9.4	9.4	---	9.5	7.9	7.9	---	10.0	9.4		
---	1.5	2.1	5.3	6.1	1.7	2.9	6.0	6.6	1.0	3.7	5.5	6.2	1.4	2.1	5.8	6.5	1.3	1.6	5.3		
---	---	8.0	6.5	6.9	---	8.6	6.9	7.9	---	8.7	6.0	6.4	---	6.6	5.9	5.9	---	5.8	5.3		
---	---	4.6	6.4	5.8	---	4.2	6.8	6.1	---	4.4	4.7	4.9	---	5.7	8.5	7.7	---	7.2	6.6		
---	---	13.8	13.2	13.3	---	12.4	11.4	11.3	---	12.0	11.7	11.5	---	11.6	10.8	10.9	---	14.4	13.9		
---	---	17.4	15.0	14.7	---	20.4	17.2	16.9	---	17.8	16.4	16.1	---	18.2	16.1	16.5	---	19.0	17.3		
---	---	16.6	15.7	15.5	---	19.6	18.2	18.2	---	18.8	17.5	17.2	---	17.8	16.1	16.1	---	20.5	19.2		
---	---	14.6	11.9	11.8	---	14.0	11.5	11.4	---	15.7	15.4	15.6	---	12.8	10.3	10.0	---	14.3	12.7		
---	5.5	8.1	7.1	7.1	5.5	8.3	7.4	7.2	5.3	7.3	6.4	6.4	5.1	7.5	7.0	7.0	5.3	7.6	6.7		
---	54.0	82.3	80.9	82.5	50.0	99.9	103.8	100.6	54.5	75.0	74.4	74.9	62.5	75.8	77.6	80.4	45.0	60.9	63.1		
---	27.8	54.3	53.5	54.2	30.8	55.1	55.7	55.1	36.3	53.2	54.7	54.6	27.5	52.1	50.6	50.0	32.0	52.8	52.6		
---	---	17.6	17.5	17.3	---	18.0	17.7	18.2	---	16.5	16.4	16.4	---	16.7	16.7	17.6	---	16.3	15.8		
---	---	15.5	15.4	15.3	---	16.9	16.2	15.8	---	12.0	13.0	12.9	---	14.5	15.4	15.5	---	14.4	14.5		
---	---	12.0	11.5	11.1	---	9.9	8.9	9.0	---	11.5	9.8	9.6	---	37.5	38.8	38.8	---	11.3	9.9		
---	---	51.3	47.8	51.2	---	48.3	47.1	48.0	---	42.1	41.8	46.8	---	46.3	44.5	46.8	---	51.9	47.6		

² No. 2½ can.

³ Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI-

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar.	Apr.	Apr. 15—		Mar.	Apr.	Apr. 15—		Mar.	Apr.
		1913	1925	15, 1926	15, 1926	1913	1925	15, 1926	15, 1926	1913	1925	15, 1926	15, 1926
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.2	35.1	35.9	35.5	21.5	37.1	37.8	21.7	31.8	30.8	31.7	
Round steak	do	19.4	30.7	32.5	32.7	19.5	32.5	32.8	19.5	28.1	28.0	28.4	
Rib roast	do	21.9	24.9	26.1	25.8	18.0	27.5	27.9	18.2	24.5	24.1	24.6	
Chuck roast	do	15.1	19.0	19.0	19.0	15.8	22.8	23.3	15.5	19.5	18.6	19.6	
Plate beef	do	12.2	14.5	14.8	15.0	11.5	13.5	14.5	10.1	10.6	11.1	11.7	
Pork chops	do	22.1	29.7	34.0	34.2	19.5	34.8	35.0	18.3	34.1	34.7	35.8	
Bacon, sliced	do	30.7	41.8	42.5	43.5	26.8	46.5	46.8	25.0	49.0	49.2	49.4	
Ham, sliced	do	27.1	50.0	51.3	50.8	26.8	49.5	49.6	27.5	52.3	51.8	52.4	
Lamb, leg of	do	21.2	37.8	37.9	38.3	20.0	38.3	37.8	17.2	36.1	34.8	35.0	
Hens	do	21.6	32.8	34.9	34.2	22.3	36.8	38.2	21.0	34.8	35.6	36.2	
Salmon, canned, red	do		32.2	33.3	33.3		29.7	32.1		33.6	39.2	39.3	
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	7.0	10.0	10.0	7.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can		11.4	11.4	11.4		10.9	11.3		11.2	12.1	11.7	
Butter	Pound	42.9	51.0	52.4	50.8	38.2	49.0	50.4	38.4	48.5	49.8	46.3	
Oleomargarine (all but- ter substitutes)	do		28.9	27.7	27.7		28.0	28.4		27.9	29.3	28.8	
Cheese	do	21.3	33.9	33.9	32.3	21.7	34.7	34.1	20.0	35.3	35.3	34.4	
Lard	do	15.7	20.5	19.6	19.3	15.4	23.4	21.9	15.4	22.5	20.5	20.3	
Vegetable lard substitute	do		23.4	23.4	22.9		27.2	26.8		27.5	27.4	27.4	
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	22.9	34.3	34.0	35.1	21.2	33.6	33.6	21.9	32.2	34.2	34.3	
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.5	9.7	9.7	5.6	9.0	9.0	5.6	10.1	9.9	9.9	
Flour	do	3.6	6.8	7.0	6.9	3.1	5.3	5.7	2.9	5.4	5.7	5.7	
Corn meal	do	2.0	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	5.6	5.7	2.4	5.7	5.5	5.6	
Rolled oats	do		9.4	9.4	9.4		8.8	8.6		8.6	8.5	8.5	
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		11.3	11.0	11.1		10.5	10.4		11.0	10.7	10.7	
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		24.6	25.9	25.9		23.9	24.4		24.7	25.7	25.9	
Macaroni	Pound		19.9	19.5	19.5		18.7	18.0		18.7	19.3	19.3	
Rice	do	8.0	9.6	10.8	10.8	9.0	11.0	11.7	9.1	11.2	11.9	11.9	
Beans, navy	do		9.9	9.6	9.5		9.5	8.5		9.6	9.3	9.2	
Potatoes	do	1.6	2.9	5.9	7.1	1.2	1.8	4.8	.8	1.6	5.0	5.8	
Onions	do		6.2	5.5	5.6		6.2	5.1		6.9	5.5	6.1	
Cabbage	do		3.8	6.0	6.0		5.2	7.9		4.4	7.2	6.9	
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.1	11.8	11.9		11.4	11.1		13.8	13.2	13.1	
Corn, canned	do		17.6	16.4	16.4		18.1	16.4		16.4	15.7	15.3	
Peas, canned	do		18.1	18.1	18.1		17.1	16.9		16.9	15.7	15.7	
Tomatoes, canned	do		12.6	11.0	11.0		15.0	13.6		15.1	14.2	14.3	
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.3	7.5	6.8	6.8	5.3	7.0	6.3	5.6	7.6	6.8	6.8	
Tea	do	63.8	95.4	95.8	96.9	50.0	71.6	71.4	45.0	62.0	62.4	63.2	
Coffee	do	27.5	51.4	51.8	51.6	27.5	50.0	47.0	30.8	53.9	54.3	54.4	
Prunes	do		16.4	18.1	17.6		17.5	17.5		17.5	17.3	17.3	
Raisins	do		14.7	15.4	15.8		14.5	14.7		14.5	15.4	15.4	
Bananas	Dozen		35.0	33.8	36.3		¹ 10.1	² 9.8	² 9.8	² 12.6	² 11.7	² 11.0	
Oranges	do		52.7	47.0	52.1		50.1	49.3	50.1	52.1	49.4	51.4	

¹Whole.² Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.			
Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 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.	
34.2	35.0	35.0	26.6	46.7	44.2	44.1	31.6	52.1	53.2	54.1	22.1	33.9	35.8	36.0	26.1	44.4	44.8	44.9
32.5	34.2	34.5	26.4	43.3	42.2	41.8	28.0	43.0	43.9	44.0	19.3	29.8	31.2	30.6	25.1	42.2	42.5	42.9
27.5	28.3	29.1	21.2	36.1	34.9	35.5	22.4	35.1	35.4	35.3	20.9	29.4	30.0	29.8	22.6	38.2	38.3	38.8
20.7	23.3	23.6	17.6	24.4	24.3	23.6	18.8	25.9	26.8	26.6	15.4	20.6	21.7	21.3	16.6	23.9	24.4	24.5
16.7	18.3	18.6	12.8	13.4	13.7	13.7	----	14.2	15.3	15.7	11.6	16.4	17.5	17.4	14.8	18.9	20.4	20.5
38.3	40.0	40.5	23.2	37.2	36.1	37.8	23.0	37.1	36.8	37.8	22.5	34.4	36.7	37.8	22.7	39.9	39.9	40.9
44.5	47.0	46.8	23.8	45.1	44.9	45.1	27.0	46.8	49.5	49.9	29.1	45.3	47.5	46.8	24.9	46.2	50.6	50.8
47.9	50.0	51.2	20.3	53.6	55.7	53.8	31.4	58.9	57.5	57.9	27.6	50.4	52.1	52.3	28.5	58.3	59.5	59.1
40.6	41.9	41.4	22.0	38.7	37.1	36.8	21.8	38.5	37.9	37.4	22.0	38.4	37.9	37.9	19.0	36.6	36.1	36.1
35.0	37.5	39.6	23.8	39.8	38.6	41.7	23.7	41.4	42.8	43.9	24.3	38.2	38.9	39.2	21.3	39.1	41.2	42.0
29.7	38.4	40.7	-----	27.0	36.9	37.1	-----	30.1	35.5	34.7	-----	37.4	37.3	37.1	-----	29.4	35.8	36.4
20.0	18.5	18.5	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	15.0	16.0	16.0	10.0	14.3	14.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
11.5	11.7	11.7	-----	10.6	11.2	11.3	-----	11.8	12.1	12.1	-----	11.0	11.1	11.1	-----	10.6	11.3	11.2
57.1	57.4	55.6	42.2	56.2	53.6	49.5	40.3	53.3	54.8	52.4	40.3	53.7	54.0	51.6	40.9	55.1	53.6	49.5
30.7	31.6	31.1	-----	30.4	30.4	30.9	-----	32.1	33.1	31.8	-----	30.6	31.6	31.1	-----	29.6	30.9	30.7
36.0	36.1	36.7	24.5	38.6	39.6	39.8	22.0	37.3	38.8	39.1	22.0	35.5	35.6	33.7	19.6	37.5	38.5	38.4
23.2	22.2	21.6	15.8	23.4	22.7	22.2	15.7	23.1	22.5	21.8	14.8	22.0	21.4	21.1	15.9	23.7	23.0	21.9
21.7	21.6	22.2	-----	25.8	26.1	26.3	-----	25.4	25.7	26.0	-----	22.9	21.6	22.4	-----	26.0	25.9	25.7
36.3	34.6	37.5	33.0	48.5	49.0	46.8	28.9	45.8	52.4	46.4	21.9	35.2	33.1	35.3	30.2	48.5	49.5	48.3
9.6	9.8	9.6	5.6	9.1	9.3	9.3	6.0	8.3	9.1	9.1	5.1	8.9	8.9	8.9	6.0	9.6	9.6	9.7
7.0	6.7	6.7	3.6	6.1	6.0	6.1	3.1	6.1	6.3	6.3	3.8	7.5	7.6	7.6	3.2	6.1	6.2	6.2
4.6	4.0	3.8	3.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	2.9	6.7	7.0	7.1	2.6	4.5	3.7	3.8	3.4	6.7	6.4	6.5
8.8	8.8	8.7	-----	8.4	8.3	8.5	-----	9.5	9.6	9.6	-----	9.2	9.0	9.1	-----	8.9	8.6	8.6
11.2	11.3	11.2	-----	10.1	10.1	10.1	-----	11.1	10.8	10.7	-----	10.8	10.4	10.5	-----	10.1	10.0	10.0
24.6	25.2	24.9	-----	23.5	24.3	24.3	-----	24.1	24.9	24.9	-----	24.0	24.7	24.9	-----	23.0	23.9	23.9
20.1	20.6	20.9	-----	21.1	21.1	21.1	-----	22.7	23.0	22.8	-----	10.0	9.5	9.5	-----	21.0	21.1	21.1
9.9	11.3	11.6	9.0	10.3	11.2	11.5	9.3	11.6	12.2	11.9	7.4	9.8	10.4	10.5	8.0	10.5	10.8	10.7
10.3	9.5	9.3	-----	10.6	9.5	9.7	-----	10.1	9.9	9.8	-----	9.9	8.8	8.8	-----	11.1	10.8	10.3
3.0	6.2	7.2	2.4	2.4	5.8	7.4	1.6	2.0	5.9	7.5	2.0	3.3	5.9	6.8	2.4	2.6	6.2	7.5
6.4	5.6	5.5	-----	7.7	6.4	6.9	-----	6.6	6.6	7.0	-----	5.7	5.0	5.0	-----	6.5	5.8	7.0
3.9	5.3	5.1	-----	6.3	8.0	9.6	-----	6.4	7.6	8.7	-----	3.9	5.1	5.3	-----	6.7	7.4	8.6
11.6	11.0	11.0	-----	11.3	11.2	10.8	-----	11.9	11.5	11.4	-----	12.1	11.1	10.9	-----	11.5	11.1	11.2
17.5	16.9	16.8	-----	17.9	16.7	16.7	-----	18.9	18.3	18.1	-----	18.2	14.9	14.9	-----	16.8	15.5	15.3
17.4	16.7	16.2	-----	18.6	16.4	17.2	-----	20.6	19.6	19.5	-----	17.4	16.9	17.1	-----	17.4	15.7	15.7
12.7	11.2	11.2	-----	12.1	11.0	10.9	-----	13.6	12.0	12.3	-----	13.5	11.0	10.0	-----	12.9	10.8	10.7
7.7	6.7	6.7	5.1	6.9	6.1	6.0	5.2	7.4	6.5	6.5	5.2	6.8	5.9	5.9	4.9	6.7	5.9	5.8
80.8	80.0	83.0	53.8	61.7	63.5	63.5	55.0	59.2	59.5	59.5	62.1	83.2	82.9	82.9	43.3	64.3	64.9	64.9
52.0	51.1	50.6	29.3	50.3	50.2	50.2	33.8	54.5	53.1	53.4	26.4	41.0	36.8	36.8	27.5	47.8	48.3	48.1
16.2	17.1	16.4	-----	16.0	15.7	15.6	-----	17.3	16.2	16.4	-----	18.3	18.1	18.4	-----	16.0	16.0	15.8
15.3	14.7	14.6	-----	13.5	14.0	14.0	-----	14.4	14.3	14.3	-----	14.3	14.2	14.3	-----	14.1	14.4	14.5
24.3	24.4	25.2	-----	38.0	37.5	37.5	-----	35.0	35.5	35.0	-----	20.7	15.0	17.5	-----	39.9	41.2	39.6
41.7	44.3	51.0	-----	58.0	49.6	57.5	-----	56.0	50.8	52.7	-----	45.5	48.0	52.5	-----	60.3	59.3	63.4

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI-

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926
					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>
Sirloin steak	Pound	39.9	40.2	40.2	24.7	37.5	36.5	36.3	35.0	32.5	34.0
Round steak	do	33.2	33.9	34.1	20.8	34.4	33.1	33.3	33.2	32.1	33.1
Rib roast	do	31.7	31.9	32.3	17.1	25.7	26.0	26.2	24.3	24.4	24.2
Chuck roast	do	22.6	22.6	24.0	15.4	21.3	21.9	21.5	20.6	20.2	20.7
Plate beef	do	15.3	16.1	16.0	10.4	11.3	12.2	12.4	13.6	13.7	13.6
Pork chops	do	32.8	36.0	36.4	20.4	37.0	35.4	36.7	33.5	33.5	35.2
Bacon, sliced	do	40.9	43.9	44.8	28.0	51.2	51.6	52.1	50.0	49.7	49.3
Ham, sliced	do	42.8	46.8	48.1	29.0	57.4	56.1	56.6	53.0	52.3	52.7
Lamb, leg of	do	40.8	40.0	39.5	17.5	39.1	36.5	37.4	38.5	35.8	36.9
Hens	do	36.9	40.1	41.4	19.8	33.5	34.2	35.7	35.0	36.4	36.5
Salmon, canned, red	do	31.2	37.4	37.7		33.9	38.6	38.8	32.8	38.3	38.4
Milk, fresh	Quart.	17.0	17.5	17.5	8.2	11.6	11.1	11.1	12.0	11.7	11.3
Milk, evaporated	15-16-oz. can	10.8	11.3	11.1		11.4	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.8	11.8
Butter	Pound	54.4	55.9	54.6	38.8	48.2	49.5	47.6	50.4	49.1	45.5
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	28.9	29.2	29.5		30.0	30.4	30.4	29.8	30.9	29.7
Cheese	do	33.4	34.6	33.4	22.5	36.4	37.2	35.7	36.8	35.4	34.7
Lard	do	21.9	20.9	20.8	17.3	25.1	24.2	24.0	23.5	22.4	22.1
Vegetable lard substitute	do	22.5	22.0	22.1		27.2	28.1	27.9	27.5	27.1	27.0
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	38.2	35.3	38.7	20.5	31.3	31.5	33.2	32.7	30.7	33.7
Bread	Pound	9.4	9.5	9.5	5.2	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.0	10.1	10.1
Flour	do	6.1	6.3	6.3	2.9	5.2	5.5	5.4	5.9	6.0	6.0
Corn meal	do	4.8	4.6	4.4	2.3	5.3	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.8	4.9
Rolled oats	do	9.0	8.5	8.4		10.7	10.3	10.3	9.6	9.1	8.9
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	10.8	10.4	10.4		11.9	12.3	12.5	12.1	12.0	11.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	23.9	24.0	23.9		24.6	28.3	28.3	25.9	25.3	25.3
Macaroni	Pound	19.3	19.1	19.1		21.2	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.5	20.6
Rice	do	11.8	12.1	12.1	8.5	10.1	11.6	11.6	11.1	11.7	11.7
Beans, navy	do	9.9	8.5	8.1		10.4	10.0	9.9	10.2	9.0	8.7
Potatoes	do	2.5	6.0	7.0	1.3	2.0	5.5	6.2	2.0	5.2	5.9
Onions	do	7.0	6.3	6.7		8.1	5.9	6.0	7.8	6.4	6.5
Cabbage	do	5.4	7.2	6.8		4.8	7.1	7.2	5.3	7.7	7.4
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	10.2	10.0	9.8		14.5	14.1	13.7	12.0	11.9	11.9
Corn, canned	do	17.7	15.5	15.3		16.6	15.9	15.9	16.6	15.6	15.6
Peas, canned	do	22.1	19.9	19.8		16.7	16.7	16.7	18.9	17.8	18.3
Tomatoes, canned	do	12.4	10.2	10.3		15.0	14.4	14.3	15.4	14.0	13.8
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.7	5.9	6.0	5.8	7.8	7.0	7.1	8.4	7.3	7.3
Tea	do	93.6	89.4	88.8	56.0	77.4	79.1	80.3	66.8	65.1	65.1
Coffee	do	52.3	50.2	50.3	30.0	57.9	57.3	57.3	52.6	51.6	51.9
Prunes	do	16.1	16.4	16.1		17.4	17.7	17.6	19.6	20.2	20.2
Raisins	do	14.0	14.1	13.9		16.4	15.7	15.8	15.2	15.0	15.3
Bananas	Dozen	33.8	32.5	33.8		43.1	41.4	41.4	42.8	49.9	49.9
Oranges	do	57.3	49.0	51.7		48.8	44.8	47.8	44.4	43.9	48.8

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.			
Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 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.
130.0	153.1	154.1	155.5	27.0	45.4	46.0	45.7	60.5	60.5	61.4	22.4	28.6	29.1	29.2	40.0	69.2	71.2	171.7
25.2	40.3	40.2	41.2	23.2	37.9	37.9	38.1	45.8	45.8	45.9	20.0	26.1	26.5	26.8	31.2	47.3	49.9	49.4
22.4	35.4	36.6	36.8	21.5	33.7	33.6	33.7	29.9	29.5	30.2	18.7	24.2	25.2	25.3	25.0	37.5	37.5	38.1
17.3	22.0	24.4	24.4	16.7	23.4	24.1	23.9	20.5	21.0	20.9	15.6	17.7	18.1	18.4	19.4	28.3	27.9	28.1
12.0	10.8	12.5	13.1	12.8	11.5	12.7	12.5	15.2	16.4	16.7	13.1	12.3	13.1	13.8		19.0	19.2	19.3
22.4	39.6	40.4	41.8	23.2	38.2	39.3	41.1	38.6	37.7	38.6	21.0	38.0	37.8	38.2	22.6	42.6	40.1	41.9
25.4	42.6	46.4	46.7	28.1	47.0	52.4	52.7	44.2	44.7	44.9	30.0	50.0	53.7	53.4	22.4	45.8	44.5	44.5
30.7	58.9	56.6	57.9	29.8	58.4	59.8	60.5	55.5	52.7	55.3	29.7	53.0	53.9	54.4	28.5	59.5	56.3	57.2
20.8	39.4	39.8	39.4	22.0	39.3	39.3	39.8	57.4	56.6	55.1	19.2	36.6	36.8	36.9	21.7	41.1	39.7	39.6
22.7	40.3	41.7	43.5	28.0	43.5	43.8	46.0	40.7	41.1	41.9	21.5	35.9	35.9	37.5	23.6	42.3	43.4	44.9
	28.4	37.7	38.0		28.8	37.1	37.4	29.3	39.3	39.1		31.6	36.9	37.1		30.6	37.4	38.0
8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	8.8	14.0	14.5	14.0	13.0	13.5	13.5	9.3	11.7	12.7	12.5	9.0	13.8	14.7	14.7
	11.5	11.5	11.4		11.1	11.6	11.5	12.3	12.5	12.4		10.2	10.4	10.4		11.6	12.2	12.2
47.3	57.6	56.9	53.6	42.6	54.5	55.0	51.9	56.5	56.2	54.2	40.0	50.9	52.0	47.7	43.4	61.7	54.1	52.0
	30.2	32.0	30.4		30.7	31.8	30.8	29.6	29.7	29.4		29.9	30.3	30.3		29.5	29.7	29.7
25.0	32.9	40.0	40.3	24.5	38.8	39.4	39.0	37.2	38.8	38.4	20.5	37.3	39.3	38.7	22.3	35.1	36.9	36.3
15.3	28.5	21.5	21.1	15.4	22.6	21.4	20.6	23.5	21.0	20.2	18.4	24.6	24.3	24.2	15.2	22.8	21.4	20.7
	25.5	25.6	25.3		26.3	26.5	26.6	26.1	24.9	24.9		29.1	27.8	27.8		27.1	26.8	26.8
24.9	38.8	41.5	41.6	24.1	40.7	39.7	39.2	41.1	49.4	42.4	25.0	33.6	31.4	30.6	29.5	46.8	50.9	46.3
4.8	9.4	9.4	9.4	5.4	9.2	9.3	9.3	10.4	10.0	10.1	5.6	9.6	9.4	9.4	6.0	9.2	9.2	9.2
3.1	5.8	6.2	6.1	3.1	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.1	6.2	6.1	2.9	5.7	5.3	5.2	3.4	6.4	6.7	6.6
2.7	5.2	4.9	4.7	2.7	6.2	5.9	5.9	5.6	5.1	5.2	3.3	5.8	5.3	5.3	2.9	5.3	5.0	5.1
	8.8	8.7	8.7		9.4	9.5	9.4	7.8	7.5	8.1		10.3	10.3	10.3		9.3	9.3	9.3
	10.0	10.1	10.0		10.6	10.6	10.6	11.6	11.5	11.6		11.4	11.3	11.3		10.9	10.8	11.0
	23.8	24.3	24.4		25.3	25.0	25.1	25.2	25.8	25.9		26.4	26.9	26.9		24.2	24.8	24.9
	21.5	21.0	21.0		22.8	22.6	22.8	24.4	25.5	25.2		17.9	18.3	18.1		23.7	23.5	23.5
9.8	11.9	12.1	12.2	9.2	11.8	12.4	12.2	11.9	13.0	13.0	8.6	10.7	11.4	11.1	9.3	10.8	11.5	11.8
	10.1	8.8	8.7		9.9	8.6	8.4	10.5	9.5	9.9		10.9	9.7	9.7		10.3	9.5	9.6
	2.1	2.7	6.5	7.4	1.5	2.1	5.7	6.5	1.7	5.5	7.4	0.5	2.6	3.7	4.7	1.5	1.7	5.4
	5.7	5.6	5.7		7.5	6.5	7.1	5.9	5.5	6.1		6.0	4.4	4.7		6.1	5.5	6.2
	5.9	7.8	7.9		5.9	8.1	7.9	3.1	5.6	8.9		6.5	4.8	6.5		6.1	8.4	8.6
	11.0	10.8	10.7		12.6	12.8	12.8	15.5	15.4	15.4		14.9	14.3	14.0		11.9	11.4	11.1
	16.5	15.1	14.9		17.3	17.4	17.1	17.9	16.4	16.1		20.8	19.8	19.9		18.5	17.9	17.8
	16.3	15.1	14.7		17.8	17.7	18.0	19.8	18.2	18.3		19.7	19.5	19.5		19.8	19.6	19.5
	12.6	11.4	11.1		13.9	11.8	11.8	23.1	21.0	20.6		31.7	31.6	31.6		15.3	13.7	13.5
4.9	6.7	6.0	6.0	5.3	7.6	6.8	6.8	7.3	6.5	6.4	6.1	7.9	6.8	6.8	5.0	7.0	6.3	6.2
54.0	70.3	70.9	71.3	58.0	79.8	85.0	85.2	63.1	60.9	60.9	55.0	75.7	76.6	76.8	48.3	61.6	61.1	61.1
25.0	46.4	45.8	45.6	30.0	52.0	51.4	50.9	55.3	54.1	54.1	35.0	53.0	52.6	52.4	30.0	55.1	54.1	54.1
	14.7	15.6	14.8		19.0	18.4	18.5	16.3	15.8	15.7		11.6	14.4	14.3		17.7	16.4	16.4
	13.7	13.7	13.7		14.2	14.8	14.4	13.9	13.3	13.6		13.5	13.8	13.9		14.3	14.2	14.2
	32.6	31.4	31.0		43.9	37.5	38.1	41.6	40.4	40.3		43.5	43.4	43.0		34.7	33.8	32.6
	59.4	50.0	59.3		55.2	49.3	53.6	55.8	51.8	56.3		49.0	49.3	50.1		59.1	52.6	59.7

2 No. 3 can.

3 No. 2½ can.

4 Per pound.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI-

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Apr. 15—		Mar. 15,	Apr. 15,	Apr. 15,	Mar. 15,	Apr. 15,	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15,	Apr. 15,
		1913	1925	1926	1926	1925	1926	1926	1913	1925	1926	1926
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak.....	Pound	21.8	39.0	39.3	39.3	39.8	40.3	41.2	23.4	37.0	36.2	36.3
Round steak.....	do	19.6	33.8	35.0	34.9	33.1	33.2	33.9	21.4	34.8	34.1	34.1
Rib roast.....	do	18.9	31.1	31.7	31.5	29.9	30.1	30.6	19.1	29.8	30.1	30.1
Chuck roast.....	do	15.3	22.2	22.8	23.3	23.4	24.1	24.1	14.7	20.9	20.3	20.5
Plate beef.....	do	12.9	15.3	16.3	16.3	12.7	13.8	13.7	10.9	13.3	14.5	13.9
Pork chops.....	do	21.2	37.2	37.9	38.7	38.9	40.0	40.4	18.8	32.5	32.8	35.8
Bacon, sliced.....	do	24.4	39.6	44.4	44.6	41.9	44.3	44.1	24.3	46.3	45.3	44.9
Ham, sliced.....	do	25.7	41.8	44.9	45.1	51.0	53.2	53.8	25.7	51.2	50.7	51.7
Lamb, leg of.....	do	19.7	45.6	45.5	45.6	39.1	37.9	38.5	17.3	39.6	37.0	36.4
Hens.....	do	22.1	37.3	39.9	42.2	41.6	43.6	44.8	19.1	36.2	38.6	38.8
Salmon, canned, red.....	do	32.8	36.8	36.8	36.8	30.5	37.0	37.5	33.1	39.5	39.9	
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.	12.4	12.7	12.6	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	10.1	10.4	10.5	
Butter.....	Pound	44.2	60.2	59.5	58.1	54.2	54.1	51.0	38.8	54.2	55.0	51.7
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	30.9	31.5	31.9	30.5	31.9	30.9	30.9	27.1	28.6	28.5	
Cheese.....	do	22.3	35.7	36.1	36.1	37.3	37.3	37.6	19.3	35.2	35.0	33.4
Lard.....	do	15.0	22.4	21.9	21.6	23.2	21.1	20.5	13.8	19.3	17.5	16.9
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do	26.2	26.0	24.7	25.1	23.9	23.7	23.7	26.2	26.3	25.9	
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen	21.4	37.4	35.2	37.8	36.4	41.2	38.1	19.4	34.5	34.1	35.0
Bread.....	Pound	5.3	9.4	9.5	9.5	8.7	8.9	8.9	5.6	9.5	9.9	9.8
Flour.....	do	3.3	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.2	5.9	5.9	2.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
Corn meal.....	do	2.0	5.0	5.0	4.8	6.6	6.3	6.3	2.1	4.8	4.4	4.3
Rolled oats.....	do	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.6	9.4	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.7	
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg	11.0	11.1	11.1	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.3	
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg	25.3	25.5	25.4	24.3	24.9	25.2	25.2	23.8	24.4	24.3	
Macaroni.....	Pound	20.7	20.7	20.4	22.5	22.5	22.5	22.5	21.7	21.2	20.9	
Rice.....	do	12.6	13.3	13.2	11.2	10.9	11.3	8.3	10.2	10.9	11.1	
Beans, navy.....	do	11.2	9.2	9.0	10.2	9.3	9.3	9.3	9.3	8.2	7.6	
Potatoes.....	do	1.7	2.9	6.7	7.9	1.3	5.0	6.4	1.2	2.5	5.4	6.4
Onions.....	do	8.0	6.9	7.5	5.7	5.1	5.1	5.1	7.1	5.4	6.0	
Cabbage.....	do	6.5	7.7	8.9	4.6	6.3	8.3	8.3	4.2	6.1	5.4	
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can	11.0	10.1	10.1	11.1	10.6	10.5	10.5	11.3	10.6	10.6	
Corn, canned.....	do	15.8	15.4	15.0	17.4	16.5	16.4	16.4	17.0	16.3	16.0	
Peas, canned.....	do	20.7	21.0	20.5	19.7	18.4	18.4	18.4	16.9	17.1	17.1	
Tomatoes, canned.....	do	12.6	10.4	10.0	15.2	13.4	13.4	13.4	13.4	11.8	11.4	
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound	5.1	7.0	6.6	6.6	6.9	6.1	6.1	4.9	7.3	6.7	6.7
Tea.....	do	56.0	87.2	89.8	89.7	68.7	66.9	68.0	55.0	70.0	73.0	73.0
Coffee.....	do	26.8	49.9	49.6	48.9	50.6	48.3	48.5	24.3	50.3	47.8	47.9
Prunes.....	do	19.2	18.2	18.1	19.3	17.2	17.2	17.2	20.2	19.3	19.0	
Raisins.....	do	13.8	14.4	14.4	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.1	14.8	14.6	14.7	
Bananas.....	Dozen	38.8	36.8	36.4	42.7	38.3	37.7	37.7	35.5	32.7	32.1	
Oranges.....	do	54.9	45.8	54.2	51.3	49.7	51.2	51.2	49.7	45.2	50.0	

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

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CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

St. Paul, Minn.			Salt Lake City, Utah					San Francisco, Calif.					Savannah, Ga.			Scranton, Pa.			
Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15—		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926		
			1913	1925			1913	1925						1913	1925				
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.		
34.7	34.8	34.8	22.2	29.5	29.5	29.8	20.3	32.4	32.4	32.4	33.3	33.0	35.5	24.2	50.1	49.5	49.6		
28.8	29.6	29.0	20.0	25.8	26.7	26.9	19.0	29.4	29.6	29.5	27.7	28.0	29.0	20.8	41.4	41.5	41.4		
28.3	28.5	29.0	18.5	22.1	23.3	23.7	21.0	31.2	30.0	30.0	26.8	27.0	27.5	20.6	36.4	36.8	36.0		
22.2	22.2	22.4	15.0	17.1	18.6	18.8	15.0	20.1	19.2	19.2	17.5	18.3	16.6	26.9	28.0	27.6	27.6		
12.2	13.3	13.2	11.7	12.4	13.2	13.2	13.3	16.0	15.4	15.3	14.3	15.1	16.0	11.5	11.1	13.0	12.4		
33.9	34.4	35.6	22.4	36.4	35.4	36.7	24.0	44.7	42.8	42.5	31.5	34.0	34.5	20.8	30.7	41.4	42.1		
47.6	47.8	48.6	31.7	48.1	47.7	48.1	33.9	58.0	62.8	62.7	41.3	45.1	45.7	24.2	46.8	49.7	49.6		
51.3	49.2	49.8	28.6	52.5	54.2	54.6	30.0	61.0	62.6	64.3	42.1	45.5	45.0	27.8	58.6	58.4	58.8		
34.9	32.6	33.9	18.3	34.8	32.8	32.4	17.5	38.2	37.7	38.0	41.4	43.0	43.0	20.8	46.0	44.5	44.1		
33.7	34.5	35.2	23.6	29.6	32.3	33.0	24.8	41.5	42.8	44.9	35.2	36.6	36.6	23.1	45.6	46.1	46.9		
34.5	37.1	37.1	---	33.8	35.9	35.9	---	28.4	35.4	35.8	30.4	39.7	39.9	---	32.1	36.4	36.1		
11.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	11.5	11.3	10.0	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.0	17.0	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0		
11.7	12.1	12.0	---	9.9	10.6	10.6	---	9.9	10.2	10.1	11.0	11.3	11.3	---	11.6	12.0	12.1		
47.9	48.3	45.8	40.6	49.9	50.1	48.0	33.2	51.7	51.6	50.8	57.4	57.7	54.3	40.3	52.4	54.4	51.4		
27.9	27.9	27.9	---	30.1	30.0	29.8	---	29.2	31.4	30.8	33.8	36.3	35.7	---	---	32.0	31.0		
34.0	35.4	34.4	24.2	30.3	31.8	29.9	19.0	36.3	38.9	38.2	35.2	35.6	35.4	18.8	35.2	35.4	35.2		
23.2	21.1	20.5	18.9	25.5	24.0	23.6	17.9	25.3	24.6	24.2	22.1	22.8	23.2	15.7	23.5	22.6	21.8		
27.5	27.2	27.4	---	29.6	29.4	29.6	---	28.2	27.7	28.2	19.5	19.1	19.4	---	26.7	26.3	26.1		
31.4	34.0	34.3	23.8	34.0	28.7	30.1	23.2	38.3	34.5	35.3	38.5	34.8	38.8	24.2	40.1	44.1	41.7		
10.2	10.2	10.2	5.9	10.8	10.0	10.0	5.7	9.9	9.9	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.4	5.6	10.2	10.3	10.4		
5.7	5.9	5.8	2.6	5.3	4.8	4.7	3.3	6.5	6.2	6.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	3.4	6.6	6.5	6.5		
5.4	5.4	5.4	3.4	5.6	5.2	5.1	3.4	5.9	6.2	6.3	4.2	3.6	3.5	---	7.4	7.6	7.5		
9.8	10.0	9.6	---	9.1	8.9	8.9	---	9.8	9.5	9.5	9.1	9.0	8.9	---	10.0	10.1	10.0		
12.2	12.0	12.1	---	11.8	12.4	12.8	---	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.3	---	10.8	11.1	11.1		
25.0	26.3	26.4	---	24.8	25.4	25.4	---	24.5	25.2	25.3	23.8	24.5	24.4	---	26.7	25.8	25.7		
18.9	18.9	18.9	---	19.2	20.1	20.1	---	14.3	14.5	14.6	18.1	18.0	18.1	---	23.3	23.3	23.2		
10.7	11.9	12.1	8.2	11.0	10.9	11.3	8.5	11.0	11.5	11.6	9.8	11.0	10.7	8.5	11.0	11.5	11.7		
10.0	9.7	9.6	---	11.1	9.6	9.7	---	10.4	9.5	9.6	11.0	11.0	10.9	---	12.4	11.1	11.7		
1.4	4.8	5.8	0.9	2.3	3.4	4.7	1.2	3.5	5.1	5.9	2.6	6.8	7.1	1.5	2.1	5.7	6.9		
6.7	5.9	6.0	---	6.6	3.7	4.0	---	6.1	4.3	---	4.9	7.0	7.8	---	6.6	6.1	6.0		
4.6	7.2	7.3	---	5.6	4.7	7.0	---	---	---	---	4.3	7.7	6.6	---	6.9	9.7	9.3		
13.9	13.9	13.8	---	15.0	14.6	14.4	---	14.3	13.3	13.4	12.4	11.6	12.2	---	12.1	11.1	11.3		
16.4	15.1	15.3	---	17.3	16.3	16.1	---	18.8	18.5	18.4	19.3	15.8	16.1	---	17.7	17.6	17.3		
16.9	16.3	16.3	---	16.7	16.6	16.4	---	19.0	18.6	18.6	18.1	15.8	15.7	---	19.1	17.9	18.1		
14.8	13.8	14.0	---	16.1	15.0	14.9	---	15.8	15.6	15.4	11.9	10.1	9.9	---	13.8	12.3	12.2		
8.1	7.1	7.2	6.0	8.3	7.3	7.4	5.2	7.6	6.5	6.5	7.1	6.4	6.5	5.5	7.6	6.5	6.4		
72.9	69.4	69.6	65.7	85.0	87.5	87.5	50.0	68.1	68.0	68.0	76.9	76.9	76.9	52.5	66.3	65.8	66.2		
53.6	52.2	52.5	35.8	57.4	57.5	57.4	32.0	52.1	53.1	52.8	47.9	49.2	48.4	31.3	54.3	52.8	52.9		
17.9	16.8	17.3	---	16.3	16.1	16.4	---	15.5	14.9	14.9	15.4	15.4	15.9	---	17.6	18.3	18.3		
15.1	15.4	15.3	---	13.4	14.1	14.3	---	13.2	12.6	12.6	13.7	13.7	13.8	---	14.4	14.2	14.3		
12.4	11.8	11.0	---	16.3	15.1	15.0	---	38.3	34.4	33.3	33.0	29.1	32.3	---	35.3	33.3	33.3		
53.6	51.1	54.9	---	44.7	43.4	45.4	---	48.2	43.6	49.6	52.8	40.7	49.3	---	55.6	49.9	53.4		

TABLE 4.—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.			
		Apr. 15		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1925	Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926	Apr. 15		Mar. 15, 1926	Apr. 15, 1926
		1913	1925						1913	1925		
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 22.6	Cts. 33.4	Cts. 33.3	Cts. 33.4	Cts. 34.4	Cts. 34.1	Cts. 34.9	Cts. 27.3	Cts. 44.2	Cts. 45.0	Cts. 45.5
Round steak	do	20.6	28.9	28.6	28.7	34.4	33.8	34.4	24.1	39.1	38.2	38.7
Rib roast	do	18.6	27.1	27.0	27.4	23.5	23.6	24.1	22.0	34.7	33.9	34.8
Chuck roast	do	15.6	18.1	19.3	19.2	20.5	21.1	21.8	17.4	23.3	24.6	24.3
Plate beef	do	11.7	14.3	15.0	14.9	13.1	13.6	13.7	11.7	12.7	13.3	13.7
Pork chops	do	24.4	41.7	40.1	40.7	34.5	33.9	34.7	22.8	40.3	40.2	41.8
Bacon	do	31.3	55.4	56.5	57.3	44.2	46.8	46.8	26.5	45.5	47.6	48.0
Ham	do	30.0	58.8	59.3	59.3	51.7	51.8	51.4	29.0	58.0	58.9	59.2
Lamb, leg of	do	20.4	37.0	37.5	36.3	40.7	38.3	38.1	23.3	42.7	40.3	40.7
Hens	do	24.0	34.2	35.8	35.8	37.6	37.4	37.4	22.8	41.4	43.5	44.2
Salmon, canned	do		32.2	37.9	37.9	33.4	41.0	41.1		28.4	37.8	38.1
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	10.6	11.5	11.8	11.8		11.8	12.0	11.8
Butter	Pound	40.0	52.4	53.1	50.5	51.3	51.1	48.6	43.3	56.1	57.4	53.7
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do		29.8	31.6	31.1	31.2	30.4	30.4		29.9	31.0	31.3
Cheese	do	21.6	34.4	36.6	36.5	36.8	37.4	36.4	23.5	39.8	39.3	38.9
Lard	do	17.7	24.3	24.5	24.1	22.2	21.6	20.8	14.7	22.4	20.9	20.5
Vegetable lard substitute	do		28.7	28.5	28.7	28.8	28.0	28.0		25.2	24.7	25.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	25.0	37.1	35.3	34.5	32.8	30.6	33.5	22.6	38.7	37.7	39.5
Bread	Pound	5.5	10.3	9.7	9.7	10.3	10.1	10.1	5.6	8.7	8.2	8.1
Flour	do	3.0	5.8	5.2	5.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	3.7	6.5	6.7	6.6
Corn meal	do	3.0	5.7	5.0	5.0	5.8	5.1	5.1	2.5	5.3	5.2	5.2
Rolled oats	do		8.9	9.0	9.0	10.8	9.9	9.8		9.5	9.3	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.		12.2	12.2	11.8	12.1	11.9	11.9		10.7	10.7	10.6
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.		26.2	27.0	27.2	26.5	26.9	27.1		23.9	24.7	24.8
Macaroni	Pound		18.4	18.5	18.3	20.9	19.1	19.1		22.9	23.6	23.7
Rice	do	7.7	12.4	12.8	12.9	10.8	11.3	11.4	9.4	11.6	12.8	13.0
Beans, navy	do		11.2	10.5	10.4	9.7	8.8	8.7		9.7	8.7	8.8
Potatoes	do	0.8	2.7	4.2	5.2	2.1	5.8	6.6	1.5	2.3	6.1	7.9
Onions	do		6.7	4.6	5.3	8.6	5.3	5.5		6.9	6.3	6.4
Cabbage	do		6.9	5.4	7.3	5.5	7.3	7.2		5.5	8.7	7.8
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		14.5	13.9	13.9	11.8	11.0	11.1		11.2	10.7	10.5
Corn, canned	do		19.7	18.8	18.9	18.1	15.5	15.7		17.6	15.7	15.7
Peas, canned	do		20.8	20.5	20.4	19.2	17.3	17.3		17.0	17.2	16.8
Tomatoes, canned	do		18.5	18.2	17.9	15.6	13.4	13.6		12.9	10.8	10.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.9	8.2	7.0	6.9	8.1	7.3	7.2	4.9	7.1	6.5	6.5
Tea	do	50.0	80.0	77.5	77.1	74.5	78.2	78.2	57.5	82.7	88.1	87.3
Coffee	do	28.0	52.3	52.3	52.2	54.9	52.9	53.4	28.8	48.7	48.6	48.3
Prunes	do		15.2	15.8	15.4	16.2	17.2	16.8		19.3	18.1	18.2
Raisins	do		14.8	14.6	14.8	14.8	15.3	15.5		13.7	14.3	14.5
Bananas	do		12.9	13.4	13.5	11.9	10.6	9.8		36.6	35.9	36.1
Oranges	do		47.9	45.7	50.1	60.0	49.7	54.8		54.5	48.5	58.7

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 5 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food² in April, 1926, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in April, 1925, and in March, 1926. For 12 other cities comparisons are given for the one-year and the one-month periods. These cities have been scheduled by the bureau at different dates since 1913. The percentage changes are based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.³

TABLE 5.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN APRIL, 1926, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN MARCH, 1926, APRIL, 1925, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percentage increase, April, 1926, compared with—			City	Percentage increase, April, 1926, compared with—		
	1913	April, 1925	March, 1926		1913	April, 1925	March, 1926
Atlanta.....	66.2	9.1	2.2	Minneapolis.....	63.4	9.7	1.6
Baltimore.....	68.5	6.3	1.1	Mobile.....		5.5	1.5
Birmingham.....	68.7	5.0	0.7	Newark.....	55.5	7.8	2.3
Boston.....	65.5	11.5	2.7	New Haven.....	63.6	12.5	1.6
Bridgeport.....		10.6	1.6	New Orleans.....	58.3	3.9	1.4
Buffalo.....	69.2	10.2	1.0	New York.....	66.5	8.5	1.8
Butte.....		4.7	2.3	Norfolk.....		8.2	2.1
Charleston, S. C.....	68.7	8.3	2.1	Omaha.....	62.0	9.0	1.6
Chicago.....	73.5	9.2	1.4	Peoria.....		6.6	1.3
Cincinnati.....	62.7	8.1	0.9	Philadelphia.....	65.1	9.4	1.4
Cleveland.....	64.2	10.6	2.2	Pittsburgh.....	62.9	8.0	0.5
Columbus.....		8.8	2.4	Portland, Me.....		10.5	2.7
Dallas.....	54.3	0.2	0.1	Portland, Oreg.....	41.1	3.2	1.1
Denver.....	47.0	8.6	2.9	Providence.....	64.8	11.1	2.6
Detroit.....	72.6	9.8	1.2	Richmond.....	73.1	8.2	2.2
Fall River.....	59.9	11.7	0.9	Rochester.....		8.8	2.0
Houston.....		1.0	1.5	St. Louis.....	66.0	8.1	1.7
Indianapolis.....	59.0	11.6	2.5	St. Paul.....		10.1	1.9
Jacksonville.....	61.1	10.2	0.6	Salt Lake City.....	35.6	0.6	1.5
Kansas City.....	61.8	8.6	1.7	San Francisco.....	53.4	2.7	1.5
Little Rock.....	53.6	6.4	1.2	Savannah.....		8.1	1.0
Los Angeles.....	46.6	2.6	1.6	Scranton.....	67.5	8.8	1.2
Louisville.....	56.2	6.3	1.1	Seattle.....	49.5	2.9	1.5
Manchester.....	59.2	10.9	1.6	Springfield, Ill.....		7.8	1.8
Memphis.....	54.5	6.3	1.4	Washington.....	70.3	8.6	2.4
Milwaukee.....	66.2	10.7	3.4				

¹Decrease.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have perfect reporting cities. For the month of April, 99.3 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 42 cities who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages:

Atlanta, Baltimore, Boston, Bridgeport, Butte, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Houston, Indian-

²For list of articles see note 6, p. 182.

³The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city were given in the November, 1918, issue, pp. 94 and 95. The consumption figures which have been used for each month beginning with January, 1921, were given in the March, 1921, issue, p. 26.

apolis, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New Orleans, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Peoria, Philadelphia, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Scranton, Seattle, and Washington, D. C.

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

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED FOR APRIL, 1926

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received.....	99.3	99.0	99.0	99.7	99.4	99.5
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	42	10	6	13	7	6

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 6 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, by years, from 1907 to 1925,⁴ and by months for 1925, and for January through April, 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 159.9 for March, and 162.4 for April, 1926.

The curve shown in the chart on page 200 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.

⁴ 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.

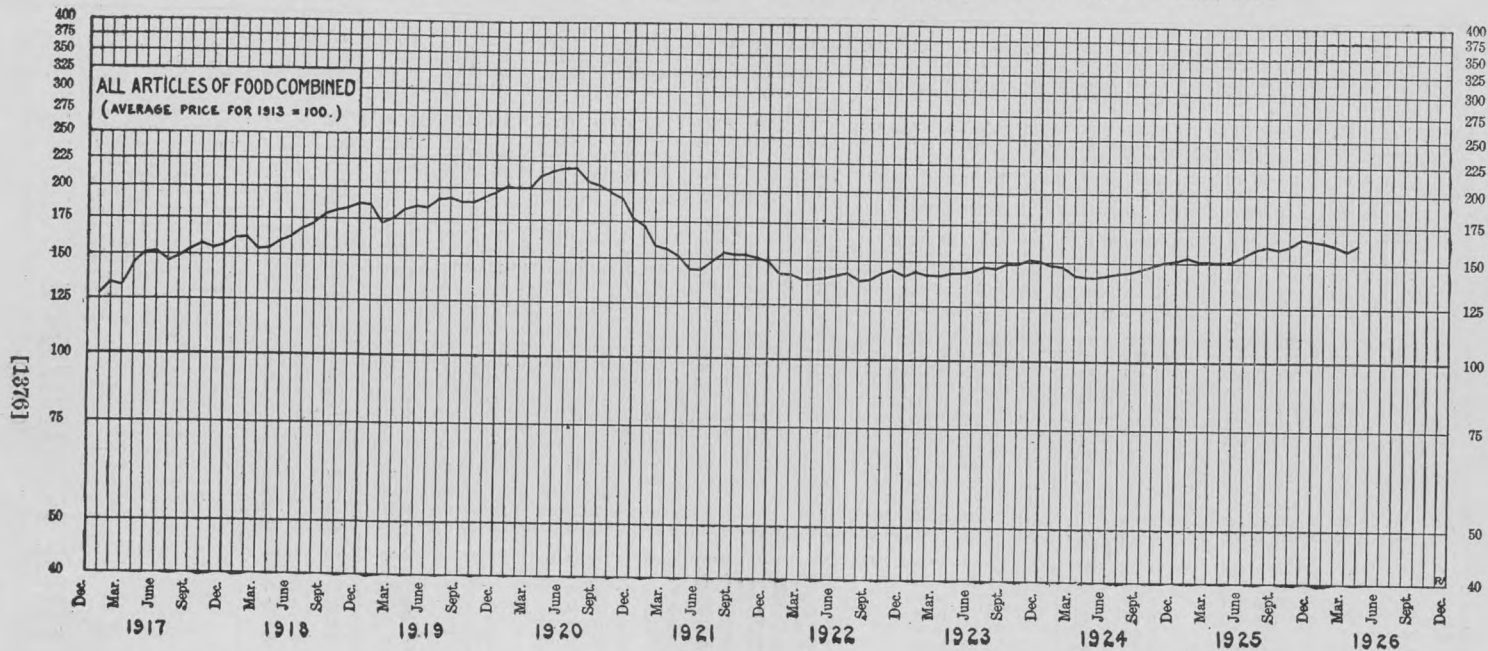
TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN THE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1907 TO 1925, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1925 AND JANUARY THROUGH APRIL, 1926

[A average for year 1913=100.0]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bac- con	Ham	Hens	Milk	But- ter	Cheese	Lard	Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Pota- toes	Sugar	Tea	Cof- fee	All arti- cles 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	100.0
1914	102.0	105.8	103.0	104.4	104.1	104.6	101.8	101.7	102.2	100.5	94.4	103.6	98.6	102.3	112.5	103.9	105.1	101.2	108.3	108.2	101.4	99.7	-----	102.4	
1915	101.1	103.0	101.4	100.6	100.0	96.4	99.8	97.2	97.5	99.2	93.4	105.0	93.4	98.7	125.0	125.8	108.4	104.3	88.9	120.1	100.2	100.6	-----	101.3	
1916	107.5	109.7	107.4	106.9	106.0	108.3	106.4	109.2	110.7	102.2	103.0	116.7	111.0	108.8	130.4	134.6	112.6	104.6	158.8	146.4	100.4	100.3	-----	113.7	
1917	124.0	129.8	125.5	130.6	129.8	151.7	151.9	142.2	134.5	125.4	127.2	150.4	174.9	139.4	164.3	211.2	192.2	119.0	252.7	169.3	106.9	101.4	-----	146.4	
1918	153.2	165.5	155.1	166.3	170.2	185.7	195.9	178.1	177.0	156.2	150.7	162.4	210.8	164.9	175.0	203.0	226.7	148.3	188.2	176.4	119.1	102.4	-----	168.3	
1919	164.2	174.4	164.1	168.8	166.9	201.4	205.2	198.5	193.0	174.2	177.0	192.8	233.5	182.0	178.6	218.2	213.3	173.6	223.5	205.5	128.9	145.3	-----	185.9	
1920	172.1	177.1	167.7	163.8	151.2	201.4	193.7	206.3	209.9	187.6	183.0	188.2	186.7	197.4	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	134.7	157.7	-----	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	138.1	121.8	-----	153.3	
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	133.1	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	124.5	-----	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	193.5	171.8	157.3	143.1	169.1	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	
1925: 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	
1925: 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	140.0	138.1	175.5	-----	151.1	
1925: April	159.1	155.2	150.0	135.0	114.1	175.2	172.6	198.9	177.9	155.1	139.2	165.2	146.8	110.4	167.9	184.8	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	138.8	174.8	-----	150.8	
1925: 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	143.3	113.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	158.8	130.9	139.0	175.2	-----	151.6	
1925: 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	
1925: 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	
1925: August	165.4	162.3	153.0	138.1	114.9	190.5	182.6	204.1	170.0	156.2	141.3	166.5	153.8	141.7	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	258.8	127.3	139.5	170.8	-----	160.4	
1925: September	163.8	159.6	152.0	137.5	114.9	192.4	183.0	204.1	171.8	156.2	145.7	167.9	151.9	150.4	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	211.8	127.3	139.3	171.4	-----	159.0	
1925: October	162.2	158.7	151.5	137.5	116.5	186.2	183.7	201.9	171.4	160.7	155.1	168.3	152.5	174.8	167.9	178.8	176.7	129.9	167.2	123.6	139.3	171.6	-----	161.6	
1925: 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	
1925: 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	
1926: February	159.8	156.1	148.0	138.1	120.7	172.9	181.1	199.3	182.6	159.6	142.3	169.7	140.5	127.0	167.9	190.9	173.3	133.3	335.3	121.8	139.9	172.1	-----	161.5	
1926: March	160.2	156.5	151.0	138.1	120.7	177.1	179.3	200.7	185.0	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	
1926: April	161.8	157.8	152.0	139.4	121.5	182.4	179.6	204.8	190.1	156.2	132.9	165.2	135.4	111.9	167.9	184.9	170.0	134.5	394.1	120.0	140.3	171.5	-----	162.4	

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 APRIL, 1926



[1376]

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States *

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, April 15, 1925, and March 15 and April 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, APRIL 15, 1925, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1926

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	\$7.99	\$7.46	\$15.02	\$16.12	\$15.54
Chestnut.....	8.15	7.68	14.83	15.91	15.37
Bituminous.....	5.48	5.39	8.75	9.25	9.11
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous.....	5.88	4.83	6.63	8.45	7.37
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	17.70	17.24	15.50	16.75	16.00
Chestnut.....	17.93	17.49	15.00	16.25	15.50
Bituminous.....			7.45	7.90	7.71
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....	4.22	4.01	6.62	7.59	6.92
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.25	7.50	15.75	18.00	16.00
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.75	15.50	18.00	15.75
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			15.00	18.00	15.00
Chestnut.....			15.00	18.00	15.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	6.75	6.54	13.20	13.96	13.78
Chestnut.....	6.99	6.80	12.96	13.66	13.44
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous.....			10.83	11.07	11.04
Charleston, S. C.:					
Bituminous.....	16.75	16.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.80	16.70	16.89	16.86
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.05	16.70	16.69	16.69
Bituminous.....	4.97	4.65	8.41	8.99	8.39
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous.....	3.50	3.38	6.50	7.53	6.53
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	7.25	14.40	15.33	14.75
Chestnut.....	7.75	7.50	14.40	15.08	14.75
Bituminous.....	4.14	4.14	7.89	9.45	8.48
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous.....			5.95	7.64	6.59

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

* 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, APRIL 15, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg.....			\$17.63	\$16.88	\$15.33
Bituminous.....	\$8.25	\$7.21	10.67	13.72	12.39
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	8.88	9.00	15.25	16.00	15.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	8.50	8.50	15.50	16.25	15.06
Bituminous.....	5.25	4.88	9.29	10.68	8.83
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.45	15.50	16.33	16.42
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.65	15.50	16.33	16.42
Bituminous.....	5.20	5.20	8.77	10.69	10.45
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.25	7.43	15.63	18.25	16.75
Chestnut.....	8.25	7.61	15.46	18.00	16.25
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous.....			12.33	12.50	11.50
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Bituminous.....	3.81	3.70	6.88	7.45	7.01
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous.....	7.50	7.00	12.25	13.50	14.00
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace.....			15.17	14.30	13.90
Stove, No. 4.....			16.69	16.17	15.50
Bituminous.....	4.39	3.94	8.11	8.00	7.97
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg.....				14.00	14.00
Bituminous.....	6.00	5.33	10.80	10.90	10.60
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous.....	13.52	12.50	15.44	15.94	15.94
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous.....	4.20	4.00	6.16	7.41	6.37
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	10.00	8.50	16.50	18.00	17.00
Chestnut.....	10.00	8.50	16.00	17.50	17.00
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous.....	4.34	4.22	7.36	7.84	7.84
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.85	16.30	16.80	16.80
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.10	16.15	16.62	16.65
Bituminous.....	6.25	5.71	9.41	11.42	11.42
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	9.25	9.05	17.60	18.10	18.10
Chestnut.....	9.50	9.30	17.45	18.07	18.04
Bituminous.....	5.89	5.79	10.96	11.17	11.19
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....			9.04	9.62	9.31
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	6.50	6.25	13.15	14.20	14.00
Chestnut.....	6.75	6.50	12.90	13.80	13.50
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	6.25	14.45	17.83	15.80
Chestnut.....	7.50	6.25	14.45	17.83	15.80
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous.....	2 6.06	2 6.00	9.71	11.00	9.86
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.07	6.66	14.00	15.71	14.75
Chestnut.....	7.14	6.80	13.67	15.29	14.54
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			15.50	17.00	17.00
Chestnut.....			15.50	17.00	17.00
Bituminous.....			9.27	10.16	9.34

² Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

RETAIL PRICES OF COAL

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AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, APRIL 15, 1925, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous-----	\$6.63	\$6.13	\$10.04	\$10.29	\$10.29
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous-----			6.61	7.06	7.05
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove-----	17.16	16.89	14.64	16.04	15.79
Chestnut-----	17.38	17.14	14.18	15.82	15.54
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Chestnut-----	18.00	17.44	16.25	16.13	16.38
Bituminous-----	3.16	3.18	6.72	6.13	6.13
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove-----			16.20	17.25	16.56
Chestnut-----			16.20	17.25	16.56
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous-----	9.79	9.66	13.62	13.15	13.11
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove-----	48.25	47.50	45.75	47.50	46.25
Chestnut-----	48.25	47.75	45.50	47.33	46.00
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove-----	8.00	7.25	15.00	16.88	15.50
Chestnut-----	8.00	7.25	15.00	16.50	15.50
Bituminous-----	5.50	4.94	7.96	11.32	8.66
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove-----			13.97	14.60	14.60
Chestnut-----			13.65	14.15	14.15
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove-----	8.44	7.74	16.25	17.15	17.20
Chestnut-----	8.68	7.99	16.10	16.95	17.02
Bituminous-----	3.36	3.04	6.13	6.59	6.59
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove-----	9.20	9.05	17.60	18.10	18.10
Chestnut-----	9.45	9.30	17.45	18.07	18.01
Bituminous-----	6.07	6.04	11.45	11.47	11.47
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed-----	11.00	11.50	18.00	18.00	18.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed-----	11.00	11.50	18.00	18.00	18.00
Bituminous-----	5.64	5.46	8.36	8.43	8.43
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerrojos egg-----	17.00	17.00	26.50	26.50	26.50
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg-----	17.00	17.00	25.00	25.50	25.50
Bituminous-----	12.00	12.00	17.28	17.06	17.06
Savannah, Ga.:					
Bituminous-----			5 11.08	5 12.75	5 10.88
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove-----	4.25	4.31	10.08	11.00	10.92
Chestnut-----	4.50	4.56	10.00	10.67	10.67

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

³ Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).

⁴ Fifty cents per ton additional is charged for "binning." Most customers require binning or basketing the coal into the cellar.

⁵ All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, APRIL 15, 1925, AND MARCH 15 AND APRIL 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Apr. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous.....	\$7.63	\$7.70	\$10.15	\$9.96	\$9.96
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous.....			4.34	4.38	4.38
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	1 7.50	1 7.38	1 15.08	1 16.28	1 15.53
Chestnut.....	1 7.65	1 7.53	1 14.50	1 16.08	1 15.22
Bituminous—					
Prepared sizes, low volatile.....			1 10.71	1 12.71	1 11.67
Prepared sizes, high volatile.....			1 8.38	1 9.25	1 9.00
Run of mine, mixed.....			1 7.44	1 7.75	1 7.75

¹ Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in April, 1926

PRACTICALLY no change in the general level of wholesale prices from March to April is shown by information gathered in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. The Bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, registered 151.1 for April, as compared with 151.5 for March, a decrease of only one-fourth of 1 per cent. Compared with April, 1925, with an index number of 156.2, there was a decrease of $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

Farm products and foods averaged slightly higher than in March, due to increases in grains, hay, hogs, sheep and lambs, eggs and potatoes. In all other groups prices were lower than in the month before, ranging from less than 1 per cent in the case of fuels, metals, chemicals and drugs, and house-furnishing goods to 2 per cent in the case of clothing materials.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for March and April was collected, increases were shown in 81 instances and decreases in 155 instances. In 168 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

[1913=100.0]

Commodity group	April, 1925	1926	
		March	April
Farm products.....	153.0	144.0	144.9
Foods.....	154.0	151.4	153.2
Clothing materials.....	189.9	180.5	176.8
Fuels.....	169.0	175.1	174.0
Metals and metal products.....	128.7	127.7	126.5
Building materials.....	174.4	175.5	173.2
Chemicals and drugs.....	133.6	131.6	130.3
Housefurnishing goods.....	170.5	163.9	163.4
Miscellaneous.....	128.8	128.3	126.5
All commodities.....	156.2	151.5	151.1

Comparing prices in April with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that farm products declined $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent and clothing materials almost 7 per cent. In all other groups also, except fuels, prices averaged lower than in April 1925, ranging from one-half of 1 per cent for foods to over 4 per cent for house-furnishing goods. Fuels, on the other hand, were 3 per cent higher than in April of last year.

Wholesale Prices in the United States and in Foreign Countries, 1913 to March, 1926

IN THE following table the more important index numbers of wholesale prices in foreign countries and those of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics have been brought together in order that the trend of prices in the several countries may be directly compared. In some instances the results here shown have been obtained by merely shifting the base to the year 1913—i. e., by dividing the index number for each year or month on the original base by the index number for 1913 on that base as published. In such cases, therefore, these results are to be regarded only as approximations of the correct index numbers. It should be understood, also, that the validity of the comparisons here made is affected by the wide difference in the number of commodities included in the different series of index numbers. For the United States and several other countries the index numbers are published to the fourth significant figure in order to show minor price variations.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES

[Index numbers expressed as percentages of the index number for 1913. See text explanation]

Country	United States	Canada	Belgium	Bulgaria	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Italy
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Industry and Labor	Director General of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics (revised index)	Finans-tidende	Central Bureau of Statistics	General Statistical Bureau	Federal Statistical Bureau	Riccardo Bachi
Commodities	404	1238	128	38	135	33	135	45	38	² 107
Year and month										
1913	100.0	100.0		100			100	100	100.0	100
1914	98.1	102.3	³ 100	103	⁴ 100	⁵ 100	102	102		95
1915	100.8	109.9		137		138	140	140		133
1916	126.8	131.6				164	188	188		202
1917	177.2	178.5				228	262	262		299
1918	194.3	199.0				293	339	339		409
1919	206.4	209.2				294	356	356		364
1920	226.2	243.5		1940		382	1183	509		631
1921	146.9	171.8		2006		250	1263	345		577
1922	148.8	152.0	367	2473	1334	179	1219	327		562
1923	153.7	153.0	497	2525	977	201	1095	419	95.1	575
1924	149.7	155.2	573		997	226	1100	489	122.5	585
1925	158.7	160.3	558		1001	200	1129	551	130.4	690
1923										
January	155.8	151.4	434	2657	991	181	1134	387	65.0	575
February	156.7	153.6	474	2666	1005	192	1127	422	84.0	582
March	158.6	155.9	482	2828	1012	199	1108	424	96.8	587
April	158.7	156.9	480	2757	1012	200	1096	415	89.5	588
May	156.2	155.2	474	2613	1003	204	1093	406	71.9	580
June	153.5	155.5	484	2545	977	202	1095	409	74.0	569
July	150.6	153.5	504	2408	949	207	1080	407	88.8	566
August	150.1	153.5	529	2292	942	207	1080	413	85.8	567
September	153.7	154.6	514	2265	943	202	1089	424	101.7	569
October	153.1	153.1	515	2263	960	205	1077	421	117.9	563
November	152.1	153.3	531	2412	952	207	1070	443	139.0	571
December	151.0	153.5	545	2597	969	210	1096	459	126.2	577
1924										
January	151.2	156.9	580	2711	974	210	1071	494	117.3	571
February	151.7	156.8	642	2658	999	223	1078	544	116.2	573
March	149.9	154.4	625	2612	1021	227	1094	490	120.7	579
April	148.4	151.1	555	2798	1008	228	1095	450	124.1	579
May	146.9	150.6	557	2551	1001	225	1090	458	122.5	571
June	144.6	152.3	565	2811	968	219	1088	465	115.9	566
July	147.0	153.9	566	2737	953	220	1085	481	115.0	567
August	149.7	156.8	547	2853	986	233	1111	477	120.4	572
September	148.8	153.9	550	2848	982	231	1117	486	126.9	580
October	151.9	157.0	555	2988	999	234	1114	497	131.2	602
November	152.7	157.7	569	3132	1013	231	1120	504	128.5	621
December	157.0	160.9	566	3181	1024	232	1139	507	131.3	640
1925										
January	160.0	165.2	559	3275	1045	234	1137	514	138.2	658
February	160.6	164.8	551	3309	1048	234	1141	515	136.5	660
March	161.0	161.6	546	3272	1034	230	1131	514	134.4	659
April	156.2	156.5	538	3244	1020	220	1133	513	131.0	658
May	155.2	159.1	537	3177	1006	216	1122	520	131.9	660
June	157.4	158.8	552	3225	998	216	1129	543	133.8	683
July	159.9	158.4	559	3041	1009	206	1118	557	134.8	707
August	160.4	159.5	567	2870	993	189	1142	557	131.7	731
September	159.7	156.5	577	2834	996	168	1133	556	125.9	721
October	157.6	156.6	575	2823	989	163	1121	572	123.7	716
November	157.7	161.1	569	2822	977	158	1118	605	121.1	712
December	156.2	163.5	565	2913	977	160	1120	633	121.5	715
1926										
January	156.0	163.8	560	2901	966	157	1094	634	120.0	708
February	155.0	162.2	556	2899	950	151	1091	636	118.4	704
March	151.5	160.1	583		938	145	1081	632	118.0	693

¹ 236 commodities since April, 1924.² 36 commodities prior to 1920; 76 commodities in 1920 and 1921; 100 commodities in 1922.³ April.⁴ July.⁵ July 1, 1912-June 30, 1914.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN CERTAIN FOREIGN COUNTRIES—Continued

Country	Netherlands	Norway	Spain	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	Australia	New Zealand	South Africa	Japan	China	India
Computing agency	Central Bureau of Statistics	Central Bureau of Statistics	Institute of Geography and Statistics	Chamber of Commerce	Dr. J. Lorenz	Board of Trade	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Census and Statistics Office	Office of Census and Statistics	Bank of Japan, Tokyo	Bureau of Markets, Treasury Department, Shanghai	Labor Office, Bombay
Commodities	48	174	74	160	71	150	92	106	187	50	117	42
Year and month												
1913	100	100	100	100		100.0		100	100	100	100.0	
1914	109		101		100.0		100	104	97	95		100
1915	146		119				141	123	107	97		
1916	226		141				132	134	123	117		
1917	276		166				146	151	141	147		
1918	373		207				170	175	153	193		236
1919	304		204				180	178	165	236		222
1920	292		221	359		307.3	218	212	223	259	152.0	216
1921	182		190	222	196.5	197.2	167	201	161	200	150.2	199
1922	160		176	173	167.7	158.8	154	178	129	196	145.5	187
1923	151	232	172	163	179.9	159.1	170	175	127	199	156.4	181
1924	156	267	183	162	175.7	166.2	165	180	129	206	153.9	182
1925	155	253	188	161	161.6	159.7	162	175	128	202	159.4	163
1923												
January	157	223	170	163	174.7	157.0	163	171	131	184	152.7	181
February	155	222	170	165	175.3	157.5	161	173		192	157.5	177
March	156	228	171	168	181.0	160.3	163	174		196	158.7	182
April	156	229	174	168	185.9	162.0	167	174	126	196	157.7	180
May	149	232	171	166	186.5	159.8	170	176		199	158.4	180
June	149	232	170	164	181.0	159.3	178	177		198	155.2	180
July	145	231	170	162	179.8	156.5	180	176	124	192	155.4	178
August	142	233	171	162	175.3	154.5	175	175		190	153.1	176
September	145	232	174	162	173.4	157.8	172	177		210	156.8	179
October	148	235	171	161	181.1	158.1	171	176	125	212	156.1	181
November	153	243	173	160	181.6	160.8	173	175		209	157.3	186
December	154	247	176	160	182.5	163.4	174	174		210	157.5	188
1924												
January	156	251	178	161	183.2	165.4	174	175	131	214	155.8	188
February	158	261	180	162	183.4	167.0	170	180		208	159.5	186
March	155	264	180	162	180.1	165.4	167	180		206	157.5	181
April	154	263	184	161	181.4	164.7	166	178	126	207	153.7	184
May	153	261	179	160	180.4	163.7	165	179		205	154.3	181
June	151	262	179	158	178.3	162.6	163	180		199	151.8	185
July	151	265	182	157	173.3	162.6	163	180	125	195	151.5	184
August	151	271	182	160	170.6	165.2	162	181		200	148.8	184
September	158	272	184	163	169.9	166.9	162	181		206	149.3	181
October	161	273	186	167	169.0	170.0	163	180	133	213	152.8	181
November	161	276	181	167	168.5	169.8	163	181		214	154.9	176
December	160	279	198	168	169.8	170.1	165	181		213	157.4	176
1925												
January	160	279	191	169	170.8	171.0	165	178	130	214	159.9	173
February	158	281	192	169	170.8	168.9	162	175		210	159.2	173
March	155	279	193	168	169.9	166.3	160	175		204	160.3	171
April	151	273	190	163	165.9	162.5	158	175	130	202	159.3	165
May	151	262	191	162	163.0	159.0	159	175		199	157.8	164
June	153	260	187	161	161.9	157.6	162	174		200	157.3	160
July	155	254	188	161	160.6	157.5	162	175	127	198	162.8	158
August	155	249	184	159	159.6	157.0	162	175		200	160.3	160
September	155	237	185	157	159.4	156.0	162	175		201	160.2	157
October	154	223	187	154	159.2	154.8	163	176	124	200	159.0	158
November	154	220	186	155	157.0	153.7	165	176		198	158.4	160
December	155	220	187	156	156.7	153.2	160	176		194	158.1	155
1926												
January	153	214	186	153	155.5	151.3	161	176	124	192	164.0	155
February	150	211	183	152	154.5	148.8	160	175		188	163.0	152
March	146	204	183	149	150.8	144.4	163	174		184	164.0	150

⁴ July.

⁶ 52 commodities in 1920; 53 commodities from August, 1920, to December, 1921.

⁷ 147 items.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

AGREEMENTS

Barbers—Cleveland

THE following sections are taken from the agreement of Local No. 129, barbers of Cleveland, effective April 1, 1926:

SECTION 1. Journeymen shall not work more than $9\frac{1}{2}$ consecutive hours of any one day, except on Saturday, when they shall not work more than $11\frac{1}{2}$ consecutive hours. Days before legal holidays mentioned in section 7 of this agreement shall be considered as Saturday.

SEC. 2. Journeymen shall have one-half day off duty each week, commencing at 12 o'clock noon, and they are not to report for duty until the following morning, when off duty on account of a legal holiday they are not to take any other time off duty that week.

SEC. 3. Meal hours shall be one and one-half hours each day, provided for according to shop rules.

SEC. 4. Journeymen shall not be required to contribute any part of their wages toward any supplies in a shop, except bench tools and uniforms.

SEC. 5. Journeymen conducting one-chair shops shall comply with all working conditions in this agreement, except that they shall not be required to take one-half day off duty each week.

SEC. 6. ARTICLE 1. The wages of a journeyman shall be a guaranty of \$30, not less, and 60 per cent over and above \$42 of his receipts for a full week's work.

ART. 7. The wages of a journeyman barber who is employed for evenings and Saturdays shall be 70 per cent of his receipts, with a guaranty of \$2 for each evening, and 70 per cent of his receipts with a guaranty of \$10 for Saturday. A barber working a full week evenings and Saturdays shall receive \$22 a week, guaranty, and 60 per cent over \$28 of his receipts. Evening man starts work at 4 p. m. A man starting at noon shall receive 70 per cent of his receipts, with a guaranty of \$3 for each day, with the exceptions of Saturday when the guaranty shall be \$10, the day before legal holidays mentioned in section 7 of this agreement shall be considered the same as Saturday.

SEC. 7. Journeymen shall not work on the following legal holidays: New Year's, Decoration Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas, but shall work until 9 p. m. the night before, and if any of the above-named holidays fall on Sunday and celebrated on Monday, the journeymen shall not work on that day.

SEC. 8. No shop card shall be issued to any shop that keeps open after 7 p. m. daily, and 9 p. m. on Saturday, and 9 p. m. the day before any legal holiday mentioned in section 7 of this agreement, and that opens up for business on any legal holiday mentioned in section 7 of this agreement.

SEC. 9. When the proprietor or manager of a shop employs a new man, he must see that the man has a permit from the office to go to work. When a new man goes to work the proprietor or manager should notify the office at once, office phone Main 3103, and for any violation of this agreement on the part of the proprietor or manager of a shop, the union shop card shall be removed, the fact of which shall be published through our organized labor, and an expense fee shall be charged for removing and replacing the union shop card.

Bookkeepers, Stenographers, and Accountants—New York

AN AGREEMENT of Bookkeepers, Stenographers, and Accountants' Union No. 12646, of New York City, that has been in force for a number of years, contains the following provisions:

The employer agrees:

1. To employ only members of the union to perform all work, among the employees known as the "office staff" of temporary and permanent character, subject to clause 9 of this agreement, provided that new employees may be required to work on probation for a period not to exceed two weeks.

2. To grant employees a 7-hour workday; the working hours to be from 9 a. m. to 12 m. and from 1 p. m. to 5 p. m.; on Saturday from 9 a. m. to 1 p. m., unless otherwise stipulated in writing (to be attached hereto) by the employer and the union shop committee, provided that no stipulation can be interpreted as covering a workday of more than 7 hours during the first five days of the week, or 4 hours on Saturday, and provided that no workday shall extend over more than 8 hours or after 7 p. m. during the first five days of the week, or after 2 p. m. on Saturday.

3. To grant employees a whole holiday on all legal holidays; to pay time and a half for overtime, but double time for Sundays and holidays.

4. To give each employee two weeks' vacation annually, with pay, after one year's employment, or one week's vacation after six months employment. Any employee discharged after May 1st, to receive salary in lieu of vacation. Notice of discharge may not be given during the vacation or during the two weeks preceding it.

5. Not to dismiss its employees except for just and sufficient cause; nor to discriminate against or discharge any member for his or her actions in behalf of the union; not to dismiss an employee without two weeks' notice.

6. To designate in writing a person or committee who shall have power and authority to consider all questions of wages, conditions of employment or grievances, and to make all office rules subject to the approval of the union.

7. To leave questions of wage scale open for negotiation and settlement between the employer and a credited committee of the union, provided that no member of the office staff shall work for less than \$21 per week.

The union agrees:

9. To furnish competent members on reasonable notice, providing their services are available.

10. To compel its members to give two weeks' notice before quitting.

11. To appoint and designate in writing, from time to time, a responsible shop committee to represent the union and the employees in the office covered by this agreement.

Both parties hereto agree and understand:

12. That employees will not be asked to make any written statement or verbal contract which may conflict with this agreement.

13. That no employee is to suffer any reduction in wages if used temporarily in any other capacity.

14. That dishonesty shall be sufficient cause to discharge without further notice. If member leaves without giving notice said person to be expelled from the union.

15. That when member leaves, employer agrees, on request, to issue a statement as to his or her character or service.

17. In case of disagreement in carrying out the terms of this agreement and inability to mutually settle same, to submit the matter in dispute to an arbitration board composed of one representative of the employer, one chosen by the union, and a third person chosen by these two parties. In case of failure to agree on the third member, he shall be chosen by the board of mediation and arbitration of the State department of labor.

Egg Inspectors—Chicago

THE Egg Inspectors' Union of Chicago, No. 8705, has made an agreement with the egg dealers and distributors, effective for one year from April 1, 1926, from which the following extracts are taken.

Second. That 8 hours shall constitute a day's work, and hours of work shall be between the hours of 7 a. m. and 5 p. m., and that more than 8 hours' work shall be considered as overtime and 44 hours constitute a week's work, ending 12 m. Saturday.

Third. That the minimum wage scale shall be \$1.10 per hour. That all help employed for less than one week shall be classed as extra men, same to be paid at the rate of \$1.25 per hour.

Fourth. That piecework shall be paid for at the rate: For candling, 50 cents; checking and sorting, 33 cents; transferring, 22 cents per 30 dozen cases. All piecework shall be done between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m.

Fifth. That all work on Sundays, New Year's Day, Memorial Day, Independence Day, Thanksgiving Day, and Christmas Day shall be paid double time. Over 8 hours and after 12 m. Saturdays be considered overtime, and all overtime shall be paid time and one-half. No overtime to be worked when there are idle men available. Union to be notified when overtime is to be worked.

Sixth. That no man shall be compelled to work on Labor Day.

Seventh. It is agreed that for every three journeymen employed regularly, one apprentice shall be allowed; two years' service at the bench shall constitute an apprenticeship; 55 cents per hour the first year; 80 cents the second year.

Eighth. Egg inspectors may be allowed to do any other work that the employer required, providing same will not conflict with any other agreement of other labor organizations.

Ninth. That the undersigned egg dealers and distributors of Chicago establish a standing committee of three members, and the Egg Inspectors' Union do likewise, before whom any grievance by members of either organization may be brought and adjusted. Such grievances shall be acted upon within 48 hours after a complaint is made in writing.

Elevator Operators and Starters—Chicago

THE Elevator Operators' and Starters' Union No. 66, Chicago, affiliated with the Elevator Constructors' Union, renewed its agreement with the Building Managers' Association of Chicago for two years from November 1, 1925. The changes from the summary of the agreement of November 1, 1923, as printed in the Labor Review, May, 1924 (p. 133), are few. Class C, consisting of freight elevator operators, has been consolidated with class B, including operators in buildings containing less than nine stories, and the higher rates of the latter were adopted. This gives the operators of freight elevators a minimum wage of \$122.50 per month, an increase of \$2.50 per month over the rate from 1923 to 1925. Wages remain the same in the other classes as in 1923 agreement. The overtime rate now begins at the end of the regular workday of 8½ hours instead of after 10 hours as before. The following article is new.

ARTICLE VIII. Each elevator operator or starter who at the beginning of the vacation season has been continuously in the employ of the same building (or firm) for one year or more, shall be granted a vacation of one week (six working-days) without the loss of pay.

Ladies' Garment Workers—Boston

THE two-year agreements between the Boston Joint Board of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the various groups of ladies' garment employers came to an end February 15, 1926. The unions requested that the new contract contain clauses providing for a five day week of 42 hours for the dress industry, a five and a half day week of 44 hours for the cloak industry, the compulsory use of the label, and the creation of a board of sanitary control. Conferences between representatives of the union and the various organizations were without result. February 25th, on the order of the strike committee of the Boston Joint Board, the cloak makers and dressmakers to the number of about 4,000, three-fourths of whom were women, left their shops. After conference between representatives of the union and the various organizations of employers the collective agreement prepared by the union was signed by the New England Dress Manufacturers' Association, the cloak firms, and finally on March 6th by the dress jobbers upon whom the union placed the responsibility for working conditions in the shops of the contractors employed by them.

The agreement covers the New England Dress Manufacturers' Association, the Boston Cloak Manufacturers' Association, the Boston Wholesale Garment Association, representing the cloak and some of the dress jobbers, and the newly formed Boston Wholesale Dress Association, consisting of those members of the Wholesale Garment Association who wished to have one agreement for both cloak and dress jobbers.

The agreements with the various organizations vary somewhat in detail. The following sections are taken from the agreement made by the Joint Board Cloak, Skirt and Dressmakers' Union comprising locals Nos. 12, 39, 46, 56, 73, and 80 of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union with independent manufacturers, the agreement to continue in force until February 15, 1928. Most of its sections are similar to those in the agreements with the associations of employers.

5. The employer agrees that whenever he will require additional help, he will call upon the union to furnish such help, and the union agrees to furnish the employer to the best of its ability, out of its membership, such workers as he may require. The employer further agrees not to engage any new workers except such as will present union work cards directing them to such employer's place of business.

7. There shall be at all times in the shop of the employer a shop chairman elected by the employees at a regular shop meeting, called by the union, in the presence of a union representative. The shop chairman is to act as a representative of the employees in their dealings with the employer.

8. A duly authorized officer or representative of the union shall have access to the factory of the employer at all hours, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the provisions of this agreement are fully complied with. He shall also have access to the employer's books for the purpose of ascertaining the correct earnings of the workers employed in the employer's shop and for the purpose of learning the names of the manufacturers and jobbers for whom the employer is doing work or the names of the manufacturers and contractors to whom the employer is sending work and the style numbers, lots, and sizes of such work.

9. The employer is not to enter into any individual contract with any employee relative to his labor for the employer, and no cash, deposit, or other security shall be accepted from any employee by the employer.

11. There shall be no change of system of work in any department or reduction of the working force in the shop of the employer without the consent of both parties to this agreement.

12. If the employer will suspend work during any part of the slow season, upon resumption of work he shall give employment to the workers who have been laid off at the end of the preceding season before engaging any new help. In the resumption of the work after a suspension, if there should be one, the shop chairman and the price committee shall be the first to be reemployed.

13. A trial period shall consist of one week in which to judge the competency of the worker to do the work. After the trial period, the employee shall be considered competent and shall not be discharged unless the employer notifies the union in writing, with a statement of the reason for such discharge—and the union upon investigation finds the alleged causes or reason sufficient to justify such discharge.

14. The employer is not to charge members of the union for any damage in material, unless the damage be willfully and wrongfully caused.

15. The employer is to furnish all tools incident to the work of the members of the union without any charge to them.

16. All work shall be divided equally between the inside shop and the outside shops working for the employer and within each shop such work shall be divided equally among all the workers in the shop.

17. All workers required to come in the shop in the dull season shall be secured with not less than one-half day's work. In case of failure by the employer to provide work for the worker, the worker shall receive for every hour of idleness pay at the rate of the minimum wage scale.

18. The employer agrees to observe Labor Day with pay to all workers, week workers as well as piece workers, men as well as women. It should be understood that no work is to be done on this holiday. Week workers to be paid for this day at the rate of their regular weekly earnings; piece workers, at the rate of their respective minimum wage scales. All workers in the employ of the firm are to receive pay for Labor Day, regardless of whether there is work or not in the shop of the employer during Labor Day week.

19. Refraining from work on May 1 shall not be a breach of this contract. The following additional legal holidays shall be observed without pay: May 30, July 4, Columbus Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, New Year's Day.

20. A week's work shall consist of 42 hours, divided into five working-days; the first four days of the week work shall begin at 8 a. m. and continue until 5:30 p. m. with one hour for lunch; on the fifth day, the hours shall be from 8 a. m. until 5 p. m. with one hour for lunch. Working on Saturday or Sunday shall be considered a violation of this agreement.

21. The following shall be the minimum wage scale for week workers: Cutters not less than \$45, pressers not less than \$49.50, machine operators not less than \$30, finishers not less than \$22, drapers not less than \$28, examiners not less than \$22, sample makers not less than \$35.

Girl apprentices, from one to six weeks in the trade, to receive not less than \$12 per week; from six weeks to six months, not less than \$15 per week; from six months to one year in the trade, not less than \$20 per week.

The following should be the hourly minimum rate for pieceworkers: Operators not less than \$1.00 per hour, finishers not less than \$0.65 per hour, pressers not less than \$1.45 per hour.

All cutters, drapers, examiners, and workers doing general work shall work week work. No piecework should be permitted in any of these departments enumerated.

22. There shall be in the shop of the employer a price committee elected by the employees of the shop, at a regular meeting called by the union, and all piece prices shall be settled by the employer and this elected price committee in the presence of the shop chairman. Prices to be based on the set minimum hourly rate. In case of disagreement, the price committee and the employer shall jointly agree to testers selected among the workers of the shop. In selecting testers, the following rules shall be observed: The slowest and fastest workers of that department to be eliminated, those of average skill and speed shall be selected. The time consumed by such elected worker shall be computed on the hourly rate set, the time consumed on the garment disputed shall be recorded by shop chairman and the employer. The test should be made under the same conditions as stock garments are being made. The workers shall not be required to work on garments before an adjustment of price has been

effected. If upon investigation it should be established that after the adjustment of prices the workers do not earn the scale set for them, the prices shall be resettled and the workers to be paid back pay in accordance with the new prices set.

24. A statement of the wages of every week worker employed by the employer shall be attached to and considered part of this agreement.

26. The employer agrees to send in monthly to the union a list of all shops he is working for or in which work is performed for him.

27. The payment of wages shall be made weekly, in cash, on a fixed day. Wages shall include all work completed 48 hours before pay day.

28. Any reduction of wages or prices shall be considered a violation of this agreement.

29. No overtime work shall be permitted so long as there are vacant accommodations in the shop for additional workers, and such additional workers can be secured. No more than one hour overtime per day shall be permitted in any event.

30. All week workers, men as well as women, shall be paid for overtime at the rate of time and a half. All piece workers, men as well as women, shall be paid for overtime double pay on the basis of the base rate fixed in this agreement.

31. No contracting or subcontracting work within the shop shall be permitted. No work shall be given to be made at home. No pieceworker shall be permitted to employ any helper.

32. None of the merchandise manufactured by the employer shall be made for him in any shop of any other employer except by consent of the union.

33. None of the merchandise manufactured in the shop shall be directly or indirectly through any channel, manufactured for or sold to any manufacturer or jobber who is not under contract with the union to observe and maintain the union standards. Employers who are manufacturing garments for the manufacturers or jobbers shall register with the union the names and addresses of the firms they work for or sell garments to.

34. The employer agrees not to do any work for or to sell any goods or merchandise to, nor have any work done by, or purchase from firms or their principals, agents, factors, or jobbers during the pendency of a strike declared by the union against such firm.

35. All disputes that may arise between any member of the union and the employer shall be taken up for adjustment between the employer and the shop chairman elected by the members of the union in the employ of the employer. If they fail to agree, the matter shall be taken up by a representative of the union and the employer.

43. The firm agrees not to purchase any ready-made garments or have any merchandise made into garments for it by any firm or agents of such firm, unless such firm or its agents are operating under contract with one of the locals of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union providing for union standards and conditions, and are actually observing these conditions, and are in all events registered with the union.

44. No work shall be given by the employer to a contractor, nor shall any ready-made goods be purchased by the employer from another manufacturer unless the name and place of business of such contractor or manufacturer has been registered with the union and the union has certified in writing to the employer that such contractor or manufacturer maintains proper working standards and sanitary conditions. If the union will inform the employer that any submanufacturer or contractor does not maintain union standards as specified in this agreement, the employer will cease to give work to such submanufacturer or contractor from the date of such notice.

45. No work shall be given by the employer to a new contractor or shall be made by him in a new outside shop unless his inside shop and all contractors at the time doing work for the employer shall be supplied with work to their full capacity. No work shall be discontinued in the shop of a registered contractor during the terms of this agreement without the consent of the union.

46. The employer agrees to furnish the union with the names and addresses of all firms from whom he is or hereafter will be receiving work, cut or uncut. Employers working for jobbers shall register with the union all such jobbers for whom they work, and no work shall be done by the employer for any jobber unless such jobber is under contract with the union. It is hereby understood that a contractor is one who receives cut goods for the purpose of manufacture, and that a submanufacturer is one who receives uncut goods for the purpose of manufacture.

47. The employer agrees not to do any work for firms nor to sell any goods to firms against whom the union has declared a strike, nor to send any goods to such firms, or its principals, agents, factors, or jobbers, during the pendency of the strike. If a general lockout shall be caused by one or more associations of employers in the industry, or a general strike shall be called in the industry on account of differences between the union and one or more employers' associations, a suspension of work during the period of such lockout or strike shall not be deemed a violation of this agreement.

48. The employer agrees to cooperate with the union in establishing and maintaining an unemployment insurance fund for the members of the union. Manufacturers who sell garments to the trade shall contribute to said fund 2 per cent of the wages or labor cost of the garments so sold by them. Employers, whether they sell to the trade or work exclusively for jobbers, shall deduct from the wages of their workers 1 per cent thereof on every pay day as a contribution of such workers to the said unemployment insurance fund. The fund shall be administered by a board of trustees, and if the union so desires the employment insurance board established in the cloak and suit industry of Boston shall be designated as such board. The employer agrees to pay his unemployment insurance contribution and the contribution of the workers employed by him to the unemployment insurance board each and every week on his pay day.

49. The employer agrees to attach to all garments produced by him the Prosanis label, to designate that the garments carrying the same have been manufactured under proper sanitary surroundings. The joint board of sanitary control shall furnish such labels at cost to employer in contractual relations with the union.

50. The employer agrees to comply with all the standards of sanitation and all other rules now established by the joint board of sanitary control in the ladies' garment industry and to conduct fire drills in accordance with the State law, such fire drills to be conducted by the joint board of sanitary control at the expense of the manufacturer. The employer agrees to pay to the joint board of sanitary control for its service, the sums to be determined by the joint board of sanitary control, an amount for sanitary control and an additional amount for fire drills, such payments to be made annually through the union.

51. The employer agrees that at the expiration of the term of lease of the premises now occupied by him he will not renew such lease or enter into a lease for any premises unless his present premises or the new premises, as the case may be, shall have been approved by the joint board of sanitary control as being sanitary.

52. If any understanding between the union and any of the associations with which the union has at present or may in the future have collective agreements shall be reached, which understanding may involve an increase of wages, reduction in hours, or a general improvement of the standards in the industry, such understanding shall become part of this agreement and shall be enforced in the shop of the employer.

53. Should the manufacturer violate any provision of this agreement, he shall become liable to the union in such sum of money as will adequately compensate the union for such violation.

The following sections are taken from the agreement with the New England Women's Wear Manufacturers' Association.

32. It is further agreed between the parties that immediately after the signing of this contract the parties hereto shall proceed to form a joint board of sanitary control for the purpose of working out a code of sanitation and enforcing the same; the said joint board of sanitary control shall consist of an equal number of representatives of the union, the association, and the public. The public representatives shall be mutually agreed upon by the parties hereto.

33. All disputes that can not be adjusted between the parties during the life of this agreement shall be referred to arbitration within 48 hours from the time the parties themselves are unable to adjust the controversy. The arbitrator shall be selected jointly by the union and the employer. The expense of this arbitration proceedings shall be borne equally by the union and the employer. For violation of this agreement the arbitrator may adopt any disciplinary measures he may deem proper. The decision of the arbitrator shall be final and binding for both parties.

34. The association further agrees that it will not take in any new members against whom the union has a dispute until such dispute has been adjusted.

Notice containing the name and address of any new members joining the association shall be sent to the union seven days before their final acceptance into the association, during which time the union shall notify the association of any existing dispute between said member and the union; if at the end of seven days the union registers no complaint against the member, he may be accepted. Such new member shall be bound by the terms of this agreement with the association.

34A. The association further agrees that in case the union declares a general cessation of work in the industry in Boston during the present season that they will not consider it a breach of this contract on condition that the union will send back the workers of the members of this association on the fourth successive work day after such stoppage.

34B. The association agrees in principle that the introduction of an unemployment insurance fund is desirable, and the association agrees to participate in a conference to be called by the union for the purpose of considering the introduction of such unemployment insurance fund in the Boston market.

The following section is taken from the agreement with the Massachusetts Dress Manufacturers' Association.

37. The association hereby agrees that as security for the faithful performance of this agreement and its part, and the part of all contractors considered in its membership, [it] shall deposit a sum of \$500 that belongs to the association at the date of signing of this agreement. This money shall be deposited in trust with Leo Finklestein of Boston, to be transferred in trust to the permanent impartial chairman for the industry when such shall be chosen. It is agreed that a partial sum of \$1,500 shall be maintained in the treasury of the association to be used if necessary with the above \$500 to cover all claims for violations of this agreement by any member of the contractors' association. It is agreed that upon the termination of this agreement such money then remaining in trust shall forthwith be returned to the association.

The agreements with the Wholesale Garment Association of Boston and with the Boston Wholesale Dress Association contain the following provisions:

3. The union agrees to immediately submit to the association a list of all manufacturers in Boston who are operating under contracts with it, and shall at least once in every two weeks notify the association of all changes in and additions to the list.

4. The association agrees to immediately furnish the union with a full list of the manufacturers and contractors in New England with whom its members deal, together with the names and addresses, and shall at least once in every two weeks notify the union of all changes in and additions to the list.

6. No member of the association shall give work to a new manufacturer or contractor in New England, or order or purchase goods from him, before ascertaining from the association that such manufacturer or contractor is in contractual relations with the union.

8. Whenever the union shall notify the association that a member of the association gives work to a manufacturer or contractor in New England who has no contractual relations with the union, the association shall immediately direct said member to withdraw his work from said manufacturer or contractor, whether such work be in process of operation or otherwise, until said manufacturer or contractor enters into contractual relations with the union.

9. Should a member of the association be found giving work or dealing with a manufacturer or contractor in New England except as indicated above, the association shall impose a fine for the first offense upon said member, under the authority contained in its by-laws and its agreement with its members. The amount of such fine shall be determined by the impartial chairman, and it shall be sufficiently high to effect the advantage gained by the member for the transaction, together with an appropriate penalty. The second offense shall mean expulsion from the association. The proceeds of the funds collected shall be furnished to the joint board of sanitary control of New England, hereinafter to be chosen by the association and the union.

10. Upon complaint filed by the union, the privilege will be accorded a representative of the union to accompany a representative of the association to examine the books and records of the member against whom a complaint has been filed, for the purpose only of determining whether such member is giving work to

nonunion shops in New England. Such examination shall be undertaken within 48 hours from receipt of request.

11. No member of the association shall order or purchase garments from any manufacturer or contractor in New England whose workers are on strike; nor shall any member of the association make or cause to be made any work for any person in New England against whom the union has declared a strike, until such strike has in each case been fully settled.

12. The union agrees that there shall be no strike or lockout in the shop of any manufacturer or contractor dealing with the members of the (name of the association) during the period of this agreement; nor shall there be any individual shop lockout, stoppage, or shop strike; nor shall there be any reduction by the union in the force of employees whatsoever in the shop or factory of any manufacturer or contractor dealing with the members of the (name of the association) pending the terms of any complaint or grievances or pending the arbitration thereof.

13. Should there be a stoppage of work or shop strike in the factory of any manufacturer or contractor dealing with the members of the (name of the association) immediate notice thereof will be given by the association to the union; and the union agrees to return the striking workers to their work within 24 hours after the receipt by the union of such notice.

15. The association shall cooperate with the union in establishing and maintaining an unemployment insurance fund for the benefit of members of the union. The fund shall be made up of contributions from the manufacturers and the union, or individual members of the union. The contributions of the direct employers to the unemployment insurance fund shall be equal to 2 per cent of their weekly pay roll; and that of the workers shall be 1 per cent of their weekly wages. The fund shall be administered jointly upon proper rules and provisions to be agreed upon by the parties.

The joint board of sanitary control appointed in accordance with these agreements consists of 15 persons, 5 representing the five local manufacturing, jobbing, and contracting associations, 5 representing the union, and 5 representing the public.

Laundry Workers—Detroit

THE most important sections of the agreement made March 15, 1926, by Local 207, of Laundry Workers' International Union, Detroit, are as follows:

III. The union shall have the sole right of selecting and distributing the employees who are to be employed in the various hand laundries of the employers.

IV. It is also agreed by and between the parties hereto that in case the union shall not have help available for a help out, the laundry owner in need of same, after having made a request of the union, shall have the privilege to employ anyone on that particular day, but on that day only.

V. When the union is unable to furnish help, the employers may hire help which does not belong to the union, until such time as the union is able to send such help.

VII. Female employees shall work on a basis of five days per week of nine hours each from 7.30 a. m. to 5 p. m. with one-half hour off for lunch, and shall receive a minimum wage of \$16.50 per week; all receiving more than minimum wage on February 28, 1926, shall have \$1 per week added thereto. Overtime shall be paid at the rate of 50 cents per hour, except on holiday weeks, when no overtime shall be paid, but the full week's wage must be paid. The following holidays are specified: New Year's, Memorial Day, Fourth of July, Labor Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas.

IX. It is also agreed that the employers shall provide the essential sanitary conveniences to insure the health and reasonable comfort of the employees, especially the furnishing of cold drinking water during the hot months.

X. It shall be the duty of the employer to see that all their members sign this agreement and further to see that they live up to it.

XI. It is also agreed and understood by and between the parties hereto that if there be any grievance between any employee and his or her employer, it

shall be referred to the union business agent for settlement. In the event such a grievance is incapable of settlement by this method, the employers and the union shall appoint a grievance committee consisting of four members, respectively, to settle such grievance; in the event of their failure to agree, they shall mutually agree upon some individual to sit with them as a board of arbitration. The decision of the majority of said board shall be final and binding. It is understood that such employees shall remain at work pending the settlement of any grievance.

XII. The representatives of the union shall be entitled to enter the hand laundries for the purpose of conferring with the employer or employees.

XIII. The union hereby reserves the right to refuse to execute "struck" work, washed at steam laundries where strike-breaking labor is being employed, and also the right to join a general strike in the event such a strike is called.

XIV. The employer shall give two weeks' notice to the union before discharging a shirt ironer and one week's notice before discharging a family ironer.

It is also provided that the employer shall have the right to iron his own shirts, provided he does not employ any other shirt ironer at all, and is not assisted in this work by any person or persons.

XV. The union shall furnish to the employer a shop card, showing that the employer runs a union establishment, which shop card shall be displayed by the employer in some conspicuous place in his place of business. The employer shall pay to the union the sum of \$1 for the use of said card. Said card shall be and remain the property of the union, and shall be surrendered to or may be removed by the union at any time in its discretion.

Neckwear Workers—St. Louis

THE label agreement of Neckwear Workers' Union No. 14350 of St. Louis, now in force, reads as follows:

1. To entitle an employer to the use of American Federation of Labor union label, all employees must be members of unions affiliated with American Federation of Labor.

2. The hours of labor of employees shall not be more than 8 per day; the hours to be set by the union and approved by the president of the American Federation of Labor.

3. The scale of prices adopted by the union shall be paid by the employer.

4. The union rules regarding conditions of labor and the use of the label shall be faithfully enforced by the employer.

5. The employer shall not receive from the union more labels than are sufficient to cover the product for ensuing week.

6. The employer shall agree that should he, at any time, violate the rules under which the label is issued to him, he will not use any more of the union labels, but will surrender them to the union, or officer of the union, from whose hand he received them, or to the president of the American Federation of Labor upon demand from him.

7. The employer will not himself, nor permit any one, or in his behalf, have the label of American Federation of Labor imitated, duplicated, or counterfeited in any way whatsoever.

8. That should the employer desire to discontinue the use of the label, he shall give one week's notice of the same to the duly authorized and accredited officer or representative of the union, from whose hands he received the label. That should the union or the president of the American Federation of Labor desire to discontinue the granting of the union label, a similar notice shall be given.

10. That this agreement shall be binding for a period of one year from date, unless terminated by either party, in accordance with the notice herein provided. At the expiration of this agreement it may be renewed, subject to the approval of the president of the American Federation of Labor.

Pavers—New York

DISTRICT Council No. 1 of Pavers, Rammermen, Wood Block, Brick and Iron Slag Pavers, Flag Layers, Bridge and Stone Curb Setters of Greater New York, made an agreement with the contractors in Greater New York, New Jersey, and Yonkers, April 1, 1926, from which the following extracts are taken:

1. The party of the first part agrees to employ none but members of the party of the second part in the laying and completing of any part of its paving, viz., granite, bluestone, cobblestone, durax, rubble, wood block and iron slag or other pavements, within the trade of the party of the second part.

3. The party of the first part further agrees to pay to the members of the party of the second part whom it shall employ the following scale of wages, viz., pavers, \$12 per day; rammers, \$10 per day. Double time for all overtime and Sundays.

5. Eight hours to constitute a day's work for five days a week, and four hours on Saturday.

6. Any employer subcontracting any portion of his work to any member or members of the party of the second part, shall notify the representative of the party of the second part, giving the names of the person or persons to whom the work has been sublet. Any employer failing to do so after subletting his work will be considered as breaking his contract by the party of the second part, and the party of the second part may refuse to furnish men to said subcontractor or to the party of the first part.

Upholsterers—Cleveland

THE 1926 agreement of Upholsterers' Local No. 48, Cleveland, provides for a 44-hour week, time and a half for overtime, and double time for Sundays and holidays, and contains the following sections relative to apprentices and to wages:

Journeymen carpet layers and cutters to be paid a minimum of \$1.19 $\frac{7}{17}$ per hour.

Apprentice carpet and linoleum layers shall serve an apprenticeship of three years.

Apprentice carpet and linoleum layers to be paid a minimum of 50 cents per hour single time rate the first year; 70 cents per hour single time rate the second year; 90 cents per hour single time rate the third year, and journeymen's rate thereafter.

There shall be one apprentice to every five journeymen carpet and linoleum layers or fraction thereof.

Journeymen drapers and cutters to be paid a minimum of \$1.02 $\frac{3}{17}$ per hour.

Journeymen shade hangers and cutters to be paid a minimum of \$0.90 $\frac{1}{17}$ per hour.

Journeymen measure men to be paid a minimum of \$0.96 $\frac{1}{17}$ per hour.

Journeymen carpet, drapery, shade, and custom upholstery sewers to receive a minimum of \$23.50 per week.

Apprentice carpet, drapery, shade, and custom upholstery sewers to receive a minimum of \$17.50 per week for the first six months and \$20.50 per week for the second six months of service and the journeymen's rate thereafter.

It shall be understood that an apprentice sewer is one who shall have been employed for less than one year at this class of work.

Employees who may be sent out of the city to do work and who may be required to remain away over night shall be allowed all transportation costs, board and lodging, and shall be paid as follows: From 8 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. daily, Saturday p. m., Sundays, and legal holidays excepted, shall be paid at the single time rate. Saturday p. m., Sundays and legal holidays to be paid for at twice the single time rate per hour. From 4.30 p. m. to 8 a. m. to be paid for at one and one-half the single time rate per hour.

While traveling, employees shall be paid as follows: From 8 a. m. to 4.30 p. m. daily, Saturday p. m., Sundays, and legal holidays excepted, to be paid

at the single time rate per hour. After 4.30 p. m. daily, Saturday p. m., Sundays, and legal holidays excepted, for the first six hours of traveling time to be paid at one and one-half the single time rate per hour.

If sleeping-car accommodations are provided, no travel time shall be paid for after the first six hours above mentioned. If no sleeping-car accommodations are provided the entire traveling time shall be paid for at one and one-half the single time rate per hour.

When employees are required to travel Saturday p. m., Sundays, or legal holidays, twice the single time rates per hour shall be paid.

AWARDS AND DECISIONS

Carpenters—Denver

APRIL 9, 1926, in File No. 1306, the Industrial Commission of Colorado rendered a decision in the matter of the Carpenters' District Council of Denver and Vicinity against the Master Builders' Association and other employers in the city of Denver and vicinity. The wage received by the carpenters was \$9 per day. A demand for \$11 per day, effective May 1, 1926, had been refused by the employers and the case was brought before the commission by the employees March 15, 1926.

From the findings and award the following extracts are taken:

The said employees contend they are entitled to said increase on account of the increased cost of living; that said employees are able to secure work for only a part of the time throughout the year and that their average annual earnings are not sufficient for living purposes; that the other trades are receiving more wages per day and per annum than the carpenters; that the carpenters are the lowest paid of any members of the skilled building trades in the city of Denver; that the carpenters are required to furnish more tools than any of the other trades and that the expense of maintaining and keeping said tools is greater than the other trades.

The employers contend that the carpenters in Denver receive as high wages as paid in other cities of similar size and that only in four or five other cities of the United States are higher wages paid carpenters than in Denver.

The employers further contend that the increases in wages that the carpenters have already received greatly exceed any increase in the cost of living.

It appears from the evidence herein that the carpenters, in skill and experience equal, if not excel, the other building trades; that said employers, within the last three years, by agreement with the members and unions of the other trades, voluntarily increased and fixed the wages of such other crafts as follows: Bricklayers—to \$12 and \$13 per day; plasterers—to \$12 and \$14 per day; iron workers—to \$10 per day; electricians—to \$11 per day; plumbers—to \$12 per day or more; painters—to \$10 per day; steam fitters—to \$11 per day; sheet-metal workers—to \$10 per day; tile layers—to \$11 per day; common building labor—to \$6.50 and around \$7 per day; lathers—to \$11 per day.

The carpenters insisted at the hearing that at the time wages of other crafts were raised they could have likewise obtained a similar increase and could have received a wage proportionate to that paid other crafts, considering their skill and ability, but that on account of strife within their own union, and because of the strong influence of an entirely extraneous organization, they were not able at that time to come to any arrangement or agreement among themselves and that they were deprived of the opportunity of requesting increases granted to the other crafts.

From the evidence introduced herein it appears to the commission that the contractors should be protected in a large measure against any increase taking effect on work contracted prior to the time that they had notice of a demand for an increase in wages, and feels from the evidence herein that no such increase should take effect prior to June 1, 1926.

The commission finds from the evidence herein that the members of this craft are at this time entitled to a wage of \$10 per day, for the reason that the wage

scales paid other members of the building trade crafts are higher than the present wage scale of said carpenters.

Therefore, it is the order and decision of the commission that commencing June 1, 1926, said employees be paid a wage scale of \$10 per day.

Clothing Industry—New York

Employment of Amalgamated Workers

IN CASE No. 174, decided by the impartial chairman for the New York clothing industry, February 16, 1926, a firm that had recently joined the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange asked the impartial chairman for permission to employ members of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America on men's top coats and gabardines which it was engaged in manufacturing.

The position of the union in this dispute is as follows: This firm, formerly a raincoat house, got into a dispute with the International Union and locked out its workers of the International. Pending settlement of the lockout, the firm had some of its work made up in Amalgamated shops and in nonunion shops. The workers of the International who had been locked out came to the Amalgamated and asked for cooperation. While the Amalgamated was investigating the situation, the firm meanwhile joined the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange with the obvious intention of bringing about the present result, namely, of being in a position to appeal to the impartial chairman for permission to employ Amalgamated labor. The union feels that, while it is clear that some of the merchandise made by this firm may be made in Amalgamated shops, the Amalgamated does not wish to be put in the embarrassing position of being compelled to work for a firm that is having trouble with a sister union. The Amalgamated therefore urges that the firm first straighten out its dispute with the International. If afterwards the firm should wish to have some of its merchandise made in Amalgamated shops, a satisfactory arrangement permitting this could doubtless be reached with the International.

In the opinion of the impartial chairman, the firm can not be permitted to have raincoats made in Amalgamated shops. Such raincoats as the firm may cut must be sent to shops controlled by the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union. However, by virtue of the fact that the firm is a member of the New York Clothing Manufacturers' Exchange, the Amalgamated is obliged to supply it with labor for the manufacture of men's topcoats and gabardines that require tailoring.

Pay for Holiday

IN CASE No. 191, decided March 9, 1926, a cutter had begun to work for a firm on Tuesday, the day following Washington's birthday. The question was whether he should be paid for the holiday. The contention of the union was that the cutter was entitled to payment on the basis of a 36-hour week, whereas the firm had paid him on the basis of a 44-hour week.

While the firm does not dispute that payment during a holiday week is computed on a 36-hour basis, the firm contends that the cutter in this case was not hired until after the holiday, and is therefore not entitled to payment for that day.

Upon inquiry the chairman finds that the prevailing practice in the market with respect to this matter is that cutters are paid for holidays, and therefore directs the firm to pay this cutter on the basis of a 36-hour week.

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

DECISION No. 1881 of the Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Western Region, March 8, 1926, related to a claim for pay for regular assignment which was not worked because of detail to a special assignment.

A yardman regularly assigned to the Altoona yard of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Railway as helper from 4 p. m. to midnight was one night changed to the shift from midnight to 8 a. m. the following morning, where he was to act as foreman. He claimed wages at the yard helper's rate for the shift he did not work on the ground that the assignment from midnight to 8 a. m. had caused him to lose wages on the day before.

Article XXIII, Section B, of the yard schedule between the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the carrier reads as follows:

The right to preference of work and promotion will be governed by seniority in service, merit and ability being equal. Extra yardmen will be allowed to exercise seniority rights only once in any 24-hour period, provided other extra men are available. The 24-hour period shall begin at 12 o'clock midnight.

The position of the union was as follows:

In accordance with the foregoing rule, yardman C. elected to work as helper 4 p. m. to midnight. His seniority permits him to hold this job regularly. On January 30, when the carrier deprived him of this right and held him out of service to work as foreman midnight to 8 a. m. January 31, he submitted claim for a minimum day at the helper's rate, which was denied. The committee contends the carrier has no right to hold a man out of service forcing him to lose time unless they are willing to compensate him for time lost.

The position of the carrier, briefly, was as follows:

On January 31, 1925, a yard foreman was needed on a shift beginning work at midnight. All available foremen senior to Mr. C. were exercising their seniority to work as helpers on shifts 8 a. m. to 4 p. m., and 4 p. m. to midnight. Mr. C. being the youngest available foreman was promoted to the vacancy. This was in accordance with the understanding reached in 1919.

Mr. C. was the youngest qualified foreman. No other foremen were working as helpers on the shift beginning at midnight, and Mr. C. was used in accordance with the practice on that division since 1919. Article XXIII was intended to insure men their seniority rights in preference work as helpers or as foremen, merit and ability being equal, and does not deny the carrier the privilege of assigning qualified helpers to temporary service as engine foremen. On the date in question it was necessary to assign Mr. C. as foreman to protect the carrier's service requirements. He was the only available man, and, in accordance with the agreement, he was promoted and used because of the necessity arising which required a foreman for this engine.

To have used Mr. C. on his regular assignment from 4 p. m. to midnight as a helper, and then to have required him to continue from midnight to 8 a. m. as a foreman, would have amounted to 16 hours' continuous work, after which he would have been required by law to take 10 hours' rest, so that he would not have been available for his regular assignment as helper at 4 p. m., but, if not continued as foreman, he would have gone under pay at 6 p. m., at which time no crew started, and he could not have been used. Under the circumstances in this case the carrier should not be penalized because of promoting Mr. C. to the vacancy.

Decision.—Claim sustained.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in April, 1926

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 60 labor disputes during April, 1926. These disputes affected a known total of 29,403 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 May 1, 1926, there were 55 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 23 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. Total number of cases pending, 78.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, APRIL, 1926

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
Lathers, Indianapolis, Ind.	Threatened strike.	Building lathers.	Asked wage increase.	Adjusted. Accept 1925 wage agreement with small changes.	1926 Jan. 1	1926 Mar. 30	50	250
Building, Indianapolis, Ind.	do.	Ironworkers.	Wage agreement; conditions.	do.	do.	Mar. 25	150	-----
City Sanitary Commission, Indianapolis, Ind.	Controversy	Plasterers.	Use of union plasterers on city construction.	Adjusted. Union plasterers to be employed.	Mar. 6	Mar. 10	1	250
Cathedral St. John Divine, New York City.	Strike.	Stonemason.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. Masons' wages increased to \$14 per day; laborers to \$9.	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	-----
Dubois Underwear Manufacturing Co., Dubois, Pa.	do.	Underwear trade.	Asked 25 per cent wage increase.	Unclassified. Settled by officials of trade organizations.	Apr. 1	Apr. 7	70	-----
Chas. Zimmerman & Sons, Columbus, Ohio.	do.	Auto mechanics.	Discharges for union affiliation.	Unable to adjust. Men employed elsewhere.	do.	May 1	11	-----
Tailors, Scranton, Pa.	do.	Tailoring.	Asked union agreement with increase from \$39.50 to \$44 per week.	Unable to adjust.	do.	-----	85	20
Building, Indianapolis, Ind.	Controversy	Cement work.	Wage negotiations.	Adjusted. Accept 1925 agreement.	(¹)	Apr. 2	(¹)	-----
Ostram Realty & Construction Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	do.	Engineering.	Asked wage increase of 10 cents per hour.	Adjusted. New agreement concluded.	Mar. 31	Apr. 1	1	2
Building, Indianapolis, Ind.	Strike.	Sheet-metal work.	Asked increase from \$1.05 to \$1.15 per hour.	Pending.	do.	-----	250	-----
Excavating and hoisting engineers, Washington, D. C.	Threatened strike.	Building.	Asked increase from \$10 to \$12 per day.	do.	Apr. 1	-----	115	-----
Anthracite miners, Avoca, Pa.	Strike.	Mining.	Asked seniority rights for laborers.	Adjusted. Miner in dispute quit mining.	Apr. 5	Apr. 6	640	10
Cigar makers, Boston, Mass.	do.	Cigar trade.	Asked part restoration of 1922 wage cut.	Pending.	Apr. 7	-----	1,800	-----
Building, South Bergen, Rutherford, etc., N. J.	Controversy	Carpenter work.	Asked increase of \$1.20 per day.	Unclassified. Allowed requested increase before commissioner's arrival.	Apr. 1	Apr. 5	600	-----
Shoe workers, Brockton, Mass.	Strike.	Shoemaking.	Renewal of agreement.	Unclassified. Agreement concluded before commissioner's arrival.	do.	Apr. 8	(¹)	-----
Club Aluminum Co., Chicago, Ill.	Controversy	Metal polishing.	Alleged discrimination for union activity.	Pending.	Feb. 15	-----	40	65
Building, Mount Carmel, Pa.	Strike.	Painting.	Number of apprentices allowed to journeymen.	Unclassified. Settled before commissioner's arrival.	Apr. 1	Apr. 3	47	31
Lehigh Valley Coal Co., Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	do.	Mining.	Objections to contractors.	Adjusted. Grievance taken up through proper channels and miners return to work.	Apr. 7	Apr. 8	550	6

¹ Not reported.

CONCILIATION AND ARBITRATION

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LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, APRIL, 1926—Contd.

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MONTHLY LABOR REVIEW

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
Building, Columbus, Ohio-----	Strike-----	Carpentering-----	Asked 12½ cents per hour increase, to \$1.12½; later asked \$1.25 per hour.	Adjusted. Allowed 12½ cents increase first year and 12½ cents additional second year.	1926 Apr. 12	1926 Apr. 16	150	1,800
Anthracite miners, Hazleton, Pa.-----	do-----	Mining-----	Asked pay for pushing loading vehicles.	Adjusted. Agree to take case through proper channels.	Apr. 10	Apr. 12	594	6
Hillerch & Bradsby, Louisville, Ky.-----	do-----	Metal polishing-----	Asked 8-hour day; increase of 20 cents per hour; 80 cents per hour.	Pending-----	(1)	-----	8	167
Building trades, Worcester, Mass.-----	Controversy-----	Building trades-----	Asked union carpenters on city construction.	Adjusted. Adopted adjustment plan for future.	(1)	Apr. 9	150	-----
Building, Oil City, Pa.-----	Strike-----	Carpentering-----	Asked wage increase of 25 cents per hour; \$1.25.	Adjusted. Increase of 10 cents per hour allowed; 80 cents per day; one-year contract.	Apr. 9	Apr. 20	150	100
Centennial Building site, Philadel- phia, Pa.-----	do-----	do-----	Union dispute-----	Adjusted. Men ordered back; details to be settled later.	Apr. 13	(1)	400	-----
Davis-Thomas Co., Catasque, Pa.-----	do-----	Machinist work-----	Asked 20 per cent increase	Adjusted. Returned without increase.	Apr. 7	Apr. 13	33	2
Building, Columbus, Ohio-----	do-----	Metal lath work-----	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Increase allowed.	Apr. 15	Apr. 20	60	90
Atlantic Aircraft Corp., Hasbrouck Heights, N. J.-----	do-----	Aircraft machinist work-----	Asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Returned; no discrimina- tion; increases to individuals allowed.	Apr. 14	Apr. 16	40	33
Atlantic Aircraft Corp., Hasbrouck, N. J.-----	Threatened strike-----	Aircraft carpenter work-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	do-----	-----	-----
Carpenters, Chicago, Ill.-----	Controversy-----	Carpentering-----	Asked increase from \$1.15 to \$1.25 per hour.	Adjusted. Terms not reported-----	Mar. 1	May 1	4,200	500
Towboatmen, New York Harbor-----	Strike-----	Towboat work-----	Wages and 10-hour day-----	Adjusted. Increases ranging from \$10 to \$25 per month granted.	Apr. 13	Apr. 17	3,000	-----
Standard Oil Co., Wood River, Ill.-----	Controversy-----	Laborers-----	(1)-----	Pending-----	Apr. 8	-----	(1)	-----
Terrazzo workers, Boston, Mass.-----	Strike-----	Terrazzo work-----	Wages and hours-----	Pending. All firms granted demands except 2.	Apr. 1	-----	(1)	-----
Roesch Enamel Range Shop, Belle- ville, Ill.-----	do-----	Stove mounting-----	Change from piece to day work.	Adjusted. Satisfactory agreement con- cluded.	Feb. 27	Apr. 23	(1)	-----
Sampson Bros., Quincy, Mass.-----	do-----	Bricklaying-----	Asked 10 cents per hour increase.	Adjusted. Returned without increase.	Apr. 5	Apr. 20	7	77
Building trades, Danville, Ill.-----	do-----	Carpentering-----	Asked 25 cents per hour increase.	Partial adjustment. Independent con- tractors granted \$1.12½ per hour; only 20 now unemployed.	Apr. 7	May 3	250	30
Lehigh & Wilkes-Barre, Coal Co., Sugar Notch, Pa.-----	do-----	Mining-----	Working conditions-----	Adjusted. Settled by local concilia- tion board.	Apr. 13	Apr. 9	815	-----
Building, Harrisburg, Pa.-----	do-----	Painting-----	Asked increase from 85 cents to 90 cents per hour.	Adjusted. Returned without increase.	Apr. 19	Apr. 23	200	-----

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American Oven Works, Chicago, Ill.	do	Machinist work	Asked union recognition	Pending	(¹)		15	
Greenlee Foundry Co., Chicago, Ill.	Strike	Molding	Asked \$1 per hour and 8-hour day.	do	Mar. 18		62	40
Chas. W. Strayer, contractor, Harrisburg, Pa.	do	Structural-iron work	Wage dispute	do	Apr. 19		10	
Fort Harrison Coal Co., Indiana	Controversy	Mining	Discharge of a miner	Adjusted. Question submitted to arbitrator.	Apr. 10	Apr. 26	1,200	
Leon Ferenbach Silk Mill, Parsons, Pa.	Strike	Silk weaving	Division of work	Pending	Apr. 20		(¹)	
C. F. Vissman Co., Louisville, Ky.	do	Butcher trade	Asked \$3 per week increase	do	Apr. 21		125	35
School building employees, Erie, Pa.	Controversy	Employees	Asked \$15 per month increase.	Adjusted. Agreed to work till present contract expires.	(¹)		100	50
Building, Chicago, Ill.	do	Plasterers	Asked increase from \$12 to \$14 per day.	Pending	(¹)		2,200	
Building laborers, Wilmington, Del.	do	Common laborers	Asked increase from 75 cents to \$1.25 per hour.	Adjusted. Allowed 25 cents per hour increase.	Jan. 29	May 3	85	200
Building, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Painting	Asked increase from \$1.05 to \$1.25 per hour.	Pending	Mar. 1		350	
Building trades, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Building trades	Other trades threatened to strike in sympathy with engineers, painters and metal workers.	do	Apr. 21		5,000	
Building trades, Indianapolis, Ind.	Strike	Bricklaying	Asked increase from \$1.50 to \$1.62½ per hour.	Adjusted. Returned pending arbitration.	(¹)	May 6	350	
Building trades, Indianapolis, Ind.	Controversy	Plumbing	Renewal of agreement	Pending	(¹)		300	
Ostram Realty & Construction Co., Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Sheet-metal work	Nonunion labor	Adjusted. Nonunion men dismissed	Apr. 21	Apr. 22		
Hoisting engineers, Indianapolis, Ind.	do	Engineering	Wage increase	Pending	(¹)		46	
Royal Upholstering Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	Strike	Upholstering	Discharge of an employee and wage increase.	Adjusted. Man reinstated and wages adjusted.	Apr. 1	Apr. 23	28	
Henry Fischer Packing Co., Louisville, Ky.	Controversy	Butcher trade	Asked \$3 per week increase.	Pending. Company refuses any concessions.	Apr. 21		86	17
Butcher trade, Louisville, Ky.	Strike	do	do	do	do		152	72
Ice Cream Industry, Washington, D. C.	Controversy	Ice cream industry	New management	Pending. Negotiations continued until May 12.	Apr. 1		(¹)	
Journeyman bakers, Washington, D. C.	do	Baking trade	do	Adjusted. Agreement renewed with 10 cents per hour increase for night men.	Apr. 15	May 6	420	
Bakery salesmen, Washington, D. C.	do	do	do	Adjusted. Agreement renewed with \$38 per week wage rate.	do	do	350	
Rodmen, Washington, D. C.	Strike	Building	Asked wage increase	Adjusted. Increases allowed for foremen, rodmen and helpers.	do	Apr. 26	90	
Emmart Packing Co., Louisville, Ky.	do	Butcher trade	Asked \$3 per week increase.	Pending	Apr. 30		114	
Total							25,550	3,853

¹ Not reported.

IMMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for March, 1926

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN UNITED STATES BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

THE statistical review for March, 1926, shows a total of 44,686 aliens admitted to the United States from foreign countries, 29,504 being classed as immigrants and 15,182 as nonimmigrants. Only a little over one-third of these aliens were of the class charged to the quota under the immigration act of 1924; 15,026 were admitted as natives of nonquota countries, principally Canada and Mexico; 6,836 as returning residents; and 946 as wives and children of United States citizens. Visitors for business or pleasure numbered 3,690, and 2,348 persons passed through the country on their way elsewhere. One hundred and thirty-eight ministers and professors and their wives and children, and 78 students were also among the aliens admitted this month.

During the same month (March) 12,439 aliens departed from the United States, the emigrant class comprising 3,457, and the nonemigrant 8,982. Nearly one-fourth (845) of the emigrants gave Italy as their intended future permanent residence; 305 went to Great Britain and Ireland; 217, to Greece; 188, to Germany; and 143, to the Scandinavian countries. Of the nonemigrants leaving during March, 6,282 were in the United States for a period of less than one year, and 2,700 aliens, who had established a permanent residence in this country, departed for a visit abroad with the intention of returning within a year.

The number of persons debarred from entering the United States, was 1,404 for March, 1,051 being males and 353 females. Only 112 of these aliens were rejected at New York and 125 at other seaports, the remaining 1,167 having been turned back at the land border stations.

The increased activities in connection with deportations, which were made possible by the additional appropriations for that purpose, have resulted in over twice as many undesirable aliens being deported in March, 1926, as were sent out of the country during the preceding month, the total jumping from 342 in February to 938 in March. Some of the principal causes of the March deportations were insanity and other mental conditions (109), entering without proper immigration visa (288), criminal and immoral classes (175), and likely to become a public charge (108).

The compiled figures show that 713 of these undesirable aliens, or 76 per cent of the total deported in March, 1926, entered the country without proper inspection under the immigration laws, and that two-thirds of this number entered surreptitiously either over the Canadian boundary or from south of the Rio Grande.

The March deportees went to nearly every part of the World. Mexico, with 206, received the largest number; 194 were sent to

Canada; and 25 to other countries on the Western Hemisphere. Great Britain and Ireland received 88 of the aliens deported this month; Germany, 63; Italy, 60; and other Europe, 244. Fifty-one aliens were returned to Asia, 4 to Africa, and 3 to Australia and the Pacific Islands. These deportations were effected at Government expense in the cases of 543 aliens; 222 were returned at the expense of the steamship companies bringing them to our shores; and 173 were permitted to depart at their own expense or reship with a foreign country as their destination.

Mexico, Canada, Germany, Great Britain, and Ireland, in the order named, were the principal countries from which the immigrant aliens came in March, 1926, over three-fourths of the total immigration this month coming from these five countries.

As usual at this season of the year beginning with March the incoming movement of Mexicans increases, but this year the figures reveal a sharp increase in this respect, the number of admitted immigrant aliens of Mexican nationality jumping from 3,367 in February to 7,441 in March. The total Mexican immigration for the nine months from July to March last was 24,532. While this number exceeds the 20,367 admitted in the same months of the previous fiscal year 1924-25, it was far below the total of the same class for the corresponding period of the fiscal year 1923-24.

Of the 24,523 Mexican immigrant aliens admitted to the United States during the nine months ended March 31, 1926, about 90 per cent settled in southwestern border States of California, New Mexico, Arizona, and Texas, and about the same percentage of the wage earners among these newcomers are common laborers. Nearly two-thirds of the total admitted in this period are over 21 years of age; 80 per cent of the adults are males; and only one out of every three were going to join relatives already established in this country. These facts indicate that many of the Mexican immigrant wage earners are coming alone, leaving their families in Mexico.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT, JULY 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 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	23,642	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
March	29,504	15,182	44,686	29,987	74,673	1,404	3,457	8,982	12,439	25,215	37,654	938
Total	212,765	136,288	349,053	294,675	643,728	15,570	58,567	108,248	166,815	269,540	436,355	6,865

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 MARCH, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY

[Residence for a year or more is regarded as permanent residence]

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	March, 1926	July, 1925, to March, 1926	March, 1926	July, 1925, to March, 1926
Albania.....	5	82	11	218
Austria.....	92	841	21	307
Belgium.....	68	539	20	311
Bulgaria.....	16	131	8	62
Czechoslovakia.....	198	2,408	110	1,348
Danzig, Free City of.....	15	157	-----	1
Denmark.....	457	1,800	27	517
Estonia.....	20	102	1	13
Finland.....	55	381	30	291
France, including Corsica.....	360	3,166	51	655
Germany.....	4,662	35,387	188	2,334
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England.....	1,169	7,772	231	3,573
Northern Ireland.....	23	222	3	171
Scotland.....	1,244	9,425	33	1,039
Wales.....	160	975	3	29
Greece.....	91	815	217	3,976
Hungary.....	90	684	26	542
Irish Free State.....	1,913	16,285	35	619
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	579	5,937	845	17,070
Latvia.....	10	250	1	34
Lithuania.....	34	532	7	237
Luxemburg.....	17	98	1	5
Netherlands.....	195	1,335	11	273
Norway.....	946	4,422	79	1,526
Poland.....	707	5,403	103	2,090
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands.....	80	500	63	2,452
Rumania.....	101	896	91	1,004
Russia.....	223	1,433	15	107
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	19	249	105	1,988
Sweden.....	882	6,218	37	674
Switzerland.....	190	1,462	27	307
Turkey in Europe.....	3	170	1	23
Yugoslavia.....	73	800	90	1,777
Other Europe.....	18	195	-----	33
Total, Europe.....	14,615	111,072	2,491	45,606
Armenia.....	3	10	5	38
China.....	105	1,401	174	2,277
India.....	7	74	9	100
Japan.....	55	451	110	931
Palestine.....	17	175	2	132
Persia.....	3	52	1	25
Syria.....	22	316	5	185
Turkey in Asia.....	5	10	1	86
Other Asia.....	20	90	-----	37
Total, Asia.....	237	2,579	307	3,811
Canada.....	6,401	66,529	168	1,539
Newfoundland.....	75	1,355	4	202
Mexico.....	7,520	25,012	151	2,296
Cuba.....	179	1,538	87	1,541
Other West Indies.....	56	657	80	1,594
Central America.....	65	952	27	418
Brazil.....	98	686	16	165
Other South America.....	169	1,578	92	943
Other America.....	-----	6	-----	1
Total, America.....	14,563	98,313	625	8,699
Egypt.....	8	169	-----	31
Other Africa.....	29	201	6	75
Australia.....	43	279	12	214
New Zealand.....	9	131	15	113
Other Pacific islands.....	-----	21	1	18
Total, others.....	89	801	34	451
Grand total, all countries.....	29,504	212,765	3,457	58,567

TABLE 3.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING MARCH, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	March, 1926	July, 1925, to March, 1926	March, 1926	July, 1925, to March, 1926
African (black).....	69	632	28	759
Armenian.....	46	565	10	75
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech).....	165	1,941	79	752
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin.....	33	381	70	1,216
Chinese.....	71	1,078	168	2,194
Croatian and Slovenian.....	47	553	29	472
Cuban.....	89	933	52	1,073
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian.....	3	46	19	363
Dutch and Flemish.....	312	2,334	40	671
East Indian.....	3	37	7	63
English.....	3,240	31,877	381	5,068
Finnish.....	58	522	31	311
French.....	1,815	16,127	75	820
German.....	5,314	41,561	211	2,796
Greek.....	105	992	218	3,998
Hebrew.....	959	8,062	13	266
Irish.....	3,284	29,191	37	927
Italian (north).....	113	1,038	128	2,444
Italian (south).....	589	5,703	713	14,636
Japanese.....	54	412	106	920
Korean.....	5	29	3	19
Lithuanian.....	32	310	6	248
Magyar.....	105	828	43	701
Mexican.....	7,441	24,523	151	2,269
Pacific Islander.....		2		1
Polish.....	326	2,237	122	2,028
Portuguese.....	96	599	68	2,503
Rumanian.....	30	234	87	913
Russian.....	84	745	28	441
Ruthenian (Russniak).....	31	355	5	51
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes).....	2,496	14,520	159	2,908
Scotch.....	2,051	19,656	78	1,451
Slovak.....	29	484	22	629
Spanish.....	60	491	124	2,351
Spanish American.....	125	1,758	92	1,038
Syrian.....	35	349	5	220
Turkish.....	4	177	5	137
Welsh.....	154	983	2	68
West Indian (except Cuban).....	16	231	33	528
Other peoples.....	15	269	9	239
Total.....	29,504	212,765	3,457	58,567
Male.....	18,727	115,295	2,580	43,423
Female.....	10,777	97,470	877	15,144
Under 16 years.....	3,861	34,477	104	2,549
16 to 44 years.....	23,250	157,870	2,657	44,274
45 years and over.....	2,393	20,418	696	11,744

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING MARCH, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH

[Quota immigrant aliens are charged to the quota; nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant aliens are not charged to the quota]

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted				Total during March, 1926	Grand total, July 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant			
		July 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926	March, 1926	July 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926	March, 1926		
Albania.....	100	63	6	393	46	52	456
Andorra.....	100	1		3	1	1	4
Austria.....	785	696	89	1,080	111	200	1,776
Belgium.....	1 512	384	55	1,206	104	159	1,590
Bulgaria.....	100	81	8	121	20	28	202
Czechoslovakia.....	3,073	2,546	239	2,101	182	421	4,647
Danzig, Free City of.....	228	166	19	29		16	195
Denmark.....	12,789	1,947	460	1,552	226	686	3,499
Estonia.....	124	89	13	65	5	18	154
Finland.....	471	354	48	989	61	109	1,343
France.....	13,954	2,774	340	4,470	359	699	7,244
Germany.....	51,227	35,708	4,611	8,605	900	5,511	44,313
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:							
England.....		9,475	1,402	18,102	1,672	3,074	27,577
Northern Ireland.....		635	64	332	41	105	967
Scotland.....	1 34,007	10,282	1,392	6,200	644	2,036	16,482
Wales.....		1,028	171	727	63	234	1,755
Greece.....	100	84	6	2,163	252	258	2,247
Hungary.....	473	447	50	1,154	103	153	1,601
Iceland.....	100	48	12	22	2	14	70
Irish Free State.....	28,567	18,425	2,275	3,876	286	2,561	22,301
Italy.....	13,845	2,934	240	18,332	2,473	2,713	21,266
Latvia.....	142	116	11	157	15	26	273
Liechtenstein.....	100	7					7
Lithuania.....	344	318	34	496	33	67	814
Luxemburg.....	100	69	16	7	7	23	142
Monaco.....	100	4		3		1	11
Netherlands.....	1 1,648	1,211	181	1,758	183	364	2,969
Norway.....	6,453	4,686	970	2,374	411	1,381	7,060
Poland.....	5,982	4,984	556	3,939	506	1,062	8,923
Portugal.....	1 503	402	48	1,701	237	285	2,103
Rumania.....	603	531	74	1,090	116	190	1,621
Russia.....	12,248	1,681	253	2,455	310	563	4,136
San Marino.....	100	12	7	1		7	13
Spain.....	1 131	114	5	3,709	496	501	3,823
Sweden.....	9,561	6,744	953	2,609	242	1,195	9,353
Switzerland.....	2,081	1,415	211	1,717	162	373	3,132
Turkey in Europe.....	1 100	81	1	805	54	55	886
Yugoslavia.....	671	440	42	1,693	167	209	2,133
Other Europe.....	(¹)	192	19	128	18	37	320
Total Europe.....	1 161,422	111,174	14,879	96,234	10,508	25,387	207,408
Afghanistan.....	100			2			2
Arabia.....	100	5		2			7
Armenia.....	124	43		120	14	14	163
Bhutan.....	100						
China.....	100	105	5	5,476	518	523	5,581
India.....	100	78	8	355	30	38	433
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	100	21	2	14	4	6	35
Japan.....	100	17		4,175	619	619	4,192
Muscat.....	100			1			1
Nepal.....	100						
Palestine.....	100	76	13	202	17	30	278
Persia.....	100	85	1	92	6	7	177
Siam.....	100			11			11
Syria.....	100	68		724	63	63	792
Turkey in Asia.....	(¹)	18	6	282	55	61	300
Other Asia.....	(¹)	191	30	168	17	47	359
Total Asia.....	1,424	707	65	11,624	1,343	1,408	12,331

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 MARCH, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted				Total during March, 1926	Grand total, July 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immi-grant			
		July 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926	March, 1926	July 1, 1925, to March 31, 1926	March, 1926		
Cameroon (British)	100			1			1
Cameroon (French)	100						
Egypt	100	77	2	104	17	19	181
Ethiopia	100	1		2	1	1	3
Liberia	100	2		9			11
Morocco	100	16	8	16		8	32
Ruanda and Urundi	100						
South Africa	100	103	15	215	29	44	318
South West Africa	100	1		3	1	1	4
Tanganyika, and Togoland (French and British)	300						
Other Africa	(¹)	32	5	75	10	15	107
Total Africa	1,200	232	30	425	58	88	657
Australia	121	125	25	2,110	202	227	2,235
Nauru	100						
New Zealand	100	80	5	731	65	70	811
New Guinea	100						
Samoa	100			1			1
Yap	100			2			2
Other Pacific	(¹)	10	1	109	8	9	119
Total Pacific	621	215	31	2,953	275	306	3,168
Canada				66,557	6,579	6,579	66,557
Newfoundland				2,572	177	177	2,572
Mexico				38,134	9,227	9,227	38,134
Cuba				7,139	540	540	7,139
Dominican Republic				592	54	54	592
Haiti				136	8	8	136
British West Indies	(¹)	431	41	2,951	217	258	3,382
Dutch West Indies	(¹)	14	4	99	8	12	113
French West Indies	(¹)	18	2	37	3	5	55
British Honduras	(¹)	36	3	79	16	19	115
Canal Zone				12	2	2	12
Other Central America				2,053	155	155	2,053
Brazil				858	110	110	858
British Guiana	(¹)	48	4	102	13	17	150
Dutch Guiana	(¹)	2		7			9
French Guiana	(¹)			1	1	1	1
Other South America				3,569	329	329	3,569
Greenland	(¹)			6	1	1	6
Miquelon and St. Pierre	(¹)	12	1	24	2	3	36
Total America		561	55	124,928	17,442	17,497	125,489
Grand total, all countries	164,667	112,889	15,060	236,164	29,626	44,686	349,053

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 5.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924, DURING MARCH, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, 1925, TO MARCH 31, 1926, BY SPECIFIED CLASSES

[The number of immigrants appearing in this table and in Table 4 is not comparable with the number of statistical immigrant aliens shown in the other tables, by races, etc.]

Admissible classes under immigration act of 1924	March, 1926	July, 1925, to March, 1926
Nonimmigrants under section 3:		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees.....	391	4,204
Temporary visitors for—		
Business.....	1,717	13,347
Pleasure.....	1,973	24,427
In continuous passage through the United States.....	2,348	16,838
To carry on trade under existing treaty.....	91	573
	6,520	59,387
Nonquota immigrants under section 4:		
Wives of United States citizens.....	568	4,910
Children of United States citizens.....	378	3,083
Residents of the United States returning from a temporary visit abroad.....	6,836	62,162
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America.....	15,026	1,102,885
Their wives.....	67	678
Their children.....	15	144
Ministers of religious denominations.....	75	521
Wives of ministers.....	18	180
Children of ministers.....	30	342
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities.....	9	135
Wives of professors.....	4	35
Children of professors.....	2	22
Students.....	78	1,678
Total.....	23,106	176,775
Quota immigrants under section 5 (charged to quota).....	15,060	112,889
Grand total admitted under the act.....	44,686	349,053

¹ Does not include aliens born in nonquota countries who were admitted as Government officials, visitors, transients, etc.

FACTORY AND MINE INSPECTION

Virginia

THERE were 328 coal-mine inspections made by the State mine inspectors of Virginia during the fiscal year ended September 30, 1925, as reported in the twenty-eighth annual report of the Bureau of Labor and Industry of Virginia.

Following is a brief summary of the operations of the factory inspection department of the Virginia Bureau of Labor and Industry for the period covered in the above-mentioned report:

Inspection of factories, laundries, mercantile establishments, etc., October 1, 1924, to September 30, 1925

Cities and towns visited.....	274
Inspections made.....	3, 566
Number of employees affected by inspections.....	122, 288
Orders issued to comply with law:	
Safety appliances.....	1, 097
Sanitary.....	350
Fire escapes.....	27
Violations corrected without recourse to law:	
Ten hours for females.....	13
Seats for females.....	2
Safety appliances.....	834
Sanitary.....	245
Fire escapes.....	5
Child-labor violations.....	129
Child-labor prosecutions.....	38

The department reports that it "has been able to show better results at this period than at any other time in its history."

WHAT STATE LABOR BUREAUS ARE DOING

AMONG the activities of the labor offices of the various States, the following, reported either directly by the offices themselves or through the medium of their printed reports, are noted in this issue:

California.—Changes in employment and pay rolls in the industries in the State, page 170.

Colorado.—The following statistics on coal production in Colorado in 1925 are taken from the thirteenth annual report of the inspector of coal mines of that State (p. 22):

	Number
Mines operated ¹	283
Tons of coal produced.....	10, 440, 387
Decrease compared with 1924 (tons).....	60, 701
Miners employed (pick, 4,485; machine, 3,761).....	8, 246
Men employed in and about mines (average).....	12, 228
Employees foreign born.....	5, 203
Employees speaking English.....	11, 901
Average days worked (man-days).....	186. 6
Men killed (underground, 52; surface, 5).....	57
Men injured.....	1, 912
Men killed per thousand employed.....	4. 66
Men injured per thousand employed.....	156. 36
Tons of coal produced for each life lost.....	183, 165
Tons of coal produced for each nonfatal accident.....	5, 460
Men killed per million tons of coal produced.....	5. 46
Men injured per million tons of coal produced.....	183. 13
Men employed per fatal accident.....	214. 5
Men employed per nonfatal accident.....	6. 4
Widows left.....	35
Children left fatherless.....	96
Days lost on account of car shortage (39 mines reporting).....	406
Tons of coal lost through labor shortage (24 mines reporting).....	84, 400

Illinois.—Changes in volume of employment in the State, page 172.

Iowa.—Changes in the employment and pay rolls in industries in the State, page 174.

Maryland.—Volume of employment in the State, page 175.

Massachusetts.—Wages and hours of labor in municipal employment in Boston, page 63; changes in volume of employment, page 176.

New York.—Wages in the cloak, suit, and skirt industry, page 65; and employment in the various industries in the State, page 177.

Ohio.—Occupational diseases, 1921 to 1925, page 93.

Oklahoma.—Changes in volume of employment and in amount of pay roll in the industries in the State, page 178.

Pennsylvania.—Industrial employment of the negro, page 48.

Porto Rico.—Decrease in real wages of agricultural labor, page 68.

Virginia.—Accidents in coal mining, page 97; and factory and mine inspection, page 233.

Wisconsin.—Progress of apprenticeship in Wisconsin, page 147; and changes in volume of employment, page 178.

¹ The yearly reports of 5 of the 283 mines were filed too late to embody their combined production of 804 tons in this report.

CURRENT NOTES OF INTEREST TO LABOR

Reorganization of the New York Department of Labor

TO THE outside student of labor administration in the State of New York, one of the most satisfactory features of the rather frequent changes in official designation and status is the fact that the functions of the office, whether exercised by a commission, commissioner, board, or otherwise designated agency, remain practically the same, being charged with the administration of the same laws and exercising much the same powers. An act (ch. 343) of the recent New York Legislature becomes chapter 78 of the Consolidated Laws, with the title, "State department law," providing for the civil departments in the State government, pursuant to article 5 of the constitution. This law is general in its terms and provides for the transfer of existing officers and employees, continuity of authority, the completion of unfinished business, etc.

Article 10 of this act as embodied in chapter 427, Acts of 1926, deals with the department of labor. It provides for this department, with an industrial commissioner at the head, appointed by the governor by and with the consent of the senate, to hold office until the end of the term of the governor by whom appointed, and until his successor is appointed and has qualified. A salary of \$12,000 is provided. Transfer is made to this department of all the functions of the existing department of labor, of the industrial commissioner, industrial board, and industrial council, together with all powers and duties vested in them, to be thereafter "exercised and performed therein by or through the industrial commissioner or the appropriate division, bureau, board, council or officer, as prescribed by or pursuant to law." The present organization is continued other than as provided by this article or as it may be changed pursuant to law. The industrial board remains a part of the organization but consisting of five members instead of three. Of the two additional members, one shall represent employers and the other employees, present appointees continuing until their terms expire and their successors have been appointed and have qualified. Subsequent appointments are to be so made that at least two persons shall represent the interests of employers and another two the interests of the employees, while one shall be an attorney at law, duly admitted to practice in the State. The terms of these members are six years, with a salary of \$8,500.

Provision is also made for an industrial council as established by chapter 464, Acts of 1924. (This consists of 10 persons, 5 each representing employers and employees, on a per diem basis of service, acting as an advisory body.)

The power of the industrial board with reference to the industrial code is continued, but at least three affirmative votes are necessary before the making of any change, and no new rule, amendment, or repeal shall be effective without the approval of the industrial commissioner. The act is to be effective January 1, 1927.

Legal Aid in New York City¹

THE Legal Aid Society of New York City, which was founded in 1876, serves as a clearing house for charity cases in the legal profession, its aim and purpose being to see that the poor are not deprived of justice by reason of their poverty.

The following statistics show the growth of the work of the society during the 50 years of its existence:

DEVELOPMENT OF NEW YORK LEGAL AID SOCIETY

Year	Number of cases	Expenses of society	Amount received for clients
1876.....	212	\$1,060.04	\$1,000.00
1925.....	29,502	93,434.17	158,383.06
1876-1925.....	878,346	1,249,570.38	3,716,489.02

Creation of Labor Department in Bolivia

A DEPARTMENT of labor has been established in Bolivia by a recent act of the Bolivian Congress, according to a report from the American envoy at La Paz, Bolivia, dated March 23, 1926.

Among the duties of the new department are the following: To investigate and decide questions concerning industrial accidents; to intervene in questions between employers and workers as to employment and wage claims; to collect statistics on industrial accidents, cost of living, and conditions of the working class; to supervise the enforcement of the law as regards health and safety measures and the prevention of industrial accidents in mines and industrial establishments.

The personnel of the department will consist of a chief and two assistants, two inspectors, and a medical adviser, and such other employees as may be appropriated for.

Appointment of Factory Inspectors in China

ACCORDING to the Chinese Economic Bulletin published by the Chinese Government Bureau of Economic Information, March 13, 1926, a number of industrial inspectors have been appointed by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The industrial areas of the country are divided into three districts for each of which two inspectors are appointed.

¹ The Legal Aid Society [of New York City]. Fiftieth annual report of the president, treasurer, and attorney, for the year 1925. New York, 1926.

Industrial Notes from China¹

Wages and Hours of Anking Tailors

THERE are about 150 tailor shops in Anking, provincial capital of Anhwei, and about 800 tailors including master tailors, journeymen, and apprentices. Tailoring work may be done either at the customer's house or in the tailor shop. If the former is the case each worker is paid 22 cents² a day and food is furnished, while in the latter case the customer pays the proprietor of the shop for the job. The price charged for the work is based on an allowance of 40 cents a day for each worker and a journeyman working in a tailor shop receives from 15 to 20 cents in addition to board and lodging.

The hours of work are from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m., although in cold weather a night shift is worked lasting from 6 to 11.30 p. m. for which a worker receives 60 per cent of his daily wage rate. If a tailor works at night in a customer's house, however, double pay is charged. Work on heavy winter garments, especially those lined with fur or skins, and on some other special garments commands a higher rate of pay, so that altogether the average daily earnings of an Anking tailor in the winter amount to about 40 cents besides his board. The term of apprenticeship is three years, during which time the apprentice receives free board and lodging. Usually an apprentice has saved something from his meager earnings by the time he has become a journeyman and after working seven or eight years he may be able to set up a tailor shop of his own.

Peking Workingmen's Diet

Although the better class of workmen in Peking eat wheat flour, the poorer workers use as their principal article of food a so-called "millet flour" which, however, contains no ordinary millet flour, but is made up of a flour of nonglutinous broom-corn millet and bean flour in the proportions of 65 and 35 per cent, respectively. When about 10 per cent of Indian corn flour is mixed with the millet flour the first two constituents of which have been proportionately reduced the mixture is known as "Indian-corn flour." These mixtures are sold at a few coppers less a catty than the lower grade ordinary wheat flour.

¹ Chinese Economic Bulletin, Mar. 6, 1926, pp. 130, 131.

² The dollar unit is the yuan, the value of which is approximately 50 cents in U. S. currency.

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Survey, October 15, 1924, v. 53, pp. 71, 72.
An argument for State pensions.
Partly reprinted in the American Labor Legislation Review, December, 1924.
- GOODNOW, FRANK J.
The constitutionality of old-age pensions.
American Political Science Review, May, 1911, v. 5, pp. 194-212.
The author concludes that old-age pensions would probably be constitutional if provided by the Federal Government for indigent persons. Citations to laws and decisions in footnotes.
- GREEN, ADDISON L.
Old-age pensions.
Industry (Associated Industries of Massachusetts), December 26, 1925, v. 16, No. 17, pp. 3, 4.
Remarks before the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.
Reprinted in Manufacturers' News, February 20, 1926, v. 29, No. 8, pp. 13-16.
- HERING, FRANK E.
Awakening interest in old-age protection.
American Labor Legislation Review, June, 1923, v. 13, pp. 139-144.
By the chairman of Old-Age Pension Commission, Fraternal Order of Eagles.

HOFFMAN, FREDERICK L.

State pensions and annuities in old age.

American Statistical Association Publications, March, 1909, v. 11, pp. 363-408.

Tables of estimated cost of State pensions, age statistics, insurance statistics, etc., pp. 390-408.

JOHNSON, ALEXANDER.

At the end of the road.

Survey, June 15, 1925, v. 54, pp. 339-341.

"Summary of recent aspects of the facts, philosophy and technique of care for the aged."

KIMBALL, INGALLS.

Industrial pensions *v.* State poor relief.

Annalist, January 22, 1926, v. 27, pp. 149-151.

The conclusion is that insurance companies are the logical administrators of sound pension plans.

LEGISLATIVE ACTION ON OLD-AGE PENSIONS, 1923.

Monthly Labor Review of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, November, 1923, v. 17, pp. 1172-1174.

Summary of laws in Montana, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Alaska.

LYNCH, JAMES M.

Pensions are superior to poorhouses.

American Labor Legislation Review, September, 1925, v. 15, pp. 262, 263.

The experience of the International Typographical Union.

MACKENZIE, FREDERICK.

Old-age insurance legislation now up to the States.

American Labor Legislation Review, December, 1920, v. 10, pp. 254, 255.

OLD-AGE PENSION BILL.

American Labor Legislation Review, December, 1924, v. 14, pp. 307-310.

A standard bill which was used as the basis of legislation in several States.

PLOWMAN, E. GROSVENOR.

The old-age pension question.

Industry (Associated Industries of Massachusetts), April 3, 1926, v. 17, No. 5, pp. 1-3.

Opposed to State pensions.

SCHLICHTING, LOUISE.

Who wants old-age pensions? I. To-day's producers, by Louise Schlichting.

II. More women than men, by Mabel Taylor.

Survey, July 15, 1924, v. 52, pp. 464, 465.

SHERMAN, P. TECUMSEH.

Demoralizing effects of old-age pensions.

Current History Magazine (New York Times); March, 1924, v. 19, pp. 999-1002.

SHIPMAN, MARGARET M.

Old-age pensions—Progress in 1925.

American Labor Legislation Review, June, 1925, v. 15, pp. 137, 138.

WOODBURY, ROBERT M.

Social insurance, old-age pensions and poor relief.

Quarterly Journal of Economics, November, 1915, v. 30, pp. 152-171.

Proposals for Federal Legislation²

BERGER, VICTOR L.

[Speech in the House advocating a Federal system of old-age pensions.]

Congressional Record, August 7, 1911, v. 47, pp. 3698-3700.

— A pension for the veteran of the Spanish-American War and for the veteran of industry. Extension of remarks . . . in the House of Representatives, Monday, April 5, 1926.

Congressional Record (current file), April 13, 1926, v. 67, pp. 7240, 7241.

Contains text of his bill (H. R. 10387) to provide old-age pensions.

² Bills to provide old-age pensions by the Federal Government have been introduced in Congress by Representatives W. B. Wilson (1909), F. Lundin (1910), M. C. Kelly (1913), Doolittle (1914), Nolan (1916, 1917, 1919, 1921), Tavenner (1916), Focht (1917, 1921), Sherwood (1917, 1919), Murray (1917), French (1919), Rhodes (1919, 1921), Ricketts (1917, 1920, 1921), Berger (1911, 1926); and by Senators Lane (1917), and McNary (1919).

LUNDIN, FREDERICK.

Old-age pensions.

Congressional Record, June 23, 1910, v. 45, pp. 8853-8857.

Speech in the House in support of his bill providing for a commission to investigate old-age pension systems.

KELLY, M. CLYDE.

Old-age pensions. Speech in the House of Representatives.

Congressional Record, June 13, 1913, v. 50, pp. 1960-1966.

UNITED STATES. *Congress. House. Committee on Labor.*

Old-age pensions. Hearings on H. R. 20002, providing for pensions for American citizens who have reached the age of sixty-five years and who are incapable of manual labor and whose incomes are less than \$200 per annum, January 27, 1917. Washington, 1917. 10 pp.

Statement of Isaac R. Sherwood.

State Legislation and Discussion

[In addition to the legislation in the States mentioned below, bills providing for old-age pensions were introduced in 1925 in the legislatures of Illinois, Kansas, Maine, Michigan, Minnesota, and Texas.]

Alaska

[In Alaska the legislature passed a law in 1915, amended in 1923 (ch. 46) allowing a payment to needy "Alaska pioneers."]

Arizona

[An Arizona law of 1914 was declared void by the Supreme Court of the State (State Board of Control *v.* Buckstegge (1916), 18 Ariz. 277; 158 Pac. 837).]

California

[A bill providing for old-age pensions passed both houses of the legislature in 1925, but was vetoed by the governor.]

CALIFORNIA. *Social Insurance Commission.*

Report . . . January 25, 1917. Sacramento, 1917. 339 pp.

Paul Herriott, chairman.

Progress of the movement for old-age insurance and pensions in the United States, pp. 260-263.

Connecticut

CONNECTICUT. *Commission of Public Welfare.*

Report. Hartford, 1919. 136 pp.

William Brosmith, chairman.

Old-age pensions were considered inadvisable for Connecticut (p. 17). A bill introduced in the legislature in 1925 was rejected in committee.

Indiana

INDIANA. *Committee on Old-age Pensions.*

The report of the committee appointed to investigate the question of old-age pensions. [Indianapolis? 1925.] [14] pp.

Frank E. Hering, chairman.

Recommends the enactment of an old-age pension law. Bill introduced in 1925 passed one house of the legislature.

Massachusetts

MASSACHUSETTS. *Bureau of Statistics of Labor.*

36th Annual report [for 1905]. Boston, 1906.

Part III (pp. 109-150) is a study of the estimated cost of old-age pensions in Massachusetts. Continued in its *Labor Bulletin* No. 37, September, 1905, pp. 187-208.

— *Commission on Old-age Pensions, Annuities and Insurance.*

Preliminary report of the Commission, January, 1909. Boston, 1909. 58 pp. (General court. House Doc. No. 10.)

— Report of the Commission, January, 1910. Boston, 1910. 409 pp. (General court. House Doc. No. 1400.)

Magnus W. Alexander, chairman.

PARTIAL CONTENTS.—Statistical study of aged poor in Massachusetts; Descriptive account of existing systems; Proposed plans; The general question; Cost of various pension schemes as applied in Massachusetts; General conclusions concerning noncontributory pensions, compulsory insurance and universal schemes; Conclusions and recommendations.

Summary and comment under title: "Old-age pensions by employers only" in *Survey*, February 5, 1910, v. 23, pp. 596, 597.

— *Commission on Pensions (1914).*

Report of the Commission on Pensions, March 16, 1914. Boston, 1914. 345 pp. (General court. House Doc. No. 2450.)

James E. McConnell, chairman.

Deals chiefly with pensions for public employees. The problem of general old-age pensions is discussed in Chapter V (pp. 171-177).

— *Bureau of Statistics.*

Report of a special inquiry relative to aged and dependent persons in Massachusetts, 1915. Boston, 1916. 167 pp.

APPENDICES: A. Bills relative to old-age pensions introduced in the Massachusetts legislature in 1916. B. Specimen forms of inquiry. C. Bibliography—Old-age pensions. D. Table showing expectation of life after sixty-five years of age. E. Descriptive account of national old-age pension systems.

— *Commission to Compile Information and Data for the Use of the Constitutional Convention.*

A summary of existing laws on old-age pension systems and a bibliography. Boston, 1917. 20 pp. (Bulletin No. 5.)

— *Governor (Samuel W. McCall).*

[Recommendations for old-age pension legislation in addresses to the legislature.]

Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, February, 1917, v. 4, pp. 206-208; February, 1918, v. 6, pp. 441-443.

— *Special Commission on Social Insurance.*

Report, February, 1917. Boston, 1917. 311 pp. (General court. House Doc. No. 1850.)

Frank S. Farnsworth, chairman.

"Reports on old-age pensions," pp. 49-106. A majority of the commission recommended a system of noncontributory old-age pensions.

Reviewed in *Monthly Labor Review* of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March, 1917, v. 4, p. 428.

— *Commission on Pensions (1925).*

Report on old-age pensions . . . Boston, 1925. 280 pp. (General court. Senate Doc. No. 5.)

Frank H. Hardison, chairman.

PARTIAL CONTENTS.—I. Summary of investigations and recommendations. II. The aged population of Massachusetts. III. Financial aspects of the problem. Appendices: D. Old-age pensions in other States; F. Previous investigations of old-age pensions in Massachusetts and other States; H. Supplementary statistical tables showing financial condition of 17,420 persons, 65 years of age and over, not dependent on organized charity.

Bill introduced in the legislature in 1925 failed to pass.

Conclusions and recommendations reprinted in *Industry (Associated Industries of Massachusetts)*, November 21 and 28, 1925, v. 16, Nos. 12 and 13; also in *American Labor Legislation Review*, December, 1925, v. 15, p. 358, and in *Monthly Labor Review* of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March, 1926, v. 22, pp. 679-681. Summary by Arthur Richmond March in *Economic World*, November 21, 1925, v. 30, p. 740.

BALDWIN, F. SPENCER.

The findings of the Massachusetts Commission on Old-age Pensions.

American Statistical Association Publications, March, 1910, v. 12, pp. 1-27.

— The work of the Massachusetts Commission on Old-age Pensions.

American Statistical Association Publications, March, 1909, v. 11, pp. 417-430.

BOSTON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. *Special Committee on Social Insurance.*

Noncontributory old-age pensions and health insurance. [Boston, 1917.]
15 pp.

Everett Morss, chairman.

Opposed to noncontributory pensions.

Summary in Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May, 1917, v. 4,
pp. 759-761.

EAVES, LUCILE.

The "aged citizens" of Massachusetts.

Survey, February 15, 1926, v. 55, pp. 554-556.

Review and summary of the report on old-age pensions, by the Massachusetts Commission
on Pensions, November, 1925.

— Aged clients of Boston social agencies, by a group of investigators and
social workers. Boston, Women's Educational and Industrial Union, 1925.
152 pp. (Co-operative social research Report No. III.)

The need for pensions for the aged discussed by social workers of Boston, pp. 125-140.

Summary in Survey, June 15, 1925, v. 54, pp. 342, 343.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS POLL A STRONG VOTE [IN SIX MASSACHUSETTS TOWNS].

Survey, November 27, 1915, v. 35, p. 197.

Missouri

MISSOURI. *Constitutional Convention, 1922-1923.*

The record of the proceedings of the Missouri Constitutional Convention,
year 1922, on the proposed amendment providing for old-age pensions.

Issued by Joseph B. Shannon, a member thereof, October 15, 1924.

[Kansas City, 1924.] 56 pp.

Montana

[The Montana law providing for old-age pensions was passed in 1923 (Acts of
1923, ch. 72).]

ASSOCIATED INDUSTRIES OF MONTANA.

Memorandum and compilation in re results of operation of Montana old-age
pension law. [n. p., 1925.] 8 l. (mimeographed).

"Distributed by the National Industrial Council, New York."

Regards administrative operation as a failure. Summary in Manufacturers News, November
21, 1925, p. 10. Supplementary data and observations in industry (associated industries in
Massachusetts), May 29, 1926.

FLIGELMAN, BELLE.

If you grow old in Montana.

Survey, May 15, 1923, v. 50, pp. 239, 240.

Gives the provisions of the law.

Nevada

[The first law passed in 1923 (ch. 70) was repealed and a new law adopted in
1925.]

NEVADA. *Old-age Pension Commission.*

Biennial report of the superintendent of old-age pensions, 1923-1924. Carson
City, 1925. 23 pp.

Maurice J. Sullivan, superintendent.

Summary of conclusions as to the need of old-age pension legislation, in American Labor Legis-
lation Review, September, 1925, v. 15, pp. 265-266; Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau
of Labor Statistics, April, 1925, v. 20, p. 892.

New Jersey

NEW JERSEY. *Commission on Old age, Insurance, and Pensions.*

Report on health insurance. Rahway, [1917]. 20 pp.

The commission believed that health protection should precede any provision for old age.
A bill introduced in 1925 passed one house of the legislature.

Ohio

OHIO. *Health and Old-age Insurance Commission.*

Health, health insurance, old-age pensions. Report, recommendations, dissenting opinions. Columbus, 1919. 448 pp.

W. A. Julian, chairman.

PARTIAL CONTENTS.—Pt. III. Old age and old-age pensions: The old-age problem; The old man in industry, analysis of census data, by John O'Grady; Present status of the aged; Old-age assurance; The cost of old-age pensions; Minority report on old-age pensions, by M. B. Hammond. A bill based on the commission's recommendations was referred to the voters in 1923 and rejected.

Reviewed by William Leslie in Proceedings of the Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society of America, November 21, 1919, pp. 123-125.

— Summary of findings, recommendations and dissenting opinions. Columbus, 1919. 23 pp.

LAPP, JOHN A.

Health and old-age insurance in Ohio.

American Labor Legislation Review, March, 1919, v. 9, pp. 47-58.

By the director of investigations of the Health and Old-age Insurance Commission.

Pennsylvania

[The Pennsylvania old-age assistance act passed in 1923 (No. 141) was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the State, February 2, 1925. (Busser et al. v. Snyder, State treasurer, et al. 128 Atl. 80. Abstract in Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, May, 1925, v. 20, pp. 1155, 1156.)]

PENNSYLVANIA. *Old-age Pensions Commission.*

Report, March, 1919. Harrisburg, Pa., 1919. 294 pp.

James H. Maurer, chairman; Abraham Epstein, director of research.

PARTIAL CONTENTS.—The problem of the aged in Pennsylvania; Extent and nature of existing pension systems in Pennsylvania; The problem of old-age pensions; Old-age pension systems of foreign countries.

Reviewed by William Leslie in Proceedings of the Casualty Actuarial and Statistical Society of America, November 21, 1919, p. 122.

— Report, February, 1921. Harrisburg, 1921. 6 pp.

— Primer on old-age pensions and aged dependency in Pennsylvania.

Prepared by Abraham Epstein. Harrisburg, [1921?]. 12 pp.

— Governor (Pinchot).

Old-age assistance in Pennsylvania: Righting the neglects of yesterday. American Labor Legislation Review, December, 1924, v. 14, pp. 288-291.

Excerpts from address before the State Conference on Old-age Assistance at Harrisburg, November 13, 1924.

— Commission on Old-age Assistance.

Report, January, 1925. Harrisburg, [1925]. 112 pp.

James H. Maurer, chairman.

Summary in Monthly Labor Review of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, July, 1925, v. 21, pp. 157, 158.

Pennsylvania State Conference on Old-age Assistance, Harrisburg, 1924.

[Summary of addresses before the conference by J. F. Collier, Mrs. W. B. Gray, Mrs. Janet Workman, John B. Andrews, I. M. Rubinow, Dr. Ellen C. Potter, and others.]

(In Pennsylvania Commission on Old-age Assistance. Report, January, 1925, pp. 83-98.)

Short summary of proceedings and excerpts of addresses of Governor Pinchot, James H. Maurer and Mrs. Workman in American Labor Legislation Review, December, 1924, v. 14, pp. 284-304.

BRUÈRE, ROBERT W.

Unconstitutional and void.

Survey, October 15, 1924, v. 43, pp. 69, 70.

Comment on the verdict of the Court of Common Pleas of Dauphin County declaring the law unconstitutional.

FOR PENNSYLVANIA PATRIARCHS.

Survey, July 15, 1923, v. 50, pp. 448, 449.

Comment on the provisions of the law.

MAURER, JAMES H.

Old folks aren't news in Pennsylvania.

Survey, December 15, 1924, v. 53, pp. 368, 369.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. *Research Bureau.*

Special report on old-age pensions, 1919. Philadelphia, [1919]. 64 pp.

Discusses special problems of an old-age pension program and compulsory old-age insurance versus noncontributory pensions.

PENNSYLVANIA TO PENSION THE AGED.

Literary Digest, May 26, 1923, v. 77, p. 16.

Virginia

VIRGINIA. *General Assembly. Committee on Old-age Assistance.*

Report of the legislative committee on old-age assistance. [Richmond? 1926]. 13 pp. (Senate Doc. No. 2.)

Signed by Alfred C. Smith, Harry R. Houston, Edward R. Fuller.

Reviewed in *American Labor Legislation Review*, March, 1926, v. 16, p. 102. Text of bill recommended; pp. 9-13.

Washington

[An old-age pension bill passed by the Washington legislature January 5, 1926, was vetoed by Governor Hartley.]

Wisconsin

[The old-age pension law of Wisconsin was passed May 13, 1925 (ch. 121).]

WISCONSIN. *Industrial Commission.*

Report on old-age relief. [Madison? 1915.] 76 pp.

C. H. Crownhart, chairman.

Summary in *Monthly Labor Review* of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, March, 1916, v. 2, pp. 286-290.

WHY GOVERNOR BLAINE SIGNED THE OLD-AGE PENSION BILL. Extract from remarks, May 12, 1925.

American Labor Legislation Review, September, 1925, v. 15, p. 264.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

CALIFORNIA.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Labor laws of the State of California [including those passed by the 1925 legislature].* Sacramento, 1925. 298 pp.

— (SAN FRANCISCO).—Widows' Pension Bureau. *Report, covering widows' pensions and blind pensions, July, 1923—June, 1925.* San Francisco [1925?]. 12 pp.

During the year ending June 30, 1925, the bureau received 155 new applications for widows' pensions and handled 544 cases, involving 1,339 children; 135 cases were canceled during the year, the principal reason for cancellation being that the recipient had increased her income to a point where a pension could no longer be regarded as necessary. The amount expended in widows' pensions was \$207,865, of which the State supplied \$128,138, and the county \$79,727.

During the same year, 30 applications were received for pensions for the blind, of which 21 were granted. The number of active cases was 85 and the expenditure in pensions was \$15,025.

COLORADO.—Coal Mine Inspection Department. *Thirteenth annual report, 1925.* Denver, 1926. 93 pp. and folder.

Certain data from this report are published on page 234 of this issue.

NEW JERSEY.—Board of Trustees of State Employees' Retirement System. *Third annual report [July 1, 1924, to] June 30, 1925.* Trenton [1925?]. 32 pp.

In the third year of its operation the New Jersey retirement system for State employees, with a membership of 2,527 employees drawing salaries and wages to a total of \$3,995,202, had a list of 63 beneficiaries, of whom 54 represented ordinary service retirements, 5 were retired for ordinary disability, 1 for disability resulting from accident, and 3 cases were payments of death benefits. The annual outlay to beneficiaries, as of June 30, 1925, was \$27,708. During the year the contributions of State employees to the fund were \$189,981 and total expenditures were \$57,215. Total assets at the end of the year were \$689,055.

The contributions from the employee members are made regularly and as a matter of routine, while the State's contributions are made by special legislative action. The report emphasizes the importance of regularity in this matter:

Attention is called to the fact that the appropriation required for this year is increased because the appropriation recommended last year was not made by the legislature. The importance to the State and to members that contributions be made to the system in accordance with the law can not be overemphasized. * * * If the State pays each year the contributions as called for under the act, it will not be faced with a constantly increasing percentage charge on account of the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees, but will cover each year the liability as it accrues. If, on the other hand, the State does not meet its payments, these payments will accumulate as a debt which will have to be paid, including interest, if the retirement system is to continue.

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Proceedings of the Ninth Annual New York State Industrial Safety Congress, Syracuse, N. Y., December 1-3, 1925.* Albany, 1926. 253 pp.; charts and illustrations.

The topics covered in the sessions of the congress included various aspects of safety problems, medical problems relating to different types of injury, and the rehabilitation of the injured. In an address on the industrial accident hazard in New York State, by Dr. Leonard W. Hatch, the accident figures presented for the State show a considerable decrease in 1925 as compared with 1913 in the number of accidents due to machinery, which reflects the improved methods of safeguarding mechanical appliances, but an increase in nearly all other types of accident.

— Governor's Advisory Commission, Cloak, Suit, and Skirt industry, New York City. Bureau of Research. *Wages and wage scales, 1925.* New York, 122 West 18th St. [1926?]. iv, 63 pp.; charts.

— — — *Employment and earnings of workers, 1925.* New York, 122 West 18th St. [1926]. iv, 37 pp.; charts.

Wage data from these reports are given on page 65 of this issue.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Welfare. *Bulletin 21: Poor relief in Pennsylvania—a State-wide survey.* Harrisburg, 1925. 149 pp.

PORTO RICO.—Governor. *Twenty-fifth annual report.* San Juan, 1925. 95 pp.

A digest of that part of the report relating to wages of agricultural labor is given on page 68 of this issue.

VIRGINIA.—Bureau of Labor and Industry. *Twenty-eighth annual report for the year ending September 30, 1925.* Richmond, 1926. 130 pp.

Data from this report are published on pages 97 and 233 of this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Board of Actuaries, Civil Service Retirement and Disability Fund. *Fifth annual report upon the operation of the act for the retirement of employees in the classified civil service.* Washington, 1926. viii, 54 pp. (Senate doc. No. 89, 69th Cong., 1st sess.)

— Congress. Senate. Document No. 41: *Economic conditions of the Virgin Islands*, by Rufus S. Tucker, Washington, 1926. v, 58 pp. (69th Cong., 1st sess.)

— — — Committee on Interstate Commerce. *Railway labor act. Hearings on S. 2306. Part 1, January 14-16, 1926; Part 2, January 25, February 1, 8, and 10, 1926.* 222 pp. (69th Cong., 1st sess.) (2 pamphlets.)

— — — Committee on the District of Columbia. *Mother's aid in the District of Columbia. Hearings on S. 120 and S. 1229, January 11 and 21, 1926.* Washington, 1926. iii, 92 pp. (69th Cong., 1st sess.)

— Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Bulletin 242: Explosion hazards from the use of pulverized coal at industrial plants*, Washington, 1925. vi, 103 pp.

This bulletin presents an account of tests of the explosibility of different coal dusts, of the fire hazard in plants where pulverized coal dust is used as a fuel, and of the different operating hazards. Recommendations for safe installation and operation of systems for the preparation, distribution, and use of powdered fuel are made.

— — — *Technical paper 363: Lessons from the fire in the Argonaut mine.* Washington, 1926. iv, 39 pp., illustrated.

This pamphlet gives the results of an investigation of the fire in a California gold mine in which 47 miners lost their lives. The study was made for the purpose of showing ways in which similar catastrophes may be prevented and points out other lessons to be learned from the fire.

— Bureau of the Census. *Mortality statistics, 1923; twenty-fourth annual report.* Washington, 1926. 485 pp.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Labor. Children's Bureau. *Publication No. 152: Industrial accidents to employed minors in Wisconsin, Massachusetts, and New Jersey. Washington, 1926. v, 119 pp.*

This study is reviewed on page 86 of this issue.

— — — Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 47: Women in the fruit-growing and canning industries in the State of Washington: A study of hours, wages, and conditions. Washington, 1926. ix, 223 pp.*

Some of the data from this report will be found on page 83 of this issue.

— — — *Bulletin No. 48: Women in Oklahoma industries: A study of hours, wages, and working conditions. Washington, 1926. vii, 118 pp.; charts.*

A summary of some of the findings given in this bulletin will be found on page 81 of this issue.

— — — *Bulletin No. 50: Effects of applied research upon the employment opportunities of American women. Washington, 1926. v, 54 pp.*

A review of this report is given on page 80 of this issue.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. *Commonwealth arbitration reports, Vol. 20: A report of cases decided and awards made, including conferences convened by the president and deputy presidents, from September 1, 1924, to December 31, 1924. [Melbourne, 1925?] xx, 1302 pp.*

— (QUEENSLAND).—Registrar General's Office. *A B C of Queensland and Australian statistics, 1926. Brisbane, 1926. 216 pp.; map.*

Contains statistics of invalidity and old-age pensions (for the entire country by State), maternity allowances, friendly societies, State workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance, etc.

— (WESTERN AUSTRALIA).—Government Statistician. *Pocket yearbook of Western Australia, 1926. Perth, 1926. 110 pp.*

Contains statistics of rates of wages of adults prevailing in the principal occupations of Western Australia, average retail prices of commodities in Perth, 1924 and 1925, index numbers of purchasing power of money, friendly societies, building and cooperative and provident societies, membership of trade-unions, etc.

CANADA (NOVA SCOTIA).—Workmen's Compensation Board. *Report for 1925. Halifax, 1926. 36 pp.*

A summary of the data presented in this report is printed on page 104 of this issue.

DENMARK.—[Socialministeriet.] Arbejdsdirectøren. *Indberetning om arbejdsanvisningen og arbejdsløshedsforsikringen for regnskabsaaret 1923–24. Copenhagen, 1925. 47 pp.*

A report of the director of employment exchanges and unemployment insurance on the activities of the exchanges and of the unemployment funds during the fiscal year 1923–24.

— Statistiske Departement. *Statistiske Meddelelser, 4. Række, 74. Bind, 4. Hefte: Kapitelstakster for afgrøden 1925. Copenhagen, 1926. 12 pp.*

A brochure showing the official prices of cereals in 1925 and preceding years and also the prices of a number of foodstuffs for each year of the period 1821 to 1920.

FINLAND.—[Handels- och Industri Ministeriet. Handels- och Industristyrelsen. Statistiska Byrå.] *Industristatistik, år 1924. Helsingfors, 1926. [Various paging.] Finlands officiella statistik XVIII A, 41.*

A report by the statistical office of the Finnish Ministry of Commerce and Industry on the development of industry in Finland in 1924, as compared with preceding years.

FINLAND.—[Socialministeriet.] Statistiska Centralbyrån. *Statistisk årsbok för Finland, 1925. Helsingfors, 1925. xxi, 328 pp.*

The twenty-third issue of the official statistical yearbook of Finland, containing data for the year 1925 and preceding years. Of special interest to labor are the statistical tables on the occupational census, emigration, persons employed in industry, social insurance, wages, industrial accidents, labor disputes, workers' and employers' organizations, employment exchanges, prices, and cost of living.

FRANCE.—Ministère des Travaux Publics. Direction des Mines. 2^e Bureau. *Statistique de l'industrie minière et des appareils à Vapeur en France et en Algérie pour l'année 1923. Paris, 1925. xii, 196 pp.*

The annual report of the French Bureau of Mines giving statistics of the mineral industry and of steam engines used in industrial establishments and on railroads, boats, etc., in France and Algeria in 1923. The statistics given cover number of workers, wages, production and labor costs, and accidents in mines and quarries and in certain other industries.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Committee on the Effect on Migration of Schemes of Social Insurance. *Report. London, 1926. 32 pp. [Cmd. 2608.]*

A summary of the findings of this report is given on page 105 of this issue.

— Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *Report No. 33: A study in vocational guidance carried out by the Industrial Fatigue Research Board and the National Institute of Industrial Psychology. London, 1926. viii, 102 pp.*

A brief review of the conclusions reached in this investigation is published on page 148 of this issue.

— — *Report No. 34: A contribution to the study of the human factor in the causation of accidents. London, 1926. v, 74 pp.; charts.*

The personal element in the causation of accidents has been studied from the standpoint of individual susceptibility. The investigation involved an intensive study of the accident experience of a number of large firms manufacturing different types of articles. The study shows that "the average number of accidents in any homogeneous group is much influenced by a comparatively small number of workers, and this carries with it the important practical conclusion that the elimination of comparatively few specially susceptible workers from 'risky' occupations would go far to reduce the number of industrial accidents."

— — *Report No. 36: On the design of machinery in relation to the operator. London, 1926. vi, 34 pp., illustrated.*

This report records preliminary results in a study of avoidable sources of fatigue in the operation of machines. As data were not available on which to classify conditions that tend to produce avoidable fatigue, only those which appeared the most important have been noted. The latter part of the report describes specific defects found in individual machines and suggests methods for remedying them.

— Mines Department. Safety in Mines Research Board. *Paper No. 19: The limits of inflammability of fire damp in atmospheres which contain black damp. London, 1926. 11 pp.*

In this pamphlet an account is given of a series of experiments showing the percentage of black damp in a mine atmosphere containing fire damp which will prevent the propagation of an explosion.

— — — *Paper No. 20: The electric ignition of fire damp—alternating and continuous currents compared. London, 1926. 18 pp.*

Gives the result of experiments showing the mechanical and electrical conditions under which a "break flash" or "momentary arc" will ignite a given mixture of methane and air.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries. *Economic series No. 4: Report upon large-scale cooperative marketing in the United States of America.* London, 1925. viii, 192 pp., illustrated.

A survey of the whole field of large-scale cooperative marketing in the United States, giving the economic background, descriptions of various organizations, organization and management problems, legal status, and economic significance.

— *Economic series No. 5: The cooperative purchase of agricultural requisites (a survey of the present position in England and Wales.)* London, 1925. iii, 110 pp., illustrated.

This study is reviewed briefly on page 131 of this issue.

— [Ministry of Health.] *Statutes, regulations, and orders relating to national health insurance, with notes, cross references, and an index.* London [1925?]. vi, 709 pp.

Contains the text of all the legislation relating to health insurance up to and including the two acts of 1924, together with the regulations and orders made under the acts.

— Royal Commission on the Coal Industry (1925). *Report. Vol. 3, Appendices and index.* London, 1926. iv, 455 pp.; maps and charts.

Statistics as to accidents, industrial diseases, and mortality rates taken from this report are shown on pages 87 to 101 of this issue.

— *Widows', Orphans', and Old-Age Contributory Pensions Act, 1925, with regulations thereunder and the old-age pensions acts, 1908-1924, and relevant provisions of the national health insurance act, 1924, with introduction and annotations by Robert W. Leach.* London, Law & Local Government Publications (Ltd.) [1925?]. 198 pp.

NETHERLANDS (AMSTERDAM).—Bureau van Statistiek. *Statistische mededeelingen No. 77: De resultaten der volks- en beroepstelling van 31 December 1920 voor Amsterdam zonder en met het op 1 Januari 1921 geannexeerde gebied. II. De Beroepstelling.* Amsterdam, 1926. xvii, 44 pp.

The results of the general occupational census of the Netherlands of December 31, 1920, in so far as they concern the territory within the city limits of Amsterdam.

SPAIN.—Instituto Nacional de Previsión. *Les assurances sociales en Espagne. Valencia, 1925.* 75 pp.; illustrations and charts.

A review of the organization and development of social insurance in Spain, published by the National Insurance Institute, which is the carrier of all social insurance in that country.

— Ministerio de Trabajo, Comercio e Industria. Dirección General de Trabajo y Acción Social. *Estadística de los accidentes del Trabajo ocurridos en el año 1922.* Madrid, 1925. 106 pp.; charts.

This report contains a detailed account of the industrial accidents occurring in Spain from 1904 to 1922. The accidents are classified by the industry and Province in which they occurred, the age and sex of the injured workers, the days and hours on which they took place, the severity of the accidents, and the causes thereof.

— Jefatura Superior de Estadística. *Anuario estadístico de España, año X, 1923-24.* Madrid, 1925. xviii, 618 pp.

In addition to statistical data relating to population, production, agriculture, commerce, etc., this volume contains tables showing index numbers of food prices, wages, strikes, and industrial accidents in Spain. Wage statistics from this report are given on page 73 of this issue.

SWITZERLAND (BERN, CITY).—Statistisches Amt. *Beiträge zur Statistik der Stadt Bern. Heft 7: I. Wohnungsvorrat und Wohnungsbedarf in der Stadt Bern, Anfang 1926, pp. 5-41. II. Schlaf- und Wohnverhältnisse städtischer Schulkinder, 1919 und 1925, pp. 43-49. III. Die Ferienaufenthalte der städtischen Schulkinder im Jahre 1925, pp. 51-70. IV. Geburtenrückgang und Säuglingssterblichkeit in der Stadt Bern, pp. 71-109. Bern, 1926.*

One of a series of bulletins published by the statistical office of the city of Bern. Of the subjects dealt with by the present bulletin, Part I, relating to the housing supply and demand in the city of Bern at the beginning of 1926, is of special interest to labor. The statistics on this subject indicate that the housing scarcity which was very acute during the war and in the first years subsequent to it has progressively improved and although not yet normal is fairly good.

Unofficial

ABERCROMBIE, P., AND OTHERS. *The coal crisis and the future: A study of social disorders and their treatment.* London, Leplay House Press, 1926. [Various paging.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE. *The Annals, Vol. CXXV, No. 214: Modern crime—its prevention and punishment.* Philadelphia, May, 1926. vii, 286 pp.

Included in this volume are articles on immigration and crime, improved housing as a means of crime prevention, and wage systems in prisons.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION. *American cooperation: A collection of papers and discussions comprising the first summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation at the University of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia, July 20-August 15, 1925.* Washington, D. C., 1731 I Street NW., 1925. 2 vols.

Covers agricultural cooperation solely, the papers and discussions dealing with such subjects as basic principles of cooperation, educational and social aspects, legal phases, financing, business management, markets, and marketing of the various farm products.

AMERICAN LABOR YEAR BOOK, 1926. *New York, Rand School of Social Science, 7 East Fifteenth Street, 1926.* [x], 571 pp.

AMERICAN MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION. *Office executives' series No. 18: Reduction of office noise.* New York, 20 Vesey Street, 1926. 8 pp.

This address, delivered at the office executives' conference held in Chicago February 18 and 19, 1926, and the discussion which followed, point out the beneficial effects upon office employees of the elimination or reduction of noise and give suggestions for noise-reducing devices.

ANTHRACITE BOARD OF CONCILIATION [HAZLETON, PA.]. *Award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission, subsequent agreements, and resolutions of Board of Conciliation.* Hazleton, February, 1926. 62 pp.

This pamphlet contains the text of the basic award of the Anthracite Coal Strike Commission of 1902-3, together with the texts of all subsequent agreements, including that of February 17, 1926.

ANTHRACITE BUREAU OF INFORMATION [PHILADELPHIA]. *The anthracite strike of 1925-26.* Philadelphia, 1926. 54 pp.

ASKWITH, M. E. *Profit Sharing—an aid to trade revival.* London, Duncan Scott (Ltd.), 1926. 119 pp.

A review of English profit-sharing experience, with suggestions for a model system.

BLUM, SOLOMON. *Labor economics*. New York, Henry Holt & Co., 1925. ix, 579 pp.

A comprehensive survey of the modern labor movement and the economic factors involved, with especial reference to trade-unionism and the various proposals for improving the organization of industry. Also contains a selected bibliography.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. *Studies in history, economics, and public law, Vol. CXXIII, No. 2: Governmental methods of adjusting labor disputes in North America and Australasia*, by Ting Tsz Ko. New York, 1926. 221 pp.

CONSUMERS' LEAGUE OF EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA. *Accidents to working children in Pennsylvania in 1923*. Philadelphia, 818 Otis Building, 1925. 67 pp.

Data from this report are given on page 89 of this issue.

EMMONS, ARTHUR B. *Health control in mercantile life: A problem of conserving human energy*. New York, Harper and Bros., 1926. xi, 234 pp.

This study covers the work in industrial hygiene of 25 stores associated in the Harvard Mercantile Health Work under the general supervision of the writer. The material for the book represents the experience of industrial physicians as well as the results of conferences and special studies and analyses of the store health-department records. The advantages to the employer, to the worker, and to the community from organized mercantile health work are outlined in the introduction, as are also the reasons why physicians and nurses may find it worth while to take up such work. The methods to be followed in providing healthful working conditions, such as good ventilation and lighting and general store sanitation, and some of the particular problems to be met in caring for the health of the employees, including physical examinations, visiting-nurse service, and the provision of special medical services such as dental work, are discussed in detail. The duties of the store doctor, nurses, and assistants and the kind of records to be kept are described and there is an outline of the method by which a health service for small stores can be maintained.

FISHER, ALAN G. B. *Some problems of wages and their regulation in Great Britain since 1918*. London, P. S. King & Son (Ltd.), 1926. xvii, 281 pp.

This study aims at a historical presentation of some of the more important wage problems in Great Britain that have arisen since the war, with special reference to their interactions with the opinions of the several parties to wage negotiations, and to the principles which have been applied in each case.

GIRARD, JOSEPH. *Éléments de législation ouvrière*. Paris, Librairie Félix Alcan, 1925. 324 pp.

An analysis of French labor laws, including a discussion of laws relating to the labor contract, regulation of working conditions, wages, strikes and lockouts, associations and collective agreements, and social insurance.

HAMILTON, WALTON H. *Current economic problems: A series of readings in the control of industrial development*. Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1925. xxix, 960 pp. 3d edition.

HEDBURG, ANDERS. *International wholesale cooperation—ideas and proposals*. Manchester (England), National Cooperative Publishing Society (Ltd.), 1925. viii, 78 pp.

This book is reviewed briefly on page 126 of this issue.

HERRICK, CHEESMAN A. *White servitude in Pennsylvania: Indentured and redemption labor in colony and Commonwealth*. Philadelphia, John Joseph McVey, 1926. ix, 330 pp.

INSTITUTE OF ECONOMICS [WASHINGTON, D. C.]. *The Federal intermediate credit system*, by Claude L. Benner. New York, Macmillan Co., 1926. xviii, 375 pp.

It is the purpose of this study (1) to explain the causes that led up to the passage of the agricultural credits act of 1923 and the establishment of the Federal intermediate credit system, (2) to show the place and function that these new rural credit institutions have in our financial system, and (3) to point out the possibilities that these institutions hold out to the American farmer.

INTERNATIONAL FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS. *The trade-union movement of Great Britain*, by Walter M. Citrine. Amsterdam, 1926. 118, x pp.

INTERNATIONAL UNION OF WOODWORKERS [AMSTERDAM]. *Report on the activities during the years 1922-1925, etc.* [Berlin?] 1925. 118 pp.

This volume contains a historical survey of the development of the International Union of Woodworkers from 1891 to January 1, 1922; a report on the activities of the union during the years 1922-1925; the financial report; a report on the proceedings of the Sixth International Woodworkers' Congress (Brussels, July, 1925); a report on "The functions and organization of the international trade-union movement," by F. Tarnow; a report on the question of amalgamation of the woodworkers' and building workers' internationals; the rules of the International Union of Woodworkers; the resolutions adopted by the Brussels congress of 1925; and a list of names and addresses of woodworkers' organizations.

LANDSORGANISATIONEN I SVERGE. *Berättelse över verksamhet 1924*. Stockholm, 1925. 247 pp.

The annual report for the year 1924 of the Confederation of Trade-Unions in Sweden on its activities. A digest of the principal statistics (membership, net resources) contained in the report is to be found in the present issue, page 133.

LEGAL AID SOCIETY [NEW YORK CITY]. *Fiftieth annual report of the president, treasurer, and attorney, for the year 1925*. New York, 1926. 110 pp.

A brief summary of the operations of this society is given on page 236 of this issue.

LIEBENBERG, RICHARD. *Berufsberatung, Methode und Technik*. Leipzig, Quelle & Meyer, 1925. viii, 234 pp.

A handbook for the instruction of vocational advisers in the method and technique of vocational guidance. The author, who is director of the State vocational guidance office at Berlin, discusses the special difficulties encountered, the general course of vocational guidance; the bases of vocational guidance; the practical operation of vocational guidance; vocational guidance for special groups of applicants, etc. Chapter six, the most important chapter, deals with the training of vocational advisers, contains a selected bibliography on vocational training for the use of advisers, and describes typical mistakes made in vocational guidance.

MAVOR, JAMES. *An economic history of Russia*. London, J. M. Dent & Sons (Lid.), 1925. 2 vols.

The second edition of a very comprehensive study of Russian economic development from the earliest times to the beginning of the World War.

MORGAN, SIR HERBERT. *Careers for boys and girls*. London, Methuen & Co., 1926. xxi, 282 pp.

MORTARA, GIORGIO. *Prospettive economiche, 1926*. Città di Castello, 1926. xxiii, 479 pp.

The sixth issue of an annual review of economic conditions, published by Professor Mortara of the University of Milan and covering the year 1925.

NATIONAL MUNICIPAL LEAGUE. *Municipal salaries under the changing price level*, by William C. Beyer. New York, 261 Broadway, 1926. 14 pp. Supplement to the *National Municipal Review*, March, 1926.

This report is reviewed on page 61 of this issue.

NOYER, BORIS. *Le médecin et l'orientation professionnelle des apprentis. Valence, Charpin et Reyne [1925?]. 73 pp.*

A study of the rôle of the industrial physician in the vocational guidance of young people entering industry, particularly through the application of the results of physical examination on entrance in determining the physical and mental ability of an individual to meet the requirements of a particular occupation.

PALGRAVE, SIR ROBERT HARRY INGLIS. *Dictionary of political economy. Vol. I, A-E, 1925; Vol. II, F-M, 1923; Vol. III, N-Z, 1926. London, Macmillan & Co. (Ltd.). Various paging. New edition.*

PAYNE, ARTHUR F. *Methods of teaching industrial subjects. New York, McGraw-Hill Book Co. (Inc.), 1926. xx, 293 pp.*

This volume is intended for teachers of industrial subjects, who have not had training in the art of teaching.

SAPOSS, DAVID J. *Left wing unionism: A study of radical policies and tactics. New York, International Publishers, 1926. 192 pp.*

— *Readings in trade-unionism: Labor organization principles and problems as discussed by trade-unionists in their official publications and writings. New York, George H. Doran Co., 1926. 451 pp.*

This volume was compiled to meet the needs of trade-unions, the compiler himself being the instructor in labor history at Brookwood College.

VERBAND SCHWEIZ KONSUMVEREINE (V. S. K.) BASEL. *Rapports et comptes concernant l'activité des organes de l'Union en 1925. Basel, 1926. 95 pp.*

Data from this report of the Union of Swiss Consumers' Cooperative Societies are given on page 132 of this issue.

VIALET, GEORGES. *Les coopératives ouvrières de production à Saint-Claude. Paris, Les Presses Universitaires de France [1925?]. 262 pp.*

A detailed description of three workers' productive societies of Saint-Claude, France, two of which are diamond-cutting societies and the third a manufacturer of pipes. The study describes their organization and development, their methods of work, administrative and financial practices, working conditions and the position of the employee-member, and the degree of success attained.

WINSLOW, C.-E. A. *Fresh air and ventilation. New York, E. P. Dutton & Co., 1926. xi, 182 pp.*

In this volume the facts in regard to ventilation and the part which fresh air plays in correct methods of ventilating are presented in popular form. The researches of the past 10 years and particularly those of the New York State Commission on Ventilation have upset many of the previously held theories on the subject, and this summary of the results of these studies gives the result of this scientific experimentation. One chapter, devoted to special problems of factory ventilation, deals with the question from the standpoint of atmospheric poisons such as carbon monoxide and of poisonous fumes and gases. The relation of atmospheric dust to industrial tuberculosis is discussed, and there is a brief statement of preventive measures, including the control of dust and fumes by special exhaust ventilation and the protection of the worker by the use of masks and respirators.

WOMENS' NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CLUB [NEW YORK CITY]. State Affairs Committee. *Do women who work in factories and mercantile establishments in New York State want a law limiting their week to 48 hours?* [New York, 1926?] 42 pp.

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