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This Issue in Brief

Immigration of unskilled labor has decreased much more rapidly than skilled labor, since the war. In the period 1911 to 1914 the unskilled labor represented about 41 per cent of all immigrants, and in the period 1925, 1926, only 18.7 per cent. During this same interval, the proportion of skilled labor, professional and business men, and farmers increased very markedly. Page 1.

Chambers of labor have existed in Austria since 1921. They are provided for by law and made up of elected representatives of laborers and salaried employees. The purpose of these bodies is to represent the economic, social, and cultural interests of the workers, a special function being that of giving advisory opinions to governmental agencies concerning bills and orders affecting the interests of the workers. The chambers are supported by compulsory contributions from their constituents, and a portion of their funds is used for research work and statistical studies. Page 7.

The cost of living in the United States at the end of 1926 was more than 1 per cent lower than at the end of 1925 but slightly higher than in June, 1926. Details by cities and for all years from 1913 to 1926 are given on page 168.

Trend of employment in 1926. During the first 10 months of the year 1926, employment in manufacturing industries was consistently higher than in 1925. In November, 1926, the employment dropped slightly below the 1925 index and continued to fall very slightly in December. At least part of this decline was due to the fact that some large establishments, which usually either shut down completely or in part in January for inventory and repairs, curtailed operations in December, 1926, for these purposes. Page 77.

Full-time earnings per week in the cotton goods manufacturing industry in 1926 were 105 per cent higher than in 1913, but were 11 per cent lower than in 1924, according to a recent survey of wages and hours in this industry made by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. A similar survey of the woolen and worsted industry showed that full-time weekly earnings in 1926 were 142 per cent higher than in 1913 but about 8 per cent lower than in 1924. Pages 52 and 57.

A study of lost time and labor turnover among cotton mill operatives has recently been published by the United States Women's Bureau. Among the significant facts developed from the study are the following: The time lost was for the women 21.9 per cent and for the men 16.2 per cent of possible working time, the percentages being very much greater in the southern than in the northern mills. The labor turnover in the northern mills was 95.7 per cent for men, 93.8 per cent for women, and 94.9 per cent for both sexes. In the southern mills, however, the turnover figure for men was 184.3 per cent, and 198.4 per cent for women. There was a wide variation between mills, the range being from 41 to 377.3 per cent. Page 39.

A sweeping and almost startling conclusion was arrived at by the Texas Court of Civil Appeals in a recent decision which not only denied the right of a worker suffering from a disease due to his occupa-

tion to compensation under the State compensation law but also held that the claimant had no right to recover damages under the common law. This leaves the workman absolutely without any form of legal redress for an injury which admittedly resulted from his occupation. Page 44.

Death rates from tuberculosis among industrial workers were found to be generally higher than in the general population, according to a recent study by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., based on data from its policyholders. Two important points developed by the study are considered to be the facts that the high point in the tuberculosis death rate in the white male industrial population in 1924 occurred 25 years later in life than among the females, and that the mortality among white male wage earners between 20 and 60 years is very much greater than in corresponding age groups in the general population. Page 26.

A minimum wage rate of \$13.50 per week has been established by the Massachusetts Department of Labor and Industries for experienced women of 18 years or over employed in the manufacture of toys, games, and sporting goods. The wage for inexperienced workers over 16 and females under 16 with one year's experience is placed at \$12. For all others the rate is to be not less than \$10. The decree became effective March 1, 1927. The rate of \$13.50 was fixed after extended budgetary studies. Page 25.

The collection of unpaid wages has become a very important feature of the work of several State bureaus of labor. The California law gives the State bureau special powers in this respect. In the two years 1925 and 1926, this bureau handled more than 41,000 wage claims and collected almost \$1,500,000. Page 18.

Coal miners in Chile in 1924 received average daily wages of 9.32 pesos, which is equivalent to approximately 98 cents in United States money at current exchange rates. The average for inside workers was \$1.07, and for outside workers \$0.80. The figures are derived from a report of the Chilean Coal Commission, published in 1926. Page 74.

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**Changes in Occupational Character of Immigration
Since the War**

IT IS a matter of general knowledge that since the war, and more particularly since the passage of the "quota" immigration acts of 1921 and 1924, there has been not only a great reduction in the immigration of aliens into the United States but also a marked change in the racial composition of such immigration.

An equally significant although less observed change has occurred in the occupational character of the immigration. Broadly speaking, the tendency has been toward a sharp decrease in the proportion of unskilled laborers and a very sharp increase in the proportion of those with skilled trades, professions, or business training. This appears in striking manner when comparison is made between the four pre-war years, 1911 to 1914, and the two most recent years, 1925 and 1926, the years referred to being here, as elsewhere in this article, the fiscal years ending June 30 of the year named. Thus, during the pre-war period, 1911 to 1914, the average annual immigration of skilled laborers (154,317) was only about one-third as great as that of the unskilled (426,859), whereas in the period 1925, 1926 the average number of the skilled (55,673) was substantially as great as that of the unskilled (55,870).

Again, it may be pointed out that in the pre-war immigration the unskilled laborers outnumbered more than 2 to 1 the total number of skilled mechanics, professional, and business people and farmers, whereas in the past two years this condition has been reversed, the immigrants with trades and professions greatly outnumbering the unskilled laborers. The average annual number of immigrant farmers, indeed, was actually larger in the past two years (11,798) than in the pre-war period (11,249).

Moreover, it should be noted that the above comparisons are based on the figures of gross immigration. As a matter of fact, a continuous emigration of aliens from the United States is going on, and since the war this emigration has been proportionately very much larger among the unskilled workers than among those with trades, professions, and business training. As a result, if attention is limited solely to net immigration, that is to say, the actual increase in immigrant population, the decrease in the importance of the unskilled immigrant becomes still more striking. Thus, in the pre-war period, 1911 to 1914, the average annual net immigration into the

United States was 723,169, of which 234,427, or 32.4 per cent, were rated as unskilled; only 141,779, or 19.6 per cent, being in the skilled groups (mechanics, professional and business people, and farmers). On the other hand, in the two years ending in 1926, the average annual net immigration was 214,541, of which only 14,227, or 6.6 per cent, were rated as unskilled laborers, whereas 68,681, or 32 per cent, were in the skilled groups of mechanics, professional and business people, and farmers.

The detailed data on which the above summary statements are based are presented below.

Statistical Sources

THE statistics of immigration and emigration in the present article are limited to immigrant aliens admitted and emigrant aliens departed. They have been compiled from annual reports of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration, supplemented by advance figures issued by the United States Bureau of Immigration for the fiscal year 1926. The object of this compilation was to ascertain the changes in the general occupational composition of immigration and emigration from the four-year period immediately preceding the World War to the periods affected by the operation of the quota limitation acts of 1921 and 1924.

Quota Acts

IT WILL be recalled that the act approved May 19, 1921,¹ restricted the number of aliens of any nationality admissible under the immigration laws to the United States in any fiscal year to "3 per cent of the number of foreign-born persons of such nationality resident in the United States as determined by the United States census of 1910." There were, of course, exceptions which need not be taken up at this time. This was the first strictly immigration act that provided for actually limiting the number of aliens other than Asiatics who may be admitted to the United States.

The immigration act of 1924 (Pub. No. 139, 68th Cong.) provides "that the annual quota of any nationality shall be 2 per centum of the number of foreign-born individuals of such nationality resident in continental United States as determined by the United States census of 1890."

Reclassification of Certain Occupations

IN COMPILING the following tables and charts the occupation statistics published in the annual reports of the United States Commissioner General of Immigration have been reclassified to some extent for the purpose of contrasting more distinctly the skilled and unskilled immigration. Laborers and farm laborers have been taken out of the miscellaneous group in which they are included in the immigration reports and have been combined as "unskilled labor." In view of the fact that so many of the farm laborers who come into this country go into industrial work, it was felt that the above-mentioned combination gives a better indication of the competitive labor

¹ See Labor Review, Washington, July, 1921, pp. 222-226.

features of the immigration problem. The miscellaneous group as listed by the United States Bureau of Immigration has been still farther reduced by placing the agents, bankers, hotel keepers, manufacturers, merchants, and dealers with the professional group under the caption "professional and business." Similarly draymen, hackmen, teamsters, and fishermen have been transferred to the skilled group. The "no occupation" group, as employed by the Immigration Bureau, includes all persons without a definite trade, business, or profession, and is made up in very considerable part of wives, younger children, and dependents.

Occupation Trends in Immigration After Passage of Quota Acts

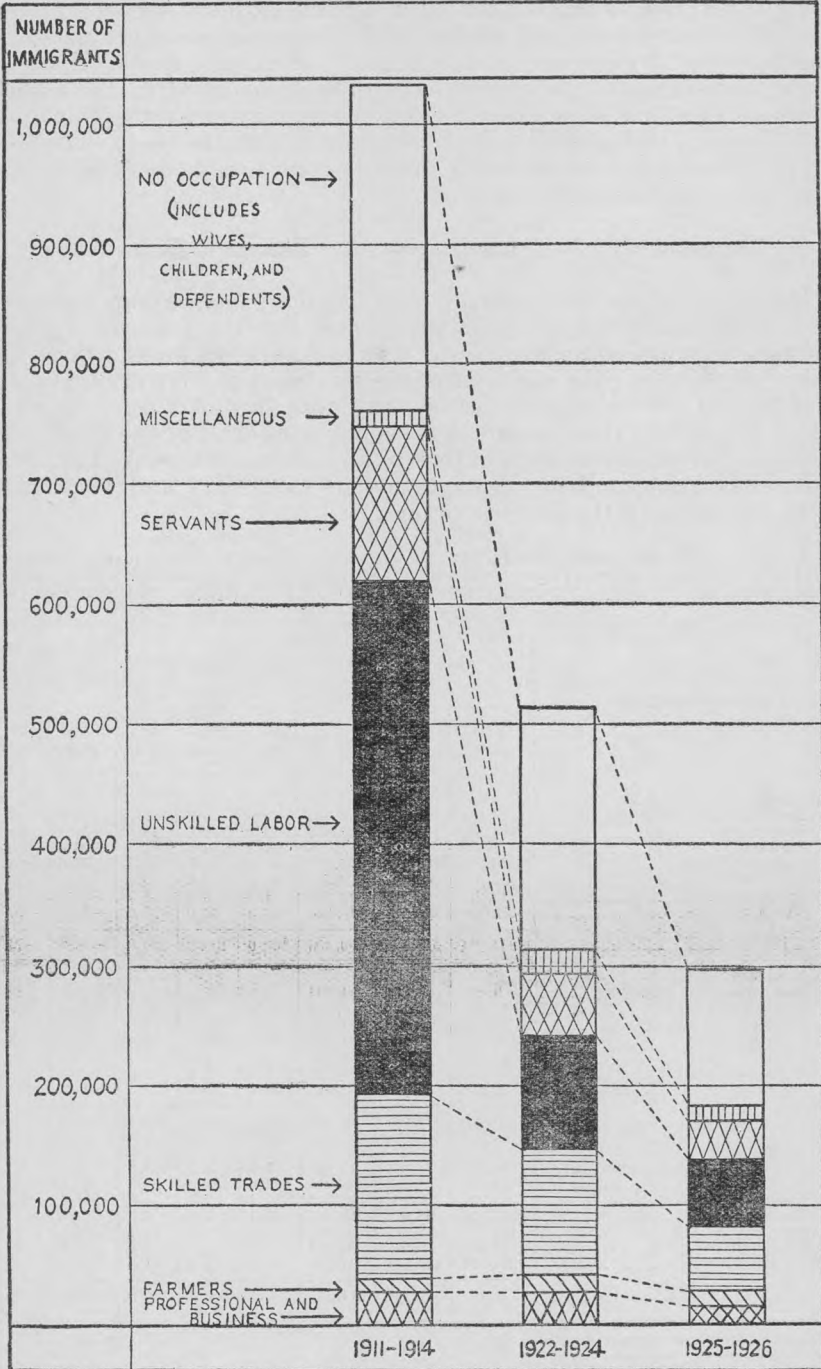
TABLE 1 gives the average immigration, emigration, and net immigration by occupational groups for the four fiscal years immediately preceding the World War (1911-1914), for the three fiscal years following the approval of the quota act of 1921 (1922-1924), and for the two fiscal years after the quota law of 1924 went into effect (1925-26); the per cent that each group forms of the total; and also the percentage changes in the volume of annual average immigration, emigration, and net immigration in 1922-1924 and 1925, 1926 as compared with the pre-war period.

TABLE 1.—PER CENT EACH OCCUPATIONAL GROUP FORMED OF AVERAGE ANNUAL IMMIGRATION, EMIGRATION, AND NET IMMIGRATION OF ALIENS, IN SPECIFIED PERIODS, 1911 TO 1926, AND PER CENT OF CHANGE IN VOLUME FROM 1911-1914

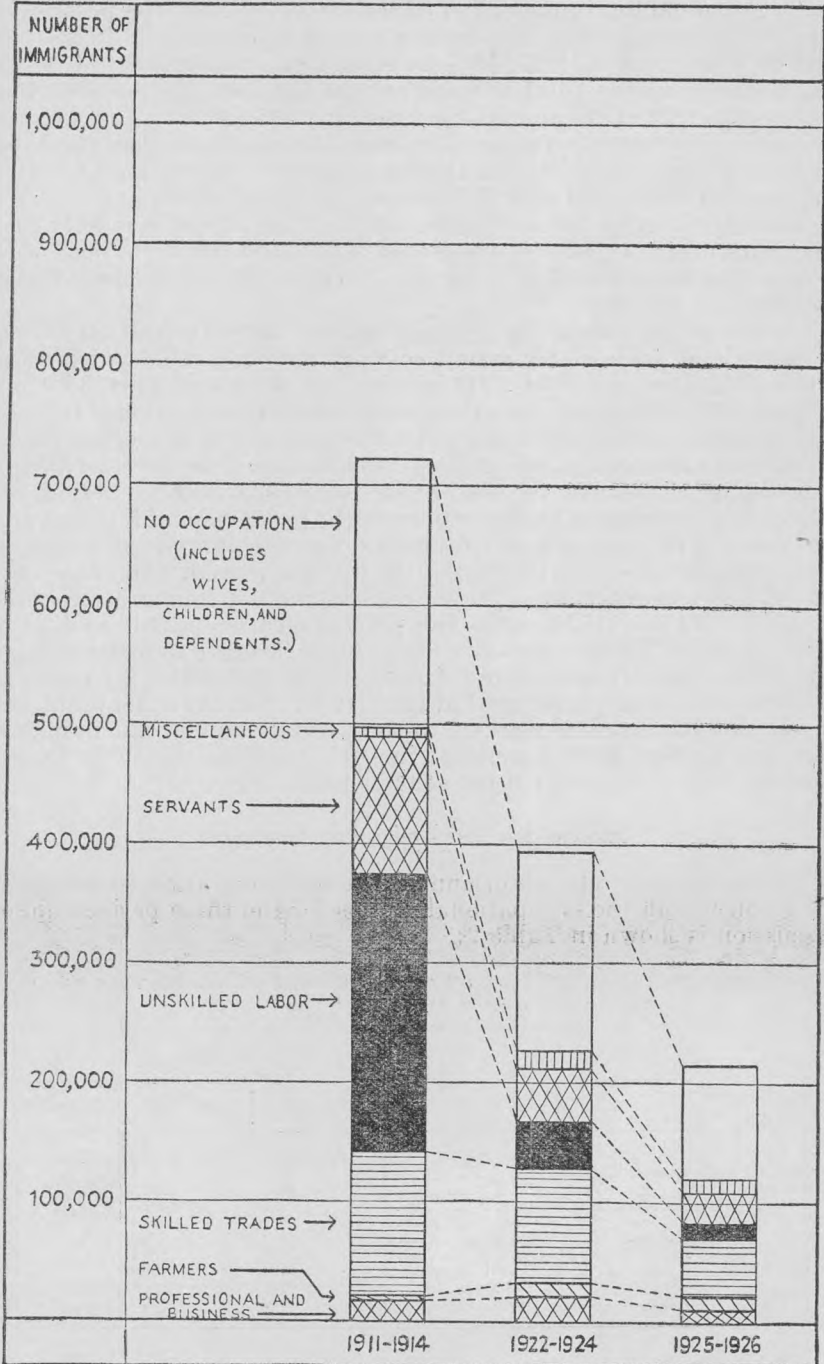
Occupational group	Annual average			Per cent occupational group formed of total			Per cent of change from 1911-1914 to—	
	1911-1914	1922-1924	1925, 1926	1911-1914	1922-1924	1925, 1926	1922-1924	1925, 1926
Immigration:								
Professional and business.....	27,943	28,699	16,531	2.7	5.6	5.5	+2.7	-40.8
Skilled labor.....	154,317	105,811	55,673	14.9	20.6	18.6	-31.4	-63.9
Farmers.....	11,249	13,500	11,798	1.1	2.6	3.9	+20.0	+4.9
Unskilled labor.....	426,859	96,068	55,870	41.3	18.7	18.7	-77.5	-86.9
Servants.....	127,077	49,478	28,756	12.3	9.6	9.6	-61.1	-77.4
Miscellaneous.....	12,215	19,386	13,949	1.2	3.8	4.7	+58.7	+14.2
No occupation.....	273,624	200,181	116,826	26.5	39.0	39.0	-26.8	-57.3
Total.....	1,093,284	513,123	299,463	100.0	100.0	100.0	-50.3	-71.0
Emigration:								
Professional and business.....	9,651	6,205	4,434	2.9	5.2	5.2	-21.7	-51.2
Skilled labor.....	34,427	11,269	9,459	11.1	9.5	11.1	-67.3	-72.5
Farmers.....	8,222	2,772	1,428	2.7	2.3	1.7	-66.3	-82.6
Unskilled labor.....	192,432	58,040	41,643	62.1	48.8	49.1	-69.8	-78.4
Servants.....	14,278	3,793	3,669	4.6	3.2	4.4	-73.4	-74.1
Miscellaneous.....	3,850	3,767	3,126	1.2	3.2	3.7	-2.2	-18.8
No occupation ¹	47,825	33,137	21,073	15.4	27.9	24.8	-30.7	-53.9
Total.....	310,115	118,983	84,862	100.0	100.0	100.0	-61.6	-72.6
Net immigration:								
Professional and business.....	18,862	22,494	12,097	2.6	5.7	5.6	+19.3	-35.9
Skilled labor.....	119,890	94,542	46,214	16.6	24.0	21.5	-21.1	-61.5
Farmers.....	3,027	10,728	10,370	.4	2.7	4.8	+254.4	+242.6
Unskilled labor.....	234,427	38,028	14,227	32.4	9.6	6.6	-83.8	-93.9
Servants.....	112,799	45,685	25,057	15.6	11.6	11.7	-59.5	-77.8
Miscellaneous.....	8,365	15,619	10,823	1.2	4.0	5.0	+86.7	+29.4
No occupation.....	225,799	167,044	95,753	31.2	42.4	44.6	-26.0	-57.6
Total.....	723,169	394,140	214,541	100.0	100.0	100.0	-45.5	-70.3

¹ Includes some unknown occupations.

AVERAGE ANNUAL GROSS IMMIGRATION INTO UNITED STATES
BY OCCUPATION



AVERAGE ANNUAL NET IMMIGRATION INTO UNITED STATES
BY OCCUPATION



Various interesting points are disclosed in the above tabulation, among the most significant being the very great reduction in the average annual net immigration of the unskilled after the passage of the per centum acts. This decline was 83.8 per cent in 1922-1924 and 93.9 per cent in 1925, 1926 as compared with 1911-1914, while the decrease in the total average annual net immigration was 45.5 per cent in 1922-1924 and 70.3 per cent in 1925, 1926. The average annual net immigration of servants also declined more than the total average net immigration for the same periods, being reduced 59.5 per cent in 1922-1924 and 77.8 per cent in 1925, 1926.

The shrinkage of the net immigration of the skilled was only 21.1 per cent in 1922-1924 as compared with 1911-1914. There was, however, a reduction of 61.5 per cent in 1925, 1926, as compared with the pre-war period.

On the other hand, the average annual net immigration of the business and professional group actually increased 19.3 per cent in 1922-1924 over the 1911-1914 record and decreased only 35.9 per cent in 1925, 1926, while the average annual net immigration of farmers was more than three times as great in the post-war as in pre-war times.

Although the total average annual net immigration decreased from 723,169 in 1911-1914 to 394,140 in 1922-1924 and to 214,541 in 1925, 1926, in both of the later periods the proportion of business and professional net immigrants to the total average annual net immigration was more than double that of the pre-war period. In 1911-1914 the skilled group formed 16.6 per cent of the net immigration while in 1922-1924 and 1925, 1926 the percentages were 24.0 and 21.5, respectively. The percentual relations of the farm group to the average annual net immigration were 0.4 per cent in 1911-1914, 2.7 per cent in 1922-1924, and 4.8 per cent in 1925, 1926. On the other hand, the proportion of unskilled workers to the average annual net immigration was as high as 32.4 per cent in 1911-1914 and as low as 9.6 per cent in 1922-1924, and 6.6 per cent in 1925, 1926.

Immigration and Emigration Compared

THE percentage relation of annual average emigration to immigration within the occupational groups for the three periods under discussion is shown in Table 2:

TABLE 2.—PERCENTAGE RELATION OF AVERAGE ANNUAL EMIGRATION TO AVERAGE ANNUAL IMMIGRATION

Occupation group	Period		
	1911-1914	1922-1924	1925, 1926
	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Per cent</i>
Professional and business.....	32.5	21.6	26.8
Skilled labor.....	22.3	10.6	17.0
Farmers.....	73.1	20.5	12.1
Unskilled labor.....	45.1	60.4	74.5
Servants.....	11.2	7.6	12.9
Miscellaneous.....	31.5	19.4	22.4
No occupation.....	17.5	16.6	18.0
Total.....	30.0	23.2	28.3

While, as indicated by the above figures, the percentage of average annual emigration to immigration was 30.0 in 1911-1914 and only 23.2 in 1922-1924, it rose in 1925, 1926 to 28.3. The emigration, however, of the unskilled was equivalent to 45.1 per cent of the average annual number of immigrant aliens admitted in 1911-1914, 60.4 per cent of the number of immigrant aliens admitted in 1922-1924 and 74.5 per cent in 1925, 1926. In these two later periods as compared with 1911-1914, appreciably smaller percentages of aliens in business professions and skilled trades emigrated from this country as based on the numbers in similar occupational groups coming in.

The emigration of farmers as contrasted with their immigration shows a substantial reduction for the 1922-1924 and 1925, 1926 periods, the percentages for such periods being only 20.5 and 12.1 as compared to 73.1 per cent in the pre-war period (1911-1914).

It is beyond the scope of the present analysis to attempt to trace the influences of the individual provisions and regulations of the two quota acts upon these various occupational trends or to evaluate the complex factors of any other direct, contributory, or potential causes of such trends.

Chambers of Labor in Austria

By DR. FRITZ RAGER, SECRETARY OF THE VIENNA CHAMBER OF LABOR

CHAMBERS of labor have existed in Austria since 1921 under the provisions of two laws passed in the preceding year.¹ These public bodies function alongside the trade-unions and represent the interests of laborers and salaried employees in both commerce and industry, including transportation and communication. There are now eight chambers of labor, one in each of the constituent countries of the Austrian Republic; the Vienna chamber, however, acts for two countries. All the chambers together form a union—the bureau work of which is carried out by the largest chamber—namely, that of Vienna.

The purpose of the chambers is to represent the economic, social, and cultural interests of the workers and salaried employees. A special function of these organizations is to give advisory opinions to governmental authorities and to legislative bodies concerning bills and administrative orders which affect the interests of employees. They also make reports and proposals regarding matters touching employment relations, the legal protection of workers, social insurance, the labor market, housing, adult education—in short, all matters affecting the interests of employees either directly or indirectly. These agencies participate with the Government to some extent in economic and social administration and have representatives on various other bodies. Finally, when necessary, they establish and administer on their own initiative economic and social institutions for the benefit of employees.

¹ For Austrian law establishing chambers of labor see Labor Review for June, 1920, pp. 189-191.

Plan of Organization

EACH chamber has four divisions, dealing, respectively, with (1) the workers, (2) salaried employees, (3) workers engaged in traffic or communication of every kind (railway men, sailors on river boats, transport workers, postal and telegraph workers), and (4) salaried employees engaged in traffic and communication of every kind. There are also several committees for different purposes. Each chamber consists of members, varying in number between 30 and 130, who have been elected for a period of five years, according to the system of proportional representation, by all workers and salaried employees who are at least 18 years old and who have worked for at least two months within the administrative area of a chamber and who either have the political franchise already or in due time will have it. At the head of the chamber there is an executive committee which consists of the chairmen of the four divisions and the president of the whole chamber.

Meetings

THE chambers must, at least every two months, hold public meetings in which a vote is taken on the more important business matters. Less important topics are dealt with in committees of the chamber or in the several divisions. The current business of the chamber is transacted by a bureau composed of officials and assistants who are qualified for juristic and social work.

Government Supervision

THE chambers are subject to the supervision of the Government, and are required to submit for approval to the various ministries their budgets, balance of accounts, and the decisions regarding compulsory contributions, standing orders and rules, and regulations of the employment relations of their employees. If the chambers overstep their competent sphere of activity they may be dissolved by the Government authorities.

The Government is authorized to convene joint sittings of the chambers (or of parts of them) with other representative bodies established by law (namely, the chambers of commerce); but so far this authorization has not been acted upon. The Austrian constitution does not refer to the chambers of labor.

A supplementary law of July 14, 1921, provides that the chambers of labor shall enjoy perfect equality with the chambers of commerce in all matters of economic administration—namely, sending delegates to public bodies, making proposals, and giving advisory opinions.

Reasons for Creating Chambers of Labor

THE question may be raised as to why the Austrian legislators and especially the strong socialistic Labor Party have thought it advisable to place alongside the trade-unions the chambers of labor. The explanation is as follows:

(1) It was of great importance that organizations similar to the chambers of commerce should be created to exercise their influence

in favor of workers and employees, as the chambers of commerce do in favor of the employers and business. In Austria, as in all civilized countries, there are chambers of commerce. The preparation for their creation in Austria dates back to 1848. They were finally established in 1868 and have greatly influenced the economic legislation and especially the economic administration of the country.

(2) The social legislation of Austria is highly developed in a great many respects. Even before, but especially after, the foundation of the new Austrian Republic when the laws concerning the 8-hour working-day, the works councils, holidays for workers and employees, collective agreements and many others were passed, the need was felt for a final harmonizing and centralizing agency for this system of protective measures. The chambers, created at a time when the Labor Party took part in the government of the Republic, have become, as it were, the keystone of the whole system of legal decrees. The chambers were designed to make it possible for the workers to participate in a certain degree in social legislation and administration even at a time when the Labor Party was reduced to an opposition party. As a matter of fact, the Labor Party left the Government in 1921.

(3) It was the intention of the Labor Party and of the trade-unions in Austria to institute, for legislative, scientific, and statistical purposes, a special organization competent to assist them in their economic endeavors. This was all the more necessary as, at the time the chambers were established, the Labor Party and the trade-unions had much to do with solving the problems of the day, assimilating the enormous increase in membership as well as securing increases of wages for the workers. After nearly six years' experience it may be said that this twofold organization of the economic side of the labor movement—namely, trade-unions and chambers of labor—has proved a great success. The new elections for the second period of the chambers' operation which have taken place this year have shown that the trade-unions and the other labor movement in Austria are still placing their unabated confidence in the chambers, the trade-unions supporting the elections for the chamber by means of a very good propaganda. A publication of the Austrian Trade-Unions Congress, bearing the title "Die Arbeiterkammern in Oesterreich, 1921-1926," upon which this article is based, gives full particulars.

Delimitation of Jurisdiction

THERE are two reasons why the chambers of labor were able to cooperate with the trade-unions so well: (1) The chambers have carried out a satisfactory division of labor between their own spheres of activity and those of the trade-unions. The chambers have nothing to do with concluding and supervising collective agreements, with strikes, with boycotts and lockouts, or with the organization problems of trade-unions; they refrain from meddling in these affairs and from interfering in workshops. The chambers have confined themselves to certain legislative, scientific, and administrative activities. (2) During the six years of their existence the chambers have devoted themselves intensively to their particular tasks and this accounts for the strengthened position of these organizations and their probable continuance as permanent social institu-

tions of Austria. Before describing this positive work of the chambers of labor, attention should be drawn to the basic principle of organization which distinguishes them from "economic parliaments" in other countries. The chambers represent solely the interests of the gainfully employed. Cooperation with the employers does not take place on principle. Austrian legislation does, however, take account of the principle of joint representation of workers and employers in many respects; for example, in connection with arbitration courts for industrial disputes, joint arbitration boards, joint commissions for the administration of the 8-hour law and the joint commission for the administration of unemployment insurance; also, in connection with other administrative authorities, in public welfare work for the unemployed, arbitration boards in the different branches of insurance, etc. But in the case of the chambers of labor the point in question was to secure for the Government the clear expression of the opinion of the working class on questions of economic and social legislation and administration, just as the chambers of commerce and other bodies representing employers' interests pass judgment upon the same matters from the employers' point of view. Since most of the problems concerned, such as social policy, fiscal policy, etc., are such that the employees as a class regard them in a different way than the employers do, the cooperation of both classes in the chambers would not be of any advantage to the State.

It is true the law envisages such a cooperation in occasional cases, and in many instances where the possibility of a profitable cooperation was evident such joint committees have been formed. The Austrian legislation on this point differs very decidedly from that of other European States—as, for instance, that of Germany where an imperial economic parliament (*Reichswirtschaftsrat*) has been established in which employers and employees are represented in the same proportion—and the so-called "Whitley councils" in England, etc.

Financial Resources and Disbursements

IN ORDER to defray their expenses, the chambers levy compulsory contributions on their constituents. These contributions are collected, along with the premiums for health insurance, by the insurance agencies and are handed over by them to the chambers.

The accomplishments of the chambers which are described below have been made possible by the financial basis afforded by compulsory contributions. The number of people who have to pay the contributions is very much larger than the number of trade-unionists, for the contributions to the chambers are compulsory and those of the trade-unions are not. In consequence, the amount of individual contributions may be very low. At the present time the contributions per person per week to the largest Austrian chamber, that of Vienna, amounts to five groschen, or a little less than one cent—so small a sum that even the Austrian worker, in spite of his low wages, finds it insignificant. But because the Vienna chamber has about 500,000 contributors (the seven other chambers in Austria have together about the same number) it was in a position to count upon an income of 1,600,000 Austrian schillings for the year 1926. Of this amount about 500,000 schillings were used to pay the employees and the various allowances for the elected members of the chamber.

Since the chamber does not grant any strike pay, this item is by far the largest. However, it is obviously in the interest of the institution to have very highly qualified officials. The sum of 60,000 schillings is put aside for the library of the chamber, which contains 95,000 volumes and is one of the largest German libraries specializing in social sciences. It contains among other things extraordinarily valuable books, some of which are rare prints in French and English on socialism and political economy. Twenty-two thousand schillings are reserved for statistical investigations. The chamber issues annually the Economic-Statistical Yearbook (*Wirtschafts-statistisches Jahrbuch*), which is to-day regarded both in Austrian public life and abroad as a source of authentic data concerning Austrian economic conditions. A special activity of the Vienna chamber is the publishing of statistics of wages and household budgets. It grants subsidies to the various bodies and societies amounting to 50,000 schillings a year and to the unemployed amounting to 200,000 schillings. This subsidy to the unemployed must not be confused with official unemployment benefits which require far greater sums collected from the employers, employees, the State, the constituent countries and the communes. The chamber's subsidies to the unemployed are in reality additional allowances which it grants now and then to unemployed individuals who have been recommended to it by trade-unions. The other subsidies are used to promote courses of instruction and welfare institutions for the unemployed. Since the number of unemployed in Austria has been 300,000 for some time (half of this number belongs to the administrative area of the Vienna chamber), this expenditure is absolutely necessary. The chamber also allows a sum of 100,000 schillings for workers' education. This money is used to subsidize courses of instruction for trade-unionists; special courses for the labor members of industrial courts; to finance classes in people's high schools; and for scholarships to those employees' sons who go to universities, secondary schools, and vocational schools.

The chamber devotes a large portion of its energies to the practical protection of the juvenile workers and has always been a leader in such work. A sum of 160,000 schillings is put aside for juvenile protective activities. This money is used to maintain a central office and 33 branch offices for juvenile protection and to defray the expenses incurred by volunteer helpers in inquiring into cases where protection for apprentices is needed. Moreover, the chamber grants financial aid for the erection of both homes and workshops for apprentices. It also supports in conjunction with the municipality a vocational guidance office which advises annually more than 30,000 girls and boys.

For the promotion of sport 10,000 schillings are allowed and for expert advice and protection of workers and employees who have made technical inventions another 10,000 schillings.

Publications

IN ADDITION to issuing the Economic-Statistical Yearbook referred to above the Vienna chamber devotes a portion of its funds to financing the publications mentioned on the next page.

1. "Geschäftsberichte," being the reports of the activities of the executive committee, the four divisions of the chamber, and the bureau to the assembly of the chamber.

2. A collection of every kind of social legislation and relevant court decisions. Fourteen volumes have already appeared, compiled by professors, ministerial officers, and officials of the chamber.

3. A fortnightly periodical, "Arbeit und Wirtschaft" (Labor and Economics), which is issued with the aid of the Austrian Trades-Union Congress.

4. The "Statistischen Nachrichten" (Statistical Reviews) issued in cooperation with various other organizations and the statistical bureau of the Republic.

5. A monthly entitled "Arbeitsrechtliche Entscheidungen" (Decisions of courts in cases of industrial disputes).

6. A monthly periodical "Lehrlingsschutz, Jugend- und Berufsfürsorge" (Protection of apprentices, welfare work for juvenile workers and apprentices).

Cooperation of Experts

IT HAS been possible to give only some indication of the various activities of the chambers. As stated above, they are mainly occupied in preparing and giving advisory opinions on social and economic legislation. In a great many cases the chambers take the initiative. In order to be able to do this, they are in constant communication with eminent experts on various subjects. They have become in this way a central information agency in matters of economic policy from the point of view of labor. Since the chambers have sufficient means at their disposal and since their staffs are highly qualified, they are able to study thoroughly and systematically purely economic problems, such as customs and fiscal policy, money and credit policy, problems of traffic and communication, for which purposes the trade-unions have neither the money nor the personnel.

Trade-union Control

THE recent elections for the second session of the chambers show that the chambers, like the other labor movement, are overwhelmingly controlled by the socialistic or "free" trade-unions, whose central organizations are represented in the Socialist Trade-Union Congress of Austria, which is in turn affiliated to the International Federation of Trade-Unions of Amsterdam. At the election of the Vienna chamber in June, 1926, of the 347,511 votes cast, 284,957 belonged to the free trade-unions, 30,750 to the Catholic workers and employees, 20,562 to the Pan German employees, and 10,233 to the Communists. The 130 seats of the Vienna chamber are allotted to the trade-union parties as follows: 111 to the free trade-unions, 9 to the Catholics, 7 to the Pan Germans, and 3 to the Communists. At the election for the Styrian chamber, the second in size, 71,339 votes were cast, of which 54,951 went to the free trade-unions, 5,807 to the Catholics, 6,289 to the Pan Germans, 4,130 to the Communists. Of the 74 seats of the chamber, 61 belong to the free trade-unions, 4 to the Catholic, 6 to the Pan German, and 3 to the Communist trade-unions. The election results of the other chambers are similar. It

may be remarked by way of explanation that the Catholic and Pan German minorities recruit their adherents mainly from the group of salaried employees. The communist movement in Austria has become insignificant, as these figures demonstrate. (This applies not only to the trade-union movement but also to the political labor movement.)

It is mainly attributable to the strong and undivided control of the free trade-unions in the Austrian chambers that the latter could stand their test so well. In countries where there is strong competition among rival trade-unions the results would probably be somewhat different. It should be mentioned, however, that there are chambers of labor similar to those of Austria in Jugoslavia, Luxemburg, and in two German cities Hamburg and Bremen.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS AND LABOR CONDITIONS

Home Work in the Men's Clothing Industry

THE New York Bureau of Women in Industry has recently published as its Special Bulletin No. 147, a study of home work in connection with the men's clothing industry in New York City and Rochester, undertaken with a double purpose: First, to learn the extent of the home-work situation from the standpoint of the numbers involved, and second, to estimate the value of this group of workers to the industry, judged by the relative number of factory and home workers involved and by the relative pay of these two groups.

The employers in New York are divided into three groups: The manufacturers, who usually confine themselves to buying the cloth, designing and cutting the garment, and selling the finished product; the inside manufacturers who, in addition, manufacture the garments in their own shops; and the contractors, who take the cut goods from the manufacturers and make up the garments. The contractor usually operates a small shop and specializes in one type of garment, making either coats, pants, or vests. It has been estimated that about two-thirds of all the men's clothing in New York City is produced by the manufacturers and contract shops. Both contractors and inside manufacturers give out the garments to workers who perform certain operations upon them in their own homes. In Rochester the larger proportion of the work is done by manufacturers in their own shops, the element of contract work being subsidiary. Nevertheless, a certain part of the product is contracted out by almost all manufacturers, no matter how large their plants.

In New York City the investigation covered 89 firms, employing 7,062 factory workers; of these, 22 were inside manufacturers and 67 were contractors.

During the year July, 1924-June, 1925, an average of 966 home workers was employed by the 22 inside manufacturers and the 67 contractors investigated. This number rose to 1,207, the peak, in the month of September and fell to 740 in December, the lowest month of home-work employment. Inside manufacturers gave out work to 647 of the 966 home workers, contractors to 319. Coat contractors employed 208 persons on home work, pants contractors 74, and vest contractors 37.

The importance of these workers to the industry is indicated by the following data:

NUMBER OF FACTORY AND HOME WORKERS EMPLOYED BY INSIDE MANUFACTURERS AND CONTRACTORS

Class of worker	Employed by inside manufacturers		Employed by contractors	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Factory workers.....	5,089	88.7	1,837	85.7
Home workers.....	647	11.3	307	14.3
Total.....	5,736	100.0	2,144	100.0

On the basis of these figures it is estimated that 13 per cent of all workers in the men's clothing industry in New York City are home workers and that their total number is approximately 5,000. The inside manufacturers pay 4.2 per cent and the contractors 5.2 per cent of their total pay roll to home workers. In Rochester the conditions were different, 2.7 per cent of the inside manufacturers' employees and 18.4 per cent of the contractors' employees being home workers, and the percentage of the two pay rolls going to them being, respectively, 1.5 and 8. It was estimated that 6 per cent of all workers in the Rochester industry were home workers.

More important than the actual number employed is the trend in regard to the use of home work as an adjunct to the garment-making industry, and in this respect the report is not reassuring.

No curtailment in the use of home workers is shown in either New York or Rochester. In New York, in fact, in inside shops, the per cent of home workers employed between 1920 and 1925 rose from an average of 8.8 per cent in the first half of the period to an average of 10.9 in the second half and from 11.5 to 12.3 between 1922 and 1925 in contract shops. Inside shops increased both factory and home workers during the period, but home workers at a faster rate than factory workers; contractors showed a bare increase in number of home workers in the face of a decline in general employment. In Rochester no real change in the relative use of home workers can be said to have taken place in inside or coat shops, the two groups studied.

This investigation did not include any study of the conditions under which home work was carried on, but the familiar features of irregular employment and small earnings were clearly brought out. Garment making, at best, is subject to marked seasonal fluctuations, and the home workers suffer from this more than the factory workers.

In New York inside shops 33 per cent of home workers employed at the peak of the fall season are laid off during the slack period which follows, in contrast to 14 per cent of factory workers. In contract shops 43 per cent of home workers are dropped, 24 per cent of factory workers. In Rochester inside shops 14 per cent of home workers employed at the height of the fall season are released during the dull period, 8 per cent of factory workers; in coat contract shops 25 per cent of home workers and 21 per cent of factory workers.

As to earnings, the following figures show the per capita earnings of the home and the factory workers in the two cities:

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF FACTORY WORKERS AND HOME WORKERS, YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1925

Class of employer	Rochester		New York City	
	Factory workers	Home workers	Factory workers	Home workers
Inside manufacturer	\$25.92	\$13.76	\$34.81	\$12.11
Contractors as a unit	24.23	9.31	31.45	10.39
Coat contractor	27.15	9.14	30.71	11.23
Pants contractor	18.32	8.66	31.57	7.73
Vest contractor	23.18	9.66	32.37	11.78

With the exception of coat shops, Rochester home workers were nearer to factory workers in earnings than were New York home workers. In New York home workers tended to earn about one-third as much as factory workers, in Rochester more nearly half as much. In inside and pants shops home-work earnings were about 50 per cent of factory earnings, in vest shops 42 per cent, while only coat shops approximated the relationship shown in New York.

Wages and Conditions in the Pottery Industry¹

IN PRESENTING the report of the labor committee of the United States Pottery Association at its forty-eighth annual meeting, W. E. Wells, chairman of the committee, reviewed the general business and labor conditions in the industry during 1926.

He stated that the past year has "been at least as free from labor controversies of major importance as any other year of the long period during which we have dealt with the brotherhood in recognition of their equal right to a voice in wage adjustments. It has been a year distinguished by the smooth working of the wage agreement."

The only call upon the labor committee was that of participating in the negotiations preceding the making of the new wage agreement for the coming year. Requests for certain changes in the wage scale were made by the representatives of the workers, but these were denied by the employers on the ground of lack of business and poor prices received for the product. The employers were even of the opinion that conditions would warrant a reduction in wage rates, but forbore to present a request for this "largely for the reason that many of the operatives were working on short time, their earnings were curtailed correspondingly, and any reduction in the wage scale would constitute a further hardship, which the committee was unwilling to sanction." Apparently the wage requests were not pressed by the union, and the old agreement was renewed, without change, for a period of two years from October 1, 1926. The "usual provision for a reopening in the event of pronounced changes in labor, living, or market conditions" was included in the agreement.

Wages in the Industry

IN NOTING the fact that the association has recently published the wage scales now in effect in the industry, Mr. Wells referred to Bulletin No. 412 of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, dealing with wages, hours, and productivity in the pottery industry, 1925, and to a previous study made for 1912-13 by the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. He stated: "Our association does not possess records readily available that so clearly reflect the difference in wages and labor conditions between 1913 and 1925 as do these governmental publications." Comparison of piece rates paid in the two years shows that wage rates have not been doubled in the intervening period "but improved conditions and better facilities have contributed more largely than is generally realized to the earning power of the men, so that they may now earn \$2 in less time and with less effort than were formerly required to earn \$1."

A rather striking development disclosed by the recent report is the almost complete disappearance of the printer, the presser, and the apprentice in the earthenware potteries. Within the recollection of all of us of the older generation, the decorating capacity of plants was measured by the number of printers employed. Yet in the 46 plants surveyed last year there were 39 in which there was no printer. There were only 7 printers in the entire trade. In no plant was more than 1 engaged—the total being 4 in East Liverpool, 2 in Trenton, and 1 in the other districts.

Pressers, that formerly outnumbered the jiggermen, are now exceedingly rare. In 37 plants no presser was found. There were but 12 in the entire trade. Of these, 5 were in East Liverpool, 5 in Trenton, and 2 in other districts.

¹ Crockery and Glass Journal, New York, Dec. 9, 1926, pp. 13-15.

There were not enough apprentices employed in the entire industry to warrant separate mention in the report. Consequently, there are no available data for the trade as a whole. Perhaps the apprentice situation at the Laughlin Newell plants is representative. In those three plants, with a capacity of about 70 kilns, there are between slip house and warehouse only 4 apprentices, 1 mold maker and 3 dish makers.

There has been a considerable increase during the year in the number of kilnmen and dippers employed on a day-wage basis. So far as my information goes, there has been some increase in cost to the manufacturers; but not much. There has been some improvement in the quality of the product, but not so much as might have been anticipated. The real advantage lies in the removal of a constant source of irritation. A spirit of cooperation has been established in a department where a spirit of antagonism prevailed under the piecework system that was liable to break at any moment into open hostility.

Recent Conclusions Concerning Labor Turnover

THE importance of the scientific recording and analysis of labor turnover is emphasized in two articles of the December, 1926, issue of the *Journal of Personnel Research* (pp. 293-305). The first article contains suggestions for presenting the significance of labor turnover to supervisors, and is contributed by Eugene J. Bengé, of the Mitten Management (Inc.). The second article, by Lloyd R. Miller, of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., is a discussion of the practice of securing and recording the reasons why workers leave.

In the concluding section of his report, Mr. Bengé points out that supervisors should be made to realize that they can assist in the reduction of labor turnover by the following methods:

1. A clear analysis of the jobs under their supervision. If the foremen select their own labor, this analysis would be of value to them for that purpose. If the foremen requisition their labor through the employment department, they should carefully specify the requirements for the different jobs.

2. Training workers in the proper habits for the performance of their tasks, especially new employees, who become downhearted when they fall behind more experienced employees or because of new surroundings.

3. Discharging a worker only after quiet deliberation.

4. Endeavoring to transfer possibly misplaced workers to more suitable jobs.

5. Recommending efficient workers for other or better positions in which such workers will render better service to the establishment. This implies that the supervisors have "a broad company viewpoint."

6. Developing all-round workers capable of "smoothing out the minor peaks of labor within the gang." The "flying squadrons" in some establishments are an amplification of this scheme.

7. Studying the occupations of their departments which show the greatest labor turnover and ascertaining the reasons therefor.

8. Studying the causes of voluntary exits, preferably by first-hand interrogation "but also by correlation with the final interviewer in the employment department."

9. Advance planning of production and labor requirements.

10. Elimination of layoffs so far as possible, particularly those resulting from the weather.

11. Working as leaders with their men, keeping up interest, counteracting erroneous views, and becoming personally acquainted with each member of their force.

The management executives, who outrank the foremen, may also aid in reducing labor turnover by avoiding the overdevelopment of plant capacity; by planning long-time sales and production programs; by leveling off seasonal production and peak levels; and by inaugurating sound and just labor policies, especially of promotion and compensation.

One of the most interesting sections of Mr. Miller's study is that in which he sets forth the following possible difficulties in the way of successful procedure in connection with labor turnover:

1. The erroneous belief that the only purpose in analyzing labor turnover is its reduction. This point of view fails to take into consideration the salutary effects of certain kinds of labor turnover; the valuable data which can be secured through the study of turnover and used to improve the efficiency of the plant and increase morale; and the fact that labor turnover is an indication of other causes of loss, often more substantial than the loss resulting from turnover.

2. Some establishments are not large enough to justify any formal procedure in the matter of turnover.

3. Lack of data on the costs of interviewing and record keeping.

4. The mere compilation of statistics on the causes of quitting without considering each worker who leaves as an individual problem.

5. Inaccurate data because of the interviewer's inferior rank and inability to take remedial measures. "It is important that the interviewer have sufficient prestige to command the respect of employees, a personality calculated to win their confidence, and authority to take action himself or to present his recommendations to a superior who will thoughtfully consider them."

6. Lack of understanding and interest of the foremen and other officials in the problem of labor turnover.

7. The failure of a company to convince its workers of its spirit of fairness.

8. The high wages, model working conditions, foremen trained in the management of men, and provision for the hearing of grievances in certain establishments. Under such conditions there are other ways than labor-turnover data to find out what the workers are thinking.

In conclusion, Mr. Miller declares that "labor will never be efficient, neither can the lot of the laboring man be a happy one, unless industry consciously develops more human contacts between employer and employee, more understanding on the part of each regarding the other's problems."

Collection of Unpaid Wages by California Bureau of Labor Statistics

EIGHTY-EIGHT out of every one hundred complaints received at the various district offices of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics are concerned with wage claims, according to the twenty-second biennial report of that bureau for 1925 and 1926. Of the 47,068 complaints which the bureau handled during the two years 41,507 were complaints against employers who had not paid

wages at the time stipulated by the State laws. These laws provide that wages shall be paid "in cash or in negotiable paper, payable upon demand, without discount, at some bank or established place of business." They also provide that in the case of a discharge of an employee his wages or compensation for his labor or service earned and unpaid shall "become due and payable immediately." The wages of a worker having no contract in writing who quits his job "are due and payable not later than 72 hours thereafter, unless such employee shall have given 72 hours' previous notice of his intention to quit, in which latter case such employee shall be entitled to his wages or compensation at the time of quitting."

Section 7 of the California wage collection act (Stats. 1919, ch. 228) reads as follows:

The commissioner [of labor statistics] and his representatives duly authorized by him in writing shall have the power and authority, when in his judgment he deems it necessary, to take assignments of wage claims and prosecute actions for the collection of wages and other demands of persons who are financially unable to employ counsel in cases in which, in the judgment of the commissioner, the claims for wages are valid and enforceable in the courts; to issue subpoenas, to compel the attendance of witness or parties and the production of books, papers, or records, and to administer oaths and to examine witnesses under oath, and to take the verification or proof or instruments of writing, and to take depositions and affidavits for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act and all other acts now or hereafter placed in the bureau for enforcement.

In most instances the employer and the wage claimant are cited to appear at a hearing before the State commissioner of labor statistics. If an adjustment can not be thus effected, the employer is cited to appear at the district attorney's office "to show cause why a warrant should not be issued for his arrest." The question in controversy is again gone over before a representative of the district attorney's office in the presence of an agent or deputy of the bureau of labor statistics, the defendant employer, and the wage claimant. If the employer continues to refuse to settle the claim in the amount decided upon as due the claimant, a criminal warrant is issued for his arrest. Criminal or civil action, however, is resorted to only when there is no alternative.

The collection of wage claims is the major work of the bureau and is regarded as one of its greatest accomplishments. In the 12 years, 1915-1926, the bureau has collected over \$3,500,000 in unpaid wages, without charge to the claimants.

The following table shows the expansion of this collection work from 1915 to 1926:

NUMBER, PER CENT, AND AMOUNT OF WAGE CLAIMS COLLECTED FROM 1915 TO 1926, BY BIENNIAL PERIODS

Biennial periods	Number of wage claims—			Amount of wages collected		
	Filed with the bureau	Collected through the bureau	Per cent collected of total filed	Total	Increase over preceding period	
					Amount	Percent
1915-1916.....	19,487	10,921	56.0	\$332,936		
1917-1918.....	16,832	8,668	51.5	271,503	1 \$61,434	1 18.5
1919-1920.....	15,107	10,718	70.9	409,355	137,852	50.3
1921-1922.....	22,718	10,538	46.4	450,164	40,809	10.0
1923-1924.....	29,486	15,247	51.7	858,164	408,000	90.5
1925-1926.....	41,507	23,342	56.2	1,468,551	610,387	71.1

¹ Decrease.

An analysis is given below of the wage claims filed with the bureau during the calendar years 1924 and 1925:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF WAGE CLAIMS OF EACH CLASSIFIED AMOUNT, 1924 AND 1925

Amount involved	Number of complaints	Percentage distribution	Cumulative percentage
Under \$5.....	1,869	6.5	-----
\$5 and under \$25.....	9,410	32.7	39.2
\$25 and under \$45.....	5,331	18.5	57.7
\$45 and under \$65.....	3,200	11.1	68.8
\$65 and under \$85.....	2,015	7.0	75.8
\$85 and under \$105.....	1,554	5.4	81.2
\$105 and under \$125.....	989	3.4	84.6
\$125 and under \$145.....	759	2.6	87.2
\$145 and under \$165.....	593	2.1	89.3
\$165 and under \$185.....	463	1.6	90.9
\$185 and under \$205.....	405	1.4	92.3
\$205 and under \$225.....	233	.8	93.1
\$225 and over.....	1,990	6.9	100.0
Total.....	28,811	100.0	-----

Industries Involved

THE distribution of 41,507 wage claims, by industries, in 1925 and 1926 was as follows:

	Number of claims
Agriculture, forestry and animal husbandry.....	5,648
Extraction of minerals.....	1,643
Manufacturing and mechanical industries ¹	17,873
Transportation.....	789
Trade.....	4,338
Public service.....	289
Professional service.....	3,324
Domestic and personal service.....	5,515
Clerical occupations.....	2,088
Total.....	41,507

Savings to Workers

IT IS estimated that, on the whole, the collection of wage claims by the bureau during the biennial period 1925-1926 saved the workers, through the elimination of attorneys' fees, from \$367,137 to \$489,517, or from one-fourth to one-third of the \$1,468,550 collected.

Civil Actions in Behalf of Wage Claimants

UNDER the California statutes the labor commissioner may bring civil suit for collection of unpaid wages in behalf of claimants who are not in a financial position to engage counsel. In numerous cases it has been necessary to institute such actions. From September 15, 1924, to July 1, 1926, civil actions were brought in behalf of 570 wage claimants. The amounts so involved aggregated \$92,263, of which \$38,682 had been collected by July 1, 1926. A number of suits were still pending. Many other suits were filed in justices' courts by the bureau's deputies.

¹ Includes building trades.

Civil Suit to Collect Penalty

IN APRIL, 1926, the first civil suit to collect penalty was instituted by the bureau against the Cowell Portland Cement Co. in the superior court at San Francisco. The constitutionality of the law was attacked by the defendant. The superior court at Martinez, before which the arguments on the demurrer were heard, ruled that the 1925 amendment imposing civil penalties of \$10 for each employee who was not paid semimonthly substantially followed the New York law which was declared constitutional by the United States Supreme Court in a unanimous decision in 1914. (*Erie Railroad Co. v. Williams*, 233 U. S. 685.)

The bureau recommends the enactment of proper legislation for the extension of the benefits of the semimonthly pay day law to State, county, and municipal employees.

Collection of Wage Claims by Wyoming Department of Labor

THE Department of Labor of Wyoming in the biennium ending September 30, 1926, handled successfully, without cost to either party, 206 wage claims, 169 for men and 37 for women, according to the fifth biennial report of the department, recently issued.

The amounts collected were as follows:

For men.....	\$9,367.48
For women.....	1,036.60
Total.....	10,404.08

The average amount of each claim was \$50.50.

A large number of claims was submitted to the department which it was unable to handle at all. The work of collection is "handicapped and retarded not only by lack of legal power but also by the lack of funds." This latter fact necessitates taking up these cases almost entirely through correspondence. Indeed, when the effort is made to collect wages in this way from employers in rural districts, it is frequently a complete failure. In some cases it takes months to effect a settlement.

Study of Migration from Minnesota Farms¹

THE data upon which the article here summarized is based were secured from 357 Minnesota farm families "taken at random in groups of 50 from 7 representative areas." Approximately 20 per cent of the 1920 population of the State (2,400,000) were foreign born, and nearly half of the 500,000 foreign born were Scandinavians.

Of 339 farmers of the present generation included in the survey, 88.5 per cent had fathers who were farmers; the remaining per cent had fathers from other occupations. Of 337 farmers' wives of the present

¹ The American Journal of Sociology, November, 1926, pp. 450-455.

generation covered by the study, 17.5 per cent had fathers who were not farmers. "Interoccupational mobility" was most marked in the cut-over territory where "28 per cent of the farmers and 25 per cent of their wives came from occupations other than farming."

The following table gives the sex and age distribution of the 1,321 farmers' sons and daughters included in the survey:

	Male	Female	Total
Under 18 years of age and at home.....	383	366	749
Eighteen or more and at home.....	143	82	225
Eighteen or more and away from home.....	165	182	347
Total.....	691	630	1,321

The findings of this investigation "appear to bear out the conclusions" of S. S. Visher and F. A. Wood that those who leave farms for city or town life do not reach rapidly the higher economic and social levels.

Of the children who had left home, 40 per cent had become farmers while 60 per cent had entered town occupations.

The migrants are usually between 18 and 25 years of age, and their final destination would seem to be large cities. There are more female than male migrants. (In the group of farm operators' sons and daughters over 18 years of age who still remain on the home farm there are twice as many males as females.) The tendency to marry is not so great among those migrants who enter urban occupations as among those who remain on the farms.

Female migrants engage more readily than male migrants in clerical, professional, and entrepreneurial work.

The process of urbanization in Minnesota seems to be fundamentally the same as that which went on in Europe in the latter half of the nineteenth century. According to the report under review, "the decline of immigration will undoubtedly be accompanied by an increased urbanization process." This may result in the improvement of agricultural conditions by a decrease in production and an increase in prices. This process of urbanization should be reckoned with in deciding public policy in reference to the rural school.

One-half of the farm children to be educated will become town or city residents. Rural schools must fit 50 per cent of the pupils for urban life and 50 per cent for agriculture and all for citizenship. The suggestion has often been made that urban populations should be taxed to meet some of the expenses of rural education.

Terms of English Coal-Mining Agreements

ONE of the points which the English coal owners won in the recent dispute was the abolition of the national agreement, so that as the men have gone back to work, it has been under a series of agreements, each important district making its own. In some respects the terms of the agreements are highly technical, but some salient points are noted by the London Economist, which, in its issue for December 11, 1926, gives summaries of the various agreements.

In all cases the principle of division of proceeds between owners and workers is retained, but whereas the ratio remains at 87-13 in Northumberland, Durham, Lancashire and Cheshire, and Scotland, it is amended to 85-15 in Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, Derbyshire, Cannock Chase, and South Wales. Provision is made in most cases for the payment of specific rates for a limited time after the resumption of operations, and the ascertainment of future rates on the basis of results in named periods (which are not identical in all cases). Minimum wages are provided for, and the principle of recoupment admitted.

In the matter of hours there is some variation. Northumberland, Durham, Yorkshire, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire provide for a 7½-hour day, while the Cannock Chase agreement specifies that the hours shall be "those in force before the seven hours act, except on Saturdays when hours will be from 7 to 12.30 without meal time." Lancashire and Cheshire have an 8-hour day with 6 hours on Saturday, South Wales an 8-hour day with 7 on Saturday, and Scotland a straight 8-hour day. It is to be noted that these are nominal hours, the time of one "winding," which for all England averages about one-half hour per day, being added as a matter of custom, and in many cases explicitly. Also, these hours in general are for those cutting coal, and other classes may be required to work longer. Thus, the Northumberland agreement provides: "A 7½-hour shift, plus one winding time, for coal hewers, and an 8-hour shift, plus one winding time, for all other classes of underground workers, with unrestricted coal-drawing hours."

There is much variation in the time for which the agreements are to be in effect. The Durham agreement is for only one year; that of Northumberland for two years; those of Yorkshire, Lancashire and Cheshire, South Wales, and Scotland three years; and those of Cannock Chase, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire five years. In general, it is provided that after the expiration of the stated period, either side may terminate the agreement by one month's notice, but in Scotland two months' notice is required, while in Cannock Chase, Nottinghamshire, and Derbyshire six months' notice must be given.

In all districts, except Lancashire, Cheshire, and South Wales, the agreements provide for setting up a district board, or some similar organization, with an independent chairman.

Extension of Family Allowance System in France ¹

SINCE the Sixth Congress of Family Allowance Funds was held, in May, 1926, the constitutions of 14 additional funds have been registered by the French Central Committee on Family Allowances, according to a report made at the general meeting of that committee on December 17, 1926. This brings the number of family allowance funds now functioning to 203. Of these 14 newly organized bodies, 6 are regional or intertrade; 3 are special, connected with one industrial corporation; and 5 are exclusively agricultural.

The president of the committee pointed out at the conference that this progress in a field where the development of the institution is confronted with the gravest difficulties "confirms our faith in the

¹ La Journée Industrielle, Paris, Dec. 19-20, 1926, p. 7.

possibilities of the adaptation of the institution to all branches of national activity." In this connection he reported on the organization by the General Federation of Milk Producers of a family allowance fund for the purpose of furnishing milk at a lower price to necessitous families. This fund was not included in the above-mentioned 203 funds.

Increase in Family Allowance Rates

THE increase in the number of funds within the last few months has been accompanied by increases in the allowance rates—in certain centers as much as 100 per cent. A large number of the funds, however, seem to be postponing the revision of their rates until the next annual congress.

The average scale of monthly grants effective in December, 1926, is given below:

	Francs ²
1 child.....	26
2 children.....	65
3 children.....	109
4 children.....	180
5 children.....	248
6 children.....	320

The Labor Office is increasing the minimum scales for family allowances imposed upon the contractors for public works and is proposing rates more in accordance with those paid by the funds in each district.

Sick Allowances

IMPROVED methods and new activities have been inaugurated in connection with the social services of the family-allowance funds. One of the most significant developments along these lines is the growing provision for sick allowances. At the beginning of last summer there were a dozen sick funds in operation. In December, 1926, there were 22 such funds, their respective headquarters being Angoulême, Armentières, Auxerre, Beauvais, Brest, Chalon-sur-Saône, Cholet, Elbeuf, Fourmies, Grenoble, Lille, Lyon, Paris, Roanne, Roubaix, Saint-Étienne, Saint-Junien, Saint-Quentin, Thizy, Toulouse, Tours, and Vienne.

Five other sick funds were scheduled to begin functioning on January 1, 1927, and studies are being made with a view to inaugurating additional institutions of this character.

At present, 2,000 establishments representing 300,000 wage earners are included under this new scheme, which is expected to expand rapidly in 1927.

² Franc at par=19.3 cents; exchange rate for Dec. 31, 1926, was 3.95 cents.

MINIMUM WAGE

New Minimum Wage Order for the Toys, Games, etc., Industry of Massachusetts

THE Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts announces through its division of minimum wage the fixing of a new rate for women employed in the manufacture of toys, games, and sporting goods. The minimum rate for experienced workers is fixed at \$13.50 per week, this to apply to women at least 18 years of age with one year's experience in the occupation. Inexperienced workers 16 years of age or over, and all others irrespective of age with one year's experience, must receive at least \$12 per week. For all others the rate is not less than \$10 per week. This decree, which becomes effective March 1, 1927, represents the result of a study of the cost of living in which the amount agreed upon was \$13.50, the same as the minimum rate fixed. In the early history of the act, the rate usually fell below the cost-of-living budget.

The four most recent budgets adopted by the department are here reproduced, together with the amount fixed for experienced workers and the date of coming into effect:

BUDGETS ADOPTED FOR FOUR INDUSTRIES IN MASSACHUSETTS AS BASIS FOR
MINIMUM WAGE RATE

Item	Amount of budget for self-supporting women in—			
	Stationery goods and envelopes industry (effective Jan. 1, 1926)	Candy in- dustry (effec- tive Mar. 1, 1926)	Jewelry and related in- dustries (effective Jan. 1, 1927)	Toys, games, and sport- ing goods industry (effective Mar. 1, 1927)
Board and lodging.....	\$8. 36	\$8. 00	\$8. 00	\$8. 00
Clothing.....	1. 93	2. 00	2. 65	3. 00
Laundry.....	. 24	. 25	. 25	. 35
Doctor, dentist and oculist.....	. 31	. 50	. 40	. 40
Carfares.....	1. 13	. 80	. 35	. 35
Church.....	. 23	. 15	. 35	. 15
Self-improvement.....	. 18	. 15	. 35	. 20
Vacation.....	. 44	. 25	. 50	. 25
Recreation.....	. 25	. 25	. 50	. 25
Reserve for emergency.....	. 29	. 25	. 75	. 20
Mutual Association dues.....	. 18	. 15	. 10	. 10
Insurance.....	. 18	. 25	. 25	. 25
Incidentals.....	. 21	. 25	. 50	. 25
Total.....	13. 75	13. 00	14. 95	13. 50
Wage rate fixed.....	13. 75	13. 00	14. 40	13. 50

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENTS AND HYGIENE

Comparison of Tuberculosis Death Rates in the Industrial and General Population¹

A RECENT study by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. affords a comparison of the incidence of the mortality from tuberculosis among its white industrial-policy holders, by sex and age, in 1924, with the figures for the general population for the same year in the United States registration States.

Although the death rate from tuberculosis has been halved in the past 20 years through the organized and very successful campaign which has been carried on against the disease, tuberculosis still ranks fifth in numerical importance among the causes of death. It is obvious, therefore, that there is much yet to be accomplished in the control of the disease. The insurance experience which covers a large group of industrial workers may be considered representative of conditions among the urban wage earners of the country, while the data for the registration States show the conditions among the general population of the country.

The maximum death rate for white females in both the wage-earning group and the general population is reached between the ages of 20 and 24 years, but in the insured group the rates run somewhat higher than in the general population up to the age period 15-19 years. In each 10-year period from 25 to the age period 55-64 women in the industrial population show a considerably higher death rate from tuberculosis than the women in the general population, but beginning with 65 years the rate increases sharply at first and then slightly in the general population, while among women in the industrial group the general tendency is downward.

Among white males of both groups the rates are very similar up to 25 years, but after that age is reached the difference is much more marked than among the females. The rate for the industrial population rises sharply in each succeeding age group up to the 45-54 group, where it reaches its highest point, after which there is a sharp decline to the 65-74 group and a slight rise thereafter. The rate for the general population, on the other hand, shows a generally rising tendency reaching its maximum in the age period 65-74 years, after which there is a sharp decline.

The important points shown by these figures are considered to be the facts that the high point in the tuberculosis death rate in the white male industrial population in 1924 occurred 25 years later in life than among the females, and that the mortality among white male wage earners between the ages of 20 and 60 years is very much greater than among white males in the general population of the corresponding age range. This means that the environmental and particularly the occupational conditions are of great importance in

¹ Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. Statistical Bulletin, November, 1926, pp. 4-6.

conditioning the state of health of the great army of male wage earners during their most productive years, when the greatest number of persons are dependent upon them for support and at a time, too, when their deaths, which ordinarily follow long periods of illness, most seriously affect the family life and the prospects of the children. The place for the greatest effort, therefore, in the attempt to control the tuberculosis death rate is with the middle-aged industrial worker and, in addition to the gains attending the resulting reduction in the death rate, problems would be eliminated in thousands of cases which would otherwise come to the different social agencies for their solution.

Excretion of Lead by Normal Persons

AN ARTICLE in the Journal of the American Medical Association, December 18, 1926, by Dr. Robert A. Kehoe and his associates, gives the results of a study of the extent to which lead is excreted by normal persons. The fact that the secretion of lead in the urine and feces of apparently healthy, normal men is a matter of almost uniform occurrence, which was shown by the study, is of great importance, as the excretion of lead was formerly considered a reliable test in establishing a diagnosis of lead poisoning.

The persons examined were workmen taken at random as they appeared at an employment agency and included farmers, common laborers, skilled workers, sailors, chauffeurs, and clerks, most of whom were youths or in middle life, and all parts of the United States were represented in their former homes. Each subject received a careful physical examination, including an analysis of urine and a hemoglobin determination, and was given careful instructions and maintained under supervision during the hours of employment while the tests were being made. Sixty-five men were obtained for the experiment and each man was questioned carefully as to his occupation over at least the five preceding years. Part of these men had been employed in occupations in which there was exposure to lead occasionally or during some part of the five-year period but 26 had no history of lead exposure.

The tests, details of which are given in the article, were carried out with every attention to accuracy and no other work than these analyses was done in the laboratory during the time they were being made. All subjects were found to be excreting lead either in the urine or feces and in most instances in both, although careful consideration of the subjective symptoms and the results of the physical examinations failed to show evidence of lead poisoning in any of the subjects.

The fact of the presence of lead in all the persons examined when coupled with the variation in occupation, mode of living, and the places in which they had lived over a considerable period of time suggests, the writer says, that there is an important source, or sources, of lead absorption as yet unknown but which may be concluded to be fairly general.

The question is raised as to whether such a general exposure could be the result of anything less widely distributed than food materials,

as the drinking water in the average American community does not contain lead in sufficient quantity to produce this result and analysis of the water in the community in which these subjects were studied showed no lead was present.

In many of the cases studied there was no history of exposure to the usually recognized sources of lead absorption and, furthermore, the writer says, "there is no constant relationship to be found between quantity of exposure and rate of excretion. It is well to point out that the diagnostic value of qualitative determinations of lead excretion fails completely in the face of the facts demonstrated herein. Nor will quantitative determinations avail anything until a quantitative significance is experimentally and clinically established."

Operation of Foundry for Thirteen Months Without Accident

IN A communication to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, Mr. O. F. McShane, chairman of the Industrial Commission of Utah, calls attention to the remarkable safety record of a foundry in Utah, which operated 13 months without a single lost-time accident. Mr. McShane's description is as follows:

The Utah Copper Co. operates a foundry at Garfield, where approximately 100 men are employed continuously. These men are not only subjected to the usual hazards of the average foundry but are subjected to two very great hazards which are not generally found in such places of employment, to wit:

1. Continuous overhead transportation of heavy tonnage of molten metal for five or six hours daily.
2. The operation of chill casting molds.

Notwithstanding these hazards this plant has operated for the last 13 months without a lost-time injury. During this time the man-hour exposure has been 321,960, or the equivalent of 1 man working continuously 8 hours a day for 300 days for 134 years, without sustaining a compensable injury.

Medical Attention Required in Tucuman Factories¹

IN TUCUMAN Province, Argentina, a sick room, a first-aid room, and a skilled staff to give free medical attention to all employees and their families are required by law² to be provided in all sugar works and other industrial establishments employing as many as 200 persons. The executive is to determine the size of the sick rooms and first-aid rooms, in proportion to the number of persons employed in each establishment.

In addition, these establishments must distribute free of charge to workers who are ill and to their children under 3 years of age the amount of milk the doctors prescribe. The doctors in addition to their other duties shall give scientific information on infant hygiene, malaria, alcoholism, tuberculosis, trachoma, etc., in the form of monthly lectures.

¹ Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Cronica Mensual, Buenos Aires, July, 1925, p. 1007.

² Law passed May 12, 1925.

The health council of the Province is charged with the duty of seeing that the provisions of this law are strictly observed and it must submit a monthly report thereon to the executive.

Fines of not less than 500 nor more than 5,000 pesos³ are to be imposed for every violation of this law. The proceeds of the said fines are to be utilized for public-health purposes.

Prohibition of Use of White Phosphorus in Bulgaria

ACCORDING to Industrial and Labor Information (Geneva) for December 6, 1926, the Swiss Federal Department of Public Economy was notified in November, 1926, by the Bulgarian Legation at Berne of the adherence of Bulgaria to the Berne convention of 1906 concerning the prohibition of the use of white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches. This brings Bulgaria in line with other States which have followed the recommendation adopted by the International Labor Conference held in Washington in 1919 favoring ratification of the Berne convention by those States which had not already adhered to it.

³ Peso at par=96.48 cents; exchange rate for November, 1926=92.39 cents.

HOUSING

Work of Hawaiian Homes Commission ¹

ON JULY 9, 1921, President Harding approved the Hawaiian Homes Commission act, of which section 204 reads, in part:

(1) For a period of five years after the first meeting of the Hawaiian Homes Commission only those lands situate on the island of Molokai, which are particularly named in paragraphs 1 and 3 of section 203 hereof: Waimanu, in the district of Hamakua; Keaaukaha, in the district of South Hilo; and Panaewa, Waiakea, in the district of South Hilo, island of Hawaii, shall be available for use and disposition by said commission under the provisions of this title and none of the remaining available lands named in said section 203 shall, after the expiration of the said five-year period, be leased, used, or otherwise disposed of by the commission under the provisions of this title, except by further authorization of Congress and with the written approval of the Secretary of the Interior of the United States.

On September 16, 1921, the commission held its first meeting. Since that time, under the commission's direction, "former pasture and algeroba forest areas in Molokai have been settled and divided into 22 farms and 17 house lots in the Kalanianole settlement, 74 farms in Palaau and Hoolahua, and 2 farms in Kapaakea, adding a new population to that section of nearly 700 persons." More than 60 homes for workers have been set up in the Kuhio settlement of the Hawaiian home lands in the neighborhood of Hilo. "The majority of the homesteaders are well settled and making good headway. Theirs is the old story of success resulting from enthusiastic hard work and doubtful results where indifference rules."

The commission's receipts from all sources have aggregated \$658,963, its expenditures for permanent improvement \$251,372, and its loans to homesteaders for the development of their tracts, buildings, farm equipment, and live stock, \$213,393. In addition a disbursement of \$156,225 covered the purchase of certain equipment, the general expenses of the commission, the carrying on of certain experimental work, and the development of natural resources. The net cash balance on hand June 30, 1926, was approximately \$38,000.

The original Hawaiian homes act was first approved by the legislature of the Territory and afterwards submitted to the United States Congress for action. Similar procedure would seem proper in connection with a request for the extension of the law beyond the five-year period. The governor recommends that the Territorial legislature should come to agreement on the request to be presented in this connection to the Seventieth Congress which will meet in December, 1927.

¹U. S. Department of the Interior. Annual report of the Governor of Hawaii for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926, Washington, 1926, p. 56.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION

Recent Compensation Reports

New York

AS BEFITS one of the leading industrial States of the Union, the annual report of the Industrial Commissioner of New York presents a wide range of information and discussion on the subject of workmen's compensation. Questions of administration are considered from a standpoint of efficiency and promptness, satisfaction being found in the marked improvement in disposing of the steadily increasing number of compensation cases.

For the year ended June 30, 1926, the total number of cases indexed for hearing was 156,541, an increase of more than 25 per cent over the preceding year. This increase is largely due to the reduction of the waiting period from two weeks to one week for cases of temporary disability not lasting over 49 days, this being the first full year during which the one-week period was operative. Again, this reduction of waiting time naturally led to an increase in the completeness of accidents reported; there appears also to have been an actual increase in accident occurrence. Thus, no less than 441,401 accidents were reported during the fiscal year as compared with 374,212 in the preceding year. That this is in considerable measure due to improved reporting and not entirely to increase in accidents is indicated by the fact that the total number of accidents reported was 15 per cent greater than for the previous year, while the number of fatal cases was but 6 per cent greater; and as cases of this latter class have been quite fully reported heretofore, it seems a fair conclusion that the actual rate of increase is indicated by the lower percentage rather than by the higher.

Despite the large increase in the number of cases, efficiency in handling is demonstrated by the fact that the rate of disposal of work is higher than the rate of increase in volume in a ratio of 107 to 100.

Emphasis is laid on the matter of promptness of payment, the point being considered under two heads—uncontroverted cases and cases in which disagreements are registered. The law directs that payment shall begin within 18 days after disability begins or within 8 days after first knowledge of the accident. As uncontroverted cases comprise more than 76 per cent of the total number of compensated cases, it is apparent that the matter of promptness of payment in such cases rests largely with the employer or insurance carrier. It is noted with regret that a retrograde movement has been evident during the period covered by this report, the number of payments made within 18 days after the accident averaging but 52 per cent of the uncontroverted cases, the ratio falling from 56.8 per cent in the first quarter to 49.9 per cent in the last. An effort to secure cooperation by educational methods has been inaugurated, since

any attempt to assess the penalty for delay could be offset by simply filing a notice of controversy within the 18-day limit, which would defeat the purpose of the commissioner to secure prompt settlement.

As to controverted cases, constituting less than 24 per cent of the total, steps have been taken to establish a standard by which it will be possible hereafter to gauge any progress made in improvement. A factor that presents considerable difficulty is dilatory reporting by the employers and physicians, and as there are about 200,000 of the former and 15,000 of the latter in this State, difficulty in securing the desired improvement seems quite probable. Adjourned hearings by referees necessarily delay promptness in awards; the largest single cause for such adjournments was due to the nonappearance of the claimant, 20 per cent being due to this cause alone.

The commissioner summarized the benefits accruing to the workmen and the cost involved on account of the reduction in the waiting period, showing that 45,450 injured workers had benefited by the change during the year, the money benefit amounting to \$669,498.

The importance of accident prevention is emphasized, and accident statistics are declared to be of "essential importance to the safety movement."

Under the heading of recommended amendments a thorough and valuable discussion is made of the subject of eye injuries, an amendment being proposed with the purpose of establishing "a scientific and authoritative method of measuring loss of vision due to eye injuries." Other amendments would extend compensation for industrial diseases to all forms of such disease instead of a scheduled list, while the weekly maximum benefit payable would be increased to \$25 instead of \$20 as at present. These are but three of some 50 recommendations of more or less importance, but in the main all tend toward liberalization.

An interesting statement relates to the subject of the allocation of compensation expenses to the various insurance carriers and self-insurers of the State. It was determined by the Department of Labor that the administration of the workmen's compensation law for the year involved expenses in the amount of \$1,107,573, while the total amount of compensation paid by all insurance carriers, including the State fund, was \$26,199,511, the proportion of the expense to compensation being 0.042274574. Levies are accordingly made upon each insurance carrier on the basis of their proportionate payments during the year. This results in an allocation of expenses ranging from less than \$1 in cases of small self-insurers to from \$25,000 to \$40,000 in the case of several of the more important insurance companies, \$91,050 for the State insurance fund, and \$133,332 (the largest assessment) for a stock company, the only one that exceeds or even approximates the State fund in this respect. The next largest assessment was \$64,413.

The industrial board, charged with the quasi-judicial duty of hearing appeals or reviewing the action taken by referees, last year had before it 11,908 compensation cases, a number "far in excess of that heretofore presented * * * in any one year"; 342 cases were on hand at the opening of the year. Action was taken in 11,929 cases, leaving 321 undisposed of at the end of the year.

The bureau of workmen's compensation, charged with the handling of claims, the determination of lump-sum awards, and administration generally, reported 156,541 cases indexed for hearing as against 124,858 for the preceding year, the last five years showing a continuous and rapid increase in this respect as well as in accidents reported, hearings held by referees and cases closed. The greatest caution is found essential in considering applications for lump-sum awards, "unscrupulous attorneys or runners" being active in many cases to defraud claimants and insurance carriers under all sorts of fictitious representations.

The medical division, consisting of a chief and 9 assistant medical examiners conducted a total of 36,490 examinations in the medical examining rooms besides 5,238 outside examinations, and 8,957 final adjustment examinations, or 50,685 in all. In 456 cases reference was made to specialists, the largest number (171) being to ophthalmologists, the next highest number (80) being to neurologists.

The report as to the State insurance fund discusses the origin of workmen's compensation, the establishment of the fund "for the sole purpose of providing a means for employers to meet their obligations under the law at the lowest possible cost," the initial organization, the completeness of security and coverage provided by the fund in contrast with the falsely charged incompleteness as represented by opponents of the fund, and the growth and success of the fund. Amendments to the law have aided its development, and a large proportion of the employers insuring at the beginning of its establishment still carry compensation with it. Premiums written during the calendar year 1925 amounted to \$4,246,429, an increase of 9 per cent over the preceding year. It is estimated that the premiums for the calendar year 1926 will be in excess of \$5,000,000. Assets have increased from \$654,494 on December 31, 1914, to \$10,394,743 at the end of the year 1925. There is also a surplus to policyholders amounting to \$2,125,599. Loss reserves are actuarially sound. Policies are written at a rate of 15 per cent less than would be paid by insurers with any other carrier. In addition, a 15 per cent annual dividend has been paid for a number of years, making a net saving of 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent of stock company rates to all policyholders with the State fund. The fund carries on a work of inspection, safety service, and accident prevention, maintains a complete medical department, and has a rehabilitation clinic in New York City.

In comparison with stock-company insurance, the report points out that from July 1, 1914, to December 31, 1924, employers have contributed over \$226,000,000 in premiums to stock companies, more than \$60,000,000 in excess of the amount that they would have paid had they been insured in the State fund. The expense ratio of 18.2 per cent as compared with the 42 per cent expense ratio of the 17 largest stock companies indicates a resultant saving of 23.8 per cent to injured persons covered by insurance in the State fund; or, adjusting to actual rates collected, of 26.5 per cent of earned premiums. Besides this, "there is no compensation carrier in the State of New York whose protection is quite as complete as that of the State fund." As compared with mutual companies, the important feature of freedom from assessment is stressed, while the divi-

dends show a net saving of $27\frac{3}{4}$ per cent as compared with 20 per cent for the largest mutuals. The relative advantages of insurance in the fund and self-insurance are also pointed out, notably the self-insurer's lack of the accident-prevention facilities offered by the fund and the gambler's chance that the self-insurer necessarily assumes. Since the overhead expenses of the fund are so low, costs of claim investigation and settlement being less than 5 per cent of the earned premiums, "it is not believed that a self-insurer could effect any saving in this type of expense." The conclusion is reached that the fund is in a better position than ever to improve its service and that it faces "a future bright with promise of increased usefulness to the people of the State."

The subject of accidents was not considered in this report.

North Dakota

THE seventh annual report of the North Dakota Compensation Bureau covers the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926. This State is one of the less important industrially, but has quite an advanced type of compensation legislation. An amendment of 1923 authorized employers to make special contracts with the bureau by which they might secure insurance with the State fund covering their personal injuries or death. "It is interesting to note in connection with this that of the 9,288 risks in force June 30, 1926, there were only 95 employers who had availed themselves of this privilege." The same legislature authorized extraterritorial coverage by special contract when the main office and at least two-thirds of the pay roll are within the State bounds; 155 employers had made this arrangement by the end of the year.

The State fund now holds assets in the amount of \$1,600,872, the fund having shown a steady growth for the five years reported in the conspectus; and liabilities amounted to \$1,362,953, thus showing a surplus of \$237,918.

Receipts for the fiscal year amounted to \$530,218, of which \$445,526 was for premiums. Disbursements totaled \$373,757, of which \$204,502 was for compensation, \$97,370 for medical expenses, and \$52,179 for administrative expenses.

Adjustments of rates developed the necessity of increases in eight classifications and allowed reductions in eight, the remainder being unchanged. Dividends provided for were of three rates, 30 per cent, 20 per cent, and 10 per cent, 11 classifications receiving no dividends. These included coal mining, creameries and dairies, printing and publishing, road construction, policemen and detectives, and some minor classifications. The 30 per cent dividend was paid to 12 classifications, including electric light and power plants, grain elevators, telegraph and telephone company office exchange employees, farm machinery, lumber yards, and a few others. In the group receiving 20 per cent were bakeries, grain mills, laundries, department stores, wholesale stores, and hotels; while those receiving 10 per cent were telegraph and telephone companies, oil distributing, and hospitals and asylums.

Tables are given showing a comparative statement of income and disbursements for the five years July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1926, a comparative statement of liability incurred on claims for definite classes of injuries for the history of the act; a condensed financial statement

of selected classifications covering the principal industries of the State, the earned pay roll amounting to \$211,648,395; distribution of claims by general causes for the fiscal year; and accident data for that year.

An unusual provision of the law of this State is one that permits employees of employers not insured with the State fund to apply to the bureau for a determination of the employer's liability to pay for injury or death. Ten such claims were filed during the year, one being on hand at the beginning of the year. Of these, 9 were acted on, 4 receiving awards and 5 being dismissed, 1 by reason of an amicable approved settlement, 1 because the claimant was not an employee, and 3 because the injury was not received in the course of the employment.

Of the total of 2,800 claims, causing a loss of 65,034 days' time, 64 were for permanent partial disability involving 23,016 days of lost time, and calling for awards amounting to \$56,971. The 1,388 temporary disability cases caused a time loss of 42,018 days and called for benefits to the amount of \$96,896. These compensation awards were independent of medical aid.

A brief table shows for the history of the act the average cost of death and permanent total disability cases by nature of dependency. In 19 death cases where there were widows only, the average award was \$6,357 per case. In 32 cases where there were widows and children the average award was \$10,524, and in 12 cases of permanent total disability the average award was \$16,444.

United States

THE tenth annual report of the United States Employees' Compensation Commission covers the year ending June 30, 1926, as to fiscal operations, but for detailed accident data the calendar year ending December 31, 1925. Summary tables are also given covering the period of the operation of the act—nine and one-third years.

During the calendar year 1925 the number of accidents reported exceeded that for any other year since 1919, the total being 20,691 as against 20,538 for the preceding year. The number of claims received on account of the loss of wages was 6,987 as against 6,890 in the preceding year. There were 274 cases of death, 50 more than in 1924. During the first nine months of 1926 there were slight decreases as to both injuries and claims, corresponding so closely with the numbers received during the years 1921, 1922, and 1923 that the commission suggests that probably a normal rate is indicated by these numbers.

Considering the experience under the act to the end of December, 1925, based on closed cases on the basis of 100,000 injuries, the report shows the number of deaths to be 2,295; permanent total disabilities, 316; and permanent partial disabilities, 3,173, aggregating 5,784 cases per 100,000, or 5.78 per cent of all injuries. The fluctuation in the development of these rates may be indicated by the number of permanent total disabilities, which, in 1921, showed a rate of 216 per 100,000. The developments of 1922 changed that rate to 242; in 1923 the rate rose to 244, in 1924 to 306, and in 1925 to 316, as stated above. Similarly marked annual shifts appear as regards fatal cases.

The Post Office Department is responsible for the largest number of injuries during the calendar year 1925, the total amounting to

7,535. The War Department is second with 5,916 cases, the Navy coming third with 1,686. The city mail service (outdoor) is responsible for nearly one-half the total for the Post Office Department, the number of injuries reported being 3,363.

The commission thinks that probably the number of injuries and claims "could be materially reduced if proper attention were given to accident prevention by the employment of capable safety engineers and the enforcement of safe practices and safety laws and regulations, as observed in the most progressive large private industrial establishments."

The cost of the law for the five fiscal years from July 1, 1921, to June 30, 1926, shows a practically steady diminution in administrative costs and considerable fluctuation in compensation costs. The total compensation costs for the fiscal year 1926 amounted to \$2,581,379 as compared with \$2,726,531, the highest amount, paid in 1923; and \$2,333,527, the lowest, paid in 1924. These figures cover all expenditures from the compensation fund, including death benefits, medical treatment, burial expenses, transportation, etc. Administrative costs decreased from 10.1 per cent of the aggregate expenditure during the first complete fiscal year, 1918, to 5.4 per cent for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926. A lower figure would be developed if the total costs of medical and hospital expenses charged against the appropriations for the departments were included, the commission being charged with much detailed work in the furnishing of such service.

The development of compensation payments, with their gradual increase, being the result of cumulative experience under the law, is evidence of the fact that a stable condition of additions and cessations has not yet been reached. With a law in operation but nine and one-third years, the number of permanent total disabilities and of dependent widows will necessarily increase until natural causes operate to establish uniformity. The average age of orphan children is 9 years, payments continuing until the age of 18 is reached; while in the case of other relatives the maximum payment of 8 years operates to check the increase; but necessarily a number of years must yet elapse before a probable uniform addition and diminution will balance.

The statistics furnished by this commission are among the most painstaking and valuable in detail, but the total exposure is not sufficiently large to furnish a standard until larger totals accumulate. Thus the total experience of permanent partial disabilities covering the history of the act was 4,115. Of these, 147 represent loss of eye with an average award of \$1,051.19; 19 cases of loss of right hand with average award of \$1,550.01; while for 10 cases of loss of left hand the awards average \$1,628.38—obviously not a stable condition. It must be kept in mind that these awards are based not on a schedule, but on wages lost. For four cases of loss of right thumb, the awards averaged \$105.58, while for seven cases of loss of left thumb, the awards averaged \$74.68. Compared with these are 83 cases of loss of the distal phalanx of the right thumb with an average award of \$119.32, a larger sum than for the loss of the thumb. However, the example set and the actual data furnished are an important contribution to the subject of accident statistics.

What is said as to accident data is true also of the difficult problem of the remarriage rate. The major number of States limiting widows' benefits to a period of years can furnish material for a table of remarriage rates only for the period covered by the maximum term of benefits, while for those States which continue benefits during widowhood and until death an entirely different experience must be developed. Of the 1,410 widows to whom awards had been made under the Federal employees' compensation act up to December 31, 1925, 220 had married—a rate of 3.54; 72 had died; and compensation to 1 was terminated for other reasons. Nearly three-fourths of the remarriages occurred within a period of four years after the beginning of widowhood, the largest number in a single year being in the second year after the death of the husband. There were 21 remarriages in the first year, 59 in the second, 50 in the third, 33 in the fourth, 28 in the fifth, 16 in the sixth, 9 in the seventh, and 4 in the eighth. There were 113 widows who had been widowed for eight years and over, without any remarriages up to the date of the report. This group includes 2 widows who were under 21 years of age when widowed, 3 between 21 and 26, and 12 who were 26 and under 31. The remainder were of higher ages.

Awards have been made to 2,231 children under 18 years of age, of whom 39 have died, 39 have married, and 559 have attained the age of 18 years. Dependent mothers numbered 459, of whom 14 have married, 51 have died, and 46 have ceased to receive compensation at the termination of the eight-year period provided for in the act. As to fathers, 238 have received dependency awards, of whom 7 have ceased to be dependent, 4 have married, and 39 have died; the eight-year provision has terminated benefits to 13.

Average awards for compensated temporary total disabilities amounted to \$77.99 for the calendar year 1925; for permanent total disabilities, \$9,402.54; and for deaths, \$4,380.40.

Careful consideration is given to the subject of the relation between wage loss and compensation paid. The percentage fixed in the act is 66 $\frac{2}{3}$ %, but with a maximum base rate of \$100 per month. This limits benefits to \$66.67 per month, or about \$2.22 per day, regardless of the great increase in living cost (about 75 per cent) since this law was framed. The percentage in wage loss actually paid in compensation has ranged from 41.18 per cent to 49.73 per cent, the rate for 1925 being 47.67 per cent. For the 74 per cent of temporary disability cases in 1925 in which the injured worker was receiving more than \$100 per month, benefits amounted to but 44.54 per cent of the total wage loss; for those receiving \$50 and under \$100, the payments amounted to 61.28 per cent; and for those receiving \$33.33 to \$50, 68.15 per cent. As the law fixes a minimum benefit of \$33.33 per month, the lower-paid workers are the most largely benefited, receiving an average of 88.8 per cent of their wage loss.

Porto Rico

THE annual report of the Workmen's Relief Commission of Porto Rico for the year ending June 30, 1926, presents first a general review of compensation legislation since the first act went into effect in 1916. The principle was new in the island and employers were slow in accepting its provisions, the statute being of an optional

nature. In 1918 a compulsory law of wider coverage and more liberal benefits was enacted. Various amendments have since been added, including one that extended the law to occupational diseases. Vigorous opposition has been offered by various employers from time to time, while administrative difficulties have led to a variety of efforts to meet the situation, the commission having been reorganized last year. During the first two months of the year covered, administration was practically at a standstill pending reforms under consideration by the legislative assembly. When the new body actually assumed duty on September 2, 1925, 12,465 cases were pending in the claims division. At the same time the balance available in the insular insurance fund did not exceed \$200, though receipts for collection in the hands of the treasurer were in excess of \$300,000. A cooperative effort to collect assessments was successful, the total income for the year amounting to \$641,513, more than \$100,000 above the amount collected in the previous year.

With pending and accrued cases the commission had before it during the year 24,721 cases, of which 15,220 were decided originally during the year, leaving 9,501 pending. Cases submitted were: Temporary disability, 14,963; permanent partial, 217; and permanent total, 2; death cases numbered 38.

Expenditures for the year amounted to \$620,675, of which \$296,875 was for compensation and \$198,620 for medical attendance, hospitals, and medicines. Administrative expenses amounted to \$112,343. "The administration expenses for the present year were 18 per cent of the total sum expended by the commission." The situation is said not to be comparable with the States of the Union on account of the large number of small employers and the relatively lower wages. Regret is expressed for the lack of safety regulations and safety appliances, to which the commission has not been able to pay attention up to this time and which is given as another reason why overhead expenses are higher than those in several of the States of the Union.

Development of Workmen's Compensation in Argentina

AN ARGENTINE official report¹ gives figures showing the growth of industrial accident insurance in that country from 1916 to 1925.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION INSURANCE IN ARGENTINA, 1920 TO 1925

[Peso at par=96.48 cents; average exchange rate for 1920 was 90.7 cents; for 1921, 73 cents; for 1922, 81.9 cents; for 1923, 78.6 cents; for 1924, 78.1 cents; for 1925, 91.4 cents]

Item	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
Number of policies.....	26,713	40,760	47,292	57,498	64,281	70,450
Number of workers covered.....	432,250	465,931	356,987	417,066	514,975	509,655
	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>	<i>Pesos</i>
Premiums paid.....	8,763,577	10,720,576	11,960,870	14,553,234	16,369,923	19,192,445
Benefits paid:						
Death.....	553,389	559,174	569,675	785,885	566,883	694,635
Total disability.....	37,126	42,008	64,426	46,773	62,014	67,496
Permanent partial disability.....	644,967	806,032	743,794	909,754	1,133,488	1,243,046
Temporary disability.....	2,392,079	2,193,087	2,684,657	3,415,041	3,963,169	3,589,956
Total.....	3,627,561	3,600,301	4,062,462	5,157,453	5,725,554	5,595,133

¹ Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. Crónica Mensual, Buenos Aires, September, 1926.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRY

Lost Time and Labor Turnover Among Woman Workers in Cotton Mills in 1922

THE United States Women's Bureau has recently issued a report (Bul. No. 52) on this subject, based on a survey of cotton-mill workers made in 1923. Eighteen mills, 9 in the North and 9 in the South, were covered, having a total force during the year of 10,541, of whom women formed 41.2 per cent. The southern mills showed 2,508 women (39.6 per cent of their total force), against 1,830, or 43.5 per cent of their total force, in the northern mills. Attendance records covering the calendar year 1922 were copied from the mill pay rolls, and in addition home visits were made to 2,354 women. Reports as to causes of absence were secured from 2,214 and as to reason for leaving their last job from 1,066.

One-third (33.7 per cent) of the women in the northern mills were foreign born as against 1.4 per cent of those in southern mills. The age distribution was as follows:

DISTRIBUTION, BY AGE GROUP AND LOCALITY, OF WOMEN REPORTING ON AGE

Age group	Northern mills		Southern mills		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Under 16 years.....	46	3.7	53	4.8	99	4.2
16 and under 20 years.....	280	22.4	266	24.2	546	23.2
20 and under 25 years.....	251	20.1	231	21.0	482	20.5
25 and under 30 years.....	178	14.3	156	14.2	334	14.2
30 and under 40 years.....	221	17.7	214	19.5	435	18.5
40 and under 50 years.....	176	14.1	137	12.5	313	13.3
50 and under 60 years.....	73	5.8	31	2.8	104	4.4
60 years and over.....	24	1.9	12	1.1	36	1.5
Total.....	1,249	100.0	1,100	100.0	2,349	100.0

The age grouping, it will be noticed, is very similar in the two sections. The proportion in each of the age groups under 25 is slightly larger in the South than in the North, while in each of the groups over 40 it is slightly larger in the North. The difference is not material, however, the proportion aged 25 and over being 53.8 per cent in northern, as against 50.1 per cent in the southern mills.

The two sections show a greater difference in regard to the conjugal condition of the women, the per cent in each group being as follows:

	Northern mills	Southern mills	All mills
Single.....	52.6	40.4	46.9
Married.....	39.0	41.1	40.0
Widowed, divorced, or separated.....	9.4	18.5	13.1

Practically all lived either at home or with relatives, the proportion adrift being only 3.6 per cent among the northern and 3.7 per cent among the southern workers.

Lost Time

THE time lost was for the women 21.9 per cent and for the men 16.2 per cent of possible working time. In the northern mills men lost 10.7 per cent and women 16.4 per cent, while in the southern mills the figures were 20.7 per cent for men and 27.4 per cent for women. One of the important showings of the study is the connection between long working hours and lost time.

In mills with scheduled daily hours of less than 10, men and women combined lost 13.2 per cent of their time, women lost 16.3 per cent, and men 10.6 per cent; in mills with scheduled daily hours of 10 or more, men and women combined lost 21.7 per cent of their time, women lost 25.6 per cent, and men 19.2 per cent.

In mills with scheduled weekly hours of less than 55, men and women combined lost 13.4 per cent of their time, women lost 16.3 per cent, and men 10.7 per cent; in mills with scheduled weekly hours of 55 or more, men and women combined lost 22.3 per cent, women lost 27 per cent, and men 19.5 per cent.

The number and percentage of days the women lost, by specified causes, were as follows:

CAUSES OF LOST TIME REPORTED BY 2,214 WOMEN

Cause	Days lost, by specified cause in—					
	Northern mills		Southern mills		All mills	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Personal.....	33, 111	81. 2	43, 527	77. 2	76, 638	78. 9
Mill causes.....	7, 247	17. 8	11, 677	20. 7	18, 924	19. 5
General.....	424	1. 0	1, 177	2. 1	1, 601	1. 6
Total.....	40, 782	100. 0	56, 381	100. 0	97, 163	100. 0

Of the personal causes illness was by far the most important, accounting for 23.2 per cent of the days lost—"an average loss of 10.2 days per woman worker for illness alone, and these figures do not include illness due to pregnancy and confinement nor accident." In this respect the southern workers show a greater proportionate loss of time than the northern, the percentages being 24.8 against 20.8. In time lost through home duties, however, the balance swings the other way, 26 per cent of the time lost by northern workers against 15.4 per cent of that lost by southern workers being ascribed to this cause. Time lost through personal causes varied, quite naturally, with the conjugal condition of the worker.

Single women lost 15 per cent of their time and an average of 34.1 days; married women lost 27.9 per cent and an average of 59.3 days; widowed, separated, and divorced women lost 19.1 per cent and an average of 45.6 days.

The time lost through mill causes over which the worker had no control accounted for nearly one-fifth of the total, while the time lost through such general causes as disputes, strikes, weather, and the like accounted for only 1.8 per cent of the total.

Labor Turnover

THE method used for calculating turnover was to divide the number of separations which occurred during the year by the average number of full-time workers. According to this method the turnover rate in northern mills was 95.7 per cent for men, 93.8 per cent for women, and 94.9 per cent for men and women combined. In the southern mills it was 184.3 per cent for men, 198.4 per cent for women, and 189.5 per cent for men and women combined. There was a wide variation between individual mills in this respect, the northern mills showing for men and women combined a turnover rate ranging from 41 per cent to 181.5 per cent, and the southern mills a range from 48.9 per cent to 377.3 per cent. For all mills the shifting element constituted 56.1 per cent of the working force, and only 25.7 per cent worked each month in the year in the same mill. The turnover rate was highest for women in the autumn and for men in the summer, and lowest for women in the spring and for men in the winter. Mills in large centers had a much larger turnover rate than those in isolated communities.

In regard to scheduled weekly hours there was an increase in the percentage of turnover with each longer-hour group, with the single exception of the group of mills in the over-48-and-including-54-hour classification. A marked contrast occurred, however, between men and women, for while the men in the 55-hour group showed a lower per cent of separations than did those in the 48-hour group, the women working a 55-hour week had almost twice as high a rate as had those who worked 48 hours.

Although a high labor turnover is generally recognized as an indication of inefficiency on the part of the management, only three mills among the 18 included in this study made any distinct effort to hold their employees and reduce turnover.

One mill gave an attendance bonus which increased with each year of service. If a worker lost more than two weeks in the six-month period, he or she was considered a "quit" and on returning to work began as a new employee so far as the bonus was concerned. This rule did not apply when a worker was forced through illness to remain out for more than two weeks. The second mill gave a week's vacation with pay if a worker had been in the firm's employment for six months previously to June 1 and had been steady in attendance. Some years a bonus also was given to all employees on the books at the beginning and the end of the year. This bonus depended on the profits of the company, and for the year of this study amounted to 8 per cent of the earnings of each employee who was eligible. The third mill gave one week with pay if during the previous six-month period no time had been lost except through illness or by permission. * * * How far these various schemes worked may be shown to some extent by the fact that the first mill mentioned, which gave an increasing bonus for length of service, had a yearly turnover of 58.1 per cent; the second mill, which gave vacation with pay after six months and sometimes an extra yearly bonus, showed a turnover rate of 87.3 per cent; and the third mill, which gave vacation with pay after six months, had a turnover of 48.9 per cent.

These three mills all had a turnover much below the average for the whole group of mills, which was 142.3 per cent. It is interesting to note also that while the average proportion of workers in all the mills who showed continuous-service periods of six months or more was 38.6 per cent, the proportions who worked six months or more in these three mills were 66.3 per cent, 55.9 per cent, and 77.6 per cent, respectively.

Hours, Wages, and Working Conditions of Women in Mississippi Industries

IN THE early part of 1925, on the invitation of the Governor of Mississippi, the Federal Women's Bureau made a survey of the hours, wages, and working conditions of women industrially employed in that State, the results of which have been embodied in a bulletin (No. 55) recently published. The survey covered 81 establishments, located in 25 cities and towns, and employing 2,853 women with 49 girls under 16.

The women studied were employed in various forms of manufacturing, in retail stores, and in laundries. Nearly one-fifth (18.9 per cent) were colored, and as the wages and kinds of employment of the two groups differed considerably they have been considered separately. Of the white women, 71.7 per cent were engaged in different forms of manufacturing, over three-fifths of these being employed in textile mills; 17.1 per cent were in general mercantile establishments, 8.4 per cent in 5-and-10 cent stores, and 2.8 per cent in laundries. Of the colored women, 51.6 per cent were in various kinds of manufacturing, the great majority of these being in the manufacture of wooden boxes and veneer; 47.7 per cent were in laundries, and 0.7 per cent were in general mercantile establishments.

Practically all the women for whom personal data were secured were native-born Americans, only four reporting foreign birth. For 1,022 of the white and 238 of the colored women data as to age were secured, showing the following grouping:

	White, per cent	Colored, per cent
Under 20 years of age.....	31.4	25.6
20 and under 30 years of age.....	38.6	38.7
30 years of age and over.....	30.0	35.7

As to conjugal condition, 60.9 per cent of the white women reporting were single, 22.4 per cent married, and 16.7 per cent widowed, divorced, or separated; for the 219 colored women reporting on this point, the percentages were, respectively, 41.6, 22.4, and 36.1.

The number of years spent in the trade in which they were found was reported by 997 white and 212 negro women. Only 16.9 per cent of the white and 19.8 per cent of the colored women had had less than one year of experience in the industry in which they were working at the time of the survey.

Figures for both groups of workers indicate that there was no great tendency for the women to shift from one trade to another or to remain at work for only short periods of time. Of the white women reporting, over one-fifth had had 5 but less than 10 years of experience and 6.4 per cent 10 but less than 15 years, while over a tenth had been in the same line of work for 15 years or longer. The negro women showed somewhat less tendency to remain in the same trade over a period of years, but over one-fourth of them reported 5 years or more of experience in the industry in which they were working at the time of the investigation.

The Mississippi law permits the employment of women for a maximum day of 10 hours with a weekly limit of 60 hours. Of the 2,613 women for whom records as to time were secured, 0.5 per cent had a scheduled day of 7 hours, 2.6 per cent one of 8 hours, 2 per cent over 8 but under 9 hours, 29.7 per cent 9 hours, 7.8 per cent over 9

and under 10 hours, 21.6 per cent 10 hours, 33.7 per cent over 10 and under 11, and 2.1 per cent 11 hours. Hours varied in the different industries, the textile mills making the worst showing.

Of the 11 plants visited [in the textile industry], none had a day of less than 10 hours and only 2 employed their women for a day as short as that. A day of over 10 but under 11 hours was the regular schedule of 85.5 per cent of the women in the industry, and 5.1 per cent were expected to work 11 hours daily.

The weekly hours showed a similar tendency toward long schedules. Only 5 per cent of the women had a week of 48 hours or less, 10.1 per cent had a week of over 48 and under 54 hours, 8.5 per cent had 54 hours, 50.2 per cent over 54 and under 60 hours, 26.2 per cent 60 hours, and 0.2 per cent over 60 hours. There were 180 women employed at night in textile mills and 2 in a veneer factory. Those in the textile mills worked five nights a week, the others six.

The shifts were very long, ranging in length from over 10 but less than 11 hours to 13 hours. * * * For the majority of the women on night shifts the regular weekly hours totaled to more than 55 but less than 60. Of the two women in the veneer factory, however, an extremely long weekly schedule was required, one of 78 hours.

The median earnings of 2,136 white women, whose records were taken from the pay rolls for a week in January, 1925, were \$8.60, the range of the medians being from \$6.95 in men's clothing to \$14.90 in general mercantile stores. The earnings of those who had had a full week's employment were somewhat higher, the median for the whole group of 980 being \$9.80, and the range of the medians being from \$8.55 in 5-and-10-cent stores to \$15.45 in general mercantile establishments. For negro women earnings were lower, the highest median, \$7.45, being reached by the women in the miscellaneous manufacturing group, while for each of the other four groups the median fell between \$5 and \$6. The median of the year's earnings for 330 white women was \$464, the range being from less than \$200, which represented the earnings of five women, to between \$1,800 and \$2,000, earned by one; only 19 earned more than \$1,000. For 58 negro women for whom the year's earnings were obtained, the median was \$300, some earning less than \$200, and only 1 earning more than \$500.

In respect to working conditions, there was much room for improvement. Only 12 of the 81 establishments visited provided sanitary drinking facilities for all of the women employed. Eleven provided no washing facilities of any kind and 59 furnished only cold water for personal use. Toilet facilities were often inadequate and their condition very unsatisfactory; this was especially true of the facilities provided for colored women. Only 12 plants had provided places other than the workroom in which women might eat their lunch, suitable places for keeping wraps and outdoor clothing were rare, and properly equipped rest rooms were wanting in the majority of establishments.

LABOR LAWS AND COURT DECISIONS

Disease Due to Occupation Held Noncompensable in Texas

A SWEEPING and almost startling conclusion was arrived at by the Court of Civil Appeals of Texas in a decision rendered recently where compensation was claimed for sickness induced by the conditions of employment. (*Gordon v. Travelers' Ins. Co.*, 287 S. W. 911.) The case was before the court on appeal from the District Court of Wichita County, where a claim of compensation or, alternatively, of a recovery in damages was denied. Gordon was a workman employed by an oil corporation in various capacities. At times he was required to use paints, oil, and gasoline of high specific gravity; to stand in crude oil; to work in washing and cleaning refuse oil out of a large storage tank containing but two small openings, resulting in a close and humid atmosphere burdened with fumes of gasoline and refuse oil; to work under conditions when gasoline was spilled on his body, causing blisters; to use a paint mixed with stump turpentine of offensive odor, which made him ill, etc. He finally became so ill as to necessitate leaving work and going to a hospital, where he was found to be stricken with a severe case of nephritis, causing total and permanent incapacity.

A claim for compensation was submitted to the industrial accident board and, in the event the compensation law was found not to apply, a recovery in damages was sought for negligence of the employer in failing to furnish a safe place and appliances. The industrial accident board refused compensation, whereupon notice of an appeal to the courts was duly filed. On this appeal the court sustained the board on the ground that the operation of the compensation act is limited solely to accidental injuries, while the claimant's condition was the result of a gradual development, "thus eliminating the accidental element necessary."

As to the alternative proceeding in an action for damages, the court found that "under the facts set up in the petition appellant's employer was a subscriber under our compensation law, and he, by his conduct, had waived his right of action at common law against such employer." It was further said that no recovery could be had at common law for the additional reason that the common law did not allow recovery for occupational or industrial diseases. No remedy therefore existed under either form of proceeding.

It is obvious that so to construe the compensation law is to give it an effect that differs from a widely, if not generally, accepted position that for injuries to which the compensation law does not apply, the action for damages remains unaffected. To say that an employee waives all rights of action at common law while accepting a compensation statute which covers only a part of the field of industrial injury is to confer a doubtful benefit; and it would seem difficult to justify such a position either in logic or as an exemplification of the

"liberal construction" that is so often referred to in interpretations of compensation statutes. In other words, the abolition of one remedy should extend no further than the reach of the new remedy offered in its stead; and while there is some conflict of opinion, it is submitted that such is the better construction.

As to the so-called "additional reason" for denying recovery—i. e., that the common law did not apply to occupational or industrial diseases—the citation given (*Miller v. American Steel Wire Co.*, 90 Conn. 349, 97 Atl. 345) may be admitted to be fairly in point, the court in that case saying that "the common-law action for damages never attempted to cover the typical case of an occupational disease caused by continued exposure to the ordinary and known risks of the employment," though obviously the application in the Texas case is broader than the obiter of the Connecticut judge. However, abundant precedent can be found for an opposite view, as where there was loss of eyesight and health due to the systemic effect of chemicals and of the glare of a polished surface resulting in disease and disability due to the employer's failure to provide suitable safeguards, so that an action for damages would lie. (*Zajkowski v. American Steel & Wire Co.* (C. C. A., 1918), 258 Fed. 9, with an extensive list of citations.) The Supreme Court of Wisconsin also allowed damages where sulphur fumes were injuriously inhaled, the employer having been negligent in the matter of taking preventive measures. (*Deisenreiter v. Malting Co.* (1896), 92 Wis. 164, 66 N. W. 112.)

As bearing upon both phases of the court's reasoning, reference may be had to a Kentucky case (*Jellico Coal Co. v. Adkins* (1923), 247 S. W. 972). Here a mine laborer made ill by inhaling impure air in the mine was denied compensation, as not being a traumatic injury covered by the act. The court added, however, "that for such diseases he may have an action at common law." Of like effect is the case *Trout v. Wickwire Spencer Steel Corp.* (1922), 195 N. Y. Supp. 528. This likewise was a case of occupational disease, not covered by the act, but for which damages could be claimed, the court saying "the statute is exclusive as to cases coming within its scope, but the common-law remedy still exists as to cases not covered by the statute."

Clearly these two cases are opposed to the position of the Texas court on both points; however, a precedent in line with its position is found in *Zajachuck v. Willard Storage Battery Co.* (1923), 140 N. E. 405, where the Supreme Court of Ohio said that the compensation law of that State declared employers not to be "liable to respond in damages at common law or by statute, save as hereinafter provided, for injury or death of any employee, wherever occurring." The conclusion was reached that this was a complete abrogation of the right to sue, and that a failure to provide another specific remedy left the employee without redress in the class of omitted cases—a conclusion that seems to fall under the condemnation of the Supreme Court, implied but not asserted, of a law that would set aside common-law rules "without providing a reasonably just substitute." (*New York Central R. Co. v. White* (1917), 243 U. S. 188, 37 Sup. Ct. 247.)

In view of the state of the claimant in the Gordon case, permanently disabled and debarred from any relief whatever by the construction

given the law, the court might well have quoted further the Connecticut judge in the Miller case when he remarked, "it may be said that in point of logic, occupational disease is as proper a subject for compensation as industrial accident."

Enforcement of Labor Laws in Guatemala

ACCORDING to a communication from the American consul general, Philip Holland, at Guatemala City, dated November 24, 1926, the National Department of Labor with the aid of the Guatemalan Chamber of Commerce is strictly to enforce the labor laws, especially legislative decrees Nos. 1367, 1385, and 1434.

The important provision of decree (No. 1367) of April 14, 1925, is that at least 75 per cent of the employees of all commercial, banking, industrial, or agricultural establishments shall be Guatemalan citizens. Exceptions are to be made only in the case of employees having a professional status.

Decree No. 1385, effective since November 20, 1925, prohibits the sale of alcoholic beverages on Sundays, holidays, days preceding elections, and election days. The sale of articles other than medicines and foodstuffs is prohibited on Sunday. A strict enforcement of this Sunday-closing law is to be made, especially in the larger cities.

The 8-hour day and the weekly rest day provisions of decree No. 1434¹ of April 24, 1926, are to be rigidly enforced hereafter.

In Guatemala City the labor department has eight inspectors to carry on this work, while in the various districts throughout the country the local authorities enforce the laws in the absence of representatives of the National Department of Labor.

¹A summary of this decree was given in the August, 1926, issue of the LABOR REVIEW.

INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES

Strikes and Lockouts in the United States, December, 1926

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics presents below a statement of strikes and lockouts in the United States beginning in the month of December, 1926, in so far as reports thereof have been received by the bureau. Disputes involving fewer than six workers and those lasting less than one day have been omitted where information on this point is reported.

In presenting these figures it is important to note that the bureau has no machinery for the prompt and full reporting of strikes and lockouts, but depends largely upon newspapers, trade journals, and labor periodicals for the preliminary reports of disputes. These preliminary reports are then followed up by correspondence, and any necessary revision is made.

For the reasons mentioned the data here presented do not pretend to be absolutely complete or fully accurate. It is believed, however, that practically all of the more significant strikes and lockouts are recorded, and that the information presented is sufficiently accurate to give a fair picture of the situation in the United States in the matter of significant strikes and lockouts.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics solicits the cooperation of employers, labor organizations, and other interested parties in making this compilation of disputes as comprehensive and as accurate as possible.

Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in December, 1926

THE table below shows the number of strikes and lockouts beginning in December, 1926, in comparison with October and November, and also the number of persons involved, to the extent that reports on this point have been received. As already noted, delayed reports usually concern minor disputes.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS BEGINNING IN OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926¹

Month	Total number of disputes ²	Disputes in which number of employees directly involved is known ²		
		Number of strikes and lockouts	Total number of employees involved	Average number of employees per dispute
October, 1926.....	72	46	12,091	263
November, 1926.....	51	46	10,435	227
December, 1926.....	37	23	9,712	422

¹ Data given are subject to revision.

² Excluding those involving fewer than 6 persons.

Classification of Strikes and Lockouts by Industries and by Number of Persons Involved

THE statement below shows the distribution of the reported strikes and lockouts beginning in December, 1926, by industries:

	Number of disputes
Building trades.....	10
Chauffeurs and teamsters.....	2
Clothing industry.....	6
Miners, coal.....	7
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	2
Textile industry.....	4
Miscellaneous.....	6
Total.....	37

Below are shown, in so far as information is available, the disputes beginning in December, 1926, classified by number of workers directly involved:

	Number of disputes
6 and under 20 workers.....	1
20 and under 100 workers.....	7
100 and under 500 workers.....	12
500 and under 1,000 workers.....	2
5,000 and over.....	1
Total.....	23

Principal Strikes and Lockouts Beginning in December, 1926

A BRIEF description is given below of each of the more important strikes and lockouts beginning in December for which detailed information has become available.

Kosher butchers, New York.—According to press reports, about 5,000 members of the Hebrew Butcher Workers' Union in New York City were involved in a successful strike, beginning December 26, for an increase in the minimum wage scale to \$43 from \$40. The reports indicated that 90 per cent of the 2,500 shops affected had agreed to the wage increase by December 29 and that the strike was practically over by January 4.

Coal miners, Pennsylvania.—The colliery of the Haddock Mining Co. near McAdoo, Pa., was affected by a strike of 900 miners from December 24 to 27 on account of wage differences.

Principal Strikes and Lockouts Continuing into December, 1926

PAPER-BOX makers, New York.—The strike of paper-box makers in New York City for a 44-hour week, wage increases, etc., which began on October 5, is still pending.

Textile workers, New Jersey.—The strike of woolen and worsted textile workers of Passaic, N. J., and vicinity which began on January 25, 1926, is still running about 50 per cent, settlements having been effected with the Passaic Worsted Spinning Co., Botany Worsted Mills, Garfield Worsted Mills, and the Dundee Textile Co., as heretofore reported.

Conciliation Work of the Department of Labor in December, 1926

By HUGH L. KERWIN, DIRECTOR OF CONCILIATION

THE Secretary of Labor, through the Conciliation Service, exercised his good offices in connection with 27 labor disputes during December, 1926. These disputes affected a known total of 25,621 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 the 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 workers directly and indirectly affected.

On January 1, 1927, there were 52 strikes before the department for settlement and, in addition, 11 controversies which had not reached the strike stage. The total number of cases pending was 63.

LABOR DISPUTES HANDLED BY THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF LABOR THROUGH ITS CONCILIATION SERVICE, DECEMBER, 1926

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Company or industry and location	Nature of controversy	Craft concerned	Cause of dispute	Present status and terms of settlement	Duration		Men involved	
					Beginning	Ending	Directly	Indirectly
American Hotel Building, Allentown, Pa.	Strike.....	All building crafts except carpenters.	Open-shop policy of contractors.	Pending.....	1926 Dec. 3	1926	80	-----
Pontiac Pattern & Engraving Co., Pontiac, Mich.	.....do.....	Pattern makers' work.	Asked 8-hour day, 44-hour week, and 12 per cent wage increase.	Unable to adjust. Strike still in effect.	May 24	-----	50	18
Robey Cigar Co., Barnesville, Ohio.	.....do.....	Cigar industry.	Asked wage increase.	Unclassified. Returned at same wage before commissioner's arrival.	Nov. 16	Dec. 1	125	15
Glen Alden Coal Co., Parsons, Pa.	.....do.....	Mining.	Discharge for smoking in mine.	Adjusted. Reinstated; terms fixed later.	Dec. 3	Dec. 8	400	-----
Westchester Lighting Co., New York City.	.....do.....	Electric work.	Alleged discharges for union affiliation.	Pending.....	(¹)	-----	352	-----
Building trades, Dayton, Ohio.	Threatened strike.	Building trades.	Organization and jurisdiction.	.....do.....	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----
Mann Manufacturing Co., Oakland, Calif.	Strike.	Machinists' trade.	Discharge of shop committee.	.....do.....	Nov. 1	-----	14	26
Contract clothing shops, Worcester, Mass.	.....do.....	Clothing industry.	Proposed removal of shops.	.....do.....	(¹)	-----	40	-----
Boston & Worcester Co., Boston, Mass.	.....do.....	Traction industry.	Receiver of company proposed 10 per cent wage cut in violation of agreement.	.....do.....	(¹)	-----	(¹)	-----
"Sun" and "Telegram," San Bernardino, Calif.	Lockout.....	Stereotype work.	Organization and discharge of 4 men.	.....do.....	Dec. 4	-----	4	-----
Brownhill & Kramer Co., Philadelphia, Pa.	.....do.....	Hosiery manufacture.	Asked reinstatement of employee and open-shop policy.	.....do.....	Nov. 16	-----	120	60
Cross Coal Co., Pineville, Ky.	Strike.....	Mining.	Demand for checkweighman.	Unable to adjust. May return without discrimination.	Nov. 23	Dec. 24	80	-----
Claussner Hosiery Co., Paducah, Ky.	.....do.....	Hosiery manufacture.	Employment of helper on machine.	Unable to adjust. No terms.	Nov. 4	-----	37	140
M. B. Markland Co., Atlantic City, N. J.	.....do.....	Building.	Jurisdiction of cement pouring.	Adjusted. Cement finishers placed on cement pouring.	Dec. 18	Dec. 30	200	100
Cloak and suit makers, New York City.	Lockout.....	Clothing industry.	Wages and working conditions.	Adjusted. All questions to be settled by arbitration before Dec. 20. (Settled.)	(¹)	Dec. 15	20,000	-----
Dyers and cleaners, San Pedro and Wilmington, Calif.	Strike.....	Dyeing and cleaning.	.....do.....	Adjusted. Signed agreement with increase and shorter hours.	Dec. 7	Dec. 14	40	20
Monarch Coal Co., Middleboro, Ky.do.....	Mining.	Alleged discharges for union affiliation.	Adjusted. Withdrew complaints and returned to work.	Dec. 13	Dec. 18	110	-----
Premiere Coal Co., Middleboro, Ky.do.....do.....do.....do.....	Dec. 8do.....	105	-----

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Textile industry, Warren, R. I.....	do.....	Textile industry..	Organization dispute.....	Adjusted. All joined union and returned.	Dec. 18	Dec. 28	500	-----
Barnard Mill, Fall River, Mass.....	do.....	do.....	Earnings on fancy weaving.	Pending. Plant closed indefinitely..	(1)		(1)	-----
Southern Coal Mining Co., Pineville, Ky.	Threatened strike.	Mining.....	Alleged discharges for union affiliation.	Adjusted. Miners reinstated.....	Dec. 16	Dec. 20	390	-----
Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co., Louisville, Ky.	Controversy.	Metal polishing...	Proposed 15 per cent wage cut in new contract.	Adjusted. Ten per cent wage cut accepted.	Dec. 15	Dec. 30	150	200
Structural-iron workers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Threatened strike.	Structural - iron work.	Wages and working conditions.	Pending.....	(1)		(1)	-----
E. D. Hannon, contractor, Paducah, Ky.	Controversy.	Plumbing.....	Wage controversy.....	Adjusted. Discussion deferred at this time; all work progressing.	Nov. 15	Dec. 22	20	-----
Otis Mills, Ware, Mass.....	do.....	Textile industry..	Proposed removal of plant..	Adjusted. Company decided not to move for at least 1 year.	Dec. 15	do.....	1,500	-----
R. & H. Simon Co., Easton, Pa.....	Strike.....	do.....	Asked restoration of wage cut.	Adjusted. Some change in conditions and 1 week of wage cut restored.	Dec. 18	1927 Jan. 7	125	550
Woods Threshing Co. Building, Des Moines, Iowa.	Threatened strike.	Building.....	Nonunion labor.....	Adjusted. Strike threat withdrawn, all returned.	do.....	Jan. 8	50	-----
Total.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	24,492	1,129

¹ Not reported.

WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Cotton Goods Industry, 1924 and 1926

A SUMMARY of the 1926 study of wages and hours of labor of employees in the cotton goods manufacturing industry in the United States, which was recently completed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, is presented in this article. The data given show average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week, by occupation and sex, for 46,879 males and 36,103 females. Figures for 1924, taken from Bulletin No. 371, covering 45,056 males and 32,939 females are also given. The 1926 data will be published later in much more detail in bulletin form.

The 1926 averages were compiled from wage data copied by agents of the bureau directly from the pay rolls and other records of 151 cotton mills in Alabama, Connecticut, Georgia, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Carolina, and Virginia. According to the 1923 United States census of manufactures, 92 per cent of the wage earners in the industry were in these 12 States.

Data were obtained for a representative pay period of one week for all occupations except weavers, for whom a two-week pay period was taken. With few exceptions the pay periods covered occurred within the interval from June to September.

Index numbers of average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week are presented in Table 1 for the industry as a whole for each year from 1910 to 1926, for which the bureau has made studies of the industry, with the 1913 average taken as the base or 100. Index numbers are not shown for 1915 nor for subsequent odd years because data were not collected in such years.

Between 1913 and 1920 average full-time hours per week decreased 10 per cent, earnings per hour increased 224 per cent, and full-time earnings per week increased 192 per cent. Average full-time earnings per week did not increase in the same proportion as average earnings per hour because of the reduction in average full-time hours per week.

Average full-time hours per week increased from an index of 90 in 1920 to 92 in 1926, or 2 per cent; average earnings per hour decreased from 324 to 222, or 31 per cent; and average full-time earnings per week decreased from 292 to 205, or 30 per cent.

The peak in average earnings per hour and in average full-time earnings per week in cotton goods manufacturing was reached in 1920. The greatest increase in average earnings per hour in any 2-year period was made between 1918 and 1920, when they rose from 179 to 324, or 81 per cent. The greatest decrease in any 2-year

period occurred between 1920 and 1922—from 324 to 222, or 31 per cent. The index rose from 222 in 1922 to 251 in 1924 (13 per cent) but fell again in 1926 to the 1922 index of 222 (12 per cent).

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK IN THE COTTON GOODS INDUSTRY, IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1910 TO 1926

Year	Index numbers of average—		
	Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
1910	102	88	90
1911	102	90	92
1912	100	99	99
1913	100	100	100
1914	98	103	101
1916	99	120	118
1918	97	179	176
1920	90	324	292
1922	91	222	205
1924	92	251	281
1926	92	222	205

Table 2 shows, for the years 1924 and 1926, average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week for each of the principal occupations in the industry.

From 1924 to 1926 average full-time hours per week of males in all occupations combined increased from 53.5 to 53.8, those of females from 52.3 to 52.8, and those of males and females combined, or the industry, from 53 to 53.3.

In the same period average earnings per hour of males decreased from 39 to 34.7 cents, those of females from 34.7 to 30.1 cents, and those of males and females combined from 37.2 to 32.8 cents. Average full-time earnings per week of males decreased from \$20.87 in 1924 to \$18.67 in 1926, those of females from \$18.15 to \$15.89, and earnings in the industry as a whole from \$19.72 to \$17.48.

In 1924 the highest average earnings per hour of males in any occupation were those of mule spinners (74.6 cents), and the lowest were those of spooler tenders (19.2 cents). For females the hourly earnings ranged from 44.8 cents, earned by slubber tenders and beamer tenders, to 26.8 cents, earned by trimmers or inspectors. In 1926 hourly earnings of males ranged from 65.6 cents, for mule spinners, to 19 cents, for spooler tenders; and those of female workers from 41.1 cents, for beamer tenders, to 24.6 cents, for spooler tenders and trimmers or inspectors.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE COTTON GOODS INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1924 AND 1926

Occupation	Sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Picker tenders	Male	1924	114	1,048	53.6	\$0.331	\$17.74
		1926	151	964	54.1	.297	16.07
Card tenders and strippers	do.	1924	114	1,367	53.6	.356	19.08
		1926	151	1,644	54.1	.322	17.42
Card grinders	do.	1924	111	418	52.9	.470	24.86
		1926	147	475	53.7	.414	22.23
Drawing frame tenders	do.	1924	96	762	54.9	.295	16.20
		1926	123	822	55.0	.279	15.35
Slubber tenders	Female	1924	55	653	51.3	.311	15.95
		1926	68	682	51.9	.281	14.58
Slubber tenders	Male	1924	112	859	53.5	.421	22.52
		1926	149	1,094	54.3	.377	20.47
Slubber tenders	Female	1924	9	37	50.8	.448	22.76
		1926	11	52	50.1	.398	19.94
Speeder tenders	Male	1924	109	2,177	54.3	.394	21.39
		1926	140	2,547	55.1	.343	18.90
Speeder tenders	Female	1924	105	2,703	51.2	.411	21.04
		1926	124	2,950	51.0	.368	18.77
Spinners, mule	Male	1924	8	186	49.1	.746	36.63
		1926	8	200	48.4	.656	31.75
Spinners, frame	do.	1924	64	906	53.2	.369	19.63
		1926	54	561	55.1	.289	15.92
Spinners, frame	Female	1924	114	8,314	53.1	.319	16.94
		1926	151	9,684	53.5	.282	15.00
Doffers	Male	1924	109	3,133	54.0	.334	18.04
		1926	146	3,657	54.2	.307	16.64
Doffers	Female	1924	27	473	50.9	.380	19.34
		1926	32	502	51.4	.344	17.68
Spooler tenders	Male	1924	8	37	55.0	.192	10.56
		1926	6	24	59.2	.190	11.25
Spooler tenders	Female	1924	113	3,646	53.3	.285	15.19
		1926	151	4,136	53.6	.246	13.19
Creelers or tiers-in	Male	1924	21	59	55.5	.298	16.54
		1926	21	49	55.1	.274	15.10
Creelers or tiers-in	Female	1924	84	543	53.0	.272	14.42
		1926	118	641	53.7	.249	13.37
Warper tenders	Male	1924	41	133	54.7	.388	21.22
		1926	48	157	55.3	.348	19.24
Warper tenders	Female	1924	93	544	52.2	.391	20.41
		1926	118	581	52.6	.347	18.25
Beamer tenders	Male	1924	27	331	51.7	.621	32.11
		1926	44	276	53.0	.492	26.08
Beamer tenders	Female	1924	7	108	51.9	.448	23.25
		1926	5	32	49.8	.411	20.47
Slasher tenders	Male	1924	114	636	53.0	.467	24.75
		1926	146	751	53.3	.411	21.91
Drawers-in	do.	1924	18	61	55.5	.339	18.81
		1926	19	44	55.1	.330	18.18
Drawers-in	Female	1924	91	726	51.8	.383	19.84
		1926	116	947	52.1	.357	18.60
Warp-tying machine tenders	Male	1924	91	221	53.5	.452	24.18
		1926	113	278	54.0	.422	22.79
Loom fixers	do.	1924	114	2,962	52.9	.553	29.25
		1926	151	3,329	53.5	.489	26.16
Weavers	do.	1924	114	9,024	52.8	.449	23.71
		1926	151	8,603	53.2	.396	21.07
Weavers	Female	1924	114	8,493	51.8	.429	22.22
		1926	151	7,596	51.9	.375	19.46
Trimmers or inspectors	Male	1924	36	158	55.3	.304	16.81
		1926	45	190	53.0	.295	15.64
Trimmers or inspectors	Female	1924	92	1,602	52.7	.268	14.12
		1926	132	1,932	52.6	.246	12.94
Other employees	Male	1924	114	20,578	53.7	.347	18.63
		1926	151	21,214	53.8	.308	16.57
Other employees	Female	1924	110	5,092	51.9	.292	15.15
		1926	149	6,368	53.1	.252	13.33
All employees	Male	1924	114	45,056	53.5	.390	20.87
		1926	151	46,879	53.8	.347	18.67
All employees	Female	1924	114	32,939	52.3	.347	18.15
		1926	151	36,103	52.8	.301	15.89
All employees, male and female	do.	1924	114	77,995	53.0	.372	19.72
		1926	151	82,982	53.3	.328	17.43

Table 3 shows for each of seven specified occupations and for each State, the 1926 average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK FOR SEVEN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND STATE, 1926

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Picker tenders, male:					
Alabama.....	6	85	56.6	\$.219	\$12.40
Connecticut.....	6	25	51.9	.363	18.84
Georgia.....	15	128	56.8	.215	12.21
Maine.....	5	41	54.0	.353	19.06
Massachusetts.....	23	143	49.1	.394	19.35
New Hampshire.....	6	69	54.2	.388	21.03
New York.....	3	28	48.4	.387	18.73
North Carolina.....	47	224	55.7	.264	14.70
Pennsylvania.....	3	12	53.3	.421	22.44
Rhode Island.....	12	51	50.5	.388	19.59
South Carolina.....	22	134	55.0	.251	13.81
Virginia.....	3	24	55.4	.250	13.85
Total.....	151	964	54.1	.297	16.07
Card tenders and strippers, male:					
Alabama.....	6	125	54.8	.231	12.66
Connecticut.....	6	49	51.1	.362	18.50
Georgia.....	15	252	57.2	.232	13.27
Maine.....	5	54	53.6	.370	19.83
Massachusetts.....	23	255	49.3	.431	21.25
New Hampshire.....	6	163	54.2	.418	22.66
New York.....	3	33	48.7	.459	22.35
North Carolina.....	47	343	55.9	.277	15.43
Pennsylvania.....	3	19	52.9	.420	22.22
Rhode Island.....	12	72	51.5	.431	22.20
South Carolina.....	22	226	55.0	.244	13.42
Virginia.....	3	53	55.2	.284	15.68
Total.....	151	1,644	54.1	.322	17.42
Speeder tenders, male:					
Alabama.....	6	153	54.9	.293	16.09
Connecticut.....	6	42	51.2	.451	23.09
Georgia.....	15	430	57.4	.291	16.70
Maine.....	5	21	53.6	.467	25.03
Massachusetts.....	16	228	51.1	.460	23.51
New Hampshire.....	5	58	54.1	.467	25.26
New York.....	3	36	49.0	.495	24.26
North Carolina.....	47	832	56.0	.333	18.65
Rhode Island.....	11	76	51.3	.462	23.70
South Carolina.....	22	558	55.0	.294	16.17
Virginia.....	3	111	55.3	.378	20.90
Other States.....	1	2	54.0	.421	22.73
Total.....	140	2,547	55.1	.343	18.90
Speeder tenders, female:					
Alabama.....	6	124	55.0	.251	13.81
Connecticut.....	6	190	50.0	.381	19.05
Georgia.....	10	135	56.1	.278	15.60
Maine.....	5	240	53.6	.393	21.06
Massachusetts.....	23	1,079	48.0	.390	18.72
New Hampshire.....	6	216	53.3	.446	23.77
New York.....	3	194	48.5	.392	19.01
North Carolina.....	26	117	55.9	.300	16.77
Pennsylvania.....	3	45	53.1	.365	19.38
Rhode Island.....	12	348	50.5	.386	19.49
South Carolina.....	21	229	55.0	.267	14.69
Virginia.....	3	33	55.2	.327	18.05
Total.....	124	2,950	51.0	.368	18.77

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK FOR SEVEN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND STATE, 1926—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Spinners, frame, male:					
Connecticut.....	2	12	55.0	\$0.331	\$18.21
Georgia.....	6	90	56.6	.225	12.74
Massachusetts.....	11	128	53.4	.442	23.60
New Hampshire.....	4	24	54.0	.449	24.25
New York.....	3	15	49.6	.417	20.68
North Carolina.....	8	83	58.0	.159	9.22
South Carolina.....	16	165	55.0	.207	11.89
Other States.....	4	44	54.8	.242	13.26
Total.....	54	561	55.1	.289	15.92
Spinners, frame, female:					
Alabama.....	6	598	54.5	.209	11.39
Connecticut.....	6	227	51.4	.356	18.30
Georgia.....	15	1,093	57.0	.220	12.54
Maine.....	5	380	53.9	.295	15.90
Massachusetts.....	23	1,576	48.0	.378	18.14
New Hampshire.....	6	582	53.5	.409	21.88
New York.....	3	273	48.7	.404	19.67
North Carolina.....	47	2,077	56.0	.230	12.88
Pennsylvania.....	3	60	52.6	.401	21.09
Rhode Island.....	12	610	50.0	.362	18.10
South Carolina.....	22	1,983	55.0	.213	11.72
Virginia.....	3	225	55.2	.277	15.29
Total.....	151	9,684	53.5	.282	15.09
Slasher tenders, male:					
Alabama.....	6	36	55.0	.279	15.35
Connecticut.....	6	21	51.7	.501	25.90
Georgia.....	15	86	56.3	.306	17.23
Maine.....	5	31	54.0	.507	27.38
Massachusetts.....	23	159	48.4	.549	26.57
New Hampshire.....	6	51	54.0	.544	29.38
New York.....	3	19	48.9	.513	25.09
North Carolina.....	43	159	55.5	.355	19.70
Pennsylvania.....	2	8	51.5	.507	26.11
Rhode Island.....	12	38	50.4	.540	27.22
South Carolina.....	22	122	55.0	.280	15.40
Virginia.....	3	21	56.1	.361	20.25
Total.....	146	751	53.3	.411	21.91
Loom fixers, male:					
Alabama.....	6	206	54.9	.394	21.63
Connecticut.....	6	119	51.2	.610	31.23
Georgia.....	15	354	57.6	.372	21.43
Maine.....	5	141	54.1	.600	32.46
Massachusetts.....	23	638	48.3	.620	29.95
New Hampshire.....	6	174	54.2	.667	36.15
New York.....	3	98	50.0	.657	32.85
North Carolina.....	47	727	55.7	.411	22.89
Pennsylvania.....	3	19	51.9	.586	30.41
Rhode Island.....	12	216	50.0	.623	31.15
South Carolina.....	22	554	55.3	.377	20.85
Virginia.....	3	83	55.2	.468	25.83
Total.....	151	3,329	53.5	.489	26.16
Weavers, male:					
Alabama.....	6	449	54.9	.298	16.36
Connecticut.....	6	542	50.4	.434	21.87
Georgia.....	15	824	57.3	.297	17.02
Maine.....	5	239	54.1	.485	26.24
Massachusetts.....	23	2,056	49.0	.459	22.49
New Hampshire.....	6	298	54.4	.514	27.96
New York.....	3	183	50.4	.523	26.36
North Carolina.....	47	2,257	55.6	.353	19.63
Pennsylvania.....	3	18	51.1	.507	25.91
Rhode Island.....	12	589	50.1	.494	24.75
South Carolina.....	22	898	55.0	.314	17.27
Virginia.....	3	250	55.2	.390	21.53
Total.....	151	8,603	53.2	.396	21.07

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK FOR SEVEN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND STATE, 1926—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Weavers, female:					
Alabama.....	6	394	54.7	\$0.278	\$15.21
Connecticut.....	6	425	50.2	.382	19.18
Georgia.....	15	560	57.0	.284	16.19
Maine.....	5	182	54.0	.449	24.25
Massachusetts.....	23	2,628	48.0	.420	20.16
New Hampshire.....	6	342	53.3	.488	26.01
New York.....	3	185	49.2	.464	22.83
North Carolina.....	47	1,419	55.5	.316	17.54
Pennsylvania.....	3	76	52.7	.441	23.24
Rhode Island.....	12	558	50.3	.455	22.89
South Carolina.....	22	684	55.0	.276	15.18
Virginia.....	3	143	55.3	.346	19.13
Total.....	151	7,596	51.9	.375	19.46

Wages and Hours of Labor in the Woolen and Worsted Goods Industry, 1924 and 1926

IN THIS article is presented a summary of the results of a study of wages, hours, and earnings in 1926 in the woolen and worsted industry in the United States, made by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. For 1926, average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week are shown, by occupation, for 22,152 males and 17,818 females. For purposes of comparison, similar data, taken from Bulletin No. 377, are shown for 23,248 males and 18,374 females in 1924. Index numbers, also, are given for years available from 1910 onward. The figures in much greater detail will be published later in bulletin form.

The material used in compiling the averages was taken by agents of the bureau directly from the pay rolls or other records of the establishments. The 1926 averages cover 112 representative mills in Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Data were not collected in New Jersey in 1926 because of the unsettled labor conditions in that State.

Data were obtained for a representative pay period of one week for all occupations except weavers, for whom a two-week pay period was taken. Except in two mills the pay periods taken fell within the period from June to October.

Table 1 shows, for the industry as a whole, index numbers of average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week, for each of the specified years, 1910 to 1926, inclusive, with the 1913 average taken as the base or 100. No figures are shown for 1915 or for subsequent odd years, as data were not collected in such years. The index numbers of earnings per hour and full-time earnings per week show a decrease of approximately 8 per cent between 1924 and 1926. Between 1913 and 1920, average full-time hours per week decreased 14 per cent, average earnings per hour increased 255 per cent, and average full-time earnings per week increased 204 per cent.

Between 1920 and 1926 average full-time hours per week increased from an index of 86 in 1920 to an index of 88 in 1926, or 2 per cent; average earnings per hour decreased from an index of 355 in 1920 to 277 in 1926, or 22 per cent; and average full-time earnings per week decreased from an index of 304 in 1920 to 242 in 1926, or 20 per cent.

Between 1913 and 1926 average full-time hours per week decreased 12 per cent, average earnings per hour increased 177 per cent, and average full-time earnings per week increased 142 per cent. The full-time weekly earnings did not increase in the same proportion as average earnings per hour because of the reduction in average full-time hours per week.

It will be observed that 1920 was the peak year for wages in woolen and worsted mills and between 1920 and 1922 there was a pronounced decrease. This was followed by an increase in 1924, and this increase followed in turn by a decrease in 1926.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK IN THE WOOLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRY IN SPECIFIED YEARS, 1910 TO 1926

[1913=100]

Year	Index numbers of average—		
	Full-time hours per week	Earnings per hour	Full-time earnings per week
1910	101	90	91
1911	102	91	92
1912	100	102	102
1913	100	100	100
1914	98	103	100
1916	98	127	124
1918	97	193	186
1920	86	355	304
1922	87	268	231
1924	88	301	262
1926	88	277	242

Table 2 shows for 1924 and 1926 average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week for each of the principal occupations in the industry.

The average full-time hours per week of males in all occupations increased from 49.2 in 1924 to 49.3 in 1926, of females increased from 48.9 to 49.3, and of males and females combined, or for the industry, increased from 49.1 to 49.3.

Average earnings per hour of males in all occupations decreased from 57.8 cents in 1924 to 54.5 cents in 1926, those of females from 46.7 cents to 41.8 cents, and those of males and females combined from 53.3 cents to 49.1 cents.

Average full-time earnings per week of males in all occupations combined decreased from \$28.44 in 1924 to \$26.87 in 1926, those of females from \$22.84 to \$20.61 and of males and females combined from \$26.17 to \$24.21.

In 1924 the highest average earnings per hour for males were those of loom fixers (87 cents), and the lowest were those of doffers (30.1 cents). In 1926, also, the two extremes of average earnings per hour for males were held by these two occupations, their earnings being

80.7 and 28 cents, respectively. The average hourly earnings of females ranged, in 1924, from 31.5 cents for doffers to 65.4 cents for weavers, and in 1926 from 28 cents for doffers to 69.8 cents per hour for wool sorters.

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE WOOLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1924 AND 1926

Occupation	Sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Wool sorters.....	Male.....	1924	19	359	49.5	\$0.776	\$38.41
		1926	30	445	50.8	.713	36.22
	Female....	1924	5	65	48.2	.608	29.31
		1926	2	37	48.0	.698	33.50
Wool-washer tenders.....	Male.....	1924	20	119	49.3	.513	25.29
		1926	33	122	50.2	.493	23.24
Picker tenders.....	do.....	1924	45	275	49.3	.471	23.22
		1926	56	245	49.7	.438	21.77
Card tenders.....	do.....	1924	47	523	49.4	.473	23.37
		1926	70	581	49.8	.419	20.87
	Female....	1924	12	94	48.0	.409	19.63
		1926	19	166	48.7	.365	17.78
Card strippers.....	Male.....	1924	49	368	50.6	.506	25.60
		1926	73	381	49.5	.464	22.97
Card grinders.....	do.....	1924	15	37	48.8	.602	29.38
		1926	18	36	50.9	.537	26.64
Gill-box tenders.....	do.....	1924	8	343	49.9	.439	21.91
		1926	13	209	50.1	.405	20.29
	Female....	1924	14	435	49.4	.382	18.87
		1926	21	296	51.0	.326	16.63
Comber tenders.....	Male.....	1924	7	212	49.6	.522	25.89
		1926	10	171	50.5	.478	24.14
	Female....	1924	10	114	49.2	.418	20.57
		1926	17	163	49.9	.378	18.86
Drawing-frame tenders.....	do.....	1924	8	263	49.2	.459	21.60
		1926	9	271	48.8	.380	18.54
	Female....	1924	15	1,885	48.9	.397	19.41
		1926	26	1,753	49.7	.352	17.49
Spinners, mule.....	Male.....	1924	47	1,290	48.9	.755	36.92
		1926	69	1,249	49.7	.695	34.54
Spinners, frame.....	do.....	1924	3	46	50.0	.421	21.05
		1926	1	24	48.0	.371	17.81
	Female....	1924	14	1,106	48.9	.417	20.39
		1926	23	1,228	49.8	.362	18.03
Doffers.....	Male.....	1924	7	214	49.9	.301	15.02
		1926	6	52	48.8	.280	13.66
	Female....	1924	10	566	48.1	.315	15.15
		1926	22	701	49.9	.250	13.97
Twister tenders.....	do.....	1924	38	914	49.3	.418	20.61
		1926	65	1,117	49.7	.364	18.09
Spooler tenders.....	do.....	1924	64	1,228	48.6	.419	20.36
		1926	95	1,283	49.1	.391	19.20
Dresser tenders.....	Male.....	1924	65	467	49.3	.748	36.88
		1926	95	545	49.1	.705	34.62
Drawers-in.....	do.....	1924	10	40	51.6	.690	35.60
		1926	22	59	50.2	.666	33.43
	Female....	1924	62	453	49.1	.535	26.27
		1926	84	533	48.9	.497	24.30
Loom fixers.....	Male.....	1924	68	821	49.0	.870	42.63
		1926	99	748	49.0	.807	39.54
Weavers.....	do.....	1924	68	5,725	48.8	.701	34.21
		1926	97	5,528	48.9	.652	31.88
	Female....	1924	67	3,713	48.9	.654	31.98
		1926	89	2,748	49.2	.600	29.52
Cloth inspectors.....	Male.....	1924	19	246	48.7	.582	28.34
		1926	23	235	48.3	.563	27.19
	Female....	1924	18	245	48.6	.484	23.52
		1926	21	103	49.6	.421	20.88
Buriers.....	do.....	1924	60	1,711	49.2	.420	20.66
		1926	90	1,722	49.3	.381	18.78
Menders.....	Female....	1924	64	1,850	48.5	.534	25.90
		1926	91	2,121	48.6	.507	24.64
Perchers.....	Male.....	1924	61	466	49.1	.601	29.51
		1926	91	462	49.1	.559	27.45
	Female....	1924	10	35	48.4	.452	21.88
		1926	16	97	48.6	.482	23.43
Fullers.....	Male.....	1924	51	227	49.0	.512	25.09
		1926	75	223	49.4	.464	22.92
Washer tenders, cloth.....	do.....	1924	60	402	49.7	.518	25.74
		1926	85	353	49.7	.442	21.97

TABLE 2.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN THE WOOLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRY IN THE UNITED STATES, BY OCCUPATIONS, 1924 AND 1926—Continued

Occupation	Sex	Year	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week	
Dryer tenders, cloth.....	Male.....	1924	59	267	49.8	\$0.506	\$25.20	
		1926	84	222	49.9	.444	22.16	
Truckers.....	do.....	1924	64	1,672	49.2	.451	22.19	
		1926	93	1,236	48.9	.408	19.95	
Laborers, dyehouse.....	do.....	1924	59	877	49.2	.490	24.11	
		1926	82	1,008	49.4	.445	21.98	
Other employees.....	do.....	1924	72	7,984	49.3	.509	25.09	
		1926	112	7,797	49.4	.481	23.76	
		1924	68	3,939	49.1	.382	18.76	
	Female.....	1926	105	3,750	49.4	.346	17.09	
		Male.....	1924	72	23,248	49.2	.578	28.44
			1926	112	22,152	49.3	.545	26.87
Female.....	1924	72	18,374	48.9	.467	22.84		
	1926	112	17,818	49.3	.418	20.61		
All employees, male and female.....	do.....	1924	72	41,622	49.1	.533	26.17	
		1926	112	39,970	49.3	.491	24.21	

Table 3 shows, by States, for each of eight specified occupations, the 1926 average full-time hours per week, earnings per hour, and full-time earnings per week.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK FOR EIGHT SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND STATE, 1926

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Card tenders, male:					
Connecticut.....	8	50	49.2	\$0.427	\$21.01
Maine.....	13	66	49.8	.408	20.32
Massachusetts.....	10	172	48.0	.410	19.68
New Hampshire.....	3	37	49.6	.410	20.34
New York.....	4	35	50.9	.414	21.07
Pennsylvania.....	19	75	52.6	.463	24.35
Rhode Island.....	5	43	49.3	.395	19.47
Vermont.....	8	53	51.6	.421	21.72
Total.....	70	531	49.8	.419	20.87
Card tenders, female:					
Maine.....	8	29	49.9	.370	18.46
Massachusetts.....	5	113	48.0	.375	18.00
New Hampshire.....	2	13	49.4	.318	15.71
Pennsylvania.....	2	4	54.0	.293	15.82
Other States.....	2	7	51.4	.327	16.81
Total.....	19	166	48.7	.365	17.78
Drawing frame tenders, male:					
Massachusetts.....	2	221	48.0	.388	18.62
Pennsylvania.....	2	18	54.0	.299	16.13
Rhode Island.....	3	8	48.5	.467	22.65
Other States.....	2	24	52.0	.357	18.56
Total.....	9	271	48.8	.380	18.54
Drawing frame tenders, female:					
Massachusetts.....	5	770	48.0	.371	17.81
New York.....	2	90	48.0	.353	16.94
Pennsylvania.....	12	409	53.3	.334	17.80
Rhode Island.....	5	358	48.2	.342	16.48
Other States.....	2	126	54.0	.357	19.28
Total.....	26	1,753	49.7	.352	17.49

WAGES AND HOURS IN WOOLEN AND WORSTED INDUSTRY 61

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE FULL-TIME HOURS PER WEEK, EARNINGS PER HOUR, AND FULL-TIME EARNINGS PER WEEK FOR EIGHT SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY SEX AND STATE, 1926—Continued

Occupation, sex, and State	Number of establishments	Number of employees	Average full-time hours per week	Average earnings per hour	Average full-time earnings per week
Spinners, mule, male:					
Connecticut.....	8	149	49.3	\$0.641	\$31.60
Maine.....	14	205	50.0	.666	33.30
Massachusetts.....	11	375	48.0	.763	36.62
New Hampshire.....	5	78	49.5	.770	38.12
New York.....	5	119	50.4	.689	34.73
Pennsylvania.....	15	154	53.4	.592	31.61
Rhode Island.....	3	80	48.0	.755	36.24
Vermont.....	8	89	51.0	.619	31.57
Total.....	69	1,249	49.7	.695	34.54
Spooler tenders, female:					
Connecticut.....	9	90	49.9	.349	17.42
Maine.....	15	127	50.1	.438	21.94
Massachusetts.....	14	519	48.0	.388	18.62
New Hampshire.....	5	41	48.1	.550	26.46
New York.....	5	77	49.0	.403	19.75
Pennsylvania.....	27	225	51.2	.367	18.79
Rhode Island.....	12	174	48.1	.378	18.18
Vermont.....	8	30	51.1	.425	21.72
Total.....	95	1,283	49.1	.391	19.20
Loom fixers, male:					
Connecticut.....	10	48	48.9	.762	37.26
Maine.....	15	65	50.2	.783	39.31
Massachusetts.....	14	265	48.0	.839	40.27
New Hampshire.....	5	38	51.0	.723	36.87
New York.....	5	42	49.7	.750	37.28
Pennsylvania.....	28	115	50.2	.866	43.47
Rhode Island.....	14	149	48.3	.789	38.11
Vermont.....	8	26	50.8	.716	36.37
Total.....	99	748	49.0	.807	39.54
Weavers, male:					
Connecticut.....	10	633	49.0	.635	31.12
Maine.....	15	631	49.8	.611	30.43
Massachusetts.....	14	1,828	48.0	.678	32.54
New Hampshire.....	5	276	49.6	.627	31.10
New York.....	5	307	49.3	.665	32.78
Pennsylvania.....	26	634	50.5	.594	30.00
Rhode Island.....	14	938	48.2	.676	32.58
Vermont.....	8	281	50.0	.680	34.00
Total.....	97	5,528	48.9	.652	31.88
Weavers, female:					
Connecticut.....	9	194	49.2	.607	29.86
Maine.....	14	306	50.2	.608	30.52
Massachusetts.....	14	952	48.0	.647	31.06
New Hampshire.....	5	160	50.8	.575	29.21
New York.....	5	198	50.5	.633	31.97
Pennsylvania.....	26	475	50.2	.509	25.55
Rhode Island.....	8	335	48.0	.615	29.52
Vermont.....	8	128	51.9	.535	27.77
Total.....	89	2,748	49.2	.600	29.52
Burlers, female:					
Connecticut.....	10	85	49.0	.423	20.73
Maine.....	8	65	49.4	.294	14.52
Massachusetts.....	14	619	48.0	.376	18.05
New Hampshire.....	5	226	53.3	.391	20.84
New York.....	5	129	48.5	.531	25.75
Pennsylvania.....	26	274	50.2	.346	17.37
Rhode Island.....	14	283	48.0	.385	18.48
Vermont.....	8	41	51.2	.342	17.51
Total.....	90	1,722	49.3	.381	18.78
Menders, female:					
Connecticut.....	10	116	49.1	.472	23.18
Maine.....	15	220	50.2	.461	23.14
Massachusetts.....	14	769	48.0	.514	24.67
New Hampshire.....	5	34	48.4	.527	25.51
New York.....	5	119	48.6	.633	30.76
Pennsylvania.....	23	270	50.3	.531	26.71
Rhode Island.....	14	558	48.0	.496	23.81
Vermont.....	5	35	48.6	.398	19.34
Total.....	91	2,121	48.6	.507	24.64

Annual Earnings of Railroad Employees, 1926

THE following table gives, by occupations, the average number and the average compensation of employees on Class I railroads in the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926, as published by the Interstate Commerce Commission, in its annual report for that year.

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE YEARLY COMPENSATION ON CLASS I RAILWAYS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926

[D=Daily basis]

Division No.	Reporting division	Average number of employees middle of month	Average compensation per annum
<i>I. Executives, officials, and staff assistants</i>			
1	Executives, general officers, and assistants.....D	7,403	\$6,978
2	Division officers, assistants, and staff assistants.....D	9,267	3,997
	Total (executives, officials, and staff assistants).....D	16,670	5,321
<i>II. Professional, clerical, and general</i>			
3	Architectural, chemical, and engineering assistants (A).....D	2,989	2,933
4	Architectural, chemical, and engineering assistants (B).....D	4,074	2,241
5	Subprofessional engineering and laboratory assistants.....D	3,741	1,622
6	Professional and subprofessional legal assistants.....D	558	2,734
7	Supervisory or chief clerks (major departments).....D	5,114	2,838
8	Chief clerks (minor departments) and assistant chief clerks and supervising cashiers.....D	13,138	2,216
9	Clerks and clerical specialists (A).....D	13,410	1,949
10	Clerks (B).....D	134,329	1,554
11	Clerks (C).....D	19,176	1,296
12	Mechanical device operators (office).....D	8,270	1,306
13	Stenographers and secretaries (A).....D	3,585	1,830
14	Stenographers and typists (B).....D	21,649	1,407
15	Storekeepers, sales agents, and buyers.....D	3,268	2,062
16	Ticket agents and assistant ticket agents.....D	1,652	2,131
17	Traveling auditors or accountants.....D	1,994	2,537
18	Telephone switchboard operators and office assistants.....D	5,177	916
19	Messengers and office boys.....D	6,610	700
20	Elevator operators and other office attendants.....D	1,225	1,010
21	Lieutenants and sergeants of police.....D	2,513	2,060
22	Patrolmen.....D	5,887	1,766
23	Watchmen (without police authority).....D	3,310	1,255
24	Supervising traffic agents.....D	1,634	3,637
25	Traffic agents, advertising and development agents.....D	6,743	2,599
26	Fire-prevention, smoke, and time-service inspectors, and office building superintendents.....D	419	2,432
27	Claim agents and claim investigators.....D	1,810	2,596
28	Real estate and tax agents and investigators.....D	387	2,723
29	Examiners, instructors, and special investigators.....D	554	2,799
30	Miscellaneous trades workers (other than plumbers).....D	652	1,697
31	Motor-vehicle and motor-car operators.....D	1,387	1,320
32	Teamsters and stablemen.....D	112	1,514
33	Janitors and cleaners.....D	7,874	933
	Total (professional, clerical, and general):		
	Daily basis.....D	52,278	2,215
	Hourly basis.....D	230,963	1,505
<i>III. Maintenance of way and structures</i>			
34	Roadmasters and general foremen.....D	3,332	2,980
35	Assistant general foremen.....D	348	2,655
36	Supervising maintenance-of-way inspectors and scale inspectors.....D	331	2,258
37	Maintenance-of-way inspectors.....D	665	2,147
38	Bridge and building gang foremen (skilled labor).....D	5,514	2,035
39	Bridge and building carpenters.....D	23,037	1,468
40	Bridge and building ironworkers.....D	1,044	1,754
41	Bridge and building painters.....D	3,237	1,420
42	Masons, bricklayers, plasterers, and plumbers.....D	2,269	1,813
43	Skilled trades helpers.....D	10,303	1,170
44	Regular apprentices.....D	91	997
45	Portable steam equipment operators.....D	2,328	1,970
46	Portable steam equipment operator helpers.....D	851	1,388

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE YEARLY COMPENSATION ON CLASS I RAILWAYS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926—Continued

Division No.	Reporting division	Average number of employees middle of month	Average compensation per annum
<i>III. Maintenance of way and structures—Continued</i>			
47	Pumping equipment operators.....	5,601	\$999
48	Gang foremen (extra gang and work-train laborers).....	4,354	1,678
49	Gang foremen (bridge and building, signal and telegraph laborers).....	617	2,054
50	Gang or section foremen.....	39,546	1,511
51	Laborers (extra gang and work-train).....	61,192	934
52	Track and roadway section laborers.....	207,917	879
53	Maintenance-of-way laborers (other than track and roadway) and gardeners and farmers.....	8,651	910
54	General foremen and supervising inspectors (signal, telegraph, and electrical transmission)..... D	516	3,044
55	Assistant general foremen (signal, telegraph, and electrical transmission) and signal and telegraph inspectors..... D	609	2,631
56	Gang foremen (signal and telegraph skilled trades labor).....	1,445	2,365
57	Signalmen and signal maintainers.....	8,910	1,900
58	Linemen and groundmen.....	2,663	1,778
59	Assistant signalmen and assistant signal maintainers.....	3,063	1,437
60	Signalman and signal maintainer helpers.....	3,796	1,200
Total (maintenance of way and structures):			
	Daily basis.....	4,805	2,919
	Hourly basis.....	397,933	1,085
<i>IV. Maintenance of equipment and stores</i>			
61	General foremen (maintenance of equipment)..... D	1,483	3,613
62	Assistant general foremen and department foremen (maintenance of equipment)..... D	11,434	3,107
63	General foremen (stores)..... D	504	2,126
64	Assistant general foremen (stores)..... D	177	1,983
65	Equipment, shop, and electrical inspectors (maintenance of equipment)..... D	1,676	2,621
66	Material and supplies inspectors..... D	1,878	2,124
67	Gang foremen and gang leaders (skilled labor).....	11,709	2,612
68	Blacksmiths.....	9,107	1,815
69	Boiler makers.....	19,561	1,902
70	Carmen (A).....	22,231	1,794
71	Carmen (B).....	4,374	1,750
72	Carmen (C).....	85,611	1,719
73	Carmen (D).....	2,243	1,591
74	Electrical workers (A).....	6,938	1,960
75	Electrical workers (B).....	2,737	1,805
76	Electrical workers (C).....	278	1,882
77	Machinists.....	60,806	1,872
78	Molders.....	1,272	1,787
79	Sheet-metal workers.....	11,572	1,867
80	Skilled trades helpers (maintenance of equipment and stores).....	113,917	1,304
81	Helper apprentices (maintenance of equipment and stores).....	8,162	1,307
82	Regular apprentices (maintenance of equipment and stores).....	14,067	932
83	Gang foremen laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	4,203	1,610
84	Coach cleaners.....	12,846	1,109
85	Laborers (shops, engine houses, and power plants).....	43,203	1,132
86	Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	59,682	969
87	Stationary engineers (steam).....	2,554	1,942
88	Stationary firemen and oilers (steam and electrical plants).....	5,598	1,576
89	Coal passers and water tenders (steam station boiler rooms).....	592	1,357
Total (maintenance of equipment and stores):			
	Daily basis.....	16,952	2,965
	Hourly basis.....	503,263	1,498
<i>V. Transportation (other than train, engine, and yard)</i>			
90	Chief train dispatchers, train dispatchers, and train directors.....	5,391	3,223
91	Station agents (supervisory—major stations—nontelegraphers)..... D	2,490	3,023
92	Station agents (supervisory—smaller stations—nontelegraphers).....	5,406	2,089
93	Station agents (nonsupervisory—smaller stations—nontelegraphers).....	8,676	1,218
94	Station agents (telegraphers and telephoners).....	19,249	1,743
95	Chief telegraphers and telephoners or wire chiefs.....	13,849	2,415
96	Clerk-telegraphers and clerk-telephoners.....	13,636	1,726
97	Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	25,890	1,789
98	Station masters and assistants..... D	515	2,447
99	Supervising baggage agents..... D	129	2,176
100	Baggage agents and assistants.....	1,776	1,653
101	Baggage, parcel room, and station attendants.....	9,371	1,221
102	General foremen (freight stations, warehouses, grain elevators, and docks).....	553	2,167

AVERAGE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND AVERAGE YEARLY COMPENSATION ON
CLASS I RAILWAYS, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1926—Continued

Division No.	Reporting division	Average number of employees middle of month	Average compensation per annum
<i>V. Transportation (other than train, engine, and yard)—Continued</i>			
103	Assistant general foremen (freight stations, warehouses, grain elevators, and docks).....	450	\$1,919
104	Gang foremen (freight station, warehouse, grain elevator, and dock labor).....	3,577	1,712
105	Callers, loaders, scalers, sealers, and perishable-freight inspectors.....	15,737	1,297
106	Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	39,366	1,114
107	Laborers (coal and ore docks and grain elevators).....	1,513	1,478
108	Common laborers (stations, warehouses, platforms, and grain elevators).....	4,178	1,087
109	Stewards, restaurant and lodging-house managers, and dining-car supervisors.....	1,687	1,997
110	Chefs and first cooks (dining cars and restaurants).....	1,603	1,737
111	Second and third cooks (dining cars and restaurants).....	2,910	1,195
112	Waiters and lodging-house attendants.....	6,857	825
113	Camp and crew cooks and kitchen helpers.....	3,710	913
114	Barge, lighter, and gasoline launch officers and workers.....	2,079	1,891
115	Deck officers (ferryboats and towing vessels).....	906	2,483
116	Engine-room officers (ferryboats and towing vessels).....	877	2,430
117	Deck and engine-room workers (ferryboats and towing vessels).....	4,364	1,554
118	Deck and engine-room officers and workers (steamers).....	1,284	973
119	Floating equipment shore workers and attendants.....	981	1,363
120	Transportation and dining service inspectors..... D	926	2,441
121	Parlor and sleeping car conductors.....	57	2,104
122	Train attendants.....	3,521	1,146
123	Bridge operators and helpers.....	1,373	1,331
124	Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen..... D	22,484	902
125	Foremen (laundry) and laundry workers.....	398	1,038
Total (transportation—other than train, engine, and yard):			
Daily basis.....		26,544	1,191
Hourly basis.....		182,133	1,500
<i>VI (A). Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers)</i>			
126	Yardmasters and assistants..... D	6,997	3,124
127	Switch tenders.....	5,730	1,672
128	Outside hostlers.....	2,628	2,257
129	Inside hostlers.....	6,674	1,898
130	Outside hostler helpers.....	2,049	1,752
Total (transportation—yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers):			
Daily basis.....		6,997	3,124
Hourly basis.....		17,081	1,860
Total all groups (except train and engine):			
Daily basis.....		124,246	2,593
Hourly basis.....		1,331,373	1,381
<i>VI (B). Transportation (train and engine)</i>			
131	Road passenger conductors.....	10,509	2,953
132	Assistant road passenger conductors and ticket collectors.....	1,219	2,460
133	} Road freight conductors.....	25,292	2,783
134			
135	Road passenger baggagemen.....	5,776	2,225
136	Road passenger brakemen and flagmen.....	14,117	2,008
137	} Road freight brakemen and flagmen.....	60,619	2,090
138			
139	Yard conductors and yard foremen.....	21,674	2,400
140	Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	54,114	2,044
141	Road passenger engineers and motormen.....	12,979	3,209
142	} Road freight engineers and motormen.....	31,025	3,194
143			
144	Yard engineers and motormen.....	21,842	2,502
145	Road passenger firemen and helpers.....	12,526	2,408
146	} Road freight firemen and helpers.....	33,085	2,256
147			
148	Yard firemen and helpers.....	22,338	1,889
Total (transportation—train and engine).....		327,115	2,376
Grand total, all employees.....		1,782,734	1,648

Wage Rates and Hours Established by Recent Agreements

Dock Builders—New York City

THE Contracting Dockbuilders' Association, comprising 24 contractors engaged in the construction of docks, bulkheads, piers, wharves, and other water-front improvements in New York City, made an agreement with Carpenters' District Council acting on behalf of the Dock and Pier Carpenters' Local No. 1456, December 21, 1922, which is still in force. The hourly wages in effect under that agreement, as furnished by the Dock Builders' Association, have been as follows:

Date of change:	Dock builders	Foremen and engineers
Mar. 15, 1923-----	\$1. 00	\$1. 12½
Mar. 15, 1924-----	1. 12½	1. 27 ³ / ₁₁
Mar. 16, 1925-----	1. 22	1. 36 ³ / ₁₁
June 16, 1925-----	1. 31¼	1. 46
Apr. 15, 1926-----	1. 40 ⁵ / ₈	1. 54¼
June 16, 1926-----	1. 50	1. 62½

Hay and Grain Teamsters—Chicago

IN THE agreement of the Chicago Feed Dealers' Association with the Chicago Hay and Grain Teamsters' Local No. 732, made August 28, 1926, the rates of wages were increased \$4 per week and are as follows:

	New scale
Three-horse hay or grain wagon drivers-----	\$42. 50
Regulation two-horse wagon drivers-----	40. 00
One-horse wagon drivers-----	37. 50
Chauffeurs on 1 to 3 ton trucks-----	40. 00
Chauffeurs on 5-ton trucks-----	43. 50
Chauffeurs on 7-ton trucks-----	46. 00

Machinists—Portland, Oreg.

THE machinists of local No. 63, engaged in marine work at Portland, Oreg., received 92 cents per hour for outside work, and helpers, 72 cents, by the agreement of July 15, 1926.

Malt Workers—Minnesota

MALTSTERS, kilnmen, and elevator men, members of Brewery Workers' Local No. 174, receive \$30 per week, first men \$33 per week, and repairmen \$150 a month for nine-hour day according to a two-year agreement made with the Fleischmann Malting Co. of Red Wing, Minn., and the Commercial Grain & Malting Co., of Cannon Falls, Minn., September 1, 1926.

Milk Wagon Drivers—San Francisco

THE Milk Dealers' Association of San Francisco has an agreement with the Milk Wagon Drivers' Local No. 226 of the Teamsters' Union whereby the drivers receive \$182.50 per month and the inside men, comprising bottle washers and others engaged in manual labor

within the plant, receive \$162.50. The eight-hour day prevails, with time and a half for overtime. Daylight delivery is the rule, all milk being delivered between the hours of 7 a. m. and 3.30 p. m.

Pocketbook Workers—New York City

A THREE-YEAR agreement of the pocketbook workers of New York City with the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers, July 21, 1926, increased the old rate of \$1.10 per hour of average experienced workers to \$1.21. The minimum weekly rate of pay for first-class cutters, male operators, pocketbook makers, framers, parers, shear cutters, and choppers heretofore classed as cutters, was raised to \$46; second class, \$41.15; helpers, \$30.

Earnings and Employment in the Motion-Picture Industry of California

A SURVEY of employment and wages in the motion-picture industry in California constitutes one of the important sections of the twenty-second biennial report of the bureau of labor statistics of that State, covering 1925 and 1926.

Although complete pay-roll and employment data were secured in the investigation for approximately 90 per cent of the motion-picture employees, all of the material could not be included in the bureau's report. However, comprehensive statistics on variations in volume of employment and on full-time weekly earnings of office employees and manual workers are presented. Artists' and actors' earnings are not tabulated in the report.

The evolution of the motion-picture industry from 1919 to 1923 is shown in the following table based on United States census figures:

TABLE 1.—DEVELOPMENT OF MOTION-PICTURE INDUSTRY¹ IN THE UNITED STATES, 1919, 1921, 1921, AND 1923

Census year	Number of establishments	Average number of wage earners	Amount paid in wages	Cost of materials	Value of products	Value added by manufacture
1919.....	50	3,643	\$6,709,000	\$19,579,000	\$36,705,000	\$17,126,000
1921.....	127	6,259	14,740,000	31,190,000	77,397,000	46,297,000
1923.....	97	6,408	16,601,000	30,657,000	86,418,000	55,761,000
<i>Per cent of increase over preceding period</i>						
1921.....			119.7	59.3	110.9	169.8
1923.....			12.6	-1.7	11.7	20.7

¹ Not including projections in theaters.

In 1923 the "value of products" of the 36 motion-picture studios in Los Angeles alone was, according to the United States census, \$34,611,414, or 40 per cent of the reported value of the product for the whole United States. The California bureau, however, estimates

that the production in Los Angeles is "more nearly 90 per cent of the total United States production."

On May 15, 1926, the total number of employees on the pay rolls of the 36 Los Angeles motion-picture studios and 11 laboratories was 8,584, of whom 7,473 were males and 1,111 were females.

Fluctuations in Employment

IRREGULARITY of employment in the motion-picture industry is declared to be the most important fact disclosed in the survey. The leaders in the industry have evidently not as yet paid adequate attention to this fact. "If the increased cost of production caused by irregularity of employment could be expressed in terms of dollars and cents, the sum would undoubtedly be so staggering as to enlist the interest of every motion-picture producer." Among the several tables and charts presented in the report indicating the high cost of labor turnover, the irregularity of production, and the intermittent earnings of the workers in the industry, is the following:

TABLE 2.—FLUCTUATIONS IN EMPLOYMENT IN 16 IDENTICAL MOTION-PICTURE STUDIOS, 1923, 1924, AND 1925

Month	Per cent persons employed each month formed of—					
	Maximum number employed	Average number employed	Maximum number employed	Average number employed	Maximum number employed	Average number employed
	1923		1924		1925	
January.....	72.4	90.6	71.7	87.1	79.6	89.3
February.....	66.3	83.0	63.4	77.0	82.7	92.9
March.....	75.9	94.9	70.7	85.9	81.3	91.2
April.....	87.0	108.9	72.9	88.5	88.5	99.3
May.....	96.5	120.7	72.7	88.4	86.3	96.9
June.....	100.0	125.1	87.4	106.2	87.6	98.3
July.....	89.2	111.7	86.3	104.9	99.2	111.3
August.....	76.6	95.8	84.4	102.5	100.0	112.2
September.....	76.7	96.0	87.1	105.8	96.7	108.5
October.....	84.9	106.2	97.2	118.1	89.5	100.4
November.....	71.5	89.5	94.0	114.2	88.0	98.8
December.....	61.9	77.5	100.0	121.5	90.0	100.9

Weekly Wage Rates

FULL-TIME weekly wage rates were tabulated only for the occupations listed below:

	Number of employees
Auditors.....	30
Clerks, bookkeepers, stenographers.....	536
Carpenters.....	1,390
Chauffeurs and drivers.....	149
Electricians and spotlight operators.....	704
Engineers (stationary), mechanics, firemen.....	88
Foremen and superintendents.....	126
Laborers, watchmen, maintenance men.....	992
Painters.....	270
Plasterers.....	81
Seamstresses and milliners.....	134
Tailors.....	48
Total.....	4,598

In most instances the full-time weekly wage rates and also actual earnings were given on the pay rolls. In some instances where hourly and daily rates were shown, the full-time weekly wage rates were calculated on the 8-hour-day and 48-hour-week basis, these being the prevailing hours in the industry except for such employees as maintenance men and watchmen.

TABLE 3.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN MOTION-PICTURE STUDIOS RECEIVING SPECIFIED FULL-TIME WEEKLY WAGE RATES IN MAY, 1926, BY OCCUPATIONS

Full-time weekly wage rates	Carpen- ters	Plas- terers	Paint- ers	Chauf- feurs and drivers	Elec- tricians and spot- light opera- tors	Labor- ers, watch- men, and main- tenance men	Tailors (males)	Seam- stresses and mill- ners (fe- males)	Clerks, book- keepers, and stenographers	
									Males	Fe- males
Under \$20.....								10	24	6
\$20 and under \$22.....								12	15	11
\$22 and under \$24.....	12	11		15		17	2	26	15	14
\$24 and under \$26.....	3	2	6	10		174	3	31	41	40
\$26 and under \$28.....	6		1	28	1	557		12	27	11
\$28 and under \$30.....		3				3		1		
\$30 and under \$32.....	5	4	11	31	28	162	3	14	53	34
\$32 and under \$34.....	14	1			20	15			13	7
\$34 and under \$36.....	1			24		30	5	5	58	20
\$36 and under \$38.....	17	7	1	6	258	18			15	7
\$38 and under \$40.....		1				1				
\$40 and under \$42.....				21	2	10	5	8	46	16
\$42 and under \$44.....	933	34	152	3	324	5		3	6	1
\$44 and under \$46.....	31	2	31	11	3	3		18	2	9
\$46 and under \$48.....							2 12	2 10	1	3
\$48 and under \$50.....	298	14	53	5	43	1				
\$50 and over.....	80	12	15	5	25	6			58	19
Total.....	1,390	81	270	149	704	992	48	134	391	195

¹ Under \$24.

² \$46 and over.

The rates of three of the higher-paid groups are shown in the table below:

TABLE 4.—NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN CERTAIN HIGHER-PAID GROUPS IN MOTION-PICTURE STUDIOS, RECEIVING SPECIFIED WEEKLY RATES, MAY, 1926

Full-time weekly wage rates	Audi- tors	Fore- men and super- intend- ents	Sta- tionary engi- neers, me- chan- ics, and fire- men	Full-time weekly wage rates	Audi- tors	Fore- men and super- intend- ents	Sta- tionary engi- neers, me- chan- ics, and fire- men
\$40 and under \$50.....		10	52	\$120 and under \$130.....	4	3	
\$50 and under \$60.....		10	11	\$130 and under \$140.....	1	1	
\$60 and under \$70.....		26	4	\$140 and under \$150.....	1		
\$70 and under \$80.....		24		\$150 and over.....	8	14	
\$80 and under \$90.....	7	9					
\$90 and under \$100.....	3	3		Total.....	30	126	88
\$100 and under \$110.....	6	16					

"Extras"

EXTRAS are casual workers hired by the day and are usually paid off at the close of the day's work. Some of the extras play small "parts" or "bits," but the bulk of them merely furnish the background for the artists and actors who have rôles. As a number of the present movie stars were at one time extras, these temporary jobs are considered as possible openings to fame and fortune and are in great demand. Some of these extras live for years from hand to mouth upon their intermittent earnings in the hope that they will get an important rôle. Fortunately, most of the extras are not entirely dependent upon the motion-picture industry for a living.

The multiplication of film aspirants has led to the setting up of certain fake "movie schools" which have been formed in collusion with private employment offices. The exploitation of extras and would-be extras has not been restricted to illegal fees and tuition charges. The regular employment agencies demanded from 7 to 10 per cent of the extras' earnings for securing them jobs in the motion pictures. Before taking their jobs, the extras assigned their commission to the employment agency, thus violating a California law.

Upon the recommendation of the California Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Association of Motion Picture Producers of Los Angeles organized on January 1, 1926, an employment agency known as the Central Casting Corporation, the purposes of which are—

1. To do away with the high fees charged by private employment agencies to extras in the motion-picture industry.
2. To eliminate the violations of the law arising out of methods of paying off the extras.
3. To discourage the constantly increasing influx of persons as extras in the industry.
4. To develop a residue of efficient extras who would be called upon frequently and who would be able to derive a decent living from their employment as extras.

At present approximately 90 per cent of the extras required in the industry are being placed by this corporation. Private employment agencies are securing positions for the remaining extras needed.

The number and per cent of extras at the different daily wage rates are shown in the following table, which includes men, women, boys, and girls:

TABLE 5.—NUMBER AND PER CENT OF EXTRAS RECEIVING SPECIFIED DAILY WAGES DURING THE SIX MONTHS, JANUARY TO JULY, 1926

Daily wage rate	Number of man-days worked	Per cent of total	Cumulative per cent
\$3.....	1,338	1.2	-----
\$5.....	22,728	19.9	21.1
\$7.50.....	44,362	39.0	60.1
\$10.....	36,091	31.7	91.8
\$12.50.....	3,267	2.9	94.7
\$15.....	4,435	3.9	98.6
Over \$15.....	1,616	1.4	100.0
Total.....	113,837	100.0	100.0

Extras for large crowds and mob scenes are paid \$3 a day and have a free lunch.

Cost of Production of Iron Castings in England

THE Iron Age of September 16, 1926, contains an article by T. Smith, giving illustrative figures concerning the cost of production in time and money in an English foundry with which he is connected. His figures for a typical month are presented in the following table which contains, in addition, certain unit cost figures computed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the basic data.

COST OF PRODUCTION IN AN ENGLISH IRON FOUNDRY

Molten-metal account

[Ton=2,000 pounds]

Item	Grade A	Grade B	Grade C
Output.....tons..	90	72	61
Costs of material, etc:			
Pig iron.....	\$2,300	\$985	\$315
Scrap.....	325	360	595
Fuel ¹	241	201	162
Power.....	84	71	56
Repairs.....	18	15	12
General stores.....	14	12	11
Total.....	2,982	1,644	1,151
Melting wages.....	198	183	137
Gross cost.....	3,180	1,827	1,288
Cost per 100 pounds:			
Material, etc.....	1.65	1.14	.94
Melting wages.....	.11	.13	.11
Total.....	1.76	1.27	1.05

Iron foundry account

Output.....tons..	90	72	61
Molten metal cost.....	\$3,180	\$1,827	\$1,288
Foundry wages:			
Molding.....	1,680	1,263	905
Cores.....	676	398	227
Dressing.....	271	147	92
Total wages.....	2,627	1,808	1,224
Cost per 100 pounds:			
Molten metal (including melting wages).....	1.76	1.27	1.05
Foundry wages.....	1.46	1.26	1.00

Combined account

Total man-hours.....	6,341	4,360	2,934
Man-hours per ton.....	70.5	60.6	48.1
Man-hours per 100 pounds.....	3.52	3.03	2.40
Costs:			
Material, etc.....	\$2,982	\$1,644	\$1,151
Wages (melting and foundry).....	2,825	1,991	1,361
Overhead charges.....	2,219	1,526	1,027
Total cost.....	8,026	5,161	3,539
Cost per 100 pounds:			
Material.....	1.65	1.14	.94
Wages (melting and foundry).....	1.57	1.38	1.12
Overhead.....	1.24	1.06	.84
Total.....	4.46	3.58	2.90
Wages per 1-man-hour.....	.446	.457	.464

¹ Coal, coke, and limestone.

The overhead cost per hour, all grades combined, was 35 cents. A sample cost record is given below:

Sample article cost record

Order No. 3571.	
Grade of iron: B.	
Quantity: 1 bed plate.	
Weight: 950 pounds.	
Cost:	
Molten metal (including melting wages).....	\$12. 07
Foundry wages:	
Molding.....	8. 50
Cores.....	1. 35
Dressing.....	1. 00
Total foundry wages.....	10. 85
Overhead charges.....	10. 15
Total cost.....	33. 07
Cost per 100 pounds:	
Molten metal (including melting wages).....	1. 27
Foundry wages.....	1. 14
Overhead.....	1. 07
Total.....	3. 48
Total hours on bed plate (950 pounds).....	29

The following extracts are drawn from the article referred to:

Before entering into detail, it has long been a matter of surprise to the writer, and I venture to say the same applies to many of the readers of *The Iron Age*, that, while many executives will put in elaborate systems to ascertain their costs of machining and erection, they are apparently quite content to value the output of their foundry at an average rate per 100 pounds. Why this should be so, it is very difficult to follow, because not infrequently the cost of the castings far outweighs the value of any machining labor subsequently put into them.

In seeking a reliable method, we decided first of all to dissect all our costs into three main headings: (1) Molten metal; (2) wages spent on molding, cores and dressing; and (3) overhead charges.

Discussing them in the order named, it was realized that to take an all-round figure for metal was incorrect. Our output ranged from the highest grade of cylinders, using the best kind of pig iron with a relatively low proportion of scrap metal, to other items where weight was practically the only consideration.

Enumerated, the factors influencing the metal cost are: (1) Grade of pig iron; and (2) ratio of pig iron to scrap.

With a view to debiting each grade of casting with its correct cost, the output is divided into three grades, A, B, and C, the deciding factors being the grade and price of pig iron and the relative proportions of pig and scrap used in its manufacture. * * * For identification purposes, the pattern number of each casting is prefixed by one of the three letters, A, B, or C, indicating the grade and type of metal from which it is to be made.

In the months during which the amounts shown in [the first section of the table] were expended, our overhead charges amounted to \$4,772, and the total number of hours worked, booked on the men's cards against their various jobs, equaled 13,635 hours. We therefore debited the sum of 35 cents per hour against each job according to the time spent on it.

With reference to patterns, in the normal course, the whole of the cost of the pattern shop is charged against the foundry and included in the overhead charges.

Amendment of Sunday Rest Law of Cordoba, Argentina¹

UNDER the Cordoba Sunday rest law (No. 2328, as amended) all manual work is prohibited on Sunday as well as on the first and twenty-fifth days of May and on the ninth of July, in factories, workshops, commercial undertakings and other establishments in the Province.

Exemptions.—The law exempts from its provisions (1) work which can not be interrupted, either because of the nature of the needs which it is intended to meet or for reasons of a technical character, or because the interruption would cause serious harm to the public interest or to the industry itself; (2) repairing or cleaning work in industrial undertakings which is indispensable in order that the week's work may not be interrupted; (3) any urgent work necessary on account of impending disaster or an accident, or other temporary circumstances which must be met. The provisions of this law must not interfere with the compulsory weekly rest day for women and for young persons under 16 years of age. This law does not apply to domestic servants.

Establishments selling alcoholic beverages must remain closed on Sundays.

Except in case of proof to the contrary, employers shall be considered responsible for violations of this law, and shall be liable for a fine of 100 pesos² for a first offense, and double that amount or imprisonment for two weeks for the second offense.

Wage Rates and Working Hours in Australia

THE Quarterly Summary of Australian Statistics, published by the Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, gives in its issue for June, 1926 (Bul. No. 104), a table of the weighted average weekly wage rates and working hours in the several States and in the Commonwealth, as of December 31, 1925, from which the following data are taken:

¹ Argentina. Departamento Nacional del Trabajo. *Cronica Mensual*, Buenos Aires, July, 1925, p. 1606.

² Peso at par=96.48 cents; exchange rate for November, 1926=92.39 cents.

WEIGHTED AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGE RATES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN AUSTRALIA, DECEMBER 31, 1925, BY STATE AND INDUSTRY GROUP

Industry group	New South Wales		Victoria		Queensland		South Australia	
	Hours per week	Weekly wage rate	Hours per week	Weekly wage rate	Hours per week	Weekly wage rate	Hours per week	Weekly wage rate
Wood, furniture, etc.	45.94	s. 101 4	46.23	s. 103 6	44.03	s. 101 11	45.64	s. 99 0
Engineering, metal works, etc.	47.91	100 9	47.92	100 5	44.00	98 9	48.00	99 9
Food, drink, etc.	47.03	95 3	47.11	97 5	44.00	97 11	46.35	97 6
Clothing, boots, etc.	46.14	91 11	45.76	92 1	44.00	97 7	44.00	97 3
Books, printing, etc.	44.24	107 2	45.24	111 4	44.00	107 4	47.53	110 7
Other manufacturing	47.02	98 4	47.48	97 2	44.42	98 1	47.73	100 11
Building	44.85	107 4	44.00	108 11	44.00	114 9	44.00	108 10
Mining	43.83	109 6	45.12	109 6	43.03	116 0	43.79	71 5
Rail and tram services	48.00	99 2	47.49	103 2	44.00	102 3	48.38	99 10
Other land transport	48.43	92 11	48.22	92 10	44.00	96 0	48.00	92 2
Shipping, etc.		102 7		107 3		105 1		106 11
Pastoral, agricultural, etc.		85 6		84 5		95 1		84 11
Domestic, hotels, etc.	48.00	89 8	48.43	89 7	44.00	88 0	48.00	91 3
Miscellaneous	47.80	92 9	47.81	96 5	44.00	96 3	47.78	92 3
All groups		96 0		97 2		99 11		94 4

	Western Australia		Tasmania		Australia	
	Hours per week	Weekly wage rate	Hours per week	Weekly wage rate	Hours per week	Weekly wage rate
Wood, furniture, etc.	47.87	s. 96 4	45.60	s. 101 5	45.98	s. 101 2
Engineering, metal works, etc.	47.40	100 5	48.00	101 5	47.50	100 4
Food, drink, etc.	46.20	94 11	47.94	92 8	46.40	96 6
Clothing, boots, etc.	44.00	98 7	46.29	90 5	45.56	93 2
Books, printing, etc.	43.00	119 8	45.65	107 9	44.79	109 6
Other manufacturing	47.60	99 0	47.40	95 8	47.06	98 2
Building	44.53	101 9	44.15	103 9	44.37	108 5
Mining	43.87	108 9	45.42	101 0	44.04	108 7
Rail and tram services	45.95	97 1	48.00	95 5	47.14	100 6
Other land transport	48.00	92 8	48.00	96 2	47.76	93 3
Shipping, etc.		104 3		106 2		104 8
Pastoral, agricultural, etc.		88 8		88 11		87 4
Domestic, hotels, etc.	48.00	92 0	54.00	66 4	47.77	89 1
Miscellaneous	47.61	90 0	48.56	88 7	47.34	93 11
All groups		97 0		93 5		96 9

Similar data as of June 30, 1925, were published in the LABOR REVIEW for March, 1926 (p. 68), and a comparison of the two tables shows that a number of changes occurred during the six months' interval. Changes in hours were fewer than in wage rates, but there had been a sufficient number to give a distinct downward trend. Increases in hours were shown only in engineering, which in Western Australia rose from 47.25 to 47.40 hours per week and in Australia from 47.49 to 47.50; in books, printing, etc., in which hours rose in Australia from 44.77 to 44.79 and in Victoria from 45.15 to 45.24 per week; and in other manufacturing industries in New South Wales, where there was an increase from 46.92 to 47.02 hours.

Decreases in hours were numerous and considerable in Queensland, where seven groups of industries showed shorter hours, the reduction ranging from a fraction of an hour in the wood and furniture industries to over four hours per week in the other land transport services.

In Australia shorter hours were shown in eight groups of industries, but the reductions were small, not amounting to as much as an hour a week in a single case.

Changes in wage rates were numerous, wood and furniture industries in Western Australia, clothing in Queensland, Western Australia, and Tasmania, books and printing in Queensland, mining in South and Western Australia, and domestic and hotel service, and miscellaneous industries in Tasmania being the only groups which showed the same wage rate at the two dates. Decreases appear only in Tasmania. Here the wage rates for the wood and furniture industries decreased by 1s. 1d. per week, for engineering and metal industries by 8d., for building by 6d., for rail and tram services by 4d., and for pastoral and agricultural services by 3d. per week. In all other cases, there were increases which in some instances were considerable. Thus the industries connected with food and drink showed in every State an increase which ranged from 6d. per week in Western Australia to 3s. 5d. in Queensland; in mining, increases ranged from 3s. 8d. in Tasmania and Australia to 5s. 9d. in Victoria; wages in "other land transport" showed increases ranging from 2s. a week in Tasmania to 7s. 9d. in Queensland, while in shipping increases ranged from 5s. 1d. in New South Wales to 6s. 1d. in Queensland. Taking all groups of industries together, the net result of the changes was an increase in the weighted average weekly wage rate of 2s. 1d. in New South Wales, 1s. 8d. in Victoria, 4s. 1d. in Queensland, 1s. 8d. in South Australia, 9d. in Western Australia, 6d. in Tasmania, and 2s. 1d. in Australia.

Wages Paid in Chilean Coal Mines, 1911 to 1924

THE following tables, taken from a report of the Chilean Coal Commission¹ show the average daily and annual wages as well as the annual working-days of interior and exterior workers in the coal mines of Chile for the years 1911 to 1924. Although the report gives the wages in Chilean pesos, they have been converted into United States currency on the average exchange rates as shown by Federal Reserve Board reports, and both sets of figures are shown in the tables.

¹Chile. Comisión del Carbon. Informe presentado al Supremo Gobierno según Decreto No. 334, April 19, 1923. Santiago, 1926.

AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF WORKERS IN CHILEAN COAL MINES, 1911 TO 1924

Year	Average daily wages of—					
	Interior workers		Exterior workers		All workers	
	Pesos	United States currency	Pesos	United States currency	Pesos	United States currency
1911	5.04		3.29		4.61	
1912	5.52		3.42		4.91	
1913	5.89	\$1.15	3.06	\$0.71	5.24	\$1.02
1914	5.50	.96	3.10	.54	4.87	.85
1915	5.89	.97	3.08	.61	5.25	.86
1916	6.23	1.16	3.95	.74	5.51	1.06
1917	6.06	1.49	4.35	1.07	5.53	1.36
1918	7.15	2.06	5.41	1.56	6.61	1.90
1919	7.65	1.73	5.64	1.27	7.07	1.59
1920	7.87	1.45	5.29	.98	7.04	1.30
1921	8.78	1.06	6.02	.73	7.98	.96
1922	8.68	1.06	6.47	.79	7.95	.97
1923	8.93	1.09	7.44	.91	8.33	1.02
1924	10.19	1.07	7.60	.80	9.32	.98

AVERAGE NUMBER OF WORKING-DAYS PER YEAR AND ANNUAL WAGES OF WORKERS IN CHILEAN COAL MINES, 1911 TO 1924

Year	Number of working-days	Average annual wages of—					
		Interior workers		Exterior workers		All workers	
		Pesos	United States currency	Pesos	United States currency	Pesos	United States currency
1911	263	13.28		8.64		12.12	
1912	273	15.07		9.33		13.40	
1913	271	15.95	\$3.12	9.91	\$1.94	14.17	\$2.77
1914	248	13.65	2.37	7.68	1.34	12.08	2.10
1915	252	14.84	2.44	9.27	1.52	13.24	2.18
1916	286	17.83	3.32	11.30	2.10	15.13	2.82
1917	271	16.43	4.03	11.79	2.89	15.00	3.68
1918	281	20.11	5.79	15.05	4.33	18.57	5.34
1919	269	20.69	4.67	15.24	3.44	19.01	4.29
1920	220	17.31	3.19	11.64	2.15	15.48	2.86
1921	247	21.69	2.62	14.90	1.80	19.70	2.38
1922	224	19.44	2.38	14.49	1.77	17.80	2.18
1923	241	25.16	3.08	17.83	2.18	20.08	2.46
1924	262	26.71	2.82	19.91	2.10	24.42	2.57

Abandonment of Short-Time Policy by English Cotton Spinners

THE Economist (London) in its issue for December 18, 1926, states that the Master Cotton Spinners' Federation has reached an important decision relative to hours.

Owing to the unsatisfactory way in which short time is being observed, it was decided to withdraw all restrictions upon working hours in the spinning mills using American cotton. A fortnight ago the hours were increased from 24 to 35 per week. This decision reflects an important change of policy on the part of the federation. During the depression of the last few years the federation has urged that output must be curtailed on an organized scale. Their attitude has now been altered, and in future individual firms will have to make their own arrangements as to production, and work out their own salvation.

The Manchester Guardian of the same date gives some data concerning the extent of short time in this section of the trade. Since the end of 1920, the industry has been facing difficulties, and for the greater part of the time has endeavored to meet them by cutting down working hours. In September last it was proposed that the working time should be reduced to 16 hours a week, and while this proposal was not adopted, a resolution was carried to the effect that beginning in October, the mills should be closed entirely for two weeks in three. "When, however, the time came in October to put this resolution into effect it was found that so many members were disregarding it that it was dropped after only one day's test, and the mills went back to half time until early in the present month, when the working hours were increased to 35 per week."

It is estimated that the decision to give up the short-time policy may affect nearly 100,000 operatives.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

Employment in Selected Manufacturing Industries in December, 1926

THE decline in employment in manufacturing industries which began in November was continued in December, but with considerably less momentum, the December decrease being only one-half of 1 per cent as compared with 1.2 per cent in November. The December earnings of employees, moreover, show a slight increase—0.2 per cent—over the November figures.

Some large establishments, which in usual routine either shut down completely or in part in January for inventory and repairs, this year curtailed operations in December for these purposes.

This report is based upon returns from 10,117 establishments in 54 separate industries, having in December 2,974,001 employees, whose combined earnings in one week were \$78,922,522.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics' weighted index of employment for December, 1926, is 90.9, as compared with 91.4 in November, 1926, and 92.6 in December, 1925; the weighted index of pay-roll totals for December, 1926, is 95.6, as compared with 95.4 in November, 1926, and 97.3 in December, 1925.

The average index number of employment in 1926 is 91.9, as compared with 91.2 in 1925 and 90.3 in 1924; the average index number of pay-roll totals in 1926 is 95.8, as compared with 93.6 in 1925 and 90.6 in 1924. The monthly average in 1923 is 100 in both cases.

Comparison of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in November and December, 1926

FOURTEEN of the fifty-four separate industries show an improvement in employment in December. The cotton-goods industry gained 1.6 per cent in employment with increased pay rolls of 4.4 per cent; women's clothing owing to the strike settlement in New York gained 9.3 and 17.6 per cent, respectively, in the two items; and men's clothing, millinery and lace goods, foundry and machine-shop products, and steel shipbuilding all made substantial gains.

The automobile industry reported losses of 5.6 per cent in employment and over 15 per cent in employees' earnings, partly due to shut-downs for inventory and repairs. The iron and steel industry dropped 2.3 per cent of its employees, while losses of considerable size, but largely seasonal, occurred also in steam fittings, stoves, boots and shoes, confectionery, cane-sugar refining, paper boxes, fertilizers, cement, brick, glass, stamped ware, and carriages and wagons.

The textile and miscellaneous groups alone of the 12 groups of industries gained in employment in December, the increases being 1.9 and 2.4 per cent, respectively. These two groups and two others—iron and steel and paper—reported gains in employees' earnings, the increases being 5.2, 6.6, 0.3, and 1.1 per cent, respectively.

Each of the nine geographic divisions reported decreased employment in December, the Pacific States leading with a drop of 2.8 per cent, and the North Central States also losing over 2 per cent of their employees. The New England and Middle Atlantic divisions each lost about 1 per cent of their employees, but showed small increases in pay-roll totals, while the South Atlantic and South Central divisions coupled their very slight losses in employment with substantial gains in employees' earnings.

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 3.

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1926

Industry	Estab- lish- ments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		Novem- ber, 1926	Decem- ber, 1926		November, 1926	December, 1926	
Food and kindred products	1,461	218,355	212,157	(1)	\$5,457,087	\$5,428,741	(1)
Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	194	86,420	87,778	+1.6	2,256,075	2,298,255	+1.9
Confectionery.....	252	36,992	34,227	-7.5	670,734	649,700	-3.1
Ice cream.....	194	8,249	8,045	-2.5	269,414	262,819	-2.4
Flour.....	331	16,341	15,642	-4.3	422,744	400,410	-5.3
Baking.....	476	59,439	58,378	-1.8	1,579,312	1,567,795	-0.7
Sugar refining, cane.....	14	8,914	8,087	-9.3	258,808	249,762	-3.5
Textiles and their products	1,829	592,301	599,157	(1)	11,558,293	11,970,657	(1)
Cotton goods.....	470	227,828	231,497	+1.6	3,650,784	3,813,007	+4.4
Hosiery and knit goods.....	245	81,872	81,955	+0.1	1,581,928	1,578,845	-0.2
Silk goods.....	195	56,339	56,171	-0.3	1,197,212	1,197,182	(2)
Woolen and worsted goods.....	191	65,825	65,280	-0.8	1,471,681	1,502,885	+2.1
Carpets and rugs.....	29	24,228	24,369	+0.6	674,247	674,840	+0.1
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	92	30,477	30,448	-0.1	744,612	749,348	+0.6
Clothing, men's.....	272	58,480	60,619	+3.7	1,301,117	1,450,749	+11.5
Shirts and collars.....	90	21,083	20,787	-1.4	347,445	336,606	-3.1
Clothing, women's.....	176	15,864	17,342	+9.3	360,409	423,771	+17.6
Millinery and lace goods.....	69	10,305	10,689	+3.7	228,858	243,424	+6.4
Iron and steel and their prod- ucts	1,772	677,754	669,352	(1)	20,181,441	20,164,631	(1)
Iron and steel.....	212	284,533	277,885	-2.3	8,776,621	8,637,530	-1.6
Cast-iron pipe.....	45	14,701	14,109	-4.0	359,360	331,274	-7.8
Structural ironwork.....	145	23,289	22,910	-1.6	668,871	684,190	+2.3
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	946	231,742	235,079	+1.4	6,860,523	7,094,884	+3.4
Hardware.....	67	34,324	33,428	-2.6	877,107	851,791	-2.9
Machine tools.....	153	31,644	31,516	-0.4	985,253	993,555	+0.8
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus	115	40,530	38,406	-5.2	1,156,145	1,112,548	-3.8
Stoves.....	89	16,991	16,019	-5.7	497,561	458,859	-7.8
Lumber and its products	1,042	215,408	210,655	(1)	4,848,984	4,682,943	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	445	124,371	121,462	-2.3	2,568,571	2,459,281	-4.3
Lumber, millwork.....	294	31,173	30,176	-3.2	775,438	751,464	-3.1
Furniture.....	363	59,864	59,017	-1.4	1,504,975	1,472,198	-2.2
Leather and its products	352	122,700	120,233	(1)	2,761,151	2,710,517	(1)
Leather.....	138	28,752	28,829	+0.3	718,796	732,505	+1.9
Boots and shoes.....	214	93,948	91,404	-2.7	2,042,355	1,978,012	-3.2
Paper and printing	892	176,468	175,497	(1)	5,699,616	5,760,626	(1)
Paper and pulp.....	217	57,503	56,635	-1.5	1,551,039	1,540,340	-0.7
Paper boxes.....	178	21,191	20,550	-3.0	476,228	461,047	-3.2
Printing, book and job.....	289	47,835	48,295	+1.0	1,649,199	1,711,367	+3.8
Printing, newspapers.....	208	49,939	50,017	+0.2	2,023,150	2,047,872	+1.2

(Footnotes on next page)

TABLE 1.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS DURING ONE WEEK EACH IN NOVEMBER AND DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

Industry	Estab-lishments	Number on pay roll		Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll		Per cent of change
		Novem-ber, 1926	Decem-ber, 1926		November, 1926	December, 1926	
Chemicals and allied products.	253	91,581	90,128	(1)	\$2,696,674	\$2,702,755	(1)
Chemicals.....	118	29,586	29,458	-0.4	822,966	826,226	+0.4
Fertilizers.....	107	8,806	7,811	-11.3	169,564	161,113	-5.9
Petroleum refining.....	58	53,189	32,859	-0.6	1,704,144	1,715,416	+0.7
Stone, clay, and glass products.	672	112,072	106,973	(1)	3,010,058	2,878,312	(1)
Cement.....	99	27,019	25,620	-5.2	803,765	744,730	-7.3
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	410	33,947	31,913	-6.0	881,554	829,972	-5.9
Pottery.....	57	13,557	13,366	-1.4	349,734	358,746	+2.6
Glass.....	106	37,549	36,074	-3.9	975,005	944,864	-3.1
Metal products, other than iron and steel.	207	50,314	49,237	(1)	1,347,702	1,340,812	(1)
Stamped and enameled ware.....	65	18,437	17,443	-5.4	443,834	429,213	-3.3
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	142	31,877	31,794	-0.3	903,869	911,599	+0.9
Tobacco products.	186	44,500	44,230	(1)	813,298	796,457	(1)
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	29	8,611	8,475	-1.6	125,470	130,129	+3.7
Cigars and cigarettes.....	157	35,889	35,755	-0.4	687,828	666,328	-3.1
Vehicles for land transportation.	1,024	456,851	439,323	(1)	14,289,863	12,890,998	(1)
Automobiles.....	196	291,517	275,102	-5.6	9,310,011	7,904,235	-15.1
Carriages and wagons.....	62	1,513	1,433	-5.3	34,522	32,170	-6.8
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	293	21,830	22,074	+1.1	679,893	695,372	+2.3
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	473	141,991	140,714	-0.9	4,265,437	4,258,321	-0.2
Miscellaneous industries.	397	258,285	231,059	(1)	7,423,971	7,595,973	(1)
Agricultural implements.....	89	25,599	25,561	-0.1	709,081	745,613	+5.2
Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies.....	159	123,473	120,637	-2.3	3,568,410	3,561,050	-0.2
Pianos and organs.....	40	8,641	8,585	-0.6	277,255	270,992	-2.3
Rubber boots and shoes.....	10	17,657	17,931	+1.6	426,749	464,798	+8.9
Automobile tires.....	62	53,077	52,257	-1.5	1,585,352	1,589,864	+0.3
Shipbuilding, steel.....	37	29,838	32,068	+7.5	857,124	963,656	+12.4
All industries.....	10,117	3,014,589	2,974,001	(1)	80,088,139	78,922,522	(1)

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION							
New England.....	1,316	427,589	422,981	-1.1	\$10,310,478	\$10,336,979	+0.3
Middle Atlantic.....	2,452	864,327	857,339	-0.8	24,484,722	24,615,780	+0.5
East North Central.....	2,699	960,968	939,303	-2.3	28,506,135	27,236,930	-4.5
West North Central.....	973	155,580	152,304	-2.1	3,916,547	3,770,011	-3.7
South Atlantic.....	1,064	276,586	276,276	-0.1	5,242,515	5,346,078	+2.0
East South Central.....	466	107,863	107,776	-0.1	2,093,287	2,144,256	+2.4
West South Central.....	444	90,833	90,563	-0.3	1,926,588	1,945,225	+1.0
Mountain.....	164	26,852	26,334	-1.9	737,051	735,715	-0.2
Pacific.....	539	103,991	101,125	-2.8	2,870,816	2,791,548	-2.8
All divisions.....	10,117	3,014,589	2,974,001	(1)	80,088,139	78,922,522	(1)

Employment on Class I Railroads

October 15, 1926.....	1,849,209				³ \$255,524,115	
November 15, 1926.....	1,811,016	-2.1			² 244,936,930	-4.1

¹ The per cent of change has not been computed for the reason that the figures in the preceding columns are unweighted and refer only to the establishments reporting; for the weighted per cent of change wherein proper allowance is made for the relative importance of the several industries, so that the figures may represent all establishments of the country in the industries here represented, see Table 2.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

³ Amount of pay roll for 1 month.

TABLE 2.—PER CENT OF CHANGE, NOVEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1926, IN 12 GROUPS OF INDUSTRIES AND TOTAL OF ALL INDUSTRIES

[Computed from the index numbers of each group, which are obtained by weighting the index numbers of the several industries of the group, by the number of employees, or wages paid, in the industries]

Group	Per cent of change, November to December, 1926		Group	Per cent of change, November to December, 1926	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products.....	-2.2	-0.6	Metal products, other than iron and steel.....	-1.9	-0.1
Textiles and their products.....	+1.9	+5.2	Tobacco products.....	-0.6	-2.3
Iron and steel and their products.....	-0.8	+0.3	Vehicles for land transportation.....	-2.9	-6.4
Lumber and its products.....	-2.2	-3.6	Miscellaneous industries.....	+2.4	+6.6
Leather and its products.....	-2.0	-1.6	All industries.....	-0.5	+0.2
Paper and printing.....	-0.5	+1.1			
Chemicals and allied products.....	-2.2	-0.1			
Stone, clay, and glass products.....	-4.5	-3.8			

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

THE volume of employment in December, 1926, was 2.6 per cent smaller than in December, 1925, and pay-roll totals were 1.7 per cent smaller.

Fifteen of the 54 separate industries reported more employees in December than in the same month of 1925, and 20 industries reported increased pay rolls.

Improved conditions over the year's interval were most marked in steel shipbuilding (24.6 per cent), women's clothing, structural iron-work, foundry and machine-shop products, machine tools, the printing and leather industries, and pottery. The most pronounced declines were in sugar refining, millinery, stamped ware, automobiles, and carriages and wagons.

The leather, paper, and miscellaneous groups showed considerable improvement in December, 1926, over December, 1925, but, with the exception of increased pay-roll totals in the chemical group, all other groups show declines both in employment and employees' earnings.

The South Atlantic States and the Pacific States had a few more employees in December, 1926, than in the same month of 1925 and their pay rolls also were increased. The Eastern Central divisions—both North and South—show a decline in employment of about 7 per cent each, and the remaining 5 divisions show smaller losses.

TABLE 3.—COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS—DECEMBER, 1926, WITH DECEMBER, 1925

Industry	Per cent of change, December, 1926, compared with December, 1925		Industry	Per cent of change December, 1926, compared with December, 1925	
	Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll		Number on pay roll	Amount of pay roll
Food and kindred products	-2.3	-1.6	Chemicals and allied products		
Slaughtering and meat packing	-2.5	-1.6	Chemicals	-1.0	+2.9
Confectionery	-3.7	-1.4	Fertilizers	+0.3	+3.9
Ice cream	-4.7	-4.7	Petroleum refining	-12.0	-5.1
Flour	-2.9	-5.0		+2.0	+4.2
Baking	+0.2	+1.2	Stone, clay, and glass products		
Sugar refining, cane	-13.4	-12.0		-1.9	-1.4
Textiles and their products	-2.1	-0.9	Cement	-6.3	-7.7
Cotton goods	+0.2	+1.1	Brick, tile, and terra cotta	-4.1	-4.0
Hosiery and knit goods	-2.8	-0.6	Pottery	+2.5	+2.6
Silk goods	-7.6	-8.6	Glass	(1)	+1.5
Woolen and worsted goods	-2.3	+2.0	Metal products, other than iron and steel		
Carpets and rugs	-5.2	+1.5	Stamped and enameled ware	-7.8	-9.6
Dyeing and finishing textiles	-2.1	-3.3	Brass, bronze, and copper products	-16.8	-20.4
Clothing, men's	-1.6	-1.0		-3.5	-5.6
Shirts and collars	-9.5	-13.0	Tobacco products		
Clothing, women's	+3.2	+3.5	Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff	-9.2	-11.3
Millinery and lace goods	-11.2	-10.0	Cigars and cigarettes	+2.3	-0.7
Iron and steel and their products	-0.3	-0.6		-10.6	-12.5
Iron and steel	-3.5	-3.6	Vehicles for land transportation		
Cast-iron pipe	-3.3	-1.5	Automobiles	-10.9	-15.1
Structural ironwork	+6.5	+7.0	Carriages and wagons	-19.8	-31.9
Foundry and machine-shop products	+3.1	+3.2	Car building and repairing, electric-railroad	-29.7	-27.0
Hardware	-9.9	-9.1	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	-1.3	-2.7
Machine tools	+3.1	+3.3		-2.7	+0.2
Steam fittings and steam apparatus	-13.9	-13.0	Miscellaneous industries		
Stoves	-2.3	-4.9	Agricultural implements	+7.2	+10.9
Lumber and its products	-3.7	-3.4	Electrical machinery, apparatus and supplies	-8.3	-9.1
Lumber, sawmills	-3.1	-3.9	Pianos and organs	-0.4	-1.5
Lumber, millwork	-10.6	-9.6	Rubber boots and shoes	-3.2	-6.8
Furniture	-1.1	+1.9	Rubber boots and shoes	-2.3	+0.5
Leather and its products	+1.1	+2.0	Automobile tires	-8.0	-7.0
Leather	+1.3	+0.8	Shipbuilding, steel	+24.6	+29.7
Boots and shoes	+1.1	+2.6	All industries		
Paper and printing	+2.4	+3.4		-2.6	-1.7
Paper and pulp	-0.4	-0.5			
Paper boxes	-1.4	(1)			
Printing, book and job	+4.6	+6.1			
Printing, newspapers	+4.4	+5.0			

Recapitulation by Geographic Divisions

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION		GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION	
New England	-2.2	West South Central	-0.4
Middle Atlantic	-3.2	Mountain	-3.7
East North Central	-7.0	Pacific	+0.6
West North Central	-2.8		
South Atlantic	+0.7	All divisions	-2.6
East South Central	-6.8		-1.7

Employment on Class I Railroads

Month and year	Number on pay roll	Per cent of change	Amount of pay roll	Per cent of change
November 15, 1925	1, 772, 232		\$ 235, 005, 254	
November 15, 1926	1, 811, 016	+2.2	\$ 244, 936, 930	+4.2

¹ No change.

² Amount of pay roll for one month.

Per Capita Earnings

THE small reduction in the volume of employment in December as compared with November, coupled with a slight increase in pay-roll totals, resulted in an increase in per capita earnings in 38 industries. Eleven of the increases were 4 per cent or more, the two clothing industries leading with a gain of 7.6 per cent each.

The one outstanding drop in per capita earnings was 10.1 per cent in the automobile industry, several establishments in this industry, as already explained, having antedated their regular January closing for inventory, etc., by a shutdown during the first half of December. The next largest decline in per capita earnings was 3.9 per cent in the cast-iron pipe industry, followed by a drop of 2.8 per cent in the cigar and cigarette industry.

The average earnings of employees in 34 industries were greater in December, 1926, than in December, 1925, but with the exception of a gain of 7.7 per cent in the fertilizer industry the increases were comparatively small. The automobile industry per capita earnings were more than 15 per cent smaller than in December, 1925.

TABLE 4.—COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA EARNINGS, DECEMBER, 1926, WITH NOVEMBER, 1926, AND DECEMBER, 1925

Industry	Per cent of change December, 1926, compared with—		Industry	Per cent of change December, 1926, compared with—	
	November, 1925	December, 1925		November, 1926	December, 1925
Clothing, men's.....	+7.6	+0.8	Printing, newspapers.....	+1.1	+1.0
Clothing, women's.....	+7.6	+0.1	Paper and pulp.....	+0.9	-0.1
Rubber boots and shoes.....	+7.2	+2.8	Chemicals.....	+0.8	+3.6
Fertilizer.....	+7.1	+7.7	Glass.....	+0.8	+1.3
Sugar refining, cane.....	+6.4	+1.8	Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	+0.7	+3.0
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	+5.4	-3.2	Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	+0.7	-1.4
Agricultural implements.....	+5.3	-0.9	Iron and steel.....	+0.7	-0.3
Confectionery.....	+4.7	+2.3	Silk goods.....	+0.3	-1.1
Shipbuilding, steel.....	+4.6	+3.9	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	+0.3	+1.2
Pottery.....	+4.0	+0.2	Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	+0.2	+0.5
Structural ironwork.....	+4.0	+0.5	Lumber, millwork.....	+0.1	+0.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	+3.0	+4.4	Ice cream..... ⁽¹⁾		-0.1
Cotton goods.....	+2.8	-0.7	Paper boxes.....	-0.1	+1.4
Printing, book and job.....	+2.8	+1.7	Hardware.....	-0.3	+0.7
Millinery and lace goods.....	+2.5	+1.3	Hosiery and knit goods.....	-0.3	+2.2
Stamped and enameled ware.....	+2.2	-4.4	Boots and shoes.....	-0.5	+1.3
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	+2.1	-1.0	Carpets and rugs.....	-0.5	+6.0
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	+2.0	+0.3	Furniture.....	-0.8	+0.6
Automobile tires.....	+1.8	+1.1	Flour.....	-1.0	-2.2
Leather.....	+1.6	-0.6	Carriages and wagons.....	-1.6	+3.9
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	+1.5	+1.2	Pianos and organs.....	-1.6	-3.9
Machine tools.....	+1.3	+0.6	Shirts and collars.....	-1.8	-4.1
Petroleum refining.....	+1.3	+2.1	Lumber, sawmills.....	-1.9	-0.9
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	+1.2	-1.3	Stoves.....	-2.2	-2.6
Baking.....	+1.1	+1.1	Cement.....	-2.3	-1.6
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	+1.1	-2.2	Cigars and cigarettes.....	-2.8	-2.5
			Cast-iron pipe.....	-3.9	+2.0
			Automobiles.....	-10.1	-15.3

¹ Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Indexes of Employment and Pay-Roll Totals in Manufacturing Industries

The following table shows the general index of employment in manufacturing industries and the general index of pay-roll totals for each month from January, 1923, to December, 1926:

TABLE 5.—GENERAL INDEX OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, JANUARY, 1923, TO DECEMBER, 1926

[Monthly average, 1923=100]

Month	Employment				Pay-roll totals			
	1923	1924	1925	1926	1923	1924	1925	1926
January.....	98.0	95.4	90.0	92.3	91.8	94.5	90.0	93.9
February.....	99.6	96.6	91.6	93.3	95.2	99.4	95.1	97.9
March.....	101.8	96.4	92.3	93.7	100.3	99.0	96.6	99.1
April.....	101.8	94.5	92.1	92.8	101.3	96.9	94.2	97.2
May.....	101.8	90.8	90.9	91.7	104.8	92.4	94.4	95.6
June.....	101.9	87.9	90.1	91.3	104.7	87.0	91.7	95.5
July.....	100.4	84.8	89.3	89.8	99.9	80.8	89.6	91.2
August.....	99.7	85.0	89.9	90.7	99.3	83.5	91.4	94.6
September.....	99.8	86.7	90.9	92.2	100.0	86.0	90.4	95.1
October.....	99.3	87.9	92.3	92.5	102.3	88.5	96.2	98.6
November.....	98.7	87.8	92.5	91.4	101.0	87.6	96.2	95.4
December.....	96.9	89.4	92.6	90.9	98.9	91.7	97.3	95.6
Average.....	100.0	90.3	91.2	91.9	100.0	90.6	93.6	95.8

Index numbers of employment and pay-roll totals for each of the 54 manufacturing industries surveyed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics, and for each of the 12 groups of industries, and also general indexes for the combined 12 groups of industries, are shown in Table 6 following, for each month, July, 1925, to December, 1926, together with average indexes for the years 1923, 1924, 1925, and 1926. This is in continuation of the tabulation presented in the August, 1925, Labor Review, which recorded data, by months, from July, 1922, to July, 1925.

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

Following Table 6 is a series of graphs, made from index numbers, showing clearly the course of employment for each month of 1926 as compared with the corresponding month of 1925. The first chart represents the 54 separate industries combined and shows the course of pay-roll totals as well as the course of employment, and following this presentation are charts showing the trend of employment through the two years in each separate industry.

For all of the basic data for these 55 charts the monthly average index for the year 1923 equals 100.

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—JULY, 1925, TO DECEMBER, 1926—TOGETHER WITH YEARLY AVERAGES, 1923, 1924, 1925, AND 1926

[Monthly average, 1923-100]

Month and year	General index		Food and kindred products													
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Group index		Slaughtering and meat packing		Confectionery		Ice cream		Flour		Baking		Sugar refining, cane	
			Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1923 average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1924 average.....	90.3	90.6	95.6	97.9	93.7	94.4	88.7	93.4	96.5	97.2	94.7	97.6	101.3	103.8	97.9	100.8
1925 average.....	91.2	93.6	90.9	93.7	85.0	86.7	84.4	90.1	97.5	102.6	90.4	92.5	99.5	102.4	97.8	100.0
1926 average.....	91.9	95.8	89.8	93.8	81.4	84.5	86.0	93.5	96.2	104.4	87.6	90.2	100.8	105.5	93.6	95.6
1925—July.....	89.3	89.6	89.4	92.8	83.4	85.2	71.8	75.5	118.5	119.8	89.7	92.1	99.9	102.7	103.1	102.5
August.....	89.9	91.4	89.9	92.8	83.3	84.7	80.3	85.1	112.5	116.8	93.4	93.4	99.7	102.8	98.4	101.0
September.....	90.9	90.4	92.3	93.0	83.3	81.9	91.3	94.0	102.4	116.8	94.7	100.2	104.2	107.7	95.7	94.4
October.....	92.3	96.2	94.8	97.5	83.8	86.9	99.9	105.9	96.3	100.4	94.7	100.2	104.2	107.7	95.7	94.4
November.....	92.5	96.2	93.7	97.1	86.1	90.6	98.0	103.6	88.5	95.4	92.2	95.5	101.5	104.4	91.9	96.2
December.....	92.6	97.3	92.5	96.7	86.6	90.3	94.0	103.6	86.5	92.2	90.5	93.9	99.9	104.3	93.1	96.5
1926—January.....	92.6	93.9	90.3	94.1	86.7	90.1	86.4	92.0	83.8	90.6	88.9	91.2	97.6	102.0	91.9	90.8
February.....	93.3	97.9	89.4	92.9	83.3	85.0	81.1	93.6	85.1	91.9	86.4	88.3	97.4	102.9	101.9	104.7
March.....	93.7	99.1	88.3	91.9	79.4	81.8	84.5	92.3	86.6	95.2	85.8	87.3	98.8	104.5	100.4	104.3
April.....	92.8	97.2	85.6	88.6	76.2	78.1	78.3	85.0	91.0	98.6	82.2	83.5	98.8	102.1	99.2	101.7
May.....	91.7	95.6	86.8	91.5	77.8	81.4	77.8	85.6	104.1	112.6	81.2	83.5	99.9	106.1	96.5	100.4
June.....	91.3	95.5	88.7	93.9	79.7	83.6	76.5	85.4	113.6	121.9	82.3	84.9	103.2	108.7	97.2	99.0
July.....	89.8	91.2	89.2	93.5	80.4	83.5	75.7	81.5	115.1	126.1	86.9	89.8	103.0	107.7	93.2	93.5
August.....	90.7	94.6	89.8	93.5	81.2	82.7	79.5	86.4	113.0	123.9	92.5	96.5	100.8	104.7	93.4	95.9
September.....	92.2	95.1	92.4	96.3	81.7	86.2	94.3	100.5	101.2	111.3	92.5	95.6	102.5	107.1	91.3	90.2
October.....	92.5	95.6	94.3	97.9	82.6	85.9	103.0	112.2	93.4	103.2	93.0	98.4	104.2	108.7	88.3	93.7
November.....	91.4	95.4	92.4	95.8	83.0	87.2	97.8	105.4	84.5	90.1	91.9	94.2	101.9	106.3	88.9	87.9
December.....	90.9	95.6	90.4	95.2	84.4	88.9	90.5	102.2	82.4	87.9	87.9	89.2	100.1	105.6	80.6	84.9

Month and year	Textiles and their products													
	Group index		Cotton goods		Hosiery and knit goods		Silk goods		Woolen and worsted goods		Carpets and rugs		Dyeing and finishing textiles	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1923 average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1924 average.....	88.2	86.8	83.0	80.7	90.7	90.9	94.3	94.3	91.0	90.1	92.1	86.4	92.1	91.9
1925 average.....	89.3	89.5	84.0	81.9	98.1	105.6	103.3	109.4	88.9	87.2	94.6	91.8	99.5	102.4
1926 average.....	86.1	85.9	83.1	81.0	97.9	108.6	100.2	106.5	80.3	78.9	91.0	88.4	97.9	100.1

[3321]

1925—July	86.0	84.9	77.6	73.7	96.0	98.7	104.0	108.1	85.8	83.1	89.0	83.8	96.0	94.2
August	86.8	87.2	77.9	74.1	96.3	103.9	105.7	113.7	86.0	81.1	90.4	85.7	95.2	94.0
September	86.9	83.2	76.8	68.1	98.1	101.8	106.6	106.5	86.3	79.2	90.8	84.5	96.9	94.6
October	89.5	90.3	83.1	79.9	101.1	112.2	107.6	116.1	87.3	84.0	91.2	88.9	100.7	107.9
November	89.8	89.6	85.0	82.2	102.2	114.2	107.7	114.4	88.0	85.7	94.5	92.4	101.2	105.5
December	89.6	90.0	85.4	85.7	101.6	114.3	108.1	116.2	87.4	85.4	95.1	92.0	100.8	106.4
1926—January	89.8	90.8	85.6	85.4	100.6	108.2	108.0	114.9	86.1	84.7	95.8	94.4	101.4	104.6
February	90.1	93.0	86.0	86.4	101.6	114.4	107.2	116.0	80.1	77.9	95.6	91.6	101.4	106.6
March	90.0	93.0	86.8	87.5	101.7	115.0	104.0	111.9	78.1	76.1	97.3	92.6	101.6	106.4
April	87.9	87.2	86.0	86.1	100.2	111.1	100.6	105.2	77.4	74.0	97.0	91.6	99.7	102.6
May	85.7	83.1	83.8	79.8	98.4	111.2	97.6	104.1	76.8	74.1	93.8	85.8	97.3	97.9
June	84.0	81.4	81.7	77.4	97.1	108.0	95.4	99.0	76.4	74.7	89.7	85.4	95.9	94.2
July	80.2	76.2	76.4	69.0	91.2	98.1	94.5	97.4	76.2	74.4	87.1	80.5	91.8	89.1
August	81.5	80.6	76.2	71.4	93.6	104.4	96.3	103.4	76.3	74.7	83.9	81.4	94.2	93.2
September	84.2	82.9	81.0	78.1	95.0	103.7	97.9	102.9	79.9	77.1	85.0	83.6	96.0	98.1
October	86.4	88.1	83.4	81.8	98.0	113.7	100.3	110.8	84.6	87.2	87.5	86.8	97.6	102.8
November	86.1	84.8	84.2	82.9	98.8	113.9	100.2	106.2	85.1	85.3	89.6	93.3	98.8	102.3
December	87.7	89.2	85.6	86.6	98.8	113.6	99.9	106.2	85.4	87.1	90.2	93.4	98.7	102.9

Textiles and their products—Continued

Iron and steel and their products

	Textiles and their products—Continued						Iron and steel and their products							
	Clothing, men's		Shirts and collars		Clothing, women's		Millinery and lace goods		Group index		Iron and steel		Cast-iron pipe	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1923 average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1924 average	90.1	86.4	84.6	83.3	88.7	87.3	88.7	87.1	87.9	86.3	93.5	93.9	101.3	105.4
1925 average	86.9	82.4	86.9	88.2	83.6	87.9	84.8	87.0	87.3	90.6	95.9	99.1	104.3	103.6
1926 average	84.3	77.9	84.1	85.4	79.2	80.4	72.4	75.1	92.0	97.2	97.9	102.8	106.0	107.7
1925—July	87.4	85.3	86.4	86.2	79.8	83.3	81.3	79.1	85.5	84.7	92.1	88.2	101.8	103.2
August	89.4	89.4	83.8	82.6	82.5	89.2	82.9	82.0	85.5	87.0	92.1	93.1	103.4	107.0
September	89.0	82.8	86.0	80.9	83.4	88.0	80.4	77.3	86.4	85.4	92.6	91.7	103.3	102.9
October	87.6	79.6	87.6	90.5	84.4	95.3	78.5	79.3	87.8	92.4	93.9	99.1	103.3	109.4
November	86.0	77.0	90.3	93.2	80.4	86.6	77.2	79.6	88.7	92.9	95.3	98.7	101.4	106.4
December	86.1	79.7	90.8	95.7	78.3	79.0	80.0	80.0	90.1	96.9	98.1	105.1	102.4	98.5
1926—January	86.6	82.5	89.8	93.6	81.5	86.9	78.8	82.4	90.5	94.8	98.4	102.6	101.6	104.0
February	88.7	85.8	90.4	93.4	85.3	96.6	81.8	87.1	92.6	98.8	99.9	105.6	103.9	108.1
March	87.4	83.8	89.4	92.8	87.5	99.3	82.0	89.7	93.1	100.7	99.6	107.3	105.3	109.6
April	82.3	72.5	85.9	91.7	84.5	84.4	80.6	87.6	93.4	99.8	100.2	106.3	106.6	110.3
May	80.2	69.1	84.4	86.6	81.1	77.3	77.0	77.6	92.6	98.2	98.9	103.1	106.6	110.5
June	84.3	77.8	82.6	83.0	75.6	70.9	67.3	66.3	92.8	98.4	97.2	102.0	108.1	111.6
July	82.1	77.0	80.8	77.6	69.1	63.2	64.4	63.4	91.7	93.0	95.7	95.9	111.7	113.0
August	85.1	82.5	77.2	74.6	74.5	73.8	65.1	65.8	91.8	94.8	96.7	97.8	109.7	106.8
September	84.4	77.6	80.3	77.1	77.0	77.1	68.3	71.8	92.6	96.0	98.2	102.0	109.4	108.9
October	84.1	76.9	82.8	85.1	78.9	83.8	66.6	69.3	92.2	99.4	98.1	106.6	106.7	107.4
November	81.7	70.8	83.3	86.0	74.0	69.5	67.0	67.7	90.5	96.0	97.0	103.0	103.1	105.3
December	84.7	78.9	82.2	83.3	80.8	81.8	69.5	72.0	89.8	96.3	94.7	101.3	99.0	97.0

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—JULY, 1925, TO DECEMBER, 1926—TOGETHER WITH YEARLY AVERAGES, 1923, 1924, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Month and year		Iron and steel and their products—Continued													
		Structural ironwork		Foundry and machine-shop products		Hardware		Machine tools		Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus		Stoves			
		Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals		
1923 average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1924 average	91.0	91.9	80.6	78.8	91.9	93.9	83.6	84.7	95.4	97.3	86.3	88.7			
1925 average	91.8	97.4	80.7	81.8	91.4	96.6	87.5	94.4	96.8	99.3	84.1	85.9			
1926 average	99.2	106.5	86.7	90.3	88.2	98.1	101.9	113.1	96.8	102.0	86.0	87.8			
1925—July	95.8	100.7	80.3	79.6	87.4	90.8	86.5	93.2	94.1	93.8	71.0	67.6			
August	94.9	99.9	79.8	79.4	90.3	96.4	80.5	88.1	96.5	98.9	81.7	81.0			
September	94.0	96.8	80.1	77.2	90.7	91.0	90.0	92.0	98.6	95.1	86.3	85.9			
October	95.1	102.6	80.9	82.8	91.7	99.3	93.7	103.9	102.4	108.3	90.7	98.7			
November	92.9	99.3	81.6	84.3	92.1	100.2	97.5	108.4	102.4	104.0	92.7	100.1			
December	92.5	102.4	82.7	87.1	92.7	103.7	100.7	114.4	101.8	105.1	88.4	94.4			
1926—January	91.8	93.7	84.0	86.4	93.1	101.9	102.1	113.6	99.7	104.4	78.6	78.6			
February	93.4	102.0	86.4	91.1	93.5	102.8	102.5	114.2	101.6	107.0	85.3	87.3			
March	93.6	102.6	87.7	93.4	92.2	106.0	103.9	115.5	100.1	107.1	86.5	89.6			
April	96.3	104.0	87.7	92.4	91.4	100.3	103.4	115.2	99.3	104.5	87.8	92.3			
May	98.0	106.5	87.2	92.1	89.0	99.3	102.1	112.4	97.6	102.7	86.0	87.9			
June	99.8	109.4	88.8	93.6	86.6	95.4	101.5	112.1	98.1	105.8	85.4	85.6			
July	105.1	109.2	87.9	88.7	85.1	90.3	101.3	109.5	94.8	98.2	78.8	73.4			
August	104.9	112.7	87.7	90.3	85.8	96.2	92.4	101.9	97.0	101.8	85.4	83.1			
September	105.3	108.6	87.2	88.3	86.4	95.1	102.3	111.1	97.2	102.8	88.3	90.2			
October	103.1	112.4	86.4	90.5	86.2	98.2	103.7	116.3	95.8	103.1	91.8	98.7			
November	100.1	107.1	84.1	87.0	85.8	97.1	104.2	117.2	92.4	95.0	91.6	97.4			
December	98.5	109.6	85.3	89.9	83.5	94.3	103.8	118.2	87.6	91.4	86.4	89.8			
Lumber and its products												Leather and its products			
Group index		Lumber, sawmills		Lumber, millwork		Furniture		Group index		Leather		Boots and shoes			
Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals		
1923 average	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1924 average	94.8	97.3	93.9	96.5	99.7	102.7	94.8	96.3	90.6	88.3	88.4	89.5	87.9		
1925 average	93.1	98.1	90.0	95.5	101.5	106.6	98.7	101.5	92.0	89.4	90.0	91.2	88.6		
1926 average	90.8	97.7	86.9	93.9	98.5	104.7	99.6	106.2	90.3	87.8	91.2	93.5	85.5		

1925—July.....	92.8	96.6	91.5	96.8	101.8	107.1	91.9	89.1	88.5	85.2	86.5	83.9	89.1	85.7
August.....	93.0	97.1	90.7	94.8	102.6	109.7	94.9	96.6	92.9	94.2	88.0	88.6	94.5	96.4
September.....	94.2	99.7	91.5	95.9	103.4	105.5	97.9	100.1	94.8	90.6	90.1	88.0	96.3	91.6
October.....	94.3	102.4	90.4	98.3	104.0	112.3	101.8	110.1	94.6	92.0	90.8	93.1	95.8	91.6
November.....	93.2	100.9	88.2	95.7	103.2	109.7	104.4	113.0	91.9	85.4	91.4	93.8	92.1	82.1
December.....	91.6	99.8	86.1	94.3	103.6	110.5	103.3	111.9	89.2	84.3	91.2	94.3	88.5	80.3
1926—January.....	89.2	90.9	83.9	85.3	100.9	102.6	100.5	102.8	91.0	86.9	92.6	93.6	90.5	84.2
February.....	89.5	95.7	83.7	89.9	101.2	106.5	102.2	108.8	92.6	91.1	93.3	96.3	92.4	89.0
March.....	89.7	96.3	84.0	90.3	102.1	108.7	102.0	108.9	91.4	90.2	93.4	96.8	90.8	87.6
April.....	91.7	97.1	87.8	93.2	100.0	105.2	99.9	105.3	87.1	82.2	91.1	93.8	85.8	77.6
May.....	91.9	98.3	89.5	96.4	98.9	105.9	95.9	99.9	85.7	79.4	89.3	91.6	84.5	74.5
June.....	92.1	100.0	90.3	99.0	98.7	106.8	94.0	98.9	85.3	82.7	86.7	89.0	84.8	80.2
July.....	91.6	95.4	89.8	94.6	98.5	102.3	93.5	93.9	85.5	86.8	88.3	88.7	85.5	86.1
August.....	92.4	99.6	90.2	97.4	98.6	106.6	96.4	102.6	92.4	93.7	90.7	93.3	93.0	93.8
September.....	91.8	100.2	88.3	97.3	97.4	103.4	100.6	108.0	93.9	93.6	92.3	94.0	94.4	93.4
October.....	91.5	102.0	86.8	97.5	97.1	105.5	104.3	115.1	93.5	93.6	92.1	96.0	94.0	92.6
November.....	90.2	100.0	85.4	94.7	95.7	103.1	103.7	116.6	92.0	87.4	92.2	93.3	92.0	85.1
December.....	88.2	96.4	83.4	90.6	92.6	99.9	102.2	114.0	90.2	86.0	92.4	95.1	89.5	82.4

Paper and printing

Chemicals and allied products

	Group index		Paper and pulp		Paper boxes		Printing, book and job		Printing, newspapers		Group index		Chemicals	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
	1923 average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1924 average.....	100.2	102.2	94.3	96.8	99.3	102.2	102.0	103.5	104.1	106.1	91.6	92.7	91.7	95.8
1925 average.....	102.9	102.9	94.4	99.2	99.9	104.7	101.5	106.0	106.7	110.1	94.2	95.9	92.7	97.6
1926 average.....	103.6	111.5	95.6	102.5	101.1	109.5	104.1	113.9	111.8	118.3	98.4	101.8	95.3	103.8
1925—July.....	99.4	101.4	94.2	95.5	95.5	95.7	99.9	99.5	101.9	105.8	107.0	88.9	91.6	90.4
August.....	99.1	101.6	93.6	96.9	96.4	102.3	99.0	101.1	105.6	106.4	81.4	93.9	90.0	92.2
September.....	100.2	102.5	92.7	92.8	101.4	102.9	100.2	104.4	106.8	109.8	97.5	95.6	93.4	94.0
October.....	101.9	108.0	94.9	101.1	105.6	111.6	100.6	107.4	108.3	114.1	98.3	99.8	94.7	100.1
November.....	103.0	110.4	94.5	102.7	107.5	116.1	102.3	110.9	109.8	115.4	97.6	100.5	95.8	102.6
December.....	103.6	112.5	94.8	103.3	105.5	114.1	103.4	114.1	111.2	119.0	98.0	100.6	96.1	103.9
1926—January.....	103.2	110.0	95.1	101.9	101.3	108.1	105.1	110.7	109.8	115.0	98.0	100.2	95.3	101.2
February.....	102.4	109.7	95.3	103.3	100.0	107.7	102.8	110.7	110.0	115.4	100.5	100.8	95.3	101.8
March.....	103.1	111.7	95.6	103.5	99.8	108.2	103.9	115.1	110.8	117.0	105.2	105.8	95.4	103.4
April.....	102.5	111.0	96.1	103.1	98.4	106.8	102.4	112.8	110.7	118.1	103.4	104.8	95.7	103.9
May.....	102.6	111.0	96.4	102.7	97.6	106.3	102.0	112.2	111.4	119.0	95.3	100.0	94.1	102.7
June.....	102.5	110.8	95.9	102.9	97.7	104.9	102.8	113.3	110.7	117.7	100.0	100.0	94.6	103.9
July.....	102.1	108.5	94.9	98.3	99.0	105.7	102.6	111.7	109.8	115.8	93.7	93.7	93.0	100.7
August.....	102.3	109.2	95.2	101.9	100.1	106.4	102.4	111.3	110.1	114.8	93.2	96.9	93.6	100.1
September.....	104.0	110.8	95.9	101.6	102.4	109.2	104.9	113.7	111.5	117.2	100.3	102.5	95.0	101.3
October.....	105.4	114.2	96.2	104.5	105.6	118.2	105.0	114.7	114.3	121.8	100.2	104.6	96.9	107.9
November.....	106.6	115.0	95.8	103.5	107.2	117.9	107.1	116.6	115.9	123.4	99.2	103.6	96.8	107.6
December.....	106.1	116.3	94.4	102.8	104.0	114.1	108.2	121.1	116.1	124.9	97.0	103.5	96.4	108.0

TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—JULY, 1925, TO DECEMBER, 1926—TOGETHER WITH YEARLY AVERAGES, 1923, 1924, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Year and month	Chemicals and allied products—Contd.				Stone, clay, and glass products									
	Fertilizers		Petroleum refining		Group index		Cement		Brick, tile, and terra cotta		Pottery		Glass	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1923 average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1924 average.....	90.3	91.0	92.1	89.8	96.7	101.3	99.9	103.6	98.1	103.6	107.5	110.9	90.4	95.2
1925 average.....	98.8	98.6	94.3	93.2	97.6	103.5	96.6	100.7	99.6	104.2	104.9	112.2	93.4	100.9
1926 average.....	103.9	108.9	100.3	97.9	99.7	106.4	91.7	96.0	100.7	105.2	106.8	116.6	99.0	108.0
1925—July.....	67.6	75.5	96.3	92.6	96.5	99.1	101.3	105.0	106.8	111.0	78.8	78.4	91.1	93.3
August.....	81.8	86.1	97.4	97.8	98.8	105.4	101.7	108.8	104.8	111.4	104.1	113.0	90.1	96.2
September.....	105.8	107.1	98.9	94.2	99.8	103.4	101.6	107.5	103.6	106.0	105.6	112.2	93.3	96.5
October.....	107.3	105.5	98.4	98.0	100.5	109.1	99.8	106.3	100.7	108.8	107.2	120.1	98.1	108.5
November.....	101.1	99.6	98.6	98.4	99.7	108.8	96.8	106.1	99.1	104.3	105.4	116.8	99.3	111.0
December.....	101.6	105.4	99.1	95.6	98.3	106.3	94.0	99.1	97.1	102.6	104.6	117.6	98.6	108.3
1926—January.....	107.4	111.0	97.6	96.2	93.5	97.7	86.4	83.3	90.9	92.6	102.9	108.4	95.1	104.1
February.....	122.2	121.0	98.0	94.1	94.3	100.8	85.2	84.9	89.8	92.5	107.1	118.9	97.2	108.0
March.....	153.1	151.1	97.4	95.8	96.3	103.8	84.8	87.6	91.7	95.7	107.6	120.4	100.6	111.3
April.....	137.5	137.9	98.9	96.6	99.2	105.0	88.2	91.1	98.4	99.2	109.6	122.1	100.0	109.6
May.....	91.2	97.1	98.8	97.8	102.3	110.1	92.8	98.2	106.3	112.3	108.3	119.5	99.4	109.3
June.....	74.8	83.0	100.9	100.4	104.0	112.4	95.6	103.8	108.5	116.5	108.6	118.1	100.8	110.1
July.....	74.3	84.1	101.8	96.4	100.8	104.0	96.6	99.9	109.5	112.6	97.9	100.6	94.6	99.1
August.....	82.6	90.0	101.6	100.0	102.9	110.5	97.2	107.4	110.1	116.8	107.7	116.8	95.9	104.0
September.....	108.6	117.0	102.7	99.8	103.6	108.1	96.6	103.0	107.4	110.9	108.6	114.6	100.5	105.2
October.....	104.9	109.5	102.7	99.7	102.4	111.2	95.3	102.9	103.1	109.5	107.4	121.9	102.0	112.2
November.....	100.8	105.2	101.7	98.9	100.9	108.9	92.9	98.7	99.0	104.7	108.7	117.6	102.6	113.4
December.....	89.4	100.0	101.1	99.6	96.4	104.8	88.1	91.5	93.1	98.5	107.2	120.7	98.6	109.9
	Metal products, other than iron and steel						Tobacco products							
	Group index		Stamped and enameled ware		Brass, bronze, and copper products		Group index		Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff		Cigars and cigarettes			
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals		
1923 average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		
1924 average.....	92.7	91.6	90.1	85.3	94.0	93.9	94.0	95.6	99.9	101.1	93.3	94.9		
1925 average.....	96.7	89.8	94.2	91.7	97.9	100.2	92.0	92.7	92.0	98.2	92.1	92.0		
1926 average.....	97.5	98.5	95.1	91.5	98.7	101.1	85.6	87.7	94.9	99.9	84.5	86.3		

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1925—July.....	95.4	94.1	89.8	80.5	98.0	99.1	90.7	90.9	91.7	97.6	90.6	90.1
August.....	95.5	98.3	91.0	88.5	97.6	101.9	89.9	91.9	92.9	99.0	89.5	91.1
September.....	96.3	92.6	94.0	86.8	97.4	94.7	92.0	91.9	91.5	98.9	92.1	91.1
October.....	98.3	99.2	99.1	101.5	98.0	98.4	95.1	99.0	93.8	99.8	95.3	98.9
November.....	100.2	102.3	103.0	103.4	99.0	101.9	94.6	100.6	90.3	92.1	95.2	101.6
December.....	101.5	105.7	103.8	105.2	100.4	105.9	95.0	101.2	89.6	95.3	95.7	101.9
1926—January.....	100.2	101.3	99.4	95.9	100.5	103.3	85.0	87.7	90.3	95.1	84.3	86.8
February.....	101.8	104.0	101.5	102.8	102.0	104.4	89.0	85.9	97.9	109.8	87.9	83.1
March.....	102.9	106.9	103.0	105.6	102.8	107.4	88.2	90.1	101.5	107.1	86.5	88.1
April.....	101.0	103.6	101.4	100.6	100.8	104.7	84.4	83.9	96.7	101.2	82.8	81.9
May.....	98.5	99.9	96.3	90.5	99.5	103.3	84.0	83.3	93.7	98.7	82.7	81.5
June.....	96.3	97.5	93.3	88.9	97.7	100.7	86.7	88.6	93.9	101.7	85.8	87.1
July.....	94.3	91.9	91.5	80.6	95.6	96.0	83.7	85.2	94.7	101.4	82.3	83.3
August.....	94.5	94.0	91.3	84.4	96.0	97.6	81.2	84.4	96.6	97.6	79.2	82.8
September.....	95.7	93.6	91.2	85.5	97.8	96.6	85.1	89.1	93.5	99.1	84.0	87.9
October.....	96.0	98.0	93.9	92.4	97.0	100.0	87.3	92.9	94.7	101.6	86.3	91.9
November.....	95.4	95.7	91.4	86.5	97.2	99.1	86.8	91.9	93.2	91.2	86.0	92.0
December.....	93.6	95.6	86.4	83.7	96.9	100.0	86.3	89.8	91.7	94.6	85.6	89.2

Vehicles for Land Transportation

	Group Index		Automobiles		Carriages and wagons		Car building and repairing, electric-railroad		Car building and repairing, steam-railroad	
	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals	Employment	Pay-roll totals
1923 average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1924 average.....	88.6	87.5	93.6	91.1	83.5	87.7	88.7	88.8	85.5	85.0
1925 average.....	91.0	93.5	106.5	111.3	92.1	92.6	88.4	91.3	81.3	82.2
1926 average.....	91.2	92.8	107.6	108.7	91.9	92.3	88.7	90.8	80.8	82.7
1925—July.....	89.9	90.2	105.9	110.2	83.7	80.5	87.7	89.5	80.0	77.7
August.....	90.7	89.9	107.6	107.3	95.0	90.1	85.8	88.4	80.0	78.8
September.....	92.1	90.9	112.2	114.1	101.4	97.7	88.1	86.9	79.2	76.0
October.....	94.6	99.5	119.3	130.7	109.1	106.2	89.1	90.8	78.6	79.9
November.....	93.7	101.0	118.1	131.4	99.7	98.3	89.8	95.4	78.2	81.9
December.....	92.7	96.9	112.4	120.1	98.6	99.4	90.0	95.2	80.1	82.1
1926—January.....	92.7	86.0	112.8	99.9	93.2	89.1	89.3	88.9	80.0	76.9
February.....	94.3	97.6	115.3	122.1	97.5	96.1	89.0	92.5	81.2	82.3
March.....	96.1	100.2	118.2	125.4	94.7	94.4	89.3	92.3	82.5	84.6
April.....	95.3	99.4	114.5	121.5	94.2	95.4	90.3	92.9	83.4	85.7
May.....	93.5	96.8	110.2	115.5	90.5	93.5	90.0	92.2	83.1	85.2
June.....	92.1	94.7	108.5	108.5	87.5	90.8	87.9	91.3	82.0	86.2
July.....	90.8	88.3	105.7	100.4	101.8	95.8	88.1	88.5	81.0	80.3
August.....	91.4	94.7	108.4	112.1	104.3	105.0	87.7	90.3	80.3	83.5
September.....	91.3	91.3	108.0	109.3	103.9	103.4	87.8	88.3	80.5	79.6
October.....	89.0	94.2	103.9	111.0	92.3	93.7	88.2	88.9	79.4	83.7
November.....	85.1	87.9	95.5	96.4	73.2	77.9	87.9	90.5	78.6	82.5
December.....	82.6	82.3	90.1	81.8	69.3	72.6	88.8	92.6	77.9	82.3

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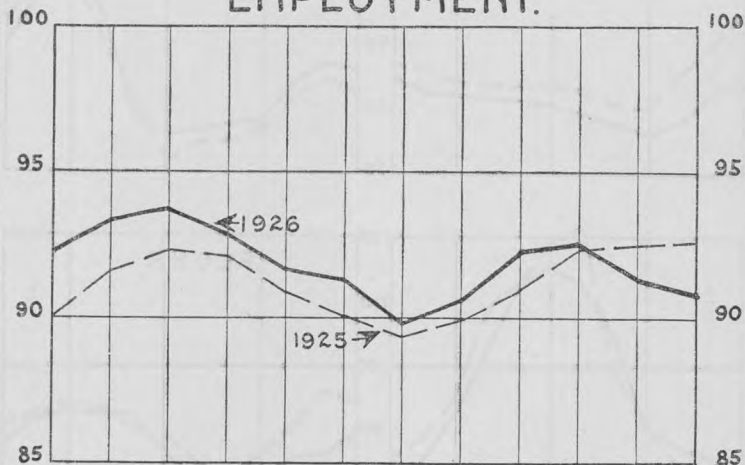
TABLE 6.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAY-ROLL TOTALS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES—JULY, 1925, TO DECEMBER, 1926—TOGETHER WITH YEARLY AVERAGES, 1923, 1924, 1925, AND 1926—Continued

Month and year	Miscellaneous industries													
	Group index		Agricultural imple- ments		Electrical machinery, apparatus, and sup- plies		Pianos and organs		Rubber boots and shoes		Automobile tires		Shipbuilding, steel	
	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals	Employ- ment	Pay-roll totals
1923 average.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1924 average.....	87.8	90.6	80.1	83.8	93.8	97.7	94.9	101.8	70.9	71.5	97.3	99.9	83.1	86.2
1925 average.....	91.6	94.6	92.4	101.1	90.9	95.0	94.0	103.1	83.3	91.2	112.2	113.9	85.3	87.7
1926 average.....	96.8	101.9	98.7	111.4	98.7	103.1	95.0	105.4	85.7	93.3	109.8	113.4	92.1	97.1
1925—July.....	90.9	91.2	85.4	91.7	86.5	89.8	85.0	89.3	79.9	75.3	81.9	119.0	86.2	83.6
August.....	90.2	93.1	90.3	98.6	87.5	89.3	77.4	86.0	80.4	82.9	118.0	117.0	80.4	81.7
September.....	90.1	90.6	92.2	95.3	90.6	91.6	94.1	103.0	80.8	90.4	109.2	107.2	78.1	84.1
October.....	89.2	93.2	95.0	106.5	94.6	98.9	98.6	113.0	80.8	90.4	107.0	104.7	79.8	80.7
November.....	91.0	93.0	99.1	112.4	98.0	104.0	99.2	119.9	85.2	95.9	107.0	104.7	79.8	80.7
December.....	94.2	98.9	102.2	119.0	99.4	107.0	100.3	122.2	96.3	103.0	110.7	112.5	83.9	87.5
1926—January.....	97.0	100.4	106.1	120.1	99.5	103.1	98.5	103.4	92.7	104.7	112.6	114.0	89.0	92.4
February.....	98.4	102.0	107.6	123.5	99.2	104.5	96.6	104.7	90.4	96.3	113.7	120.4	92.1	93.1
March.....	98.3	102.9	106.1	121.9	98.9	104.9	96.0	105.6	92.5	100.7	111.8	116.0	92.8	95.8
April.....	96.6	102.9	105.1	120.8	97.0	101.9	95.1	105.3	91.1	100.7	111.6	116.1	90.5	97.3
May.....	95.5	106.2	101.0	115.8	96.7	100.8	93.6	102.5	88.9	97.6	107.8	111.0	90.3	94.9
June.....	94.8	100.3	98.2	111.8	96.7	103.2	93.8	100.6	86.2	89.5	106.8	110.0	89.8	95.3
July.....	93.4	97.0	92.1	102.4	96.4	97.9	87.8	89.7	64.1	69.3	108.6	111.9	89.7	93.6
August.....	94.6	99.5	94.0	107.5	97.5	101.5	92.3	100.9	80.3	82.4	111.1	113.3	88.6	94.6
September.....	96.4	99.3	93.2	98.6	96.4	100.2	94.4	106.3	83.4	87.6	114.9	122.2	90.1	92.7
October.....	97.5	105.3	93.1	103.4	102.7	108.3	97.1	115.7	84.2	92.3	112.7	116.8	91.1	101.0
November.....	95.6	102.9	93.8	102.9	101.3	105.6	97.7	116.6	86.8	95.0	103.5	104.3	97.2	101.0
December.....	101.0	103.7	93.7	108.2	99.0	105.4	97.1	113.9	88.2	103.5	101.9	104.6	104.5	113.5

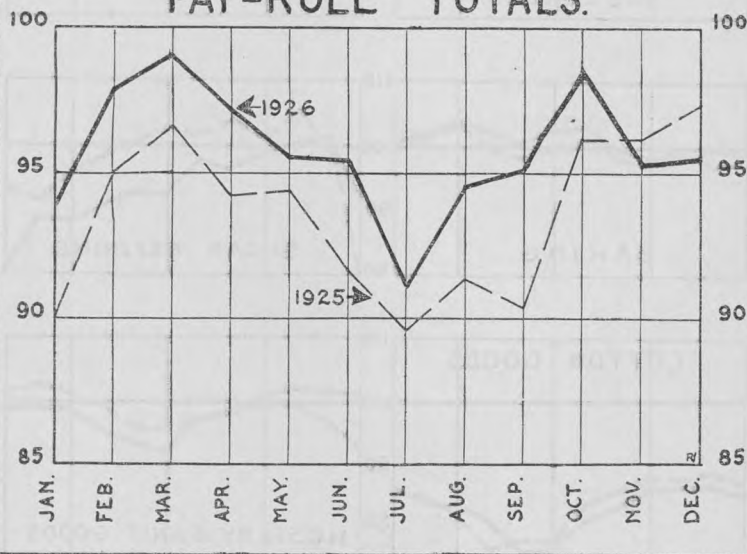
[338]

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.
MONTHLY INDEXES — 1925 & 1926.
 MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100.

EMPLOYMENT.



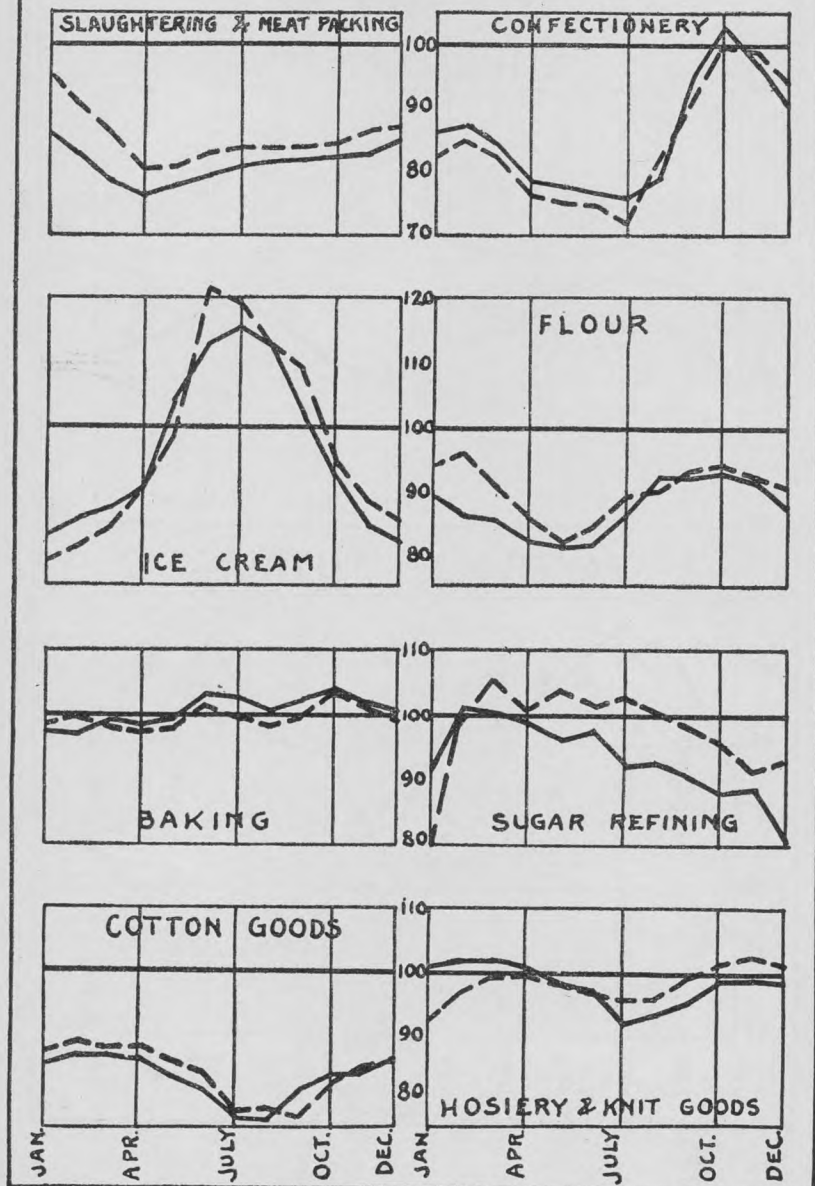
PAY-ROLL TOTALS.



TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

1925 ----- 1926 _____

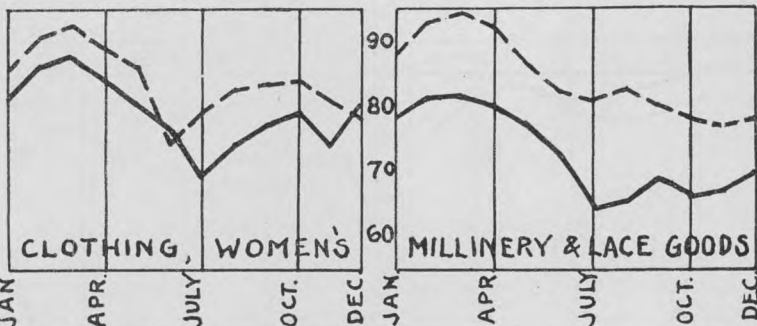
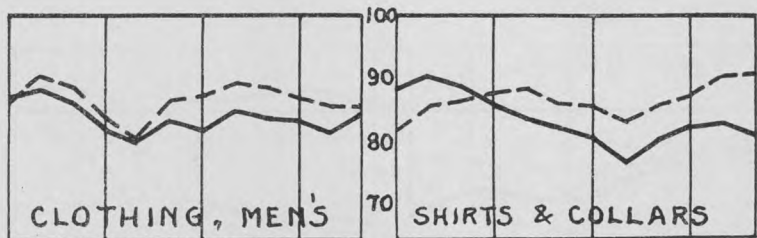
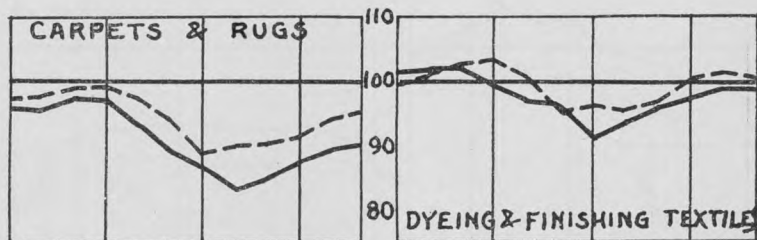
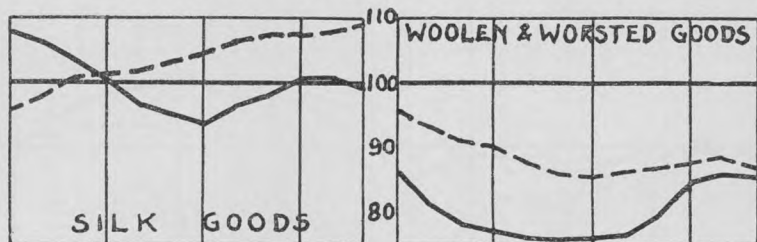
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100



TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

1925 ----- 1926 _____

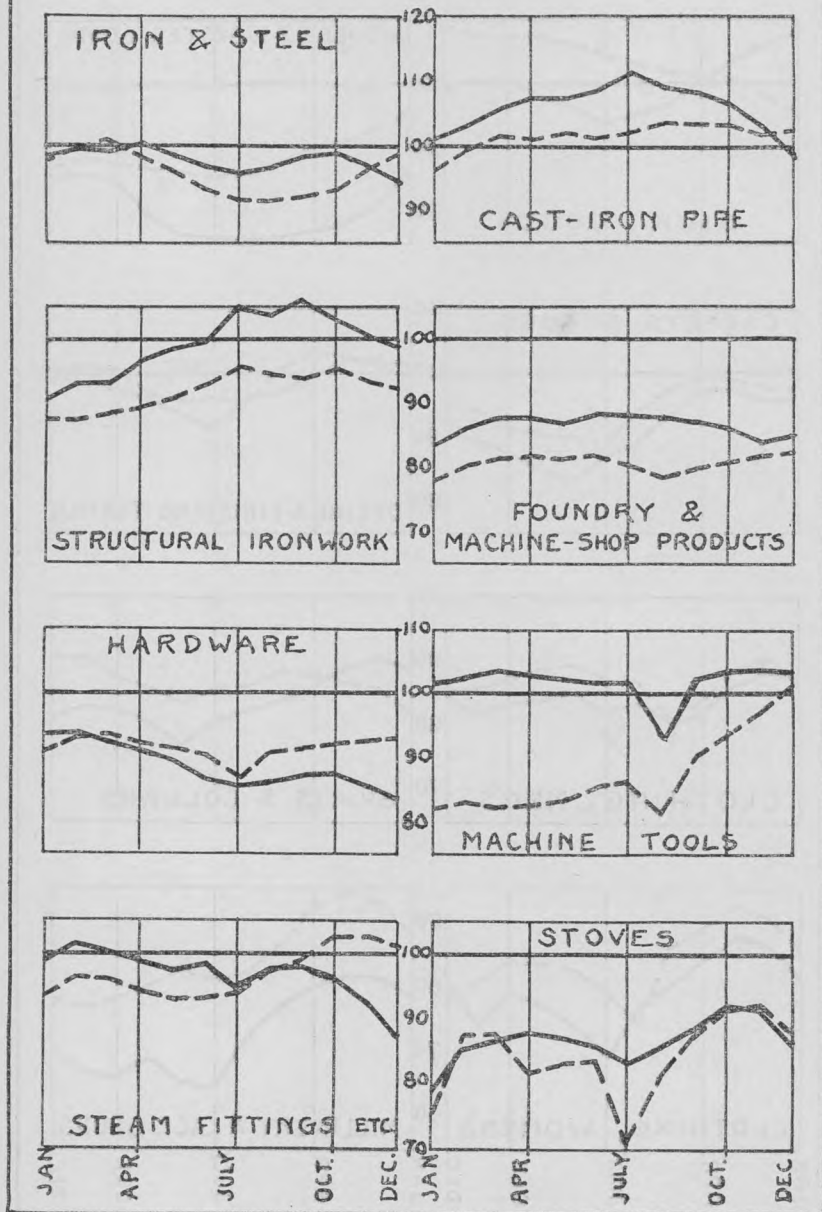
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100.



TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

1925 ----- 1926 _____

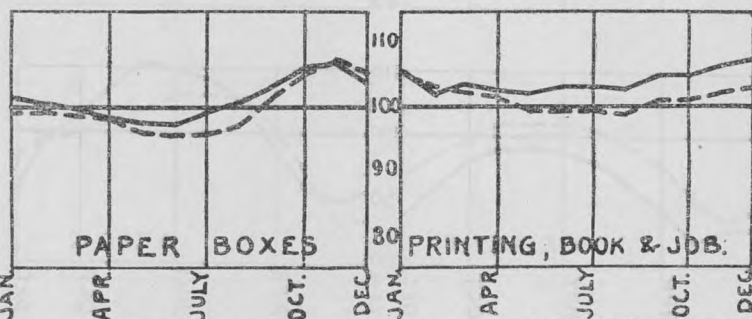
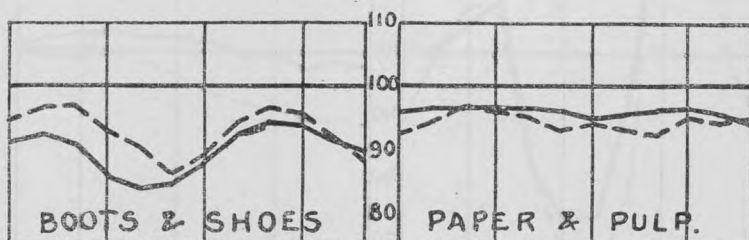
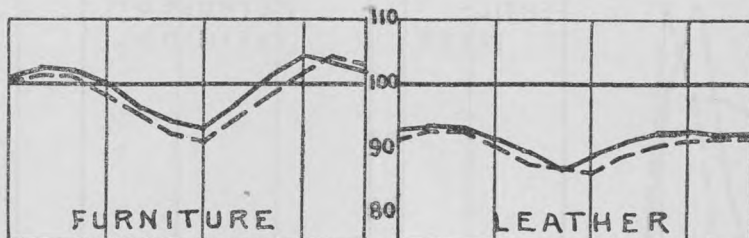
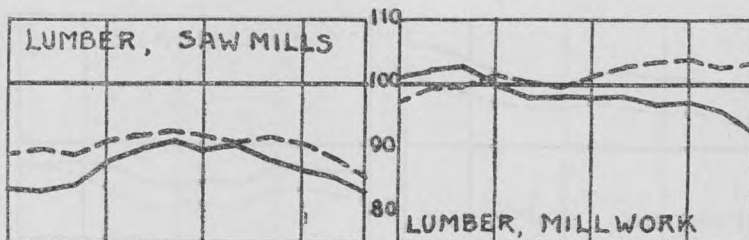
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100.



TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

1925 - - - - - 1926 ————

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100.

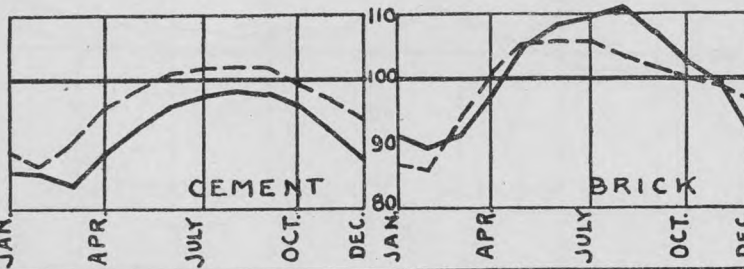
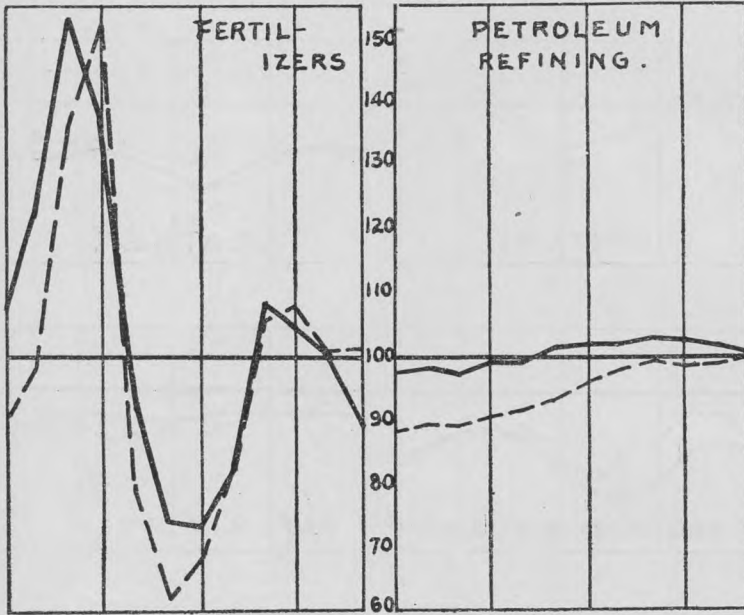
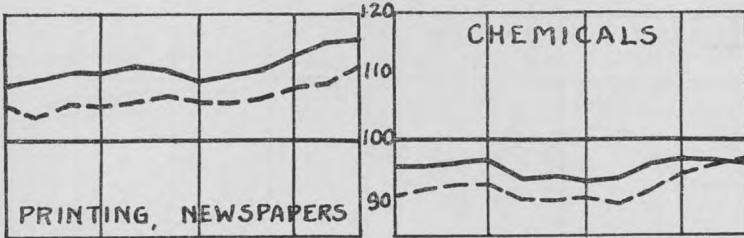


JAN APR JULY OCT. DEC JAN APR JULY OCT. DEC

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

1925 ----- 1926 _____

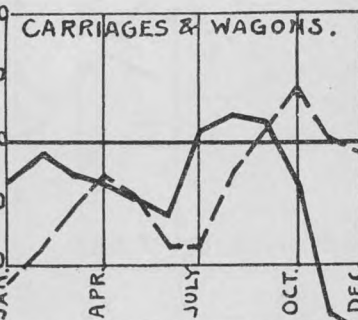
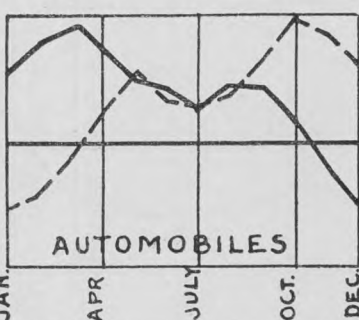
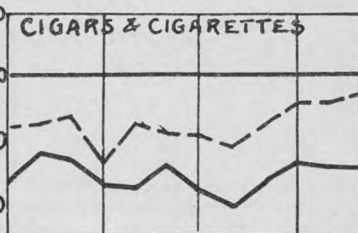
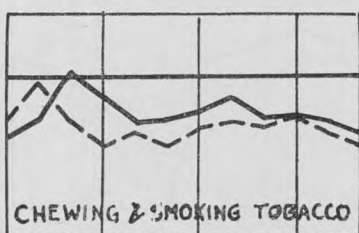
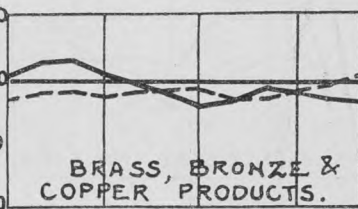
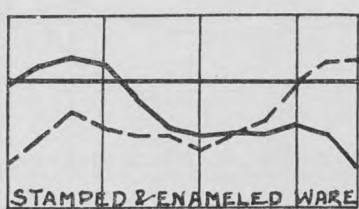
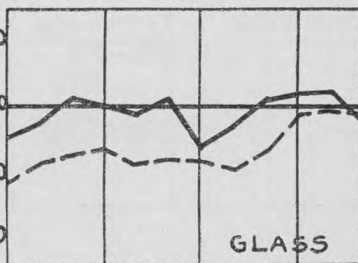
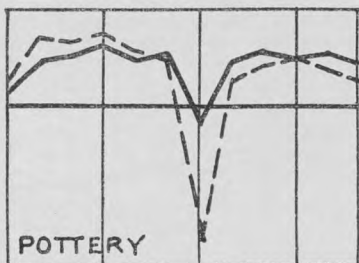
MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100



TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

1925 ----- 1926 _____

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923=100

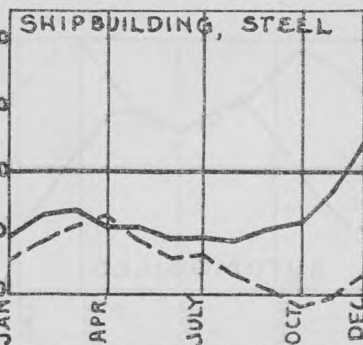
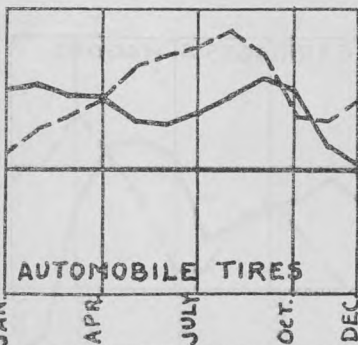
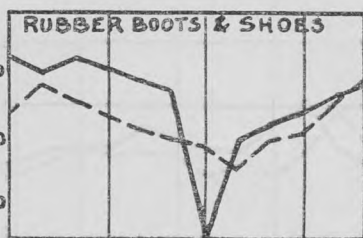
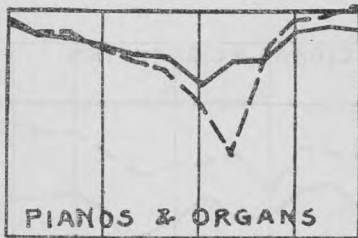
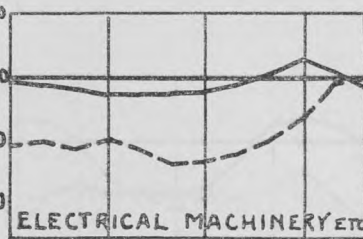
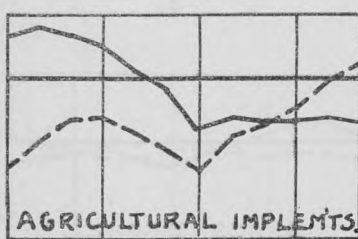
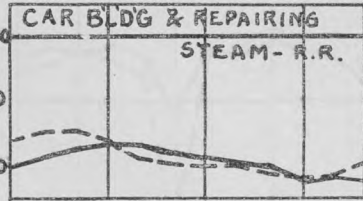
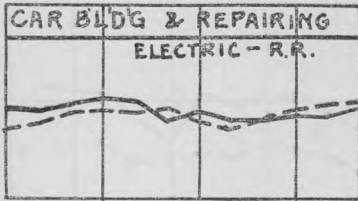


JAN. APR. JULY OCT. DEC. 1925 JAN. APR. JULY OCT. DEC. 1926

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT.

1925 ----- 1926 _____

MONTHLY AVERAGE 1923 = 100.



JAN APR JULY OCT DEC JAN APR JULY OCT DEC

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Indexes of Employment in Manufacturing Industries, in Each Geographic Division of the United States, by Months, 1925 and 1926

INDEX numbers for each month of 1925 and 1926, showing relatively the variation in number of persons employed in each of the nine geographic divisions of the United States are shown in Table 7, following. These index numbers are computed with the data for April, 1924, used as 100, no data as to employment by geographic divisions having been compiled by the bureau previous to that month.

TABLE 7.—INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN EACH GEOGRAPHIC DIVISION IN 1925 AND 1926, BY MONTHS

[April, 1924=100]

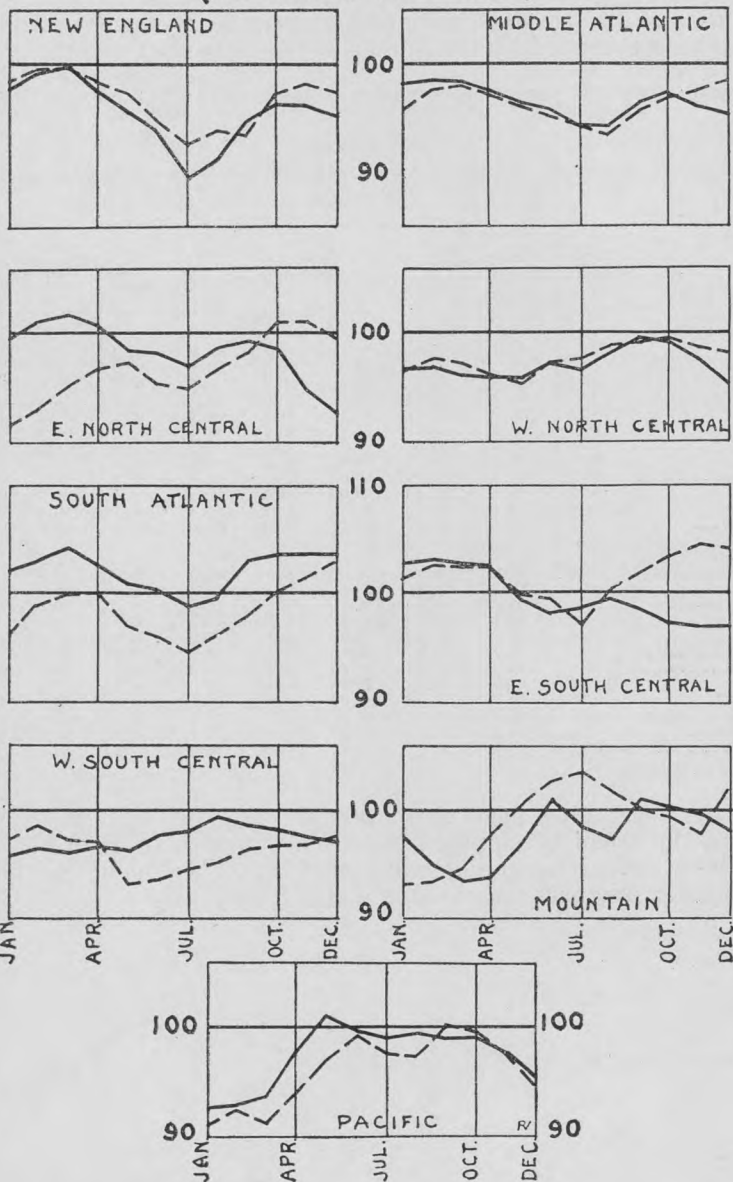
Month and year	Geographic division								
	New England	Middle Atlantic	East North Central	West North Central	South Atlantic	East South Central	West South Central	Mountain	Pacific
1925									
January	98.6	95.7	91.5	96.5	96.1	101.2	97.1	93.0	91.0
February	99.6	97.5	92.9	97.8	98.6	102.5	98.5	93.3	92.4
March	99.9	97.9	95.2	97.3	99.9	102.3	97.3	94.4	91.3
April	98.7	97.1	96.5	96.1	100.0	102.3	97.2	97.6	93.9
May	97.3	95.9	97.3	95.4	97.1	99.9	93.1	100.6	97.0
June	94.9	95.1	95.4	97.2	96.1	99.7	93.6	102.8	99.3
July	92.5	94.0	95.0	97.7	94.5	97.2	94.3	103.6	97.7
August	93.8	93.4	96.5	98.9	96.1	100.5	95.0	101.8	97.4
September	93.6	95.5	98.1	99.0	97.9	101.8	96.3	100.0	100.2
October	97.3	96.9	101.0	99.6	100.0	103.3	96.4	99.4	99.7
November	98.0	97.4	101.0	98.5	101.4	104.4	96.7	97.9	97.7
December	97.3	98.6	99.6	98.1	102.9	104.0	97.6	101.9	94.6
1926									
January	98.0	98.2	99.6	96.6	102.1	102.5	95.9	97.5	92.6
February	99.3	98.7	101.1	96.8	103.0	103.1	96.6	94.9	92.7
March	99.9	98.5	101.9	96.1	104.3	102.5	96.2	93.4	93.9
April	97.8	97.4	100.5	96.0	102.6	102.3	96.8	93.9	97.6
May	95.8	96.3	98.5	95.9	100.8	99.8	96.4	97.0	100.8
June	94.2	95.7	98.3	97.2	100.3	98.3	97.9	100.7	99.7
July	89.6	94.0	96.9	96.7	99.1	98.6	98.0	98.2	99.2
August	91.3	94.2	98.7	98.3	99.8	99.5	99.5	97.4	99.5
September	94.8	96.2	99.3	99.0	102.8	98.4	98.6	101.0	99.1
October	96.3	97.0	98.5	99.5	103.7	97.2	98.3	100.4	99.3
November	96.2	96.2	94.8	97.5	103.7	96.9	97.5	99.9	97.9
December	95.2	95.4	92.6	95.4	103.6	96.9	97.2	98.1	95.2

On the succeeding page are charts showing for each geographic division the trend of employment in each month of 1926 as compared with the corresponding month of 1925. These charts are based on the index numbers presented in Table 7.

TREND OF EMPLOYMENT

GEOGRAPHIC DIVISIONS.

1925 - - - - - 1926 ————
(APRIL 1924 = 100)



Wage Changes

WAGE-RATE increases and decreases during the month ending December 15 were reported by a few establishments in various industries and are tabulated below. There was no significance whatever in any of these wage changes, except in the steam-railroad car building and repairing industry. In this industry 85 shops reported increases averaging 3.8 per cent to nearly 15,000 employees, this being in continuation of the increases made in November by 41 shops to about the same number of employees.

TABLE 8.—WAGE ADJUSTMENT OCCURRING BETWEEN NOVEMBER 15 AND DECEMBER 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
			<i>Increases</i>				
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	194	1	6	6.0	167	10	(1)
Baking.....	476	3	4 -19	7.4	18	10	(1)
Cotton goods.....	470	1	-10	10.0	100	14	(1)
Clothing, men's.....	272	1	5	5.0	50	83	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	946	6	7 -13	8.5	63	5	(1)
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	115	2	10	10.0	8	15	(1)
Lumber, millwork.....	234	2	7.5-12	8.2	27	6	(1)
Furniture.....	363	2	9 -12	10.9	17	6	(1)
Leather.....	138	1	10	10.0	231	97	1
Printing, book and job.....	289	1	2.6	2.6	100	26	(1)
Printing, newspapers.....	208	3	2.5-11.4	6.5	265	60	1
Chemicals.....	118	1	10	10.0	108	7	(1)
Fertilizers.....	107	1	10	10.0	3	17	(1)
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	473	85	1.5-10	3.8	14,794	75	11
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	159	3	1 -10	8.6	266	18	(1)
			<i>Decreases</i>				
Flour.....	331	1	10	10.0	18	95	(1)
Silk goods.....	195	2	10	10.0	465	97	1
Woolen and worsted goods.....	191	1	10	10.0	280	98	(1)
Clothing, men's.....	272	1	10	10.0	10	10	(1)
Foundry and machine-shop products.....	946	2	5 -15	5.2	105	94	(1)
Lumber, sawmills.....	445	4	10 -15	10.5	574	85	(1)
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	410	1	10	10.0	139	100	(1)
Carriages and wagons.....	62	1	10	10.0	150	83	10
Automobile tires.....	62	2	18	18.0	22	17	(1)

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

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

REPORTS from 7,589 establishments in December showed 1 per cent idle, 83 per cent operating on a full-time schedule, and 16 per cent on a part-time schedule, while 39 per cent had a full normal force of employees, and 60 per cent were operating with a reduced force.

The establishments in operation were employing an average of 87 per cent of a full normal force of employees, who were working an average of 97 per cent of full time. The percentages were unchanged from the November, 1926, report.

TABLE 9.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN DECEMBER, 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	1,157	(¹)	88	12	95	39	61	87
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	141		87	13	99	52	48	93
Confectionery.....	191		89	11	99	26	74	83
Ice cream.....	151		94	6	98	4	96	62
Flour.....	277	1	75	24	94	55	44	91
Baking.....	390		93	7	99	43	57	93
Sugar refining, cane.....	7		86	14	100	29	71	80
Textiles and their products	1,184	1	82	17	97	41	58	88
Cotton goods.....	141	1	90	9	99	54	45	94
Hosiery and knit goods.....	171	1	84	14	97	33	60	87
Silk goods.....	146	1	81	18	96	39	60	85
Woolen and worsted goods.....	140		78	22	97	41	59	88
Carpets and rugs.....	17		88	12	99	41	59	89
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	79		52	48	92	35	65	92
Clothing, men's.....	133		82	18	96	27	73	85
Shirts and collars.....	34		88	12	96	59	41	89
Clothing, women's.....	95	4	73	23	98	27	69	81
Millinery and lace goods.....	29	4	79	17	96	17	79	77
Iron and steel and their products	1,534	(¹)	79	20	97	34	66	86
Iron and steel.....	161	2	81	17	96	24	75	86
Cast-iron pipe.....	45	2	56	42	86	31	67	90
Structural ironwork.....	131		89	11	99	44	56	89
Fondry and machine-shop products.....	863	(¹)	79	21	97	34	66	85
Hardware.....	54		72	28	96	31	69	89
Machine tools.....	145		94	6	100	39	61	87
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	76		75	25	94	45	55	86
Stoves.....	59		51	49	90	20	80	78
Lumber and its products	838	1	83	16	98	41	58	88
Lumber, sawmills.....	367	2	84	13	98	35	63	85
Lumber, millwork.....	175	1	74	26	97	29	71	85
Furniture.....	296		88	13	99	57	43	93
Leather and its products	271	1	73	26	92	29	70	88
Leather.....	102	2	93	5	99	35	63	88
Boots and shoes.....	169	1	60	38	87	25	74	88
Paper and printing	501	(¹)	92	8	99	63	34	95
Paper and pulp.....	137	1	86	13	98	54	45	94
Paper boxes.....	103		86	14	98	50	50	92
Printing, book and job.....	147		94	6	101	63	37	94
Printing, newspapers.....	114		100		100	100		100

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

TABLE 9.—ESTABLISHMENTS WORKING FULL AND PART TIME AND EMPLOYING FULL AND PART WORKING FORCE IN DECEMBER, 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	
Chemicals and allied products	240	1	81	18	98	31	68	75
Chemicals.....	92	.....	96	4	100	52	48	91
Fertilizers.....	103	2	59	39	96	7	91	55
Petroleum refining.....	45	.....	100	.....	100	42	58	89
Stone, clay, and glass products	489	3	82	14	97	26	71	81
Cement.....	69	.....	96	4	100	23	77	86
Brick, tile, and terra cotta.....	291	4	78	18	96	20	76	77
Pottery.....	42	.....	76	24	95	36	64	88
Glass.....	87	3	91	6	89	43	54	88
Metal products, other than iron and steel	159	.....	81	19	97	35	65	84
Stamped and enameled ware.....	38	.....	84	16	97	32	68	81
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	121	.....	80	20	98	36	64	85
Tobacco products	88	.....	82	18	97	28	72	86
Chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff.....	17	.....	88	12	98	24	76	85
Cigars and cigarettes.....	71	.....	80	20	96	30	70	87
Vehicles for land transportation	825	(¹)	86	14	98	48	52	88
Automobiles.....	130	2	52	47	92	21	78	71
Carriages and wagons.....	50	2	80	18	97	28	70	79
Car building and repairing, electric-railroad.....	250	.....	98	2	100	53	47	96
Car building and repairing, steam-railroad.....	395	.....	91	9	99	56	44	90
Miscellaneous industries	303	.....	75	25	97	34	66	85
Agricultural implements.....	69	.....	59	41	95	16	84	78
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	127	.....	80	20	97	52	48	93
Pianos and organs.....	21	.....	86	14	98	52	48	93
Rubber boots and shoes.....	8	.....	75	25	98	38	63	97
Automobile tires.....	46	.....	59	41	93	7	93	73
Shipbuilding, steel.....	32	.....	100	.....	103	25	75	83
Total	7,589	1	83	16	97	30	60	87

¹ Less than one-half of 1 per cent.

Employment and Payroll Totals of Railroad Employees, November, 1925, and October and November, 1926

THE following table shows the number of employees and the earnings in various occupations among railroad employees in November, 1925, and in October and November, 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, NOVEMBER, 1925, AND OCTOBER AND NOVEMBER, 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. 79 and 81]

Occupation	Number of employees at middle of month			Total earnings		
	November, 1925	October, 1926	November, 1926	November, 1925	October, 1926	November, 1926
Professional, clerical, and general.....	283,892	287,916	287,625	\$38,070,334	\$39,932,132	39,388,763
Clerks.....	167,830	169,370	169,049	21,216,484	22,293,481	21,876,885
Stenographers and typists.....	25,140	25,609	25,598	3,018,902	3,174,180	3,143,369
Maintenance of way and structures.....	395,301	457,808	423,616	35,014,387	42,889,169	38,608,293
Laborers, extra gang and work train.....	55,995	79,127	69,099	4,167,586	6,354,437	5,190,889
Laborers, track and roadway section.....	205,550	233,988	213,913	14,064,770	17,561,102	15,295,282
Maintenance of equipment and stores.....	521,537	519,508	519,706	65,435,500	69,807,555	67,808,900
Carmen.....	116,312	114,151	113,718	16,265,240	17,386,108	16,696,328
Machinists.....	60,708	60,747	60,880	9,176,555	9,922,807	9,650,738
Skilled trades helpers.....	114,020	114,872	115,277	12,051,706	13,120,800	12,768,700
Laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants and stores).....	43,439	42,829	42,926	4,040,157	4,128,725	4,067,626
Common laborers (shops, engine houses, power plants, and stores).....	58,798	60,267	60,210	4,585,094	5,045,035	4,797,725
Transportation, other than train, engine, and yard.....	210,886	214,138	212,743	25,145,777	26,024,931	25,735,546
Station agents.....	30,840	30,597	30,599	4,627,560	4,791,560	4,707,635
Telegraphers, telephoners, and towermen.....	26,049	25,714	25,628	3,803,702	3,952,260	3,817,870
Truckers (stations, warehouses, and platforms).....	41,094	41,526	41,040	3,723,596	3,990,135	3,732,087
Crossing and bridge flagmen and gatemen.....	22,404	22,256	22,085	1,676,804	1,672,011	1,659,501
Transportation (yardmasters, switch tenders, and hostlers).....	24,143	24,347	24,409	4,435,220	4,572,569	4,498,063
Transportation train and engine.....	336,473	345,498	342,917	66,904,036	71,697,759	68,897,365
Road conductors.....	38,054	38,920	38,288	8,910,423	9,558,669	9,081,271
Road brakemen and flagmen.....	76,872	79,215	78,052	13,355,098	14,380,951	13,621,386
Yard brakemen and yard helpers.....	55,570	57,742	57,800	9,626,037	10,315,078	10,099,113
Road engineers and motormen.....	45,189	46,402	45,841	12,035,165	12,977,002	12,376,226
Road firemen and helpers.....	46,884	47,507	47,124	8,984,406	9,648,695	9,200,964

State Reports on Employment California

THE following data, taken from the December, 1926, Labor Market Bulletin, issued by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of California, show changes in volume of employment and payroll from November, 1925, to November, 1926, in 647 establishments in that State.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 647 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN NOVEMBER, 1925, AND NOVEMBER, 1926

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in November, 1926	Per cent of change as compared with November, 1925	Amount in November, 1926	Per cent of change as compared with November, 1925
Stone, clay, and glass products:					
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	10	1,745	+2.0	\$51,474	+6.2
Lime, cement, plaster.....	8	2,226	+7.6	70,995	+3.8
Brick, tile, pottery.....	19	3,542	+3.7	82,667	-2.2
Glass.....	4	780	+10.5	26,061	+11.0
Total.....	41	8,293	+4.9	231,197	+2.8
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:					
Agricultural implements.....	7	1,307	+40.8	37,667	+39.1
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	13	2,685	-51.3	90,253	-46.2
Brass, bronze, and copper products.....	9	1,005	-20.3	29,248	-9.7
Engines, pumps, boilers, and tanks.....	9	802	+6.5	25,044	+4.9
Iron and steel forgings, bolts, nuts, etc.....	8	3,126	+26.4	101,546	+26.2
Structural and ornamental steel.....	16	4,539	-11.0	140,343	-12.5
Ship and boat building and naval repairs.....	6	5,951	+39.0	194,329	+32.6
Tin cans.....	3	2,538	+10.6	67,734	+19.5
Other iron-foundry and machine-shop products.....	59	6,715	-2	200,367	+1.0
Other sheet-metal products.....	23	1,757	+3	52,955	+4.8
Cars, locomotives, and railway repair shops.....	16	7,630	+9.1	236,491	+6.9
Total.....	169	38,055	-1.1	1,175,977	+1.9
Wood manufactures:					
Sawmills and logging.....	24	11,876	+1.9	343,790	-1.1
Planing mills, sash and door factories, etc.....	44	10,629	-6.8	293,744	-8.2
Other wood manufactures.....	32	3,978	-5.7	115,005	-8.4
Total.....	100	26,483	-2.9	752,569	-5.1
Leather and rubber goods:					
Tanning.....	7	761	+7.6	20,541	-11.8
Finished leather products.....	5	514	-7.2	10,636	-9.6
Rubber products.....	7	2,911	+10.9	77,447	+1.8
Total.....	19	4,186	+4.6	108,624	-2.3
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:					
Explosives.....	4	472	-2.7	14,661	-2.4
Mineral oil refining.....	6	11,650	+7.0	449,512	+7.0
Paints, dyes and colors.....	6	596	-2.8	14,449	-5.2
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	11	2,307	+24.4	61,629	+20.7
Total.....	27	15,025	+8.6	540,251	+7.8
Printing and paper goods:					
Paper boxes, bags, cartons, etc.....	9	2,292	-10.6	57,039	-11.1
Printing.....	36	2,197	+6.6	77,603	+5.5
Publishing.....	15	3,920	-2.0	148,261	+4.2
Other paper products.....	8	1,158	+18.5	27,892	+17.4
Total.....	68	9,567	-4	310,795	+2.3
Textiles:					
Knit goods.....	7	713	-12.1	15,686	-10.0
Other textile products.....	6	1,646	+5	36,911	-8
Total.....	13	2,359	-3.7	52,597	-2.7
Clothing, millinery, and laundering:					
Men's clothing.....	22	2,823	+3.1	61,867	-1.5
Women's clothing.....	10	919	-5	17,135	-7.5
Millinery.....	7	531	-5.5	9,490	-11.3
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing.....	19	1,952	+6.0	45,068	+10.1
Total.....	58	6,225	+2.6	133,560	+4
Foods, beverages, and tobacco:					
Canning, preserving of fruits and vegetables.....	19	7,538	-4.8	140,436	-4.3
Canning, packing of fish.....	7	1,423	+19.1	22,330	+39.3
Confectionery and ice cream.....	26	1,958	+1.3	46,687	+1.6
Groceries not elsewhere specified.....	4	479	-1.0	11,439	-16.3
Bread and bakery products.....	18	3,149	+2.9	92,357	+2.1
Sugar.....	4	2,765	-8.5	74,079	-22.5
Slaughtering and meat products.....	15	2,736	-10.3	82,684	-4.2
Cigars and other tobacco.....	4	1,030	-8	18,705	-3.0
Beverages.....	4	427	-10.7	10,772	+3.2
Dairy products.....	11	2,678	+14.2	91,268	+13.4

¹ As given in the report; not the correct sum of the items.

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF WEEKLY PAY ROLL IN 647 CALIFORNIA ESTABLISHMENTS BETWEEN NOVEMBER, 1925, AND NOVEMBER, 1926—Continued

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees		Weekly pay roll	
		Number in November, 1926	Per cent of change as compared with November, 1925	Amount in November, 1926	Per cent of change as compared with November, 1925
Foods, beverages, and tobacco—Continued.					
Flour and grist mills.....	9	1,217	+7.7	\$32,894	+4.5
Ice manufacturers.....	4	754	-5.8	25,348	-1.7
Other food products.....	11	754	-16.3	18,151	-11.2
Total.....	136	26,908	-1.8	667,150	-2.3
Water, light, and power.....	4	7,532	-13.2	228,818	-12.1
Miscellaneous.....	12	2,472	+29.0	63,539	+26.2
Grand total, all industries.....	647	147,105	-1.1	4,265,077	-1.3

Illinois

THE following table, showing the changes in employment and earnings in Illinois factories in November, 1926, as compared with October, 1926, was taken from the December, 1926, issue of the Labor Bulletin, published by the Illinois Department of Labor:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN ILLINOIS FACTORIES FROM OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER, 1926

Industry	Per cent of change October to November, 1926			
	Employment			Total earnings
	Males	Females	Both sexes	
Stone, clay, and glass products:				
Miscellaneous stone and mineral products.....	-2.7	-2.0	-2.5	-14.3
Lime, cement and plaster.....	-4.2	0.0	-4.1	-9.0
Brick tile and pottery.....	-7	-7.3	-8	-3.4
Glass.....	+1.7	+6.3	+1.0	+3
Total.....	-4	+4.0	-6	-4.6
Metals, machinery, and conveyances:				
Iron and steel.....	-1.4	+1.8	-1.3	-1.9
Sheet-metal work and hardware.....	-3.6	-7.0	-3.2	-2.3
Tools and cutlery.....	+1.0	+1.8	+1.1	-2.0
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus.....	-5	0.0	-5	-4.8
Brass, copper, zinc, Babbitt metal.....	-8	-6.1	-9	-1.4
Cars and locomotives.....	-4.7	-1.1	-4.6	-8.2
Automobiles and accessories.....	-3.5	-9.0	-4.8	-8.6
Machinery.....	-6	-8	-5	+4
Electrical apparatus.....	+1.9	+2.3	+4	+2.0
Agricultural implements.....	+9	0.0	+8	-2
Instruments and appliances.....	+4.2	+7.0	+4.9	+5.6
Watches, watch cases, clocks, and jewelry.....	+1.8	-5	+7	+9.4
Total.....	-1.1	-1.5	-1.0	-1.7
Wood products:				
Sawmill and planing-mill products.....	+1.4	+11.4	+1.6	-3.1
Furniture and cabinet work.....	+2.7	+7.8	+2.0	-4
Pianos, organs, and other musical instruments.....	-1.3	+3.6	-7	-6.3
Miscellaneous wood products.....	-4.3	+1.4	-3.8	-5.5
Household furnishings.....	-3.2	+7	-1.9	-2.7
Total.....	+3	+4.2	+3	-2.8
Furs and leather goods:				
Leather.....	+3.0	+10.1	+4.0	+2.1
Furs and fur goods.....	-3.2	+2.6	-1.0	-1
Boots and shoes.....	-3	-2.1	-3.8	-7.7
Miscellaneous leather goods.....	-2.3	-3	-1.1	-4.8
Total.....	+6	-7	-2.4	-5.4

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS IN ILLINOIS FACTORIES FROM
OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER, 1926—Continued

Industry	Per cent of change October to November, 1926			
	Employment			Total earnings
	Males	Females	Both sexes	
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals.....	+ .2	-4.4	-2.0	-4.0
Paints, dyes, and colors.....	-7.8	+1.6	-5.5	-7.9
Mineral and vegetable oil.....	- .3	+16.9	+ .7	-3.3
Miscellaneous chemical products.....	+1.6	-6.4	+ .6	-2.3
Total.....	- .5	-1.4	- .9	-4.0
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes, bags, and tubes.....	+1.3	- .7	+ .9	- .6
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	+1.5	-2.5	- .2	+1.9
Job printing.....	+ .7	+5.6	+2.0	+2.0
Newspapers and periodicals.....	0.0	+5.7	+1.1	+1.9
Edition bookbinding.....	-3.9	-4.0	-4.0	-2.9
Total.....	+ .5	+2.0	+1.1	+1.2
Textiles:				
Cotton and woolen goods.....	+1.2	-1.8	+ .5	-12.4
Knit goods, cotton and woolen hosiery.....	+3.3	+5.9	+1.6	+10.4
Thread and twine.....	+5.3	+3.3	+3.7	0.0
Total.....	+2.2	+2.9	+1.6	- .3
Clothing, millinery, laundering:				
Men's clothing.....	-1.7	-9.1	-6.4	-16.5
Men's shirts and furnishings.....	+5.9	+1.5	+5.5	+5.7
Overalls and work clothing.....	+1.5	+ .2	+ .3	- .5
Men's hats and caps.....	0.0	0.0	0.0	+6.6
Women's clothing.....	-13.5	-9.0	-10.0	-28.1
Women's underwear.....	-3.4	+1.9	+4.6	+ .5
Women's hats.....	+26.3	+27.5	+27.2	+26.0
Laundering, cleaning, and dyeing.....	+1.9	-3.6	-1.9	-3.9
Total.....	-1.2	-5.0	-3.4	-12.5
Food, beverages, and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and other cereal products.....	-5.3	-38.8	-8.9	-4.2
Fruit and vegetable canning and preserving.....	-41.1	-15.8	-37.1	-26.6
Miscellaneous groceries.....	+1.4	-10.5	+1.6	-10.6
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	- .2	- .6	- .2	+1.9
Dairy products.....	-2.4	-2.9	-2.4	-3.3
Bread and other bakery products.....	-1.2	+2.9	0.0	-2.9
Confectionery.....	-15.4	-26.3	-25.3	-23.3
Beverages.....	-11.8	+3.9	-3.4	-2.8
Cigars and other tobacco products.....	+6.9	-1.9	+1.9	-2.5
Manufactured ice.....	-24.1	-----	-24.1	-19.0
Ice cream.....	-6.5	-19.7	-7.7	-12.2
Total.....	-2.5	-7.5	-3.9	-3.7
All manufacturing industries.....	-1.0	-2.5	-1.3	-2.8
Trade—wholesale and retail:				
Department stores.....	+2.3	- .8	+ .4	+6.9
Wholesale dry goods.....	- .4	- .4	- .4	+3.0
Wholesale groceries.....	- .3	-12.0	-3.8	-9.3
Mail order houses.....	+31.0	+18.3	+21.2	+25.0
Total.....	+19.5	+10.5	+13.4	+17.0
Public utilities:				
Water, light, and power.....	+2.0	+3.9	+1.1	+2.4
Telephone.....	+1.0	-1.3	- .6	+ .6
Street railways.....	-0.0	+1.0	+ .1	- .1
Railway car repair shops.....	-5.7	+175.8	-4.6	-5.4
Total.....	- .8	- .6	- .6	0.0
Coal mining.....	+2.2	-----	+2.2	+19.5
Building and contracting:				
Building construction.....	-10.2	-----	-10.2	-12.2
Road construction.....	-28.1	-----	-28.1	-33.0
Miscellaneous contracting.....	+15.6	-----	+15.6	-31.6
Total.....	-7.8	-----	-7.8	-15.5
All industries.....	- .7	- .6	- .7	-1.0

Iowa

THE December, 1926, issue of the Iowa Employment Survey, published by the bureau of labor of that State, shows the following changes in volume of employment from November to December, 1926:

CHANGES IN VOLUME OF EMPLOYMENT IN IOWA, NOVEMBER TO DECEMBER, 1926

Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll December, 1926		Industry	Number of firms reporting	Employees on pay roll December, 1926	
		Number	Per cent of change as compared with November, 1926			Number	Per cent of change as compared with November, 1926
Food and kindred products:				Leather products:			
Meat packing.....	7	6,106	+6.6	Shoes.....	2	249	+2.0
Cereals.....	2	218	-38.6	Saddlery and harness.....	6	241	+6.2
Flour.....	4	121	-15.4	Fur goods and tanning.....	5	118	-8.5
Bakery products.....	7	812	-7.8	Gloves and mittens.....	5	371	+6.1
Confectionery.....	6	380	-10.6	Total.....	18	979	+3.3
Poultry products, butter, etc.....	7	1,068	+14.5	Paper products, printing, and publishing:			
Sugar, starch, syrup, glucose, etc.....	4	1,309	+1.9	Paper products.....	3	179	+17.0
Other food products, coffee, etc.....	9	295	-25.7	Printing and publishing.....	17	2,454	+3.0
Total.....	46	10,309	+1.6	Total.....	20	2,633	+3.8
Textiles:				Patent medicine, chemicals, and compounds.....	9	544	-2.7
Clothing, men's.....	10	965	-4.2	Stone and clay products:			
Millinery.....	2	131	-8.9	Cement, plaster, gypsum.....	8	1,582	-10.5
Clothing, women's and woolen goods.....	3	483	-11.9	Brick and tile (clay).....	14	930	-19.8
Hosiery, awnings, etc.....	5	684	0.0	Marble, granite, crushed rock, and stone.....	4	111	-1.8
Buttons, pearl.....	5	468	+3.5	Total.....	26	2,623	-14.3
Total.....	25	2,731	-3.8	Tobacco and cigars.....	5	355	-7.7
Iron and steel works:				Railway car shops.....	8	9,976	-2.4
Foundry and machine shops.....	27	2,541	+1.5	Various industries:			
Brass, bronze products, plumbers' supplies.....	4	333	0.0	Auto tires and tubes.....	2	237	-2.1
Autos, tractors, and engines.....	7	2,349	-5.2	Brooms and brushes.....	5	156	0.0
Furnaces.....	7	313	-6.0	Laundries.....	5	230	-9.9
Pumps.....	4	379	+2.7	Mercantile.....	9	3,748	+11.2
Agricultural implements.....	10	967	+4.1	Public service.....	3	1,318	-1.3
Washing machines.....	7	2,205	-6.6	Seeds.....	3	466	+36.3
Total.....	66	9,087	-1.1	Wholesale houses.....	23	1,223	+2.5
Lumber products:				Commission houses.....	9	225	-9.9
Mill work, interiors, etc.....	18	3,334	-2.9	Other industries.....	8	1,047	+2.2
Furniture, desks, etc.....	8	1,085	+1.9	Total.....	67	18,550	+5.4
Refrigerators.....	3	148	+1.4	Grand total.....	329	52,631	-7.7
Coffins, undertakers' supplies.....	4	153	+1.3				
Carriages, wagons, truck bodies.....	6	124	-12.1				
Total.....	39	4,844	-2.1				

¹ As given in the report; not the correct sum of the items.

Maryland

THE following report on volume of employment in Maryland from November to December, 1926, covering 39,042 employees and a pay roll totaling \$946,838, was furnished by the commissioner of labor and statistics of Maryland:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN MARYLAND IN DECEMBER, 1926

Industry	Estab-lish-ments report-ing	Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of em-ployees, Decem-ber, 1926	Per cent of change as com-pared with No-ember, 1926	Amount, Decem-ber, 1926	Per cent of change as com-pared with No-ember, 1926
Beverages and soft drinks.....	3	132	-1.5	\$3,507	-5.0
Boots and shoes.....	8	1,316	+1.6	22,485	-3.6
Boxes, fancy and paper.....	9	504	-7.4	7,777	+5.0
Boxes, wooden.....	4	212	+2.9	3,749	+1.7
Brass and bronze.....	3	2,430	+2.1	61,243	+4.1
Brick, tile, etc.....	4	765	-3.5	21,185	+6.8
Brushes.....	6	1,075	-6.0	20,797	-2.4
Chemicals.....	6	1,376	+9.9	35,530	+10.6
Clothing, men's outer garments.....	5	2,241	+10.5	47,637	+35.9
Clothing, women's outer garments.....	4	288	-3.7	4,628	+8.1
Confectionery.....	6	1,291	-11.9	18,252	-6.4
Cotton goods.....	3	1,425	-1.5	21,390	+3.2
Fertilizer.....	4	481	-2.7	10,871	-7.5
Food preparations.....	4	150	-3.3	3,744	-1.9
Foundry.....	11	1,651	-----	43,771	+6.6
Furnishing goods, men's.....	5	787	-8.5	11,440	-8.5
Furniture.....	11	1,172	-1.7	27,162	-3.0
Glass manufacture.....	4	1,272	-1.7	29,172	+5.8
Ice cream.....	3	159	-4.3	5,030	-4.2
Leather goods.....	5	618	-6.1	12,433	+1.9
Lithographing.....	3	492	+2	14,698	+1.8
Lumber and mill work.....	9	615	-1.5	16,045	-2.5
Mattresses and spring beds.....	3	83	-6.8	2,143	+1.2
Pianos.....	3	962	-4.4	30,438	+2.6
Plumbers' supplies.....	3	1,099	+1.8	29,634	+22.2
Printing.....	7	797	-2.1	29,285	+1.2
Rubber-tire manufacture.....	1	2,404	-16.2	125,626	-19.8
Shipbuilding.....	3	687	-6.8	23,026	-16.1
Shirts.....	5	737	-3.7	10,363	+1.7
Stamping and enameling ware.....	5	1,217	-----	25,226	+3.3
Tinware.....	3	2,476	+5.7	52,858	+8.7
Tobacco.....	7	913	+1	15,635	+1.6
Miscellaneous.....	21	4,547	-4	113,894	+3.6

Massachusetts

A PRESS release from the Department of Labor and Industries of Massachusetts shows the following changes in volume of employment in various industries in that State from October to November, 1926:

NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES IN 1,064 MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS IN MASSACHUSETTS, WEEK INCLUDING OR ENDING NEAREST TO OCTOBER 15 AND NOVEMBER 15, 1926

Industry	Number of establishments	Number of wage earners employed			
		October, 1926	November, 1926		
			Full time	Part time	Total
Automobiles, including bodies and parts.....	17	2,301	1,152	1,410	2,562
Bookbinding.....	14	875	563	313	876
Boot and shoe out stock and findings.....	45	2,507	1,617	843	2,460
Boots and shoes.....	90	27,363	11,198	14,994	26,192
Boxes, paper.....	27	2,377	1,440	964	2,404
Boxes, wooden packing.....	13	1,155	998	101	1,099
Bread and other bakery products.....	51	4,369	3,898	438	4,336
Carpets and rugs.....	5	3,464	1,588	1,928	3,516
Cars and general shop construction and repairs, steam railroads.....	4	2,910	2,267	660	2,927
Clothing, men's.....	30	3,959	3,058	1,036	4,094
Clothing, women's.....	34	1,693	1,091	569	1,660
Confectionery.....	18	4,393	3,779	582	4,361
Copper, tin, sheet iron, etc.....	16	574	534	6	640
Cotton goods.....	56	41,930	26,401	14,532	40,933
Cutlery and tools.....	20	2,103	1,697	384	2,081
Dyeing and finishing textiles.....	10	6,605	1,121	5,549	6,670
Electrical machinery, apparatus, and supplies.....	17	11,358	11,086	338	11,424
Foundry products.....	27	2,962	1,907	1,025	2,932
Furniture.....	38	4,108	4,138	88	4,226
Gas and by-products.....	13	1,199	1,244	-----	1,244
Hosiery and knit goods.....	12	4,887	3,206	1,932	5,138
Jewelry.....	35	2,511	2,004	499	2,503
Leather, tanned, curried, and finished.....	32	6,980	5,640	1,042	6,682
Machine-shop products.....	46	8,453	7,750	588	8,338
Machine tools.....	26	2,761	1,949	791	2,740
Musical instruments.....	13	1,302	1,323	-----	1,323
Paper and wood pulp.....	26	6,595	4,764	1,865	6,629
Printing and publishing, book and job.....	51	3,952	1,995	1,937	3,932
Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	18	2,401	2,444	9	2,453
Rubber footwear.....	3	9,062	9,403	-----	9,403
Rubber goods.....	7	2,942	3,127	-----	3,127
Silk goods.....	10	4,175	1,517	2,596	4,113
Slaughtering and meat packing.....	5	1,512	306	1,230	1,536
Stationery goods.....	12	2,044	1,986	82	2,068
Steam fittings and steam and hot-water heating apparatus.....	9	1,742	1,764	-----	1,764
Stoves and stove linings.....	5	1,734	584	1,172	1,756
Textile machinery and parts.....	13	4,202	447	3,835	4,282
Tobacco.....	5	872	854	14	868
Woolen and worsted goods.....	60	20,408	8,913	12,101	21,014
All other industries.....	131	29,894	15,594	14,357	29,951
Total, all industries.....	1,064	246,684	156,347	89,810	246,157

New York

THE following statistics on changes in employment and pay rolls in New York State factories in November, 1926, were furnished by the New York State Department of Labor. The table is based on a fixed list of approximately 1,650 factories whose weekly pay roll for the middle week of November was \$14,564,018.

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES FROM NOVEMBER, 1925, AND OCTOBER, 1926, TO NOVEMBER, 1926

Industry	Per cent of change			
	October to November, 1926		November, 1925, to November, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Stone, clay, and glass:				
Miscellaneous stone and minerals.....	+1.8	+1.9	+3.4	+7.4
Lime, cement, and plaster.....	(¹)	-3.6	+4.9	+6.4
Cement.....	-1.3	-3.3	+1.2	+3.7
Brick, tile, and pottery.....	-5.0	-7.2	-3.2	-2.6
Brick.....	-13.9	-20.3	-7	-1.6
Pottery.....	+4.6	+5.7	-5.2	-2.6
Glass.....	+2.8	+6.5	-4.3	-4.6
Total.....	- .5	-1.1	+ .1	+2.0
Metals and machinery:				
Silver and jewelry.....	-1.7	-2.4	-5.3	-8.6
Brass, copper, and aluminum.....	-2.0	-2.1	-5.8	-6.3
Iron and steel.....	-3.6	-5.6	+2.6	+1.8
Structural and architectural iron.....	-2.7	-3.3	-4.1	+6
Sheet metal and hardware.....	- .9	-2.4	- .3	- .6
Hardware.....	-13.2	-15.4	-14.1	-15.8
Stamped and enameled ware.....	+ .3	- .6	-11.3	-8.5
Firearms, tools, and cutlery.....	+1.0	+ .3	+23.3	+26.9
Cutlery and tools.....	+3.1	+2.7	+4.3	+8.6
Cooking, heating, ventilating apparatus.....	-8.1	-7.2	-19.6	-18.4
Steam and hot-water heating.....	-8.4	-7.3	-20.6	-19.0
Stoves.....	-2.6	-9.1	-7.9	-10.2
Machinery, including electrical apparatus.....	-2.8	- .1	-2.1	-3.8
Agricultural implements.....	+5.7	+6.6	-7.9	-8.0
Electrical machinery and appliances.....	-3.3	-3.7	-3.3	-5.3
Foundries and machine shops.....	-1.6	+5.4	+ .9	-1.3
Automobiles, carriages, and airplanes.....	-4.8	-6.9	-13.8	-16.3
Automobiles and parts.....	-5.3	-7.3	-14.9	-17.6
Railroad equipment and repair.....	- .7	- .3	+1.2	+7.1
Locomotives and equipment.....	-5.2	-2.7	+ .1	+4.4
Railway repair shops.....	+1.8	+ .9	+1.8	+8.4
Boat and ship building.....	-2.8	+ .2	+4.7	+10.2
Instruments and appliances.....	+1.4	+2.9	+3.8	+8.0
Total.....	-2.2	-1.7	-2.3	-2.0
Wood manufactures:				
Saw and planing mills.....	+1.1	+3.9	- .9	+6.8
Millwork.....	+1.9	+4.6	-1.6	+8.6
Sawmills.....	-2.3	- .5	+4.1	+3.7
Furniture and cabinet work.....	+1.1	-1.1	-1.6	-2.0
Furniture.....	+1.2	-1.4	-1.1	-3.1
Pianos and other musical instruments.....	+1.2	+1.9	- .6	+ .5
Miscellaneous wood, etc.....	-1.6	-2.6	-1.4	- .1
Total.....	+ .6	+ .4	-1.1	+ .7
Furs, leather, and rubber goods:				
Leather.....	+2.4	- .3	+ .6	-1.0
Furs and fur goods.....	-5.8	-8.3	+13.4	+8.5
Shoes.....	-1.6	-9.4	-1.7	+7.0
Other leather and canvas goods.....	+ .3	-2.0	-1.6	+9.8
Rubber and gutta percha.....	+ .7	+1.8	-4.4	+4.6
Pearl, horn, bone, etc.....	-2.6	-3.0	-8.2	-8.3
Total.....	-1.2	-6.6	-1.7	+5.7

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLL IN NEW YORK STATE FACTORIES
FROM NOVEMBER, 1925, AND OCTOBER, 1926, TO NOVEMBER, 1926—Continued

Industry	Per cent of change			
	October to November, 1926		November, 1925, to November, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
Chemicals, oils, paints, etc.:				
Drugs and chemicals.....	+1.8	+2.1	+9.4	+15.4
Paints and colors.....	+1.7	+ .9	-4.1	-3.4
Oil products.....	+2.2	+3.3	+4.7	+5.0
Petroleum refining.....	(1)	+5.8	- .9	-1.9
Miscellaneous chemicals.....	+ .3	+2.1	+9.2	+10.8
Total.....	+1.5	+2.4	+6.2	+8.2
Paper.....	-2.2	-1.4	- .6	+ .8
Printing and paper goods:				
Paper boxes and tubes.....	+3.4	+3.6	+2.0	+3.2
Miscellaneous paper goods.....	-1.9	+ .8	+ .4	-3.4
Printing and bookmaking.....	+ .3	+ .9	+2.0	+3.5
Printing, newspapers.....	-1.4	(2)	-3.6	-1.1
Printing, book and job.....	+1.6	+2.1	+3.6	+4.7
Total.....	+ .3	+1.1	+1.8	+2.7
Textiles:				
Silk and silk goods.....	+ .3	- .1	-18.6	-14.6
Wool manufactures.....	+ .6	- .6	+ .7	+8.6
Carpets and rugs.....	+2.1	+ .2	+1.9	+9.8
Woolens and worsteds.....	+ .6	-1.9	-10.2	-2.0
Cotton goods.....	+ .9	+1.1	+9.1	+9.5
Knit goods (except silk).....	-1.5	-2.4	-12.1	-12.9
Other textiles.....	+1.3	+2.3	-3.6	- .4
Dyeing and finishing.....	-1.2	-2.5	-5.4	-3.0
Total.....	+ .2	- .2	-5.6	-1.3
Clothing and millinery:				
Men's clothing.....	-1.8	-6.3	+ .4	+2.1
Men's furnishings.....	+1.2	+1.4	-12.9	-11.2
Shirts and collars.....	+ .7	+ .8	-13.5	-15.1
Women's clothing.....	-8.2	-18.7	-15.7	-21.6
Women's underwear.....	+ .7	-2.2	+ .7	+1.8
Women's headwear.....	+ .2	+2.3	+4.0	+12.0
Miscellaneous sewing.....	+ .7	-2.0	-3.1	-4.0
Laundering and cleaning.....	-1.0	-1.3	+1.1	+2.4
Total.....	-1.9	-6.9	-5.8	-6.5
Food and tobacco:				
Flour, feed, and cereals.....	-3.8	- .6	-9.1	-7.7
Flour.....	-1.3	-1.1	-11.2	-13.9
Canning and preserving.....	-20.6	-23.8	+ .8	-11.2
Other groceries.....	+1.6	+ .5	-8.7	-5.6
Sugar refining.....	+6.9	+3.4	-12.1	-8.1
Meat and dairy products.....	-1.0	-2.8	-6.4	-6.8
Meat packing.....	- .4	-2.2	-6.4	-6.8
Bakery products.....	-1.4	+1.3	-3.4	- .3
Candy.....	-2.6	-4.3	+1.3	- .7
Beverages.....	-15.7	-15.6	- .2	+4.2
Tobacco.....	+ .2	- .7	-26.6	-29.0
Total.....	-3.0	-2.9	-7.4	-6.6
Water, light, and power.....	- .8	- .4	+2.2	+4.9
Total, all industries.....	-1.3	-1.9	-2.6	- .9

¹ No change.

² Less than one-tenth of 1 per cent.

Oklahoma

THE data given below, from the December 15, 1926, issue of the Oklahoma Labor Market, show the changes in employment and pay rolls in 710 establishments in Oklahoma from October to November, 1926:

CHANGES IN EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN 710 INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN OKLAHOMA, OCTOBER TO NOVEMBER, 1926

Industry	Number of plants reporting	November, 1926			
		Employment		Pay roll	
		Number of employees	Per cent of change as compared with October, 1926	Amount	Per cent of change as compared with October, 1926
Cottonseed oil mills.....	13	411	+24.2	\$8,057	+29.4
Food production:					
Bakeries.....	35	576	+5	14,946	+14.2
Confections.....	7	96	+6.7	1,406	+5.0
Creameries and dairies.....	11	169	+9.7	3,167	+9.6
Flour mills.....	44	394	-4.1	8,936	-13.7
Ice and ice cream.....	33	368	-14.2	9,857	+10.1
Meat and poultry.....	14	1,549	+2.9	38,161	+7.9
Lead and zinc:					
Mines and mills.....	46	3,477	+6.1	101,046	-2.3
Smelters.....	17	2,143	-5.7	61,128	-19.4
Metals and machinery:					
Auto repairs, etc.....	29	1,121	-14.8	36,347	-7.8
Machine shops and foundries.....	38	1,118	-1.2	29,723	+17.4
Tank construction and erection.....	16	858	+9.2	22,319	-1.1
Oil industry:					
Products and gasoline manufacturing.....	123	4,225	-8	129,773	+6.7
Refineries.....	66	6,028	+10.7	201,579	-1.7
Printing: Job work.....	24	269	0.0	7,877	+4.5
Public utilities:					
Steam-railroad shops.....	11	1,797	+1.4	52,129	-3
Street railways.....	6	682	-3.9	17,813	-3.3
Water, light, and power.....	50	1,272	-5.3	34,394	-6.2
Stone, clay, and glass:					
Brick and tile.....	11	340	-10.5	6,922	-1.8
Cement and plaster.....	6	1,011	-5.2	26,141	+12.6
Crushed stone.....	6	217	+7.4	4,092	-2.0
Glass manufacturing.....	9	1,052	-8.4	27,288	-4.9
Textiles and cleaning:					
Textile manufacturing.....	9	412	+3.5	5,538	-2.7
Laundries and cleaning.....	52	1,374	-4.0	24,537	-5.8
Woodwork:					
Sawmills.....	14	461	+1.5	5,532	+7
Millwork, etc.....	20	330	-4.3	8,842	
Total, all industries.....	710	31,750	+8	887,549	

Wisconsin

THE December, 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 November, 1926:

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

Industry	Per cent of change			
	October to November, 1926		November, 1925, to November, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
<i>Manual</i>				
Agriculture.....			+15.7	
Logging.....	+16.7		-8.9	
Mining.....	-8	+0.1	+5.5	+19.7
Lead and zinc.....	+4	+7	-1.9	+10.1
Iron.....	-3.4	-1.1	+28.1	+45.9
Stone crushing and quarrying.....	-11.7	-19.3	-12.1	-20.6
Manufacturing.....	-1.6	-8.2	-2.8	-6.3
Stone and allied industries.....	-9.1	-15.3	+14.2	+2.9
Brick, tile and cement blocks.....	-28.7	-28.5	-15.0	-7.7
Stone finishing.....	+4.8	-9.6	+36.6	+7.1
Metal.....	-3.4	-15.6	-4.8	-12.7
Pig iron and rolling mill products.....	+7.8	+9.4	+21.1	-14.3
Structural-iron work.....	+3	+3.6	-3.3	-5.5
Foundries and machine shops.....	-7.0	-10.2	-9.0	-14.1
Railroad repair shops.....	-1.1	+6	+8	+5.6
Stoves.....	+1.5	-2.4	-4.2	-15.1
Aluminum and enamel ware.....	+2.7	+2.5	+5	-9
Machinery.....	+4	-9.5	-20.2	-22.5
Automobiles.....	-10.9	-45.0	+7.3	-13.7
Other metal products.....	-9	-21.2	+11.7	-13.4
Wood.....	-6	-3.0	-3.1	-3.3
Sawmills and planing mills.....	-4.7	-3.8	-11.7	-11.1
Box factories.....	-3.6	-10.9	+21.0	+12.8
Panel and veneer mills.....	-8.8	-8.3	+2.2	+1.7
Furniture.....	+4.5	+4.9	-31.5	-33.3
Sash, door and interior finish.....	-1.3	-5.3	+37.0	+48.4
Other wood products.....	+11.2	-2.7	+5.2	-4
Rubber.....	-3.3	-2.4	-7.0	-3.2
Leather.....	-2.4	-6.4	-4.7	-9.4
Tanning.....	-6.9	-10.3	-25.4	-29.6
Boots and shoes.....	-7	-5.5	+8.7	+5.6
Other leather products.....	+5	-1.0	+9.9	+10.1
Paper.....	-1.1	-1.8	+5.0	+1.6
Paper and pulp mills.....	-1.6	-1.8	+8.7	+2.4
Paper boxes.....	+1.1	-2.8	0	+3.6
Other paper products.....	-9	-1.2	-6.4	-4.1
Textiles.....	-9	-4.5	-4.8	-2.4
Hosiery and other knit goods.....	+2.8	+2.5	-2.6	+6.1
Clothing.....	-6.8	-15.1	-9.1	-13.8
Other textile products.....	-1.5	-5.9	-3.7	-7.3
Foods.....	+2.9	+6	-3.7	-4.2
Meat packing.....	+1.2	+2.1	-13.2	-17.1
Baking and confectionery.....	-7	-2.5	-1.4	+6.6
Milk products.....	+2	-5.4	-3.2	-1.4
Canning and preserving.....	-9.7	-21.5	-22.4	-31.6
Flour mills.....	+42.3	+10.0	-2.5	-30.0
Tobacco manufacturing.....	+6.8	+14.5	+4.6	-1
Other food products.....	-11.1	+12.6	+9.5	+8.0
Light and power.....	+1.7	+4.2	+13.7	+22.6
Printing and publishing.....	-2	-1.7	+3.9	+2.4
Laundering, cleaning and dyeing.....	-1.0	-3.9	+3	+2.3
Chemical (including soap, glue, and explosives).....	-4.5	-8.8	-16.2	-10.8
Construction:				
Building.....	-11.9	-15.7	-12.2	-20.8
Highway.....	-11.2		-9.0	+13.4
Railroad.....	-10.2	-7.7	+2.3	+13.8
Marine, dredging, sewer digging.....	-4.1	-10.0	-32.1	-23.9

PER CENT OF CHANGE IN NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES AND IN TOTAL AMOUNT OF PAY ROLL IN IDENTICAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN WISCONSIN INDUSTRIES FROM NOVEMBER, 1925, AND OCTOBER, 1926, TO NOVEMBER, 1926—Continued

Industry	Per cent of change			
	October to November, 1926		November, 1925, to November, 1926	
	Employment	Pay roll	Employment	Pay roll
<i>Manual—Continued</i>				
Communication:				
Steam railways.....	+ 6	-3.5	-2.5	+4.5
Electric railways.....	+5.1	+5.0	+1.4	+6.0
Express, telephone, and telegraph.....	-4.6	-4.9	-3.9	-2.6
Wholesale trade.....	0.0	+1.1	+8.9	+18.6
Hotels and restaurants.....	-3.1		+10.5	
<i>Nonmanual</i>				
Manufacturing, mines, and quarries.....	0.0	+ 1	+5.1	+4.8
Construction.....	+4.2	- 5	+ 7	+5.5
Communication.....	+ 7	+2.7	+1.4	+5.5
Wholesale trade.....	+1.9	+1.1	-8.2	-17.9
Retail trade—Sales force only.....	+14.0	+6.1	+2.5	-6.6
Miscellaneous professional services.....	+1.7	+2.2	+5.8	+21.3
Hotels and restaurants.....	-4.1		-2.6	

Industrial Distribution of the Population of France

THE following table, showing the industrial distribution of the population of France according to the 1921 census and in 1896, 1901, and 1906, is taken from the July-August-September, 1926, issue of the Bulletin du Ministère du Travail et de l'Hygiène (Paris):

INDUSTRIAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE TOTAL ACTIVE POPULATION OF FRANCE

Industry or occupation group	1896	1901	1906	1921	
				87 Departments	90 Departments ¹
Fishing.....	71,624	67,772	78,000	72,283	72,450
Agriculture and forestry.....	8,429,306	8,176,569	8,777,053	8,660,248	8,951,099
Extractive industries.....	226,799	266,351	281,027	276,625	318,607
Manufacturing and mechanical industries.....	5,377,024	5,819,855	5,979,216	5,909,182	6,181,441
Maintenance, transportation.....	712,491	830,643	887,337	1,130,499	1,184,414
Commerce, banking.....	1,602,056	1,822,620	2,002,681	2,171,640	2,253,529
Liberal professions.....	429,093	495,101	483,179	567,555	590,492
Personal and domestic service.....	955,138	1,015,037	1,012,232	823,307	847,566
Public services.....	1,124,409	1,202,307	1,220,154	1,232,366	1,322,005

¹ Including postwar frontiers.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES

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 on December 15, 1925, and November 15 and December 15, 1926, as well as the percentage changes in the year and in the month. For example, the retail price per quart of milk was 14.3 cents in December, 1925; 14.1 cents in November, 1926; and 14.2 cents in December, 1926. These figures show a decrease of 1 per cent in the year and an increase of 1 per cent in the month.

The cost of the various articles of food combined shows a decrease of 2.2 per cent on December 15, 1926, as compared with December 15, 1925, and practically no change on December 15, 1926, as compared with November 15, 1926.

TABLE 1.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES AND PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE DECEMBER 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER 15, 1926, AND DECEMBER 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 (—) Dec. 15, 1926, compared with—	
		Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>		
Sirloin steak.....	Pound.....	40.3	40.9	40.7	+1	-0.4
Round steak.....	do.....	34.4	35.5	35.3	+3	-1
Rib roast.....	do.....	29.6	30.2	30.2	+2	0
Chuck roast.....	do.....	21.7	22.7	22.7	+5	0
Plate beef.....	do.....	14.1	14.7	14.9	+6	+1
Pork chops.....	do.....	35.7	39.3	37.2	+4	-5
Bacon.....	do.....	48.6	51.0	49.6	+2	-3
Ham.....	do.....	53.1	58.4	57.1	+8	-2
Lamb, leg of.....	do.....	38.5	37.9	37.7	-2	-1
Hens.....	do.....	36.5	37.1	37.2	+2	+0.3
Salmon, canned, red.....	do.....	36.9	34.7	34.1	-8	-2
Milk, fresh.....	Quart.....	14.3	14.1	14.2	-1	+1
Milk, evaporated.....	15-16 oz. can	11.6	11.4	11.4	-2	0
Butter.....	Pound.....	58.6	55.7	59.3	+1	+6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).....	do.....	31.3	30.1	29.6	-5	-2
Cheese.....	do.....	37.5	36.9	37.4	-0.3	+1
Lard.....	do.....	22.6	21.1	20.4	-10	-3
Vegetable lard substitute.....	do.....	25.7	25.6	25.4	-1	-1
Eggs, strictly fresh.....	Dozen.....	66.2	66.0	65.2	-2	-1
Eggs, storage.....	do.....	47.4	47.0	46.9	-1	-0.2

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 DECEMBER 15, 1926, COMPARED WITH NOVEMBER 15, 1926, AND DECEMBER 15, 1925—Continued

Article	Unit	Average retail price on—			Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) Dec. 15, 1926, compared with—	
		Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926
Bread.....	Pound	<i>Cents</i> 9.4	<i>Cents</i> 9.4	<i>Cents</i> 9.4	0	0
Flour.....	do.	6.1	5.7	5.6	-8	-2
Corn meal.....	do.	5.2	5.1	5.1	-2	0
Rolled oats.....	do.	9.1	9.1	9.1	0	0
Corn flakes.....	8-oz. pkg.	11.0	10.9	10.9	-1	0
Wheat cereal.....	28-oz. pkg.	25.3	25.4	25.4	+0.4	0
Macaroni.....	Pound	20.4	20.1	20.2	-1	+0.4
Rice.....	do.	11.4	11.3	11.2	-2	-1
Beans, navy.....	do.	9.8	9.3	9.3	-5	0
Potatoes.....	do.	5.2	4.0	4.0	-23	0
Onions.....	do.	5.7	5.0	5.0	-12	0
Cabbage.....	do.	4.6	4.0	4.2	-9	+5
Beans, baked.....	No. 2 can	12.3	11.7	11.7	-5	0
Corn, canned.....	do.	16.9	16.3	16.2	-4	-1
Peas, canned.....	do.	17.9	17.3	17.3	-3	0
Tomatoes, canned.....	do.	12.7	12.1	12.2	-4	+1
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound	6.7	7.1	7.3	+9	+3
Tea.....	do.	75.8	77.1	77.0	+2	-0.1
Coffee.....	do.	51.3	50.8	50.7	-1	-0.2
Prunes.....	do.	17.1	16.5	16.2	-5	-2
Raisins.....	do.	14.4	14.6	14.4	0	-1
Bananas.....	Dozen	35.5	34.9	34.9	-2	0
Oranges.....	do.	48.9	55.1	49.3	+1	-11
Weighted food index.....					-2.2	0.0

Table 2 shows for the United States average retail prices of specified food articles on December 15, 1913, and on December 15 of each year from 1920 to 1926, together with percentage changes in December of each of these specified years, compared with December, 1913. For example, the retail price per pound of rice was 8.7 cents in December, 1913; 13.2 cents in December, 1920; 9.3 cents in December, 1921; 9.5 cents in December, 1922; 9.7 cents in December, 1923; 10.6 cents in December, 1924; 11.4 cents in December, 1925; and 11.2 cents in December, 1926.

As compared with December, 1913, these figures show increases of 52 per cent in December, 1920; 7 per cent in December, 1921; 9 per cent in December, 1922; 11 per cent in December, 1923; 22 per cent in December, 1924; 31 per cent in December, 1925; and 29 per cent in December, 1926.

The cost of the various articles of food combined showed an increase of 55.7 per cent in December, 1926, as compared with December, 1913.

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

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

Article	Unit	Average retail price on Dec. 15—								Per cent of increase December 15 of each specified year compared with Dec. 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	25.1	39.7	35.3	36.8	38.6	38.2	40.3	40.7	58	41	47	54	52	61	62	
Round steak	do.	22.6	35.7	30.8	31.5	32.9	32.4	34.4	35.3	58	36	39	46	43	52	56	
Rib roast	do.	19.9	30.1	26.7	27.3	28.3	28.0	29.6	30.2	51	34	37	42	41	49	52	
Chuck roast	do.	16.2	23.2	19.2	19.4	20.4	20.2	21.7	22.7	43	19	20	26	25	34	40	
Plate beef	do.	12.4	16.5	12.8	12.7	13.0	13.1	14.1	14.9	33	3	2	5	6	14	20	
Pork chops	do.	20.3	33.0	30.4	29.5	26.5	29.3	35.7	37.2	63	50	45	31	44	76	83	
Bacon	do.	26.7	47.4	38.7	40.3	37.5	39.9	48.6	49.6	78	45	51	40	49	82	86	
Ham	do.	26.5	49.9	44.4	45.4	44.7	46.6	53.1	57.1	88	68	71	69	76	100	115	
Lamb, leg of	do.	18.5	35.2	32.3	35.6	35.5	35.4	38.5	37.7	90	75	92	92	91	108	104	
Hens	do.	20.8	40.2	35.8	33.6	33.4	34.4	36.5	37.2	93	72	62	61	65	75	79	
Salmon, canned, red	do.		138.4	33.9	31.4	31.3	31.8	36.9	34.1								
Milk, fresh	Quart	9.1	16.8	14.1	13.7	14.3	13.8	14.3	14.2	85	55	51	57	52	57	56	
Milk, evaporated	(²)		14.8	12.7	11.9	12.2	11.0	11.6	11.4								
Butter	Pound	39.7	62.0	52.1	60.2	60.3	52.5	58.6	59.3	56	31	52	52	32	48	49	
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do.		36.8	29.1	28.0	29.5	30.3	31.3	29.6								
Cheese	do.	22.5	39.0	33.0	36.6	37.7	34.9	37.5	37.4	73	47	63	63	55	67	66	
Lard	do.	15.8	25.6	15.9	17.5	18.9	22.1	22.6	20.4	62	1	11	20	40	43	29	
Vegetable lard substitute	do.		29.5	21.6	23.3	24.0	25.5	25.7	25.4								
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	47.6	92.4	70.5	66.5	64.9	69.8	66.2	65.2	94	48	40	36	47	39	37	
Eggs, storage	do.	34.5	69.4	49.1	40.8	41.4	48.2	47.4	46.9	101	42	18	20	40	37	36	
Bread	Pound	5.6	10.8	9.1	8.6	8.7	8.9	9.4	9.4	93	63	54	55	59	68	68	
Flour	do.	3.3	6.6	5.0	4.9	4.5	5.6	6.1	5.6	100	52	48	36	70	85	70	
Corn meal	do.	3.1	5.5	4.1	4.0	4.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	77	32	29	42	68	68	65	
Rolled oats	do.		10.9	9.6	8.7	8.8	9.0	9.1	9.1								
Corn flakes	(³)		14.1	11.9	9.7	9.7	10.8	11.0	10.9								
Wheat cereal	(⁴)		30.2	29.3	25.5	24.3	24.4	25.3	25.4								
Macaroni	Pound		21.6	20.2	20.0	19.6	19.8	20.4	20.2								
Rice	do.	8.7	13.2	9.3	9.5	9.7	10.6	11.4	11.2	52	7	9	11	22	31	29	
Beans, navy	do.		9.4	8.2	10.5	10.3	10.1	9.8	9.3								
Potatoes	do.	1.8	3.2	3.1	2.1	2.6	2.3	5.2	4.0	78	72	17	44	28	189	122	
Onions	do.		4.1	8.0	4.6	6.0	5.3	5.7	5.0								
Cabbage	do.		3.4	5.1	3.6	4.1	4.0	4.6	4.2								
Beans, baked	(⁵)		16.3	13.8	13.1	12.9	12.6	12.3	11.7								
Corn, canned	(⁶)		17.8	16.0	15.2	15.6	17.1	16.9	16.2								
Peas, canned	(⁶)		18.7	17.8	17.4	17.7	18.4	17.9	17.3								
Tomatoes, canned	(⁷)		13.0	13.0	12.7	12.9	13.7	12.7	12.2								
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.4	10.5	6.5	8.3	10.4	8.8	6.7	7.3	94	20	54	93	63	24	35	
Tea	do.	54.5	72.1	67.7	68.5	70.2	73.8	75.8	77.0	32	24	26	29	35	39	41	
Coffee	do.	29.7	39.7	35.6	36.7	37.8	50.5	51.3	50.7	34	20	24	27	70	73	71	
Prunes	do.		25.6	18.7	20.1	17.8	17.3	17.1	16.2								
Raisins	do.		32.4	25.5	19.2	16.0	14.6	14.4	14.4								
Bananas	Dozen		41.8	37.3	37.1	39.1	36.9	35.5	34.9								
Oranges	do.		49.5	50.3	48.5	41.5	43.2	48.9	49.3								
Weighted food index ⁸										71.1	44.1	41.0	44.5	45.7	59.2	55.7	

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 for the United States average retail prices of specified articles of food for the years 1913 and 1926 and for each month of 1926.

TABLE 3.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED FOOD ARTICLES IN THE UNITED STATES BY YEARS, 1913 AND 1926, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1926

Article	Unit	Aver- age for year 1913	1926												Aver- age for year 1926
			Jan. 15	Feb. 15	Mar. 15	Apr. 15	May 15	June 15	July 15	Aug. 15	Sept. 15	Oct. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15	
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 25.4	Cts. 40.8	Cts. 40.6	Cts. 40.7	Cts. 41.1	Cts. 41.5	Cts. 42.0	Cts. 42.0	Cts. 41.8	Cts. 41.9	Cts. 41.5	Cts. 40.9	Cts. 40.7	Cts. 41.3
Round steak	do	22.3	35.0	34.8	34.9	35.2	35.8	36.2	36.3	36.2	36.4	36.0	35.5	35.3	35.6
Rib roast	do	19.8	30.0	29.3	29.9	30.2	30.4	30.6	30.7	30.4	30.6	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.3
Chuck roast	do	16.0	22.1	22.1	22.1	22.3	22.5	22.7	22.7	22.5	22.7	22.8	22.7	22.7	22.5
Plate beef	do	12.1	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.6	14.6	14.5	14.3	14.5	14.6	14.7	14.9	14.6
Pork chops	do	21.0	36.5	36.3	37.2	38.3	40.3	42.0	41.7	40.5	42.5	42.6	39.3	37.2	39.5
Bacon, sliced	do	27.0	48.2	48.9	48.4	48.5	49.3	51.5	52.3	52.0	51.9	51.7	51.0	49.6	50.3
Ham, sliced	do	26.9	53.3	53.6	54.0	54.5	55.9	59.7	60.9	60.7	60.4	59.8	58.4	57.1	57.4
Lamb	do	18.9	39.1	38.4	37.9	37.9	39.9	41.9	40.3	39.2	39.1	38.3	37.9	37.7	39.0
Hams	do	21.3	38.6	38.9	39.4	40.5	41.0	40.2	39.2	37.9	37.8	37.6	37.1	37.2	38.8
Salmon, canned, red	do		37.3	37.6	37.6	37.8	37.9	38.1	38.1	38.2	37.2	35.6	34.7	34.1	37.0
Milk, fresh	Quart.	8.9	14.2	14.2	14.0	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.8	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.1	14.2	14.0
Milk, evaporated	(1)		11.6	11.6	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.5
Butter	Pound	38.3	55.4	54.5	53.6	50.9	50.0	50.3	50.1	50.6	52.5	54.3	55.7	59.3	53.1
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes.)	do		31.3	31.2	30.9	30.5	30.2	30.1	30.2	30.2	30.2	30.3	30.1	29.6	30.4
Cheese	do	22.1	37.6	37.5	37.2	36.5	36.0	35.7	35.6	35.7	36.1	36.7	36.9	37.4	36.6
Lard	do	15.8	22.3	22.2	21.9	21.5	21.5	22.6	22.9	22.7	22.3	21.9	21.1	20.4	21.9
Vegetable lard substitute.	do		25.6	25.6	25.6	25.7	25.6	25.8	25.9	25.9	25.9	25.7	25.6	25.4	25.7
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	34.5	53.9	43.8	38.5	38.6	38.9	40.7	42.1	44.9	51.5	58.2	66.0	65.2	48.5
Eggs, storage	do		42.2	34.6								45.9	47.0	46.9	
Bread	Pound	5.6	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4	9.4
Flour	do	3.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.6	6.0
Corn meal	do	3.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.1
Rolled oats	do		9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
Corn flakes	(2)		11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
Wheat cereal	(3)		25.3	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4
Macaroni	Pound		20.3	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.1	20.2
Rice	do	8.7	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.6	11.7	11.6	11.3	11.2	11.6
Beans, navy	do		9.8	9.6	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1	9.1	9.3	9.3	9.3
Potatoes	do	1.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	6.7	6.0	5.0	4.1	3.6	3.9	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.9
Onions	do		5.9	5.9	5.9	6.3	7.7	7.4	6.8	5.9	5.3	5.0	5.0	5.0	6.0
Cabbage	do		5.6	6.4	7.2	7.4	6.2	6.1	5.1	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.0	4.2	5.8
Beans, baked	(1)		12.3	12.2	12.1	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.9
Corn, canned	(1)		16.8	16.7	16.6	16.5	16.5	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.4	16.3	16.3	16.2	16.5
Peas, canned	(1)		17.8	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.4	17.3	17.3	17.5
Tomatoes, canned	(4)		12.6	12.3	12.2	12.0	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.8	11.8	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.3	6.9
Tea	do	54.4	76.1	76.1	76.1	76.3	76.4	76.9	77.0	77.1	77.0	77.3	77.1	77.0	76.7
Coffee	do	29.8	51.3	51.3	51.3	51.1	51.0	51.0	51.1	51.0	51.0	50.9	50.8	50.7	51.0
Prunes	do		17.2	17.2	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.1	17.2	17.2	17.1	16.9	16.5	16.2	17.0
Raisins	do		14.5	14.5	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.7
Bananas	Dozen		35.8	35.7	35.3	35.5	35.4	35.9	35.2	34.5	34.4	34.9	34.9	34.9	35.2
Oranges	do		46.9	46.5	47.8	52.6	53.1	50.3	49.6	50.7	50.7	56.0	55.1	49.3	50.7

¹ 15-16 ounce can.

² 8-ounce package.

³ 28-ounce package.

⁴ No. 2 can.

Table 4 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 one dollar in specified years, 1913 to 1926, and in each month of 1926.

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1925, AND IN EACH MONTH OF 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.....	41.3	2.4	35.6	2.8	30.3	3.3	22.5	4.4	14.6	6.8	39.5	2.5
January.....	40.8	2.5	35.0	2.9	30.0	3.3	22.1	4.5	14.5	6.9	36.5	2.7
February.....	40.6	2.5	34.8	2.9	29.3	3.4	22.1	4.5	14.6	6.8	36.3	2.8
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	30.2	3.3	22.3	4.5	14.7	6.8	38.3	2.6
May.....	41.5	2.4	35.8	2.8	30.4	3.3	22.5	4.4	14.6	6.8	40.3	2.5
June.....	42.0	2.4	36.2	2.8	30.6	3.3	22.7	4.4	14.6	6.8	42.0	2.4
July.....	42.0	2.4	36.3	2.8	30.7	3.3	22.7	4.4	14.5	6.9	41.7	2.4
August.....	41.8	2.4	36.2	2.8	30.4	3.3	22.5	4.4	14.3	7.0	40.5	2.5
September.....	41.9	2.4	36.4	2.7	30.6	3.3	22.7	4.4	14.5	6.9	42.5	2.4
October.....	41.5	2.4	36.0	2.8	30.5	3.3	22.8	4.4	14.6	6.8	42.6	2.3
November.....	40.9	2.4	35.5	2.8	30.2	3.3	22.7	4.4	14.7	6.8	39.3	2.5
December.....	40.7	2.5	35.3	2.8	30.2	3.3	22.7	4.4	14.9	6.7	37.2	2.7
	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.....	50.3	2.0	57.4	1.7	38.8	2.6	14.0	7.1	53.1	1.9	36.6	2.7
January.....	48.2	2.1	53.3	1.9	38.6	2.6	14.2	7.0	55.4	1.8	37.6	2.7
February.....	48.9	2.0	53.6	1.9	38.9	2.6	14.2	7.0	54.5	1.8	37.5	2.7
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	54.5	1.8	40.5	2.5	13.9	7.2	50.9	2.0	36.5	2.7
May.....	49.3	2.0	55.9	1.8	41.0	2.4	13.9	7.2	50.0	2.0	36.0	2.8
June.....	51.5	1.9	59.7	1.7	40.2	2.5	13.8	7.2	50.3	2.0	35.7	2.8
July.....	52.3	1.9	60.9	1.6	39.2	2.6	13.8	7.2	50.1	2.0	35.6	2.8
August.....	52.0	1.9	60.7	1.6	37.9	2.6	13.9	7.2	50.6	2.0	35.7	2.8
September.....	51.9	1.9	60.4	1.7	37.8	2.6	14.0	7.1	52.5	1.9	36.1	2.8
October.....	51.7	1.9	59.8	1.7	37.6	2.7	14.0	7.1	54.3	1.8	36.7	2.7
November.....	51.0	2.0	58.4	1.7	37.1	2.7	14.1	7.1	55.7	1.8	36.9	2.7
December.....	49.6	2.0	57.1	1.8	37.2	2.7	14.2	7.0	59.3	1.7	37.4	2.7

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

TABLE 4.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF SPECIFIED ARTICLES OF FOOD AND AMOUNT PURCHASABLE FOR \$1 IN EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1925, AND IN EACH MONTH OF 1926—Continued

Year	Lard		Eggs		Bread		Flour		Corn meal		Rice	
	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1	Average retail price	Amt. for \$1
	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per doz.	Dozs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.
1913	15.8	6.3	34.5	2.9	5.6	17.9	3.3	30.3	3.0	33.3	8.7	11.5
1920	29.5	3.4	68.1	1.5	11.5	8.7	8.1	12.3	6.5	15.4	17.4	5.7
1921	18.0	5.6	50.9	2.0	9.9	10.1	5.8	17.2	4.5	22.2	9.5	10.5
1922	17.0	5.9	44.4	2.3	8.7	11.5	5.1	19.6	3.9	25.6	9.5	10.5
1923	17.7	5.6	46.5	2.2	8.7	11.5	4.7	21.3	4.1	24.4	9.5	10.5
1924	19.0	5.3	47.8	2.1	8.8	11.4	4.9	20.4	4.7	21.3	10.1	9.9
1925	23.3	4.3	52.1	1.9	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.4	18.5	11.1	9.0
1926	21.9	4.6	48.5	2.1	9.4	10.6	6.0	16.7	5.1	19.6	11.6	8.6
January	22.3	4.5	53.9	1.9	9.4	10.6	6.2	16.1	5.2	19.2	11.6	8.6
February	22.2	4.5	43.8	2.3	9.4	10.6	6.3	15.9	5.2	19.2	11.6	8.6
March	21.9	4.6	38.5	2.6	9.4	10.6	6.2	16.1	5.2	19.2	11.7	8.5
April	21.5	4.7	38.6	2.6	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.1	19.6	11.7	8.5
May	21.5	4.7	38.9	2.6	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.1	19.6	11.7	8.5
June	22.6	4.4	40.7	2.5	9.4	10.6	6.1	16.4	5.1	19.6	11.7	8.5
July	22.9	4.4	42.1	2.4	9.4	10.6	6.0	16.7	5.1	19.6	11.7	8.5
August	22.7	4.4	44.9	2.2	9.4	10.6	6.0	16.7	5.1	19.6	11.6	8.6
September	22.3	4.5	51.5	1.9	9.4	10.6	5.8	17.2	5.1	19.6	11.7	8.5
October	21.9	4.6	58.2	1.7	9.4	10.6	5.7	17.5	5.1	19.6	11.6	8.6
November	21.1	4.7	66.0	1.5	9.4	10.6	5.7	17.5	5.1	19.6	11.3	8.8
December	20.4	4.9	65.2	1.5	9.4	10.6	5.6	17.9	5.1	19.6	11.2	8.9
	Potatoes		Sugar		Tea		Coffee					
	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.	Cents per lb.	Lbs.				
1913	1.7	58.8	5.5	18.2	54.4	1.8	29.8	3.4				
1920	6.3	15.9	19.4	5.2	73.3	1.4	47.0	2.1				
1921	3.1	32.3	8.0	12.5	69.7	1.4	36.3	2.8				
1922	2.8	35.7	7.3	13.7	68.1	1.5	36.1	2.8				
1923	2.9	34.5	10.1	9.9	69.5	1.4	37.7	2.7				
1924	2.7	37.0	9.2	10.9	71.5	1.4	43.3	2.3				
1925	3.6	27.8	7.2	13.9	75.5	1.3	51.5	1.9				
1926	4.9	20.4	6.9	14.5	76.7	1.3	51.0	2.0				
January	5.8	17.2	6.7	14.9	76.1	1.3	51.3	1.9				
February	5.7	17.5	6.7	14.9	76.1	1.3	51.3	1.9				
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	76.4	1.3	51.1	2.0				
May	6.0	16.7	6.7	14.9	76.4	1.3	51.0	2.0				
June	5.0	20.0	6.9	14.5	76.9	1.3	51.0	2.0				
July	4.1	24.4	6.9	14.5	77.0	1.3	51.1	2.0				
August	3.6	27.8	7.0	14.3	77.1	1.3	51.0	2.0				
September	3.9	25.6	7.0	14.3	77.0	1.3	51.0	2.0				
October	3.8	26.3	7.1	14.1	77.3	1.3	50.9	2.0				
November	4.0	25.0	7.1	14.1	77.1	1.3	50.8	2.0				
December	4.0	26.0	7.3	13.7	77.0	1.3	50.7	2.0				

Index Numbers of Retail Prices of Food in the United States

IN TABLE 5 index numbers are given which show the changes in the retail prices of specified food articles, by years, from 1907 to 1926,² and by months for 1925 and 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 1922 was 139.4, which means that the average money price for the year 1922 was 39.4 per cent higher than the average money price for the year 1913. The relative price of rib roast for the year 1923 was 143.4, 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 5 are given index numbers showing changes in the retail cost of all articles of food combined. Since January, 1921, these index numbers have been computed from the average prices of the articles of food shown in Tables 1 and 2, weighted according to the average family consumption in 1918. (See March, 1921, issue, p. 25.) Although previous to January, 1921, the number of food articles has varied, these index numbers have been so computed as to be strictly comparable for the entire period. The index numbers based on the average for the year 1913 as 100.0 are 161.6 for November and 161.8 for December, 1926.

The curve shown in the chart on page 124 pictures more readily to the eye the changes in the cost of the food budget than do the index numbers given in the table. The chart has been drawn on the logarithmic scale, because the percentages of increase or decrease are more accurately shown than on the arithmetic scale.

² For index numbers of each month, January, 1913, to December, 1920, see February, 1921, issue, pp. 19-21; for each month of 1921 and 1922 see February, 1923, issue, p. 69; and for each month of 1923 and 1924 see February, 1925, issue, p. 21.

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, BY YEARS, 1913, AND 1920 TO 1926, AND BY MONTHS FOR 1925 AND 1926

[Average for year 1913=100.0]

Year and month	Sirloin steak	Round steak	Rib roast	Chuck roast	Plate beef	Pork chops	Bacon	Ham	Hens	Milk	Butter	Cheese
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
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
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
1922	147.2	144.8	139.4	123.1	105.8	157.1	147.4	181.4	169.0	147.2	125.1	148.9
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
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
1925	159.8	155.6	149.5	135.0	114.1	174.3	173.0	195.5	171.8	157.3	143.1	166.1
1926	162.6	159.6	153.0	140.6	120.7	188.1	186.3	213.4	182.2	167.3	138.6	165.6
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
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
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
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
May	130.6	157.0	150.5	138.1	115.7	171.4	171.9	197.0	177.9	163.9	135.5	164.3
June	161.4	157.8	150.5	136.3	114.0	172.4	174.1	197.0	173.2	163.9	137.6	165.2
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
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
September	163.8	159.6	152.0	137.5	114.9	192.4	183.0	204.1	171.8	159.6	145.7	167.4
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
November	158.7	154.3	149.0	135.0	116.5	178.6	182.2	198.9	168.1	170.7	155.9	169.2
December	158.7	154.3	149.5	135.6	116.5	170.0	180.0	197.4	171.4	169.7	153.0	169.7
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
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
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
April	161.8	157.8	152.5	139.4	121.5	182.4	179.6	202.6	190.1	156.2	132.9	165.2
May	163.4	160.5	153.5	140.6	120.7	191.9	182.6	207.8	192.5	156.2	130.5	162.9
June	165.4	162.3	154.5	141.9	120.7	200.0	190.7	221.9	188.7	155.1	131.2	161.5
July	165.4	162.8	155.1	141.9	119.8	198.6	193.7	226.4	184.0	155.1	130.8	161.1
August	164.6	162.3	153.5	140.6	118.2	192.9	192.6	225.7	177.9	156.2	132.1	161.5
September	165.0	163.2	154.5	141.9	119.8	202.4	192.2	224.5	177.5	157.3	137.1	163.3
October	163.4	161.4	154.5	142.5	120.7	202.9	191.5	222.3	176.5	157.3	141.8	166.1
November	161.0	159.2	152.5	141.9	121.5	187.1	188.9	217.1	174.2	158.4	145.4	167.0
December	160.2	158.3	152.5	141.9	123.1	177.1	183.7	212.3	174.6	159.6	154.8	169.2

Year and month	Lard	Eggs	Bread	Flour	Corn meal	Rice	Potatoes	Sugar	Tea	Coffee	All articles ¹
1913	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1920	186.7	197.4	205.4	245.5	216.7	200.0	370.6	352.7	134.7	157.7	203.4
1921	113.9	147.5	176.8	175.8	150.0	109.2	182.4	145.5	128.1	121.8	153.3
1922	107.6	128.7	155.4	154.5	130.0	109.2	164.7	132.7	125.2	121.1	141.6
1923	112.0	134.8	155.4	142.4	136.7	109.2	170.7	183.6	127.8	126.5	146.2
1924	120.3	138.6	157.1	148.5	156.7	116.1	158.8	167.3	131.4	145.3	145.9
1925	147.5	151.0	167.9	184.8	180.0	127.6	211.8	130.9	138.8	172.8	157.4
1926	138.6	140.6	167.9	181.8	170.0	133.3	288.2	125.5	141.0	171.1	160.6
1925: January	144.3	204.4	164.3	181.3	180.0	123.0	147.1	147.3	136.4	173.2	154.3
February	144.3	154.8	169.6	193.9	183.3	124.1	152.9	140.0	137.5	174.8	151.4
March	146.2	113.3	167.9	193.9	183.3	125.3	147.1	140.0	138.1	175.5	151.1
April	146.8	110.4	167.9	184.8	183.3	126.4	141.2	136.4	138.8	174.8	150.8
May	143.0	113.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	158.8	130.9	139.0	175.2	151.6
June	144.9	122.6	167.9	184.8	180.0	126.4	205.9	130.9	139.3	170.5	155.0
July	148.7	133.9	167.9	184.8	180.0	128.7	258.8	129.1	139.3	170.5	159.9
August	153.8	141.7	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	258.8	127.3	139.5	170.8	160.4
September	151.9	150.4	167.9	184.8	180.0	129.9	211.8	127.3	139.3	171.4	159.0
October	152.5	174.8	167.9	178.3	176.7	129.9	217.6	123.6	139.3	171.5	161.6
November	147.5	201.2	167.9	181.8	176.7	131.0	305.9	120.0	139.2	171.8	167.1
December	143.0	191.9	167.9	184.8	173.3	131.0	305.9	121.8	139.3	172.1	165.5
1926: January	141.1	156.2	167.9	187.9	173.3	133.3	341.2	121.8	139.9	172.1	164.3
February	140.5	127.0	167.9	190.9	173.3	133.3	335.3	121.8	139.9	172.1	161.5
March	138.6	111.6	167.9	187.9	173.3	134.5	329.4	121.8	139.9	172.1	159.9
April	136.1	111.9	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	394.1	120.0	140.3	171.5	162.4
May	136.1	112.8	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	352.9	121.8	140.4	171.1	161.1
June	143.0	118.0	167.9	184.8	170.0	134.5	294.1	125.5	141.4	171.1	159.7
July	144.9	122.0	167.9	181.8	170.0	134.5	241.2	125.5	141.5	171.5	157.0
August	143.7	130.1	167.9	181.8	170.0	133.3	211.8	127.3	141.7	171.1	155.7
September	141.1	149.3	167.9	175.8	170.0	134.5	229.4	127.3	141.5	171.1	158.5
October	138.6	168.7	167.9	172.7	170.0	133.3	223.5	129.1	142.1	170.8	160.0
November	133.5	191.3	167.9	172.7	170.0	129.9	235.3	129.1	141.7	170.5	161.6
December	129.1	189.0	167.9	169.7	170.0	128.7	235.3	132.7	141.5	170.1	161.8

¹ 30 articles in 1907; 15 articles in 1908-1912; 22 articles 1913-1920; 43 articles 1921-1926.

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

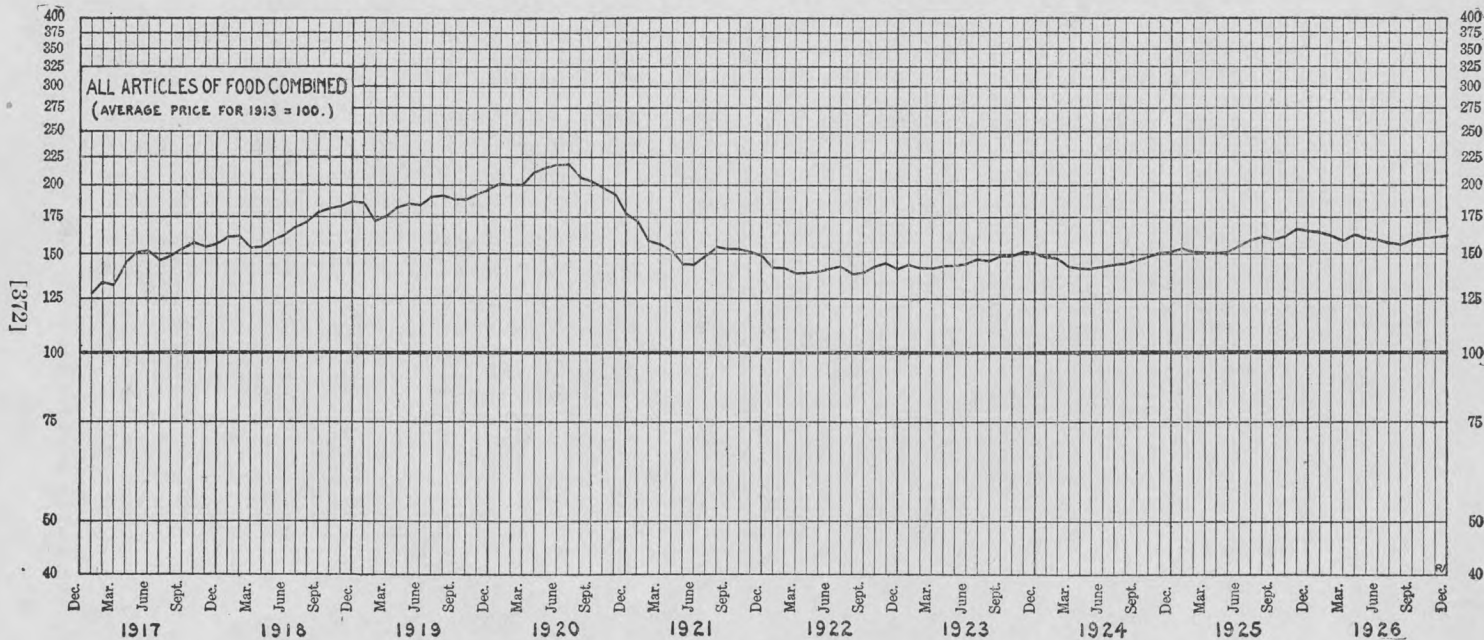


Table 6 shows by index numbers the trend in the retail cost of food in the United States from 1890 to 1926. The percentage increase in the cost from 1925 to 1926 was 2, while the percentage increase from 1890 to 1926 was 131. This means that the cost of food in 1926 was nearly two and a third times as much as it was in 1890.

TABLE 6.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING THE TREND IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, BY YEARS, 1890 TO 1926¹

[Average for year 1913=100]

Year	Relative price	Year	Relative price	Year	Relative price	Year	Relative price
1890.....	69.6	1900.....	68.7	1910.....	93.0	1920.....	203.4
1891.....	70.6	1901.....	71.5	1911.....	92.0	1921.....	153.3
1892.....	69.3	1902.....	75.4	1912.....	97.6	1922.....	141.6
1893.....	71.0	1903.....	75.0	1913.....	100.0	1923.....	146.2
1894.....	67.8	1904.....	76.0	1914.....	102.4	1924.....	145.9
1895.....	66.5	1905.....	76.4	1915.....	101.3	1925.....	157.4
1896.....	64.9	1906.....	78.7	1916.....	113.7	1926.....	160.6
1897.....	65.4	1907.....	82.0	1917.....	146.4		
1898.....	67.1	1908.....	84.3	1918.....	168.3		
1899.....	67.7	1909.....	88.7	1919.....	185.9		

¹ The number of articles included in the index number for each year has not been the same throughout the period, but a sufficient number have been used fairly to represent food as a whole. From 1890 to 1907, 30 articles were used; from 1907 to 1913, 15 articles; from 1913 to 1920, 22 articles; and from 1921, 43 articles. The relatives for the period have been so computed as to be comparable with each other.

Retail Prices of Food in 51

AVERAGE retail food prices are shown in Table 7 for 40 cities 15, 1926. For 11 other cities prices are shown for the same scheduled by the bureau until after 1913.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL
[Exact comparisons of prices in different cities can not be made for some articles,

Article	Unit	Atlanta, Ga.				Baltimore, Md.				Birmingham, Ala.			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15,	Dec. 15,	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15,	Dec. 15,	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15,	Dec. 15,
		1913	1925	1926	1926	1913	1925	1926	1926	1913	1925	1926	1926
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.7	37.7	41.2	40.8	22.3	38.9	38.0	37.8	28.0	39.3	40.7	41.1
Round steak	do	21.3	34.0	37.2	36.8	20.8	35.2	35.0	34.7	23.0	34.2	35.3	35.8
Rib roast	do	19.7	28.2	32.8	32.9	17.5	30.5	29.8	29.6	20.5	28.4	28.2	28.8
Chuck roast	do	15.8	20.9	25.3	25.4	15.3	21.6	21.6	21.5	16.1	22.6	23.0	22.9
Plate beef	do	9.9	12.5	13.3	13.3	12.6	14.8	14.9	15.0	10.0	13.9	14.3	14.0
Pork chops	do	23.3	35.7	33.5	35.8	17.0	35.0	38.8	35.8	20.6	37.3	38.9	36.9
Bacon, sliced	do	31.4	48.1	48.8	46.9	20.5	44.1	45.7	43.7	33.0	49.1	50.8	48.7
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	53.3	60.0	58.8	27.5	56.3	59.9	58.3	32.0	53.3	57.6	57.0
Lamb, leg of	do	20.2	37.9	38.6	49.0	17.5	40.4	37.3	37.1	21.9	37.2	38.8	38.6
Hens	do	20.3	33.6	37.3	36.8	20.7	38.2	38.4	37.8	19.3	34.6	37.8	36.8
Salmon, canned, red	do		39.8	33.5	33.8		36.5	31.8	31.2		38.7	36.2	35.4
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.8	19.3	19.0	19.0	8.7	13.0	14.0	14.0	10.0	19.0	18.0	18.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can		13.6	13.4	13.2		11.3	11.2	11.2		12.7	12.5	12.5
Butter	Pound	40.4	59.0	56.8	58.6	40.2	63.3	59.9	63.8	44.0	62.0	58.0	60.6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do		32.0	31.0	26.9		30.3	30.0	30.0		36.5	36.2	36.5
Cheese	do	25.0	35.7	36.2	36.4	23.3	36.6	35.4	35.5	23.0	37.9	37.1	37.3
Lard	do	15.5	22.4	20.1	19.7	14.8	20.7	19.6	18.3	15.7	22.7	21.9	21.3
Vegetable lard substitute	do		24.6	22.2	21.9		24.7	24.1	23.9		22.1	21.6	21.7
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	44.3	68.2	58.1	61.1	40.4	66.1	66.3	65.2	41.8	68.4	55.6	60.9
Eggs, storage	do	28.5	48.1	47.7	45.2	33.1	46.2	46.7	45.5	35.0	52.2	46.7	47.8
Bread	Pound	5.6	10.4	10.7	10.7	5.5	9.4	9.8	9.8	5.4	10.2	10.3	10.3
Flour	do	3.4	6.9	6.6	6.5	3.1	5.6	5.3	5.3	3.6	7.1	6.8	6.8
Corn meal	do	2.6	4.0	4.2	4.0	2.5	4.1	3.9	3.9	2.5	4.3	4.2	4.1
Rolled oats	do		9.3	9.7	9.7		8.7	8.3	8.3		9.9	10.1	10.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg		11.2	11.5	11.5		10.1	10.1	10.1		12.1	12.0	12.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg		26.0	25.6	25.9		24.7	24.5	24.3		26.0	26.9	26.9
Macaroni	Pound		21.8	21.7	21.9		19.0	18.6	18.6		19.1	18.7	18.7
Rice	do	8.6	11.0	11.6	11.3	9.0	11.0	10.4	10.3	8.2	11.8	11.3	11.2
Beans, navy	do		11.9	10.2	10.4		8.8	8.1	8.3		11.5	10.5	10.5
Potatoes	do	2.3	6.4	5.0	4.8	1.8	5.4	4.2	4.3	2.1	6.1	5.3	5.3
Onions	do		7.9	7.6	7.2		5.8	4.8	5.0		7.7	7.6	6.9
Cabbage	do		5.2	4.9	4.8		4.5	4.2	4.3		5.4	5.2	5.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can		12.3	11.5	11.5		11.3	10.4	10.5		12.6	12.0	11.9
Corn, canned	do		18.1	17.8	17.5		15.8	14.6	14.7		18.4	18.3	18.4
Peas, canned	do		18.4	20.0	20.0		15.5	15.1	15.0		22.4	21.0	21.4
Tomatoes, canned	do		12.7	11.0	11.0		10.3	10.7	10.7		11.9	11.2	11.2
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.5	7.1	7.5	7.5	4.9	6.1	6.5	6.5	5.2	7.3	7.6	7.7
Tea	do	60.0	100.8	106.1	105.9	56.0	76.9	73.8	73.5	61.3	92.1	96.7	96.4
Coffee	do	32.0	50.7	52.2	51.5	24.4	48.6	47.4	47.5	28.8	54.0	54.0	53.9
Prunes	do		17.1	17.6	17.8		15.4	13.9	14.0		19.6	19.3	18.7
Raisins	do		15.5	16.8	16.5		13.2	13.2	13.0		15.2	15.4	15.4
Bananas	Dozen		28.5	28.6	27.3		25.9	26.7	26.3		37.8	38.5	37.3
Oranges	do		40.0	41.1	34.5		48.3	49.3	44.2		46.4	50.5	44.5

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

Cities on Specified Dates

for December 15, 1913 and 1925, and for November 15 and December dates with exception of December, 1913, as these cities were not

ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES

particularly meats and vegetables, owing to differences in trade practices]

Boston, Mass.			Bridgeport, Conn.				Buffalo, N. Y.				Butte, Mont.			Charleston, S. C.			
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926
1913	1925						1913	1925						1913	1925		
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
33.0	66.1	64.7	64.3	48.7	49.2	49.2	21.6	33.9	40.0	39.6	28.5	30.0	29.6	22.5	32.3	32.7	32.7
34.3	51.5	49.7	49.5	41.7	41.9	41.9	18.8	33.2	33.8	34.2	25.0	26.9	26.4	21.0	30.0	30.0	30.0
23.7	41.0	37.9	37.8	36.9	36.3	36.1	16.4	29.2	30.4	30.5	24.6	26.8	26.5	20.0	26.4	24.9	25.0
16.2	28.3	28.5	28.5	27.7	27.6	27.5	15.0	22.3	23.7	23.9	17.2	18.7	19.0	15.0	18.8	19.5	19.4
-----	19.2	18.6	19.0	11.9	11.7	11.9	11.8	14.1	14.5	14.7	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.5	13.8	14.2	14.2
21.9	37.8	41.8	39.8	37.2	41.7	39.9	17.6	37.9	41.7	39.3	33.1	41.2	36.5	25.0	33.5	38.5	35.6
24.3	48.5	49.2	49.1	51.6	54.9	54.3	20.6	44.7	46.9	45.9	56.0	58.2	56.9	27.0	44.3	45.0	44.0
30.7	58.5	63.3	61.8	56.3	64.3	61.9	26.3	50.9	56.8	56.3	56.8	61.3	61.3	27.5	48.9	54.8	51.7
20.2	40.5	38.6	38.9	40.4	38.8	38.3	15.4	35.6	32.8	32.6	35.2	37.3	36.3	24.0	42.9	41.3	40.0
24.0	40.2	40.6	40.6	40.1	40.6	41.1	19.8	37.5	37.9	38.4	30.8	33.3	32.4	21.8	36.8	39.8	38.4
-----	36.5	33.1	33.0	33.2	33.6	32.8	-----	37.7	33.8	32.5	30.6	32.5	31.9	-----	39.1	30.0	29.6
8.9	14.8	15.1	15.3	16.0	16.0	16.0	8.0	13.4	13.0	13.0	14.3	14.3	14.3	12.0	18.0	19.0	19.0
-----	12.3	12.1	12.2	11.5	11.6	11.6	-----	11.4	11.3	11.2	11.0	11.1	11.1	-----	11.9	11.8	11.9
37.9	59.3	55.3	57.8	59.2	55.3	57.4	39.1	60.2	57.7	62.8	56.9	51.0	53.0	39.1	57.5	52.4	56.5
-----	30.0	29.8	29.2	29.9	30.6	29.4	-----	30.0	29.8	29.8	32.5	-----	-----	-----	32.1	31.3	31.7
23.4	39.7	38.2	38.3	39.6	39.3	39.3	21.5	38.2	37.6	37.6	37.0	35.7	35.7	21.0	35.2	34.9	35.0
15.8	22.6	20.8	20.2	22.1	20.3	19.7	14.2	21.4	20.4	19.8	25.7	25.0	24.7	15.0	23.7	21.3	20.9
-----	25.9	24.7	24.5	25.5	25.8	25.9	-----	26.3	25.9	26.2	27.5	29.3	29.3	-----	24.6	23.4	23.5
57.5	85.1	94.4	85.0	83.3	91.0	87.3	47.6	71.9	69.0	69.3	70.2	67.1	66.3	46.7	53.0	64.3	66.7
36.0	54.7	54.6	54.3	50.8	52.2	51.4	31.4	46.4	45.6	45.5	44.2	47.1	45.5	35.2	45.1	43.8	44.3
5.9	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.8	8.8	5.6	9.0	8.9	8.8	9.8	9.8	9.8	6.4	10.8	10.2	10.2
3.6	6.7	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.8	5.8	3.0	5.7	5.1	5.1	6.1	5.6	5.4	3.7	7.4	7.1	7.1
3.6	6.5	6.2	6.2	7.7	7.9	7.7	2.6	5.2	5.3	5.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	2.6	4.1	3.9	3.9
-----	9.2	9.3	9.3	8.7	8.4	8.6	-----	9.0	8.7	8.7	7.5	7.3	7.3	-----	9.4	9.5	9.6
-----	11.0	10.7	10.7	10.6	10.4	10.4	-----	10.4	10.2	10.2	12.4	12.2	12.2	-----	11.8	11.8	12.0
-----	25.2	24.5	24.7	25.1	24.7	24.7	-----	24.2	24.6	24.6	27.6	28.4	28.3	-----	26.6	26.2	26.2
-----	23.1	22.4	22.5	22.7	22.7	22.7	-----	22.1	21.7	21.5	20.2	19.2	19.6	-----	19.1	18.5	18.6
9.4	12.4	11.7	11.5	11.5	10.9	10.9	9.3	11.2	11.3	11.2	12.0	12.1	11.7	5.6	9.0	8.3	8.4
-----	10.8	9.8	9.9	10.3	9.6	9.7	-----	9.9	9.2	9.2	10.2	10.4	10.4	-----	10.6	9.9	9.8
1.7	5.1	3.9	4.0	5.2	3.8	3.8	1.7	4.8	4.1	4.1	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.2	5.7	4.3	4.4
-----	6.2	4.9	5.1	5.8	4.7	6.0	-----	6.5	5.9	5.9	4.5	4.3	4.5	-----	5.9	5.8	5.5
-----	5.2	5.4	5.2	5.0	4.3	4.5	-----	3.7	3.5	3.0	3.4	3.9	4.8	-----	4.2	4.4	4.2
-----	13.6	13.0	12.9	12.0	11.4	11.3	-----	10.3	9.9	10.0	15.0	14.1	14.1	-----	10.3	9.8	9.8
-----	19.3	18.8	18.8	19.4	19.5	19.1	-----	16.3	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.2	16.0	-----	13.7	14.8	15.0
-----	21.1	19.8	20.3	21.1	21.0	21.5	-----	16.1	16.8	16.2	16.4	14.8	15.2	-----	17.5	16.7	17.5
-----	12.4	12.3	12.4	13.1	13.4	13.1	-----	13.9	13.8	13.9	14.5	13.7	13.3	-----	10.6	10.3	10.2
5.3	6.7	7.1	7.3	6.3	6.8	7.0	5.1	6.4	7.0	7.1	7.7	8.4	8.5	5.0	6.4	6.7	6.9
58.6	76.0	74.9	74.9	61.1	59.5	59.5	45.0	68.6	70.5	69.8	83.3	83.8	83.3	50.0	75.8	74.9	73.9
33.0	56.0	55.1	55.3	48.6	48.5	48.6	29.3	49.4	48.5	48.7	56.6	56.6	56.6	26.8	45.6	46.5	46.5
-----	17.0	15.3	15.0	17.1	16.0	15.8	-----	16.5	16.4	15.9	17.8	17.9	18.4	-----	15.8	14.9	14.7
-----	14.2	13.1	13.0	13.8	14.6	14.8	-----	14.0	14.1	13.8	14.6	15.2	15.2	-----	14.3	14.7	14.1
-----	43.5	45.0	46.3	34.4	34.5	34.2	-----	42.6	42.3	42.6	44.6	44.5	44.5	-----	39.2	31.7	30.7
-----	61.3	62.3	49.9	62.5	61.6	50.7	-----	52.1	62.8	55.7	55.0	56.2	54.5	-----	36.1	38.2	29.4

* Per pound.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Chicago, Ill.				Cincinnati, Ohio				Cleveland, Ohio			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.1	44.7	45.4	45.2	23.0	35.9	36.5	36.4	24.6	36.5	37.7	37.3
Round steak	do	21.2	35.2	37.1	36.8	20.7	32.0	33.1	33.4	21.7	30.2	32.3	31.3
Rib roast	do	19.7	34.3	36.6	36.3	19.5	28.5	30.7	30.2	18.6	26.1	27.3	27.1
Chuck roast	do	15.7	24.5	25.8	25.9	15.3	20.2	21.6	21.6	17.0	21.6	22.9	23.1
Plate beef	do	11.8	14.5	15.0	15.1	11.8	15.4	15.2	15.2	12.5	12.9	13.3	13.4
Pork chops	do	17.9	32.4	38.3	36.5	18.9	32.0	34.7	32.2	19.4	34.8	38.9	35.6
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	52.7	55.7	55.0	22.6	41.9	45.5	44.4	27.9	49.0	50.4	50.3
Ham, sliced	do	31.8	54.0	59.7	58.7	27.8	51.0	58.0	56.8	36.3	54.5	60.0	58.3
Lamb, leg of	do	19.4	39.2	28.8	38.4	17.5	35.9	35.2	35.1	18.0	37.1	35.6	34.9
Hens	do	17.7	35.6	36.4	37.6	22.7	34.1	35.8	36.1	19.3	37.8	35.9	36.5
Bacon, sliced	do	32.0	52.7	55.7	55.0	22.6	41.9	45.5	44.4	27.9	49.0	50.4	50.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	38.3	38.1	37.4	37.4	36.0	31.1	30.9	30.9	37.0	37.0	33.9	33.8
Milk, fresh	Quart.	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	12.0	14.0	14.0	8.0	14.8	14.3	14.3
Milk, evaporated	15-16oz. can	10.9	11.2	11.2	11.2	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.3
Butter	Pound	38.3	56.3	56.3	60.6	39.3	57.3	55.1	59.2	42.2	59.9	59.6	64.7
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	29.3	27.6	27.6	27.6	32.2	30.2	28.6	28.6	33.1	33.2	31.9	31.9
Cheese	do	25.3	42.0	42.4	42.4	21.4	36.8	36.3	36.8	24.0	38.3	36.6	38.1
Lard	do	15.0	22.2	21.5	20.9	13.9	20.3	19.4	18.5	16.4	23.1	22.3	21.8
Vegetable lard substitute	do	26.7	26.8	26.7	26.7	25.9	26.1	25.6	25.6	27.4	27.4	27.4	27.8
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	40.0	60.8	65.1	66.8	38.0	59.1	65.6	63.8	48.0	67.4	73.2	70.1
Eggs, storage	do	32.0	45.2	50.5	50.3	30.6	45.0	44.0	43.1	34.3	49.6	48.8	48.8
Bread	Pound	6.1	9.8	9.8	9.8	4.8	9.2	9.2	9.0	5.6	8.0	7.9	7.9
Flour	do	2.9	5.7	5.4	5.3	3.3	6.0	5.8	5.8	3.1	5.9	5.7	5.7
Corn meal	do	2.9	6.5	6.6	6.6	2.8	4.4	3.9	3.9	2.9	5.6	5.2	5.3
Rolled oats	do	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.6	9.3	9.5	9.4	9.4
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg.	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.2
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg.	24.7	25.3	25.4	25.4	24.3	24.5	24.4	24.4	25.1	25.2	25.3	25.3
Macaroni	Pound	20.0	19.4	19.7	19.7	20.1	18.4	18.8	18.8	21.4	21.7	21.9	21.9
Rice	do	9.0	11.7	11.9	11.8	8.8	11.2	10.9	10.8	9.0	11.9	11.9	11.9
Beans, navy	do	9.7	9.5	9.6	9.6	8.3	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.9	8.2	8.5	8.5
Potatoes	do	1.7	4.9	3.8	3.9	1.8	5.5	4.0	4.1	2.0	4.5	4.3	4.3
Onions	do	5.7	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.6	4.5	4.4	4.4	5.2	4.5	4.7	4.7
Cabbage	do	4.9	4.6	4.8	4.8	4.6	3.9	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.1	4.3	4.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.8	12.9	12.9	12.9	11.3	10.9	10.9	10.9	13.0	12.6	12.8	12.8
Corn, canned	do	17.3	17.4	17.3	17.3	15.6	15.1	14.7	14.7	17.8	17.0	17.0	17.0
Peas, canned	do	17.8	17.7	17.5	17.5	17.6	16.8	16.8	16.8	17.9	17.8	17.6	17.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	14.1	14.1	14.2	14.2	12.9	11.9	11.9	11.9	13.8	13.8	14.0	14.0
Sugar, granulated	Pound	5.1	6.4	6.9	7.0	5.2	6.7	7.3	7.4	5.4	7.0	7.2	7.6
Tea	do	55.0	74.8	74.8	74.3	60.0	76.5	77.4	76.4	50.0	79.7	80.7	79.4
Coffee	do	30.7	52.1	51.0	50.9	25.6	46.0	45.9	45.4	26.5	53.9	54.8	54.5
Prunes	do	18.6	18.7	18.9	18.9	17.8	16.4	16.7	16.7	17.3	16.6	16.2	16.2
Raisins	do	15.1	15.6	15.4	15.4	14.3	15.1	14.7	14.7	14.1	14.7	14.5	14.5
Bananas	Dozen	42.1	40.5	40.8	40.8	38.5	37.5	37.5	37.5	47.5	50.0	50.0	50.0
Oranges	do	56.4	61.3	58.9	58.9	42.7	55.0	40.2	40.2	51.5	62.5	53.5	53.5

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

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Columbus, Ohio			Dallas, Tex.					Denver, Colo.				Detroit, Mich.				Fall River, Mass.			
Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	
			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
37.3	39.7	39.7	23.6	33.3	36.2	36.2	22.9	29.9	33.0	32.3	24.8	40.2	41.6	41.4	34.3	40.9	60.5	160.5	
32.4	34.8	34.9	21.3	30.3	32.9	32.9	20.7	26.3	29.7	29.6	20.4	32.5	34.3	33.6	27.3	45.6	46.5	46.0	
22.1	29.9	30.8	20.6	27.3	26.6	27.6	16.7	22.2	23.1	23.9	20.2	30.2	30.7	30.9	23.3	31.2	31.9	31.2	
52.7	59.5	58.7	24.7	16.4	22.7	22.9	15.0	17.4	19.0	18.7	15.4	21.7	22.5	22.9	18.3	23.4	22.5	22.6	
15.4	16.0	16.0	13.6	15.8	17.3	17.8	9.9	10.5	11.1	11.0	11.7	13.7	14.5	14.7		13.2	14.0	13.6	
32.9	37.4	35.6	21.6	34.9	37.2	35.2	20.0	33.2	37.7	34.0	18.2	36.8	41.0	38.3	20.2	35.5	40.7	38.5	
48.9	52.3	51.2	37.5	48.0	46.4	44.2	28.0	50.2	52.0	50.6	22.3	50.7	54.3	51.8	25.4	46.1	46.7	45.7	
52.7	59.5	58.7	31.6	56.7	59.3	59.3	30.0	55.7	59.9	58.4	28.0	57.2	63.5	61.5	30.4	51.3	57.4	56.9	
41.7	42.4	43.7	22.5	43.9	43.4	43.4	15.6	35.4	35.5	35.6	16.0	40.5	38.9	38.9	19.0	41.6	42.1	41.8	
56.8	37.7	37.4	19.3	29.5	31.6	32.7	19.9	29.6	31.3	31.3	18.6	37.9	37.2	37.6	24.6	42.1	43.9	43.6	
59.3	36.3	37.1		40.3	37.6	36.5		38.4	34.7	33.5		39.4	35.5	35.3		36.7	37.2	36.8	
12.0	12.0	12.6	10.8	15.0	13.0	13.0	8.3	12.0	12.0	12.0	9.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	14.0	14.4	14.9	
11.3	11.4	11.5		13.5	13.0	13.0		11.2	10.6	10.4		11.0	11.2	11.3		12.6	12.7	12.7	
57.5	56.7	60.9	41.3	57.2	55.7	57.8	37.9	55.8	49.1	52.8	38.9	58.1	56.8	60.9	36.4	56.5	53.1	54.9	
31.5	29.9	29.7		34.1	32.5	33.0		30.5	28.5	26.5		30.4	28.4	28.6		31.6	30.4	30.0	
37.6	36.8	37.0	20.0	37.1	36.8	37.0	26.1	39.3	37.5	37.6	22.7	37.9	38.8	39.0	23.6	38.9	38.5	38.5	
20.2	19.6	18.5	17.2	26.3	24.9	24.6	16.1	24.0	21.8	20.8	16.0	22.9	21.1	20.6	15.3	21.7	20.0	19.3	
25.9	26.5	26.5		23.9	22.8	22.2		24.7	23.7	23.4		27.0	27.4	27.2		26.7	26.7	26.9	
59.7	61.7	62.7	45.0	63.9	54.8	56.0	47.1	60.7	63.9	64.6	45.3	70.5	66.1	66.5	55.8	95.7	87.9	88.9	
45.7	47.3	47.3	37.5	53.0	44.0	44.0	36.0	42.7	45.7	45.8	33.5	46.9	46.6	44.9	36.0	49.2	50.9	50.0	
8.1	8.1	8.1	5.4	8.6	9.5	9.5	5.6	8.4	8.3	8.3	5.6	8.7	8.5	8.4	6.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	
6.2	5.5	5.5	3.3	5.9	5.6	5.5	2.6	5.3	4.5	4.5	3.1	5.9	5.6	5.5	3.3	6.2	6.1	6.0	
3.8	3.6	3.7	3.5	4.7	4.2	4.2	2.5	4.4	4.2	4.1	2.8	5.8	5.9	5.8	3.6	7.6	6.6	6.7	
9.5	9.3	9.3		9.9	10.1	10.2		8.7	8.0	8.1		9.5	9.4	9.4		9.6	9.4	9.4	
10.8	10.9	10.9		11.0	11.3	11.4		12.0	11.1	11.0		10.6	10.6	10.6		11.7	11.3	11.3	
24.6	24.7	25.2		27.2	27.6	27.6		25.5	24.7	24.5		25.5	26.0	26.0		26.2	25.6	25.3	
23.7	20.3	20.4		21.6	21.4	21.4		19.2	19.8	19.8		21.7	21.9	21.9		24.3	23.8	23.7	
12.5	13.3	12.7	9.3	12.5	12.4	12.5	8.6	11.6	10.5	10.1	8.4	11.9	12.6	12.8	10.0	11.7	11.7	11.5	
8.6	8.3	8.3		11.7	10.7	10.8		10.4	9.7	9.6		9.0	8.5	8.5		10.4	10.1	10.2	
5.2	4.0	3.9	2.4	5.8	5.2	5.1	1.6	4.5	3.7	3.7	1.5	4.5	3.3	3.3	1.8	5.2	4.0	3.9	
6.4	4.9	5.1		7.0	6.8	6.5		4.8	3.6	3.5		5.3	4.6	4.5		5.9	4.9	5.1	
4.7	4.1	4.3		5.5	5.7	5.4		3.4	2.4	3.0		3.8	3.7	4.1		5.1	3.9	4.4	
13.1	12.0	12.0		14.3	13.5	13.4		13.6	11.2	11.2		11.8	11.6	11.6		12.3	12.2	12.2	
15.5	14.4	14.4		18.0	18.0	17.9		15.9	14.7	14.3		16.4	16.2	16.2		17.2	17.1	17.1	
15.8	15.1	15.1		21.2	21.7	21.7		16.5	15.6	15.5		17.2	16.7	17.0		18.5	18.5	18.5	
14.1	12.2	12.5		13.2	12.5	12.5		14.1	12.5	12.5		13.4	12.5	12.6		12.5	12.1	12.1	
7.1	7.4	7.7	5.6	7.4	7.7	8.1	5.2	6.8	7.6	8.0	5.2	6.9	7.3	7.5	5.3	6.8	7.1	7.4	
85.2	89.3	89.5	66.7	104.2	106.8	105.8	52.8	67.8	68.9	68.5	43.3	73.1	74.5	73.4	44.2	63.4	60.7	60.4	
57.6	51.3	51.3	36.7	59.8	59.8	59.8	29.4	51.8	50.9	51.5	29.3	52.0	51.5	51.6	33.0	53.0	52.7	52.3	
18.1	18.0	17.1		21.1	21.4	20.9		18.1	17.8	17.5		18.7	18.3	17.9		15.9	15.7	15.6	
14.8	14.7	14.6		16.7	16.1	16.5		14.7	14.5	14.5		14.9	15.0	14.8		14.1	14.3	14.6	
36.5	38.9	39.4		38.8	36.3	33.8		211.5	211.9	212.1		35.0	35.6	36.9		29.9	29.8	210.2	
50.5	52.7	52.3		60.1	54.3	53.5		47.8	54.8	51.0		60.0	60.5	55.2		48.1	58.6	45.9	

² Per pound.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Houston, Tex.			Indianapolis, Ind.				Jacksonville, Fla.			
		Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926
					1913	1925				1913	1925	
Sirloin steak	Pound	30.8	34.1	34.9	25.5	36.9	38.4	38.3	25.5	35.5	37.9	36.7
Round steak	do	30.0	32.7	33.1	24.2	34.3	37.0	36.6	21.0	30.5	31.8	32.0
Rib roast	do	23.8	27.1	27.5	17.8	28.0	29.0	29.1	21.3	26.8	29.1	27.5
Chuck roast	do	19.2	20.5	20.2	16.3	23.6	24.3	24.3	14.1	20.6	20.5	20.3
Plate beef	do	15.6	17.3	17.9	12.5	14.9	15.5	15.7	10.6	11.5	12.8	12.8
Pork chops	do	34.6	38.6	36.4	20.7	34.3	37.4	33.9	22.5	36.0	39.1	36.5
Bacon, sliced	do	49.5	51.5	51.1	29.7	45.7	47.9	46.8	30.1	47.4	50.0	47.9
Ham, sliced	do	51.3	57.1	56.8	30.3	53.5	58.6	57.1	29.3	53.0	59.0	56.1
Lamb, leg of	do	36.0	35.0	35.0	19.0	41.7	40.0	40.0	20.6	38.8	38.8	38.3
Hens	do	35.8	36.1	35.6	20.8	34.7	38.2	37.8	24.2	38.5	40.3	38.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	35.0	33.1	32.5	---	32.9	34.6	34.1	---	38.8	36.1	34.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.3	15.8	15.8	8.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.3	22.0	22.3	22.3
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	11.5	11.5	11.5	---	10.7	10.8	10.8	---	12.3	11.9	11.9
Butter	Pound	57.6	55.2	58.1	38.3	57.0	57.2	61.4	39.6	59.8	55.6	58.9
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes).	do	31.3	30.0	29.9	---	32.2	30.4	31.6	---	30.9	32.3	31.4
Cheese	do	34.5	33.9	34.1	21.8	37.2	36.5	37.2	22.5	35.3	35.2	35.2
Lard	do	24.2	22.3	21.5	14.6	19.8	19.1	18.2	15.3	23.8	22.6	22.6
Vegetable lard substitute	do	17.5	17.6	17.1	---	26.4	26.8	27.1	---	24.5	24.8	23.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	61.7	51.3	52.3	38.5	61.4	60.8	60.5	50.0	72.2	67.9	65.4
Eggs, storage	do	46.4	40.6	42.4	32.8	49.8	42.5	46.0	40.0	50.4	46.0	44.7
Bread	Pound	8.9	8.8	8.8	5.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	6.1	11.0	11.0	11.0
Flour	do	6.0	5.6	5.6	3.1	5.9	5.5	5.5	3.7	6.8	6.9	6.6
Corn meal	do	4.7	4.1	4.2	2.6	4.4	4.2	4.2	2.8	4.2	4.1	4.2
Rolled oats	do	9.1	8.9	9.0	---	8.1	8.3	8.3	---	9.6	9.5	9.5
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	11.8	11.4	11.6	---	10.1	10.1	10.2	---	11.2	11.4	11.1
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	25.7	25.6	25.4	---	25.1	25.1	25.1	---	24.8	24.9	24.8
Macaroni	Pound	19.2	18.3	18.7	---	20.6	19.2	19.2	---	20.3	20.2	19.8
Rice	do	9.8	9.5	9.0	9.2	11.3	11.8	11.5	6.8	10.9	10.9	10.4
Beans, navy	do	10.2	9.4	9.3	---	8.8	8.2	8.5	---	11.0	9.9	9.8
Potatoes	do	6.2	5.0	5.0	1.7	4.9	4.0	3.8	2.5	6.3	5.0	5.0
Onions	do	6.7	5.4	5.6	---	6.1	4.9	5.0	---	8.1	7.3	6.9
Cabbage	do	6.1	5.1	5.2	---	4.4	3.9	4.4	---	6.5	5.4	5.3
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	12.5	11.0	11.2	---	11.6	10.6	10.3	---	11.5	11.4	11.0
Corn, canned	do	16.3	15.0	14.1	---	15.9	14.4	14.4	---	19.2	20.0	18.8
Peas, canned	do	15.8	14.0	14.0	---	16.7	14.8	14.4	---	19.9	19.8	18.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	10.8	11.3	11.5	---	14.2	11.7	12.7	---	11.0	11.2	11.1
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.7	7.0	7.0	5.8	6.9	7.5	7.7	5.9	7.2	7.5	7.6
Tea	do	74.2	82.7	82.7	60.0	80.0	85.3	84.0	60.0	97.5	100.9	98.5
Coffee	do	46.3	44.8	44.6	30.0	51.4	51.1	51.5	34.5	51.5	50.3	50.3
Prunes	do	16.8	17.3	15.7	---	20.0	18.4	19.6	---	18.4	16.8	16.9
Raisins	do	14.4	14.2	14.1	---	15.7	15.6	15.4	---	16.5	15.9	15.9
Bananas	Dozen	30.0	28.5	29.2	---	30.0	31.4	31.4	---	29.2	30.0	25.0
Oranges	do	44.4	48.2	50.2	---	44.0	51.3	43.6	---	36.9	32.2	28.0

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.			
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926
1913	1925		1913	1925		1913	1925	1913	1925		1913	1925	1913	1925		1913	1925	1926	1926
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
24.6	38.0	37.8	37.7	25.0	32.7	34.7	35.2	23.1	35.7	36.5	36.5	23.0	32.5	35.9	35.4	34.5	57.9	54.9	54.9
22.1	31.2	33.2	33.0	20.0	29.1	31.7	31.9	21.3	29.3	29.7	30.2	20.0	28.2	32.3	31.5	28.8	44.9	43.6	43.9
18.1	26.3	27.1	26.4	20.0	26.5	27.5	27.0	19.4	28.5	29.7	30.2	18.1	24.4	26.6	26.8	20.8	28.1	26.9	27.2
15.6	19.4	19.5	19.6	16.3	19.1	22.3	21.8	16.1	19.2	19.9	20.5	15.5	18.6	20.4	20.3	17.3	22.8	23.1	22.9
12.2	12.5	13.1	13.3	12.5	14.7	16.4	16.8	13.4	13.7	14.0	15.1	13.1	15.0	16.4	16.8	-----	15.7	15.7	16.3
19.6	32.5	36.4	33.1	20.0	34.1	37.5	34.8	25.3	40.7	45.1	45.2	19.0	32.0	35.4	32.2	19.3	35.4	41.1	38.4
30.3	49.8	50.9	48.4	36.7	48.3	53.5	51.7	33.5	57.5	59.6	57.3	27.0	46.4	52.2	50.0	24.0	43.1	41.6	41.6
28.8	55.0	58.1	55.9	27.5	50.4	57.1	56.5	34.5	66.4	70.3	68.4	28.5	48.3	55.8	54.2	27.5	45.3	47.0	45.0
18.7	33.5	33.8	33.8	18.8	37.9	39.9	40.6	19.1	37.4	36.8	36.6	18.2	39.5	40.8	38.8	20.0	37.3	38.0	36.9
16.4	32.4	32.1	32.2	20.0	29.9	29.8	29.4	27.9	42.6	43.8	44.9	21.6	38.0	35.6	36.4	24.5	41.4	43.9	43.1
-----	38.2	36.5	36.4	-----	38.0	35.5	35.1	-----	35.0	32.6	32.2	-----	35.9	33.7	34.6	-----	37.8	34.8	33.9
9.3	13.0	13.0	13.0	10.5	15.0	15.0	15.0	10.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	8.6	14.0	13.0	13.0	8.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
-----	11.8	11.6	11.7	-----	12.3	11.8	11.8	-----	10.2	10.1	10.2	-----	11.6	11.7	11.7	-----	13.0	12.8	12.7
40.3	56.8	51.6	56.5	45.0	58.9	55.1	57.5	39.7	53.9	55.0	56.7	41.3	58.1	57.9	62.3	41.4	59.9	55.2	57.6
-----	27.9	27.5	27.0	-----	29.4	30.1	30.2	-----	33.7	30.7	30.7	-----	32.8	30.4	27.3	-----	27.5	25.8	25.5
22.0	36.9	35.7	37.9	23.3	38.5	37.6	37.6	19.5	39.7	39.1	39.5	22.5	37.2	36.6	37.5	22.3	38.0	36.5	36.4
16.4	22.3	20.3	19.9	16.5	24.4	23.3	22.2	18.1	24.3	22.8	22.4	15.8	21.6	19.3	18.6	15.8	21.4	20.0	19.8
-----	27.8	27.8	27.0	-----	22.5	23.1	22.8	-----	25.8	26.0	26.0	-----	28.2	30.9	29.5	-----	26.3	25.3	25.4
38.0	58.9	57.1	59.7	40.0	57.5	55.4	57.0	53.3	55.5	59.4	52.6	36.6	60.0	59.4	62.4	52.4	75.5	81.9	77.7
33.0	44.6	43.6	43.4	-----	48.5	44.3	48.3	38.3	46.1	48.5	44.5	33.3	48.7	40.0	50.0	37.0	49.5	48.4	50.0
6.0	9.8	9.8	9.7	6.0	8.8	9.5	9.5	6.0	9.3	8.5	8.5	5.7	9.3	9.3	9.3	5.9	8.6	8.7	8.7
3.0	6.1	5.4	5.3	3.6	6.6	6.4	6.4	3.5	5.7	5.4	5.4	3.5	6.8	6.2	6.2	3.4	6.3	5.9	5.7
2.8	5.5	4.7	4.7	2.8	4.1	4.1	4.0	3.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	2.4	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.4	5.3	5.3	5.3
-----	9.2	9.1	9.1	-----	10.5	10.6	10.6	-----	10.0	10.2	10.2	-----	8.8	8.4	8.4	-----	8.8	9.0	8.9
-----	12.4	11.2	11.1	-----	12.3	11.9	11.9	-----	10.1	10.1	10.1	-----	10.5	10.7	10.7	-----	11.3	11.1	11.1
-----	26.7	26.4	26.0	-----	24.6	26.0	25.8	-----	24.8	25.1	25.0	-----	24.3	26.0	26.2	-----	25.0	25.7	25.7
-----	21.1	20.3	20.1	-----	20.6	20.2	20.8	-----	17.4	18.1	18.2	-----	18.4	18.5	18.1	-----	24.5	23.8	23.8
8.7	10.8	10.4	9.5	8.3	10.0	9.5	9.5	7.7	11.0	11.7	10.8	9.0	11.6	11.2	11.0	8.8	11.3	10.3	9.8
-----	9.8	9.1	9.0	-----	9.9	9.3	9.2	-----	9.5	9.2	9.1	-----	8.4	8.0	8.0	-----	9.4	9.1	9.0
1.9	5.0	3.9	3.8	2.2	5.8	4.7	4.7	1.9	5.2	4.3	4.4	2.0	5.1	3.7	3.9	1.6	4.7	3.6	3.6
-----	6.6	5.4	5.3	-----	7.0	5.9	5.4	-----	5.8	4.7	4.8	-----	5.4	5.6	5.2	-----	4.9	4.6	4.6
-----	5.2	3.7	3.9	-----	5.8	4.5	4.8	-----	4.9	4.0	3.8	-----	5.1	4.1	4.7	-----	3.4	3.9	4.0
-----	13.6	12.5	12.5	-----	12.0	11.2	11.5	-----	11.6	11.7	11.7	-----	11.0	9.8	9.9	-----	14.3	13.6	13.9
-----	15.6	14.4	15.0	-----	18.2	16.5	16.5	-----	16.6	16.0	16.2	-----	17.8	15.0	15.1	-----	18.2	17.3	17.2
-----	16.0	14.9	14.9	-----	19.1	17.5	17.5	-----	18.4	17.6	17.5	-----	17.3	16.2	16.0	-----	19.6	19.1	18.9
-----	12.9	11.7	11.6	-----	12.7	11.8	11.3	-----	15.9	15.3	15.4	-----	12.2	10.9	10.5	-----	13.5	12.7	12.2
5.5	7.0	7.3	7.5	5.3	7.7	7.7	7.9	5.3	6.5	6.9	7.1	5.3	7.0	7.5	7.6	5.3	6.9	7.5	7.6
54.0	79.7	86.5	83.3	50.0	101.9	107.1	106.6	54.5	75.9	75.6	76.0	65.0	78.5	89.4	89.4	47.5	62.2	64.2	62.9
27.8	53.5	53.3	53.2	30.8	55.5	54.5	55.3	36.3	54.3	53.6	53.4	27.5	50.0	50.8	50.1	32.0	52.5	52.9	52.6
-----	17.5	17.5	16.8	-----	17.7	18.1	17.1	-----	15.7	16.3	15.3	-----	16.4	15.5	15.5	-----	15.8	15.4	15.2
-----	15.5	15.2	14.1	-----	15.8	16.0	15.7	-----	12.3	13.1	12.9	-----	14.2	14.8	14.4	-----	14.4	14.0	13.9
-----	10.7	11.3	11.2	-----	9.4	10.0	9.5	-----	10.6	10.3	10.4	-----	38.0	35.0	32.5	-----	8.5	9.6	9.6
-----	51.1	55.3	53.7	-----	48.7	51.6	45.3	-----	45.3	48.5	44.6	-----	45.4	45.4	39.5	-----	49.6	58.4	49.6

² No. 2 1/2 can.

³ Per pound.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Memphis, Tenn.				Milwaukee, Wis.				Minneapolis, Minn.			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926
		1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	24.0	34.3	36.3	35.9	23.4	36.7	38.2	37.8	19.3	30.2	30.8	31.1
Round steak	do	20.0	31.0	33.3	32.7	21.6	32.7	33.7	33.2	18.0	26.7	27.7	27.9
Rib roast	do	21.0	25.8	26.5	25.9	18.8	26.6	27.8	28.0	18.7	23.8	24.8	24.4
Chuck roast	do	15.0	18.8	20.2	19.4	16.4	22.8	24.3	24.5	14.7	18.3	20.0	24.4
Plate beef	do	12.5	14.5	15.6	15.2	12.1	13.9	14.6	14.5	10.0	10.8	12.3	12.4
Pork chops	do	20.0	31.7	35.4	33.2	17.4	31.9	35.5	33.0	17.2	32.5	34.3	32.4
Bacon, sliced	do	30.0	43.3	44.3	42.7	27.4	46.8	51.2	48.8	26.7	49.3	50.2	48.8
Ham, sliced	do	29.0	50.4	57.5	55.0	27.8	49.2	53.3	51.3	28.3	50.3	52.9	52.5
Lamb, leg of	do	20.6	38.1	38.8	37.9	18.5	38.4	36.9	36.5	14.6	34.6	34.1	34.4
Hens	do	19.6	33.4	32.2	31.0	17.2	32.4	30.8	32.1	16.4	32.3	30.7	32.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	---	32.9	34.3	34.3	---	31.6	34.2	33.6	---	36.7	38.6	39.0
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	15.3	15.0	15.0	7.0	10.0	11.0	11.0	8.0	12.0	11.0	11.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	---	11.6	11.2	11.2	---	11.3	11.0	11.0	---	12.0	11.7	11.4
Butter	Pound	38.8	56.1	53.5	56.8	38.8	55.1	55.7	60.1	36.9	54.9	54.8	60.0
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	---	26.4	26.4	27.4	---	29.5	27.5	27.2	---	28.5	27.7	25.8
Cheese	do	22.0	34.4	33.7	33.8	22.3	35.1	35.3	35.4	21.3	36.5	35.2	35.4
Lard	do	15.0	19.6	18.1	17.6	16.0	22.5	20.8	20.4	15.4	21.7	19.8	18.9
Vegetable lard substitute	do	---	24.0	21.8	21.2	---	26.8	26.9	26.7	---	27.4	27.4	27.4
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	39.0	57.6	51.4	52.2	40.0	62.7	65.9	63.3	39.1	53.1	53.3	54.8
Eggs, storage	do	30.0	45.3	42.7	43.3	33.0	43.6	42.6	43.1	31.6	42.4	42.2	39.6
Bread	Pound	6.0	9.7	9.6	9.5	5.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	5.6	9.9	8.9	8.9
Flour	do	3.5	6.8	6.2	6.1	3.0	5.4	5.2	5.2	2.8	5.7	5.4	5.4
Corn meal	do	2.5	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	2.5	5.5	5.2	5.2
Rolled oats	do	---	9.5	9.1	9.1	---	8.7	8.4	8.5	---	8.3	8.4	8.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	---	11.1	10.9	10.9	---	10.5	10.2	10.2	---	11.0	10.8	10.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	---	25.9	25.5	25.1	---	24.4	24.6	24.6	---	25.8	25.3	25.3
Macaroni	Pound	---	19.6	19.3	19.2	---	18.6	17.8	18.0	---	19.0	18.9	18.9
Rice	do	8.1	10.3	9.7	9.4	9.0	11.7	11.5	11.3	8.6	11.8	11.5	11.0
Beans, navy	do	---	9.6	9.4	9.4	---	9.0	8.4	8.5	---	9.4	9.1	9.5
Potatoes	do	2.0	5.5	4.6	4.5	1.7	4.2	3.5	3.5	1.6	4.5	3.2	3.2
Onions	do	---	5.2	4.9	5.1	---	4.9	4.7	4.6	---	5.4	4.8	5.0
Cabbage	do	---	4.6	3.6	3.9	---	4.5	3.4	4.0	---	4.6	3.2	3.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	---	12.1	11.6	11.6	---	11.2	11.3	11.1	---	13.2	12.4	12.4
Corn, canned	do	---	16.6	15.3	15.6	---	16.7	15.6	15.5	---	15.9	14.1	14.3
Peas, canned	do	---	18.4	17.0	16.9	---	16.7	16.2	16.3	---	15.9	14.3	14.7
Tomatoes, canned	do	---	11.8	10.4	10.4	---	13.9	13.4	13.4	---	14.8	13.5	13.7
Sugar, granulated	Pound	---	6.9	7.0	7.1	5.5	6.2	6.9	6.9	5.0	6.5	7.2	7.3
Tea	do	63.8	94.5	99.0	99.0	50.0	71.7	70.8	71.0	45.0	61.8	61.1	60.6
Coffee	do	27.5	51.1	50.1	49.6	27.5	47.4	46.8	46.8	30.8	54.2	53.7	53.9
Prunes	do	---	17.6	16.6	15.9	---	17.6	16.4	16.5	---	16.7	16.9	16.8
Raisins	do	---	15.2	15.0	14.6	---	14.5	14.8	14.6	---	14.5	14.3	14.4
Bananas	Dozen	---	32.0	31.3	31.3	---	29.6	29.6	29.9	---	11.0	11.9	11.8
Oranges	do	---	50.4	46.5	37.3	---	46.6	55.8	52.9	---	50.1	58.5	57.6

1 Whole.

RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

PRICES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Mobile, Ala.			Newark, N. J.				New Haven, Conn.				New Orleans, La.				New York, N. Y.				
Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	
			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
32.9	34.5	34.5	27.2	45.7	44.5	44.5	30.8	55.0	54.0	53.5	21.5	33.1	35.6	34.9	25.7	45.7	44.1	44.1	44.1
31.7	33.6	33.6	26.5	42.7	42.5	42.7	28.4	44.2	43.7	43.7	19.1	29.6	31.1	31.0	25.3	43.2	43.0	43.0	43.0
27.7	28.6	28.2	21.0	35.6	35.2	35.4	22.8	36.0	35.5	35.9	18.5	28.4	30.4	29.6	21.3	38.9	38.6	38.6	38.8
20.8	23.2	22.8	17.3	25.2	24.9	24.8	18.8	26.9	26.8	26.8	15.4	20.2	21.5	20.9	15.8	25.3	24.3	24.3	24.6
16.1	17.5	17.3	12.4	13.9	12.8	13.0	-----	15.2	15.8	15.5	12.0	17.8	18.1	18.2	14.5	20.6	20.4	20.2	20.2
37.9	41.4	39.1	21.0	35.8	38.5	37.2	19.6	34.9	39.5	38.2	24.0	36.3	36.9	36.9	18.4	39.2	42.6	42.6	41.5
45.6	51.5	51.2	25.3	44.5	47.8	48.4	28.2	50.2	51.1	49.7	30.4	45.6	50.4	51.4	25.5	49.7	50.6	50.1	50.1
50.4	54.2	54.3	19.8	53.8	56.9	56.2	30.8	56.9	62.9	62.9	27.0	50.8	53.7	54.0	29.0	58.8	62.3	61.3	61.3
40.6	40.0	40.7	20.0	38.7	38.1	37.3	18.7	40.4	38.8	38.8	20.5	39.1	39.0	38.6	15.4	37.4	36.5	36.9	36.9
36.1	36.8	36.8	23.4	38.0	38.0	38.3	23.3	42.1	42.2	42.0	22.0	36.7	36.5	37.3	20.7	38.8	40.3	40.3	40.3
38.2	34.5	34.0	-----	35.3	33.3	32.4	-----	34.6	33.5	32.8	-----	38.3	38.7	37.4	-----	35.8	33.3	31.9	31.9
17.8	17.8	17.8	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	9.0	16.0	16.0	16.0	9.8	14.0	14.0	14.0	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
11.7	11.8	11.8	-----	11.2	11.1	11.2	-----	12.2	12.1	12.1	-----	11.1	11.0	11.1	-----	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.1
59.7	56.8	60.2	43.7	61.3	58.0	63.6	37.3	58.6	54.7	57.7	39.8	59.0	54.9	58.5	41.1	60.5	58.8	63.3	63.3
30.5	30.8	30.9	-----	30.9	30.4	30.5	-----	33.2	31.7	31.7	-----	32.3	30.7	29.9	-----	30.5	30.1	31.3	31.3
37.3	37.9	37.5	24.8	39.8	39.4	39.8	23.5	38.8	38.4	38.3	21.9	35.8	36.1	36.7	20.2	38.0	37.9	37.7	37.7
22.1	20.8	20.3	16.3	22.8	21.9	20.8	15.6	22.8	20.9	20.4	15.0	22.0	20.5	20.1	16.1	23.3	21.3	20.5	20.5
21.3	20.6	20.6	-----	26.3	25.9	25.8	-----	25.7	26.0	26.0	-----	22.4	20.3	19.7	-----	25.8	26.3	26.2	26.2
63.6	61.3	64.6	57.2	77.4	76.7	73.8	56.4	88.1	86.5	89.1	34.0	57.1	52.5	56.1	54.3	75.3	82.0	76.8	76.8
47.0	48.1	48.2	35.6	47.5	48.0	48.1	34.2	49.3	52.3	52.2	30.0	43.5	42.0	41.5	36.7	48.6	48.2	48.0	48.0
9.6	9.7	9.8	5.5	9.3	9.5	9.6	6.0	8.9	9.2	9.2	5.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	6.1	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.6
6.6	6.4	6.4	3.6	5.9	5.6	5.5	3.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	3.7	7.4	7.0	7.0	3.2	6.1	5.7	5.4	5.4
4.2	3.9	4.0	3.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	3.2	6.7	6.7	6.7	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.4	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
8.6	8.6	8.6	-----	8.5	8.4	8.5	-----	9.2	9.3	9.3	-----	9.0	9.0	9.0	-----	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6
11.3	11.1	11.1	-----	10.1	10.0	10.0	-----	10.9	10.8	10.8	-----	10.5	10.3	10.3	-----	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
24.8	25.0	25.4	-----	24.0	24.3	24.3	-----	24.9	24.7	24.9	-----	24.6	24.4	24.6	-----	23.7	24.0	24.1	24.1
20.6	20.6	20.9	-----	21.1	21.0	21.0	-----	23.0	22.3	22.4	-----	9.5	10.0	10.0	-----	21.2	21.1	21.1	21.1
11.1	10.7	10.4	9.0	10.9	10.9	10.9	9.3	11.9	11.6	11.6	7.5	10.2	9.5	9.9	8.0	10.6	10.4	10.1	10.1
9.5	8.8	8.9	-----	10.3	9.8	9.5	-----	9.9	9.6	9.7	-----	9.0	8.4	8.5	-----	11.1	10.3	10.2	10.2
6.2	5.1	5.0	2.5	5.5	4.6	4.4	1.7	5.2	4.0	3.9	2.2	6.0	4.7	4.7	2.4	5.8	4.4	4.3	4.3
5.5	5.1	5.1	-----	5.7	4.7	5.0	-----	6.2	5.4	5.5	-----	5.1	4.1	4.3	-----	6.2	4.5	5.0	5.0
5.3	4.6	4.9	-----	5.0	4.0	4.1	-----	4.9	4.3	4.5	-----	4.8	4.1	4.1	-----	4.2	3.9	4.2	4.2
11.0	10.6	10.9	-----	11.5	10.5	10.6	-----	11.6	11.1	11.2	-----	11.4	10.9	10.7	-----	11.5	10.7	10.6	10.6
16.9	17.3	17.5	-----	17.3	16.6	16.4	-----	18.9	19.1	18.9	-----	15.3	15.1	15.4	-----	15.3	14.7	14.5	14.5
16.5	16.0	16.6	-----	17.2	17.1	17.0	-----	20.4	20.3	20.3	-----	17.2	17.4	17.5	-----	15.8	15.5	15.3	15.3
11.8	10.6	10.8	-----	11.2	11.3	11.3	-----	12.8	12.5	12.6	-----	11.6	11.5	11.8	-----	11.2	10.7	10.8	10.8
6.8	7.2	7.4	5.3	6.1	6.8	6.6	5.5	6.5	7.0	7.2	5.1	6.1	6.7	6.9	4.9	5.8	6.4	6.5	6.5
80.2	80.5	80.7	53.8	62.4	63.2	62.9	55.0	58.5	60.0	60.4	62.1	81.6	83.1	82.4	43.3	63.9	65.9	65.7	65.7
50.0	50.3	50.1	29.3	49.5	50.2	49.1	33.8	53.3	51.9	52.2	25.0	37.7	35.6	35.5	27.2	47.7	47.4	47.4	47.4
17.0	16.7	15.4	-----	15.8	15.0	14.8	-----	17.2	16.3	15.9	-----	17.9	17.6	17.8	-----	15.8	14.5	14.6	14.6
14.7	14.7	14.4	-----	13.8	14.7	14.8	-----	13.8	14.1	14.0	-----	13.9	14.3	14.2	-----	14.3	14.5	14.3	14.3
24.3	22.5	23.0	-----	37.2	37.5	38.1	-----	34.2	33.8	34.5	-----	17.9	18.6	14.6	-----	38.6	40.3	40.3	40.3
38.9	38.0	38.7	-----	56.6	62.5	60.7	-----	52.1	58.3	53.2	-----	42.5	49.0	40.0	-----	57.9	68.1	58.5	58.5

² Per pound.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Norfolk, Va.			Omaha, Nebr.				Peoria, Ill.		
		Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926
					1913	1925					
Sirloin steak	Pound	Cts. 40.3	Cts. 41.0	Cts. 40.6	28.0	36.9	Cts. 37.5	Cts. 37.1	Cts. 32.7	Cts. 34.6	Cts. 34.8
Round steak	do	33.9	34.5	33.8	22.4	33.1	34.8	34.5	31.5	33.8	34.1
Rib roast	do	31.2	32.0	31.6	20.0	26.6	26.2	26.3	23.2	25.0	25.1
Chuck roast	do	21.9	23.5	22.7	16.6	21.2	22.0	22.0	19.7	21.5	22.2
Plate beef	do	16.2	15.5	16.3	11.2	12.2	12.6	12.8	13.2	14.6	15.0
Pork chops	do	35.0	37.2	34.8	19.7	34.5	37.5	36.2	32.5	36.2	34.7
Bacon, sliced	do	45.7	49.9	48.0	28.0	52.1	54.8	53.0	49.3	51.3	50.4
Ham, sliced	do	44.8	50.5	49.5	30.0	55.0	61.6	58.7	51.5	56.4	56.8
Lamb, leg of	do	40.3	40.5	38.6	16.3	26.3	36.8	36.2	36.1	40.0	40.0
Hens	do	36.8	38.3	37.1	15.6	29.6	31.1	31.2	31.2	33.4	33.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	35.3	35.4	34.0	---	38.1	36.4	36.0	37.1	35.8	35.6
Milk, fresh	Quart	17.5	17.5	17.5	8.7	12.1	11.3	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can.	11.4	11.1	11.2	---	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.6	11.5	11.4
Butter	Pound	59.7	57.4	59.6	37.2	55.0	52.1	53.9	54.3	52.5	57.8
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	27.8	27.2	27.2	---	31.4	29.9	28.0	31.2	29.4	29.4
Cheese	do	34.4	34.8	34.7	28.5	39.3	36.9	36.3	35.4	36.3	37.0
Lard	do	21.3	20.2	19.1	17.6	25.2	23.2	23.4	22.8	22.1	20.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	21.7	22.8	21.9	---	27.9	28.1	27.3	27.3	27.0	27.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	68.3	65.5	64.7	36.0	54.3	50.1	52.1	63.9	54.6	64.7
Eggs, storage	do	47.8	48.7	48.0	31.7	44.4	43.4	43.2	45.8	46.5	45.4
Bread	Pound	9.5	9.9	9.9	5.2	9.8	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.1	10.1
Flour	do	6.1	5.8	5.8	2.8	5.4	4.8	4.7	5.9	5.6	5.6
Corn meal	do	4.7	4.6	4.5	2.5	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.0
Rolled oats	do	8.5	8.7	8.7	8.5	10.5	10.3	10.4	8.9	9.1	9.1
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	10.3	10.5	10.3	---	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.0	11.9	11.9
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	23.9	24.2	23.8	---	28.1	28.0	28.0	25.1	25.6	25.2
Macaroni	Pound	19.3	19.1	19.0	---	21.3	21.0	21.2	20.8	19.9	19.4
Rice	do	11.5	12.6	12.3	---	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.5	11.7
Beans, navy	do	8.9	8.4	8.6	---	10.3	9.6	9.9	8.9	8.8	9.0
Potatoes	do	5.8	4.4	4.6	2.0	5.2	4.0	4.0	4.9	3.8	3.8
Onions	do	6.4	5.6	6.0	---	5.6	5.1	5.3	6.3	5.8	5.8
Cabbage	do	4.6	4.6	4.7	---	4.9	3.7	4.3	4.9	3.3	3.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	10.1	9.8	9.8	---	14.8	13.9	13.7	12.1	12.1	11.7
Corn, canned	do	16.0	15.8	15.4	---	16.9	15.6	15.6	15.7	15.8	16.2
Peas, canned	do	20.8	19.9	19.8	---	17.0	16.1	16.1	18.2	18.1	18.1
Tomatoes, canned	do	11.2	10.0	9.9	---	14.9	13.4	13.6	14.7	13.5	13.3
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.2	6.7	7.0	5.7	6.9	7.3	7.6	7.4	7.7	7.7
Tea	do	91.4	89.4	89.4	56.0	77.6	78.8	78.8	65.1	69.5	70.1
Coffee	do	50.2	52.5	51.3	30.0	58.8	55.9	55.0	51.9	51.8	51.3
Prunes	do	17.0	16.4	15.0	---	17.4	17.1	16.4	19.9	19.2	18.6
Raisins	do	13.8	14.8	14.5	---	15.6	15.6	15.3	14.6	15.3	15.1
Bananas	Dozen	33.8	33.3	33.3	---	41.5	41.5	41.7	49.6	41.0	41.0
Oranges	do	49.4	51.5	43.9	---	46.8	49.8	55.1	51.8	54.3	52.1

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.

CLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.				Pittsburgh, Pa.				Portland, Me.			Portland, Oreg.				Providence, R. I.				
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	
1913	1925			1913	1925						1913	1925			1913	1925			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
130.0	153.5	154.8	154.4	27.0	46.1	46.1	45.3	159.7	160.5	160.1	21.8	27.8	29.4	29.4	39.2	172.2	170.0	170.2	170.2
26.0	40.6	41.4	41.2	22.8	37.6	39.4	38.8	45.3	47.2	46.0	21.0	25.2	26.5	26.1	31.0	50.5	49.3	49.4	49.4
21.8	36.5	36.3	36.3	21.8	33.5	34.0	34.1	29.0	29.7	29.7	18.7	24.1	24.4	24.6	23.8	39.3	37.8	38.3	38.3
17.8	23.2	25.7	26.0	16.7	24.0	25.4	25.0	20.7	21.6	21.6	16.0	17.1	18.6	18.6	18.8	29.1	28.7	29.0	29.0
12.1	11.8	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.1	13.0	13.6	16.1	16.8	16.6	13.0	12.2	13.4	13.5	19.4	17.7	18.0	18.0	18.0
20.6	39.7	43.4	40.9	20.8	36.4	39.7	37.6	35.8	41.2	39.5	21.4	36.2	39.5	38.1	19.6	38.4	42.9	40.0	40.0
25.0	46.8	48.3	47.5	28.8	50.9	55.4	53.5	45.9	46.3	45.5	30.3	52.1	58.3	55.0	22.8	47.5	46.2	45.9	45.9
29.1	57.3	59.6	59.7	29.0	58.8	64.1	62.4	52.6	59.2	57.9	30.8	52.5	60.0	57.4	32.7	56.5	61.8	60.4	60.4
18.8	40.5	40.5	40.2	20.7	40.3	40.1	40.0	37.8	37.2	37.5	17.1	34.4	35.7	35.8	19.0	42.1	40.9	40.2	40.2
22.6	39.9	41.2	40.9	24.8	42.5	41.8	44.1	39.9	42.0	41.3	21.0	34.1	34.5	35.0	24.2	42.3	42.8	42.5	42.5
8.0	37.4	31.6	29.9	9.2	37.6	34.0	32.9	38.6	33.9	33.1	9.7	12.7	12.0	12.0	9.0	14.7	14.8	15.2	15.2
11.6	11.4	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.4	11.4	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.4	10.3	10.7	10.7	10.7	12.1	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.2
46.6	63.1	60.9	65.3	42.0	59.6	59.9	64.0	59.3	56.1	58.9	41.5	58.2	53.1	55.6	38.8	57.7	54.5	56.6	56.6
32.8	30.6	30.8	30.8	32.5	32.1	32.0	29.9	28.3	28.0	28.0	31.0	30.4	30.3	30.3	29.8	29.1	28.9	28.9	28.9
25.0	41.2	39.0	39.3	24.5	38.6	39.7	39.7	38.4	38.0	37.9	20.8	38.9	37.3	38.2	22.0	37.0	36.8	36.8	36.8
15.2	22.1	20.5	19.2	15.6	22.1	21.5	20.9	21.5	19.7	19.1	17.3	25.0	23.2	22.8	15.8	22.0	20.2	19.9	19.9
48.3	71.7	73.0	74.0	49.2	76.4	77.5	77.5	25.0	25.2	25.8	50.8	48.0	48.0	48.5	57.3	26.9	27.1	26.6	26.6
34.7	49.3	48.2	49.3	35.1	48.0	48.4	49.1	51.8	50.2	52.4	37.5	39.0	43.0	44.0	35.6	47.7	48.9	50.4	50.4
4.8	9.3	9.5	9.5	5.4	9.3	9.3	9.2	10.0	10.1	9.9	5.5	9.6	9.5	9.5	6.1	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2
3.1	5.8	5.5	5.4	3.2	5.8	5.4	5.3	6.1	5.6	5.6	2.9	5.5	5.2	5.2	3.4	6.6	6.1	5.9	5.9
2.8	5.0	4.7	4.7	3.0	5.5	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.1	5.1	3.6	5.7	5.5	5.5	2.9	5.0	5.1	5.0	5.0
9.8	8.7	8.7	8.5	9.2	9.3	9.4	9.4	7.5	7.9	8.1	8.6	10.3	10.3	10.3	9.3	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.2
10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.6	10.5	10.5	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.4	10.9	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.8
24.6	24.5	24.4	24.4	25.4	25.0	25.0	25.8	25.8	25.8	25.8	26.9	26.8	26.8	26.8	24.5	25.5	25.4	25.4	25.4
21.2	20.8	20.8	20.8	23.1	24.0	23.7	24.6	24.9	24.9	24.9	17.8	18.0	18.0	18.0	23.7	23.3	23.7	23.7	23.7
12.2	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.8	12.5	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.5	11.4	10.8	10.4	10.4	11.5	12.1	11.8	11.8	11.8
9.5	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.8	10.0	9.6	9.5	9.5	10.0	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.3	9.7	9.9	9.9	9.9
2.3	6.0	4.6	4.7	1.9	5.0	4.1	4.0	4.8	3.6	3.6	1.2	3.7	2.4	2.6	1.7	5.0	3.7	3.7	3.7
5.4	4.9	4.8	4.8	6.1	5.4	5.4	5.4	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.4	3.3	3.7	3.7	5.5	4.7	5.0	5.0	5.0
4.6	4.2	4.6	4.6	4.9	4.7	5.0	3.7	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.0	3.0	3.6	3.6	4.3	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
10.9	10.6	10.5	10.5	12.7	12.8	12.6	15.0	15.0	15.4	15.4	14.6	13.4	12.8	12.8	11.8	11.3	11.4	11.4	11.4
15.4	14.7	14.8	14.8	17.4	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.5	16.9	16.9	19.7	18.5	18.1	18.1	18.1	17.9	18.1	18.1	18.1
15.6	15.8	15.3	15.3	17.7	17.3	17.1	19.2	18.9	18.4	18.4	19.4	18.3	19.0	19.0	19.7	19.7	19.5	19.5	19.5
11.3	11.9	12.1	12.1	13.4	12.5	12.5	23.3	23.3	23.3	23.3	16.8	16.8	16.1	16.1	13.7	13.3	13.4	13.4	13.4
5.0	6.2	6.7	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.5	6.0	6.9	7.1	7.3	5.1	6.5	6.9	7.1	7.1
54.9	71.4	70.9	69.4	58.0	82.1	85.1	85.1	61.2	61.9	61.9	55.0	76.1	76.9	76.6	48.3	61.3	60.5	60.8	60.8
24.5	45.8	45.6	45.9	30.0	51.1	51.4	51.3	54.2	53.8	53.7	35.0	53.2	52.2	51.9	30.0	54.3	53.8	53.6	53.6
14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4	18.5	17.8	17.1	15.9	15.3	15.1	15.1	14.1	9.6	10.1	10.1	17.4	15.6	15.2	15.2	15.2
13.4	13.8	13.6	13.6	16.6	14.8	14.6	13.1	13.6	13.8	13.8	13.5	13.9	13.5	13.5	14.1	14.4	14.3	14.3	14.3
32.5	30.3	30.7	30.7	39.4	39.7	40.3	40.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	43.4	43.1	42.9	42.9	33.3	31.4	32.5	32.5	32.5
49.4	57.1	45.7	45.7	48.8	59.0	47.6	49.1	61.4	52.7	52.7	49.6	56.2	51.1	51.1	49.6	65.1	53.0	53.0	53.0

² No. 3 can.

³ No. 2½ can.

⁴ Per pound.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTI

Article	Unit	Richmond, Va.				Rochester, N. Y.			St. Louis, Mo.			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926
		1913	1925						1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	22.2	39.3	39.9	40.1	39.9	40.5	41.0	26.6	36.6	38.0	36.7
Round steak	do	20.0	34.9	35.6	35.1	33.6	33.9	34.5	23.6	34.0	36.7	35.2
Rib roast	do	18.9	32.1	32.0	31.5	29.6	30.5	30.0	19.5	30.0	30.4	30.4
Chuck roast	do	15.9	22.5	23.3	23.3	24.3	24.5	24.8	15.9	20.6	21.4	21.7
Plate beef	do	13.2	16.0	16.3	16.1	13.6	14.0	14.0	12.8	14.2	15.6	16.0
Pork chops	do	20.8	37.0	41.1	37.9	39.1	41.7	39.2	17.8	32.4	35.6	33.0
Bacon, sliced	do	25.0	43.8	48.1	45.3	43.5	45.8	44.8	25.0	45.4	48.6	46.2
Ham, sliced	do	25.0	44.5	47.2	47.1	52.5	58.1	56.3	27.3	50.2	58.6	53.9
Lamb, leg of	do	19.3	45.0	44.8	44.1	38.7	36.8	36.8	18.3	38.0	37.6	37.8
Hens	do	19.3	36.2	36.3	35.8	40.0	40.7	39.9	17.3	33.4	33.1	33.9
Salmon, canned, red	do	36.4	34.5	34.4	34.4	37.8	32.8	32.3	38.2	35.7	35.5	35.5
Milk, fresh	Quart	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	12.5	12.5	12.5	8.8	13.0	13.0	13.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	42.2	62.6	60.1	62.9	58.6	55.1	57.5	39.6	59.9	58.6	63.6
Butter	do	31.7	31.9	31.9	32.3	31.2	30.1	30.1	28.5	27.2	27.6	27.6
Oleomargarine (all butter substitutes)	do	22.3	36.4	36.3	36.6	38.5	36.0	36.3	20.7	36.0	35.8	36.3
Cheese	do	15.4	22.4	20.6	21.5	21.7	19.5	19.2	12.7	17.9	17.0	16.4
Lard	do	25.6	25.5	25.4	23.6	24.4	24.5	24.5	26.5	25.8	25.7	25.7
Vegetable lard substitute	do	38.0	67.3	58.6	60.6	73.6	73.3	72.7	40.8	57.7	58.8	57.6
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	33.2	48.3	45.0	45.6	48.6	49.0	47.4	28.8	41.8	43.0	41.7
Eggs, storage	do	5.3	9.3	9.5	9.3	8.9	9.0	9.0	5.6	9.9	9.8	9.8
Bread	Pound	3.2	6.0	5.8	5.8	6.0	5.6	5.6	2.9	5.8	5.4	5.3
Flour	do	2.3	4.9	4.7	4.5	6.4	5.6	5.5	2.6	4.5	4.3	4.3
Corn meal	do	9.2	8.9	8.9	9.4	9.1	9.2	8.2	8.8	8.4	8.4	8.4
Rolled oats	do	11.1	11.0	10.9	10.3	10.3	10.6	10.2	10.2	10.0	10.0	10.0
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	25.4	25.8	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	25.4	24.4	24.7	24.5	24.5
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	20.8	20.2	20.2	21.8	21.7	20.7	20.7	21.2	21.0	20.9	20.9
Macaroni	Pound	10.0	12.7	13.0	12.7	11.0	11.0	10.2	8.2	10.5	10.7	10.7
Rice	do	10.0	10.0	9.3	9.3	9.9	9.3	9.1	8.4	8.1	8.1	8.1
Beans, navy	do	2.0	6.3	4.5	4.5	5.0	3.3	3.3	1.7	5.2	4.2	4.3
Potatoes	do	6.7	6.9	6.8	4.9	4.7	4.8	4.8	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.0
Onions	do	5.2	4.3	4.6	3.2	3.2	3.0	3.0	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.8
Cabbage	do	10.7	9.9	9.9	11.0	10.4	10.4	10.4	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.6
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	16.1	15.3	15.4	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.0	16.0	15.8	15.8
Corn, canned	do	19.8	20.1	20.0	18.9	18.1	18.4	18.4	16.7	15.9	15.6	15.6
Peas, canned	do	11.4	10.6	10.3	13.8	13.8	13.8	13.8	11.9	11.3	11.5	11.5
Tomatoes, canned	do	5.4	6.7	7.0	7.1	6.2	6.8	6.9	5.1	6.7	7.1	7.4
Sugar, granulated	Pound	56.0	89.1	89.2	88.9	67.4	68.7	68.7	55.0	72.6	74.0	73.8
Tea	do	26.8	49.9	48.9	48.7	49.5	47.7	47.7	24.4	48.6	48.1	48.2
Coffee	do	18.6	17.2	16.7	18.3	16.0	15.8	15.8	19.5	18.6	17.9	17.9
Prunes	do	14.6	14.4	13.9	14.0	14.2	13.9	13.9	14.8	14.8	14.5	14.5
Raisins	do	36.2	37.3	37.7	38.2	37.0	37.7	37.7	32.7	31.8	32.3	32.3
Bananas	Dozen	48.6	54.6	45.4	50.0	56.5	57.4	57.4	47.4	52.0	48.7	48.7
Oranges	do											

1 No. 2 1/2 can.

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.			
Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	
1913	1925			1913	1925			1913	1925						1913	1925			
Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
25.0	34.2	34.4	35.1	22.6	27.5	30.8	30.4	21.0	31.7	31.8	32.0	30.5	34.2	33.6	25.5	50.9	51.0	50.5	50.5
20.8	28.6	30.1	30.2	20.0	25.1	27.6	27.7	20.0	28.6	29.5	29.4	25.5	27.5	26.8	21.5	42.6	42.3	42.5	42.5
19.6	27.9	29.2	28.3	19.0	20.9	23.7	23.9	21.7	30.0	29.5	30.0	24.5	27.1	27.3	22.8	37.4	37.7	37.6	37.6
16.0	21.8	22.9	22.9	14.5	16.4	17.9	18.5	15.0	20.0	19.2	19.1	16.0	18.8	18.2	17.6	28.4	28.2	28.1	28.1
10.3	12.2	13.0	13.3	12.5	12.0	12.9	13.2	15.0	15.5	15.0	15.7	13.0	13.3	13.7	11.3	13.0	12.6	13.3	13.3
17.4	32.2	34.0	32.7	23.4	36.5	40.1	38.0	24.2	43.2	46.9	45.0	33.9	37.1	34.5	20.8	40.1	43.6	42.7	42.7
26.0	48.8	49.1	47.6	29.0	47.0	52.1	56.8	34.4	63.0	63.9	61.8	43.8	46.8	46.9	25.8	50.3	52.7	52.1	52.1
27.0	48.2	51.6	49.7	30.0	60.8	60.7	60.0	34.0	64.4	67.9	66.2	44.2	50.0	48.8	27.7	57.5	62.7	60.6	60.6
16.3	33.0	32.4	31.8	18.0	34.1	34.6	34.6	16.6	39.8	37.4	37.0	39.0	39.0	39.0	18.7	46.1	44.7	44.3	44.3
16.8	30.3	30.2	30.6	22.6	31.5	33.2	33.3	24.5	43.4	46.1	45.1	33.5	34.2	35.7	21.8	43.8	44.3	43.9	43.9
---	36.9	37.9	37.7	---	35.8	37.4	36.8	---	35.1	32.4	31.5	37.4	36.9	35.6	---	35.6	35.1	34.2	34.2
7.8	12.0	11.0	11.0	8.7	11.5	11.5	11.3	10.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	17.5	17.0	17.0	8.8	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
---	12.1	11.7	11.7	---	10.6	10.5	10.6	---	10.4	10.1	10.1	11.3	11.0	11.0	---	12.1	11.7	11.8	11.8
36.9	52.9	52.3	57.3	40.0	55.1	49.0	52.4	38.6	62.0	55.2	55.8	61.2	55.9	59.2	37.8	58.4	54.1	56.4	56.4
---	29.5	27.5	26.4	---	30.8	29.7	29.2	---	32.3	30.8	30.8	36.6	34.7	34.9	---	35.0	30.3	29.2	29.2
21.0	35.5	35.1	35.5	24.2	32.1	30.2	30.2	21.0	39.2	38.7	38.9	35.8	35.5	35.6	18.3	36.2	35.6	35.9	35.9
14.8	21.7	20.5	19.8	19.7	25.0	24.3	23.2	18.0	25.8	24.6	24.5	22.0	20.0	19.3	16.5	24.0	21.6	21.2	21.2
---	28.2	27.4	27.6	---	29.6	29.7	29.4	---	28.1	28.5	28.4	19.0	17.7	16.6	---	27.1	26.3	26.8	26.8
37.6	56.1	52.6	55.4	48.3	52.6	54.2	50.1	53.3	53.2	59.6	53.3	71.2	63.3	62.9	52.5	78.3	76.9	72.7	72.7
30.8	43.1	43.3	42.4	37.0	42.5	---	---	41.7	48.4	48.8	44.8	47.8	46.0	46.8	35.3	51.8	49.4	50.2	50.2
6.0	10.2	10.0	10.0	5.9	10.5	9.9	9.9	5.9	9.9	9.8	9.8	10.2	10.5	10.5	5.5	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.4
2.8	5.9	5.6	5.5	2.4	4.9	4.3	4.2	3.4	6.2	5.8	5.9	7.1	6.7	6.7	3.6	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1
2.5	5.4	5.1	5.0	3.3	5.3	5.3	5.4	3.5	5.8	6.3	6.3	3.8	3.5	3.6	---	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
---	10.0	9.9	10.0	---	8.9	8.7	8.9	---	9.7	9.7	9.7	9.1	8.8	8.9	---	10.0	10.0	9.9	9.9
---	12.2	12.0	12.0	---	12.5	12.3	12.4	---	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.3	---	11.1	11.1	11.0	11.0
---	25.8	27.0	26.8	---	25.8	25.5	25.3	---	25.1	25.3	25.3	24.3	24.3	24.3	---	26.3	25.6	25.5	25.5
---	19.0	18.5	18.7	---	19.5	20.0	20.2	---	14.8	16.0	16.0	18.1	18.5	18.3	---	23.4	23.1	23.0	23.0
10.0	11.2	12.3	11.9	8.2	11.3	10.5	10.4	8.5	11.5	11.5	11.9	10.6	10.0	9.9	8.5	11.4	11.7	11.7	11.7
---	9.6	9.3	9.6	---	10.2	9.2	9.1	---	9.8	9.6	9.5	11.0	10.4	10.2	---	12.2	10.9	11.3	11.3
1.4	4.1	3.1	3.2	1.4	3.2	2.6	2.6	1.9	5.1	3.8	3.9	6.5	4.7	4.6	1.9	5.0	4.1	4.1	4.1
---	6.1	4.6	4.7	---	2.8	2.5	2.7	---	4.0	3.6	4.0	6.8	6.2	6.2	---	5.9	5.4	5.4	5.4
---	4.6	2.7	3.7	---	2.8	2.7	3.2	---	---	---	---	5.3	4.8	4.8	---	3.8	3.4	3.6	3.6
---	13.8	13.9	13.9	---	14.5	13.8	14.1	---	14.1	13.3	13.4	12.0	12.5	12.3	---	11.4	10.9	11.0	11.0
---	15.3	15.0	15.0	---	16.0	15.0	14.9	---	18.7	18.3	18.3	16.9	15.4	15.1	---	17.5	17.1	17.5	17.5
---	16.4	15.6	15.6	---	16.3	15.8	16.1	---	18.8	18.4	18.4	16.7	16.4	16.5	---	18.3	17.2	17.1	17.1
---	14.6	14.6	14.3	---	16.0	14.5	14.0	---	15.8	15.2	14.6	10.6	10.3	10.2	---	12.8	12.6	12.6	12.6
---	5.1	7.1	7.5	5.8	7.4	7.9	8.2	5.4	6.5	6.8	7.1	6.7	6.9	7.3	5.5	6.7	7.0	7.2	7.2
45.0	72.5	68.7	68.7	65.7	84.7	87.1	87.7	50.0	68.4	69.3	69.3	78.3	81.0	81.3	52.5	66.7	67.6	67.9	67.9
30.0	52.0	52.8	52.8	35.8	57.8	56.7	56.0	32.0	52.8	53.4	53.4	48.9	47.4	47.7	31.3	57.4	57.4	52.8	52.8
---	16.6	16.4	16.4	---	15.5	15.6	15.6	---	14.3	14.1	14.0	15.5	15.8	14.9	---	18.3	17.9	16.9	16.9
---	15.2	15.5	15.4	---	13.4	13.8	13.6	---	13.1	13.1	12.8	13.5	14.7	14.4	---	14.3	14.8	14.7	14.7
---	11.5	12.0	12.0	---	14.6	14.1	14.2	---	34.4	30.0	30.5	33.9	33.6	31.0	---	34.1	33.0	33.0	33.0
---	53.8	56.2	58.1	---	43.8	53.8	45.2	---	47.0	51.1	50.3	41.1	39.7	32.3	---	55.1	62.3	56.3	56.3

² Per pound.

TABLE 7.—AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN 51 CITIES ON SPECIFIED DATES—Continued

Article	Unit	Seattle, Wash.				Springfield, Ill.			Washington, D. C.			
		Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1925	Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926	Dec. 15—		Nov. 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926
		1913	1925						1913	1925		
		Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.	Cts.
Sirloin steak	Pound	23.6	32.1	32.2	32.7	33.8	35.4	35.4	26.5	44.0	46.1	46.4
Round steak	do	20.6	28.1	28.8	29.0	33.2	35.0	35.0	22.6	37.9	39.6	39.3
Rib roast	do	20.0	25.3	27.0	27.2	23.2	23.6	23.8	21.0	33.3	34.7	34.5
Chuck roast	do	15.6	18.2	19.5	19.5	20.3	21.6	21.9	17.3	23.5	24.9	25.4
Plate beef	do	12.9	14.1	14.7	14.7	13.8	13.8	14.0	12.4	13.4	14.0	14.1
Pork chops	do	24.0	37.3	41.3	39.5	32.1	36.7	33.8	19.9	39.2	42.1	39.8
Bacon, sliced	do	33.0	55.7	59.6	56.9	46.9	46.6	48.1	24.9	47.8	49.9	48.6
Ham, sliced	do	30.0	57.5	63.9	61.5	50.7	56.5	55.4	29.0	58.8	60.0	60.3
Lamb, leg of	do	18.0	35.6	36.1	36.3	39.6	39.0	37.5	19.4	41.9	39.7	40.3
Hens	do	24.6	35.5	34.2	35.1	32.4	34.0	31.7	22.0	39.4	39.7	39.3
Salmon, canned, red	do	—	36.5	35.5	34.8	37.6	38.3	37.9	—	38.3	32.3	31.9
Milk, fresh	Quart	9.8	13.0	10.3	12.0	12.5	12.5	14.4	9.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Milk, evaporated	15-16 oz. can	—	10.7	10.7	10.7	11.9	11.8	11.8	—	12.0	12.0	12.1
Butter	Pound	43.8	58.0	53.3	56.4	57.6	56.5	61.5	42.3	61.5	68.7	63.7
Oleomargarine (all but- ter substitutes)	do	—	31.9	30.9	28.7	32.3	30.3	30.3	—	31.0	31.1	30.6
Cheese	do	22.3	36.7	35.0	35.0	36.2	36.7	38.0	23.5	39.4	39.1	40.2
Lard	do	16.9	24.6	23.1	22.2	22.8	21.9	20.8	15.0	21.4	20.2	19.4
Vegetable lard substitute	do	—	28.5	28.0	28.2	28.6	28.0	28.0	—	24.8	25.8	25.1
Eggs, strictly fresh	Dozen	54.2	53.9	55.2	51.8	66.3	63.0	65.8	42.1	71.6	71.7	72.8
Eggs, storage	do	37.0	48.0	48.0	37.5	47.3	47.0	48.3	35.0	49.0	49.7	49.8
Bread	Pound	6.6	9.7	9.8	9.8	10.1	10.1	10.1	5.5	8.0	8.9	8.9
Flour	do	2.9	5.4	5.0	5.0	6.1	5.9	5.9	3.8	6.5	6.3	6.3
Corn meal	do	3.3	5.4	5.0	5.1	5.3	5.1	4.9	2.6	5.4	5.2	5.0
Rolled oats	do	—	9.1	9.0	9.0	10.2	10.1	10.1	—	9.3	9.2	9.2
Corn flakes	8-oz. pkg	—	12.0	11.6	11.4	11.9	11.8	11.8	—	10.6	10.8	10.8
Wheat cereal	28-oz. pkg	—	26.5	27.7	27.6	26.8	27.3	27.3	—	24.4	24.6	24.5
Macaroni	Pound	—	18.3	18.4	18.4	19.8	19.3	19.3	—	23.8	23.8	23.9
Rice	do	7.7	12.7	12.3	12.2	10.9	11.2	11.2	9.4	12.6	12.4	12.4
Beans, navy	do	—	10.7	9.9	9.8	9.1	9.0	9.4	—	9.3	8.6	8.7
Potatoes	do	1.5	4.4	2.9	2.9	5.4	4.1	4.0	1.8	5.5	4.3	4.4
Onions	do	—	4.6	3.6	3.8	5.5	4.4	4.6	—	6.2	5.8	5.5
Cabbage	do	—	3.3	3.6	4.0	5.5	3.8	4.2	—	4.7	4.5	4.7
Beans, baked	No. 2 can	—	14.0	12.9	12.9	11.4	10.6	10.9	—	11.0	10.3	10.5
Corn, canned	do	—	19.1	18.4	18.2	16.3	15.2	15.2	—	15.8	15.7	15.7
Peas, canned	do	—	20.5	20.3	20.1	17.0	17.1	17.1	—	16.9	16.6	16.6
Tomatoes, canned	do	—	18.3	17.1	17.4	14.1	13.8	13.8	—	11.8	11.3	11.3
Sugar, granulated	Pound	6.1	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.7	8.2	8.2	5.0	6.5	6.8	7.0
Tea	do	50.0	79.6	77.9	78.1	77.7	82.5	82.1	57.5	87.1	89.7	89.5
Coffee	do	28.0	52.4	52.8	51.5	53.5	53.7	54.0	23.8	47.3	43.7	48.5
Prunes	do	—	15.5	14.6	14.0	17.2	16.6	15.9	—	17.3	17.9	17.8
Raisins	do	—	14.3	14.4	14.1	14.9	16.1	15.9	—	14.2	14.8	14.2
Bananas	Dozen	—	13.4	13.9	13.9	11.3	11.6	11.2	—	34.7	35.0	35.0
Oranges	do	—	48.0	54.0	50.4	48.5	66.1	60.8	—	49.0	54.4	50.0

¹ No. 2½ can.² Per pound.

Comparison of Retail Food Costs in 51 Cities

TABLE 8 shows for 39 cities the percentage of increase or decrease in the retail cost of food³ in December, 1926, compared with the average cost in the year 1913, in December, 1925, and in November, 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

³ For list of articles see note 6, p. 118.

based on actual retail prices secured each month from retail dealers and on the average family consumption of these articles in each city.⁴

TABLE 8.—PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN THE RETAIL COST OF FOOD IN DECEMBER 1926, COMPARED WITH THE COST IN NOVEMBER, 1926, DECEMBER, 1925, AND WITH THE AVERAGE COST IN THE YEAR 1913, BY CITIES

City	Percent- age in- crease De- cember, 1926, compared with 1913	Percentage decreases December, 1926, compared with—		City	Percent- age in- crease De- cember, 1926, compared with 1913	Percentage decreases December, 1926, compared with—	
		Decem- ber, 1925	Novem- ber, 1926			Decem- ber, 1925	Novem- ber, 1926
Atlanta	64.7	2.1	0.9	Minneapolis	56.7	4.3	1 0.6
Baltimore	68.8	1.9	0.4	Mobile		0.6	1 0.7
Birmingham	67.8	2.6	1 0.5	Newark	56.1	2.0	0.1
Boston	63.8	2.5	0.9	New Haven	64.4	1.7	1 0.5
Bridgeport		2.1	0.5	New Orleans	58.3	2.5	1 0.8
Buffalo	69.1	1.7	1 0.3	New York	66.0	2.1	0.5
Butte		1.4	0.2	Norfolk		1.4	0.6
Charleston, S. C.	63.9	0.7	1 0.1	Omaha	58.4	3.7	1 0.1
Chicago	74.0	1 0.2	1 0.6	Peoria		0.6	1 1.8
Cincinnati	62.9	0.7	0.6	Philadelphia	68.5	0.5	1 0.5
Cleveland	62.6	1 0.3	0.3	Pittsburgh	66.7	0.6	1 0.4
Columbus		1.4	1 0.3	Portland, Me.		0.6	0.4
Dallas	57.4	2.1	0.1	Portland, Oreg.	42.1	1.8	1 0.7
Denver	47.7	1.7	1 0.6	Providence	62.2	2.8	1.3
Detroit	68.8	2.6	0.0	Richmond	69.2	3.7	0.5
Fall River	62.1	2.7	1 0.3	Rochester		3.4	0.7
Houston		3.5	1 0.4	St. Louis	65.2	1.4	0.0
Indianapolis	57.7	1.4	0.3	St. Paul		3.0	1 1.0
Jacksonville	59.4	3.1	1.6	Salt Lake City	37.5	1.8	-0.4
Kansas City	56.9	3.6	0.1	San Francisco	54.8	3.3	0.7
Little Rock	54.4	0.8	0.0	Savannah		3.6	0.3
Los Angeles	47.8	2.7	0.6	Scranton	67.9	2.7	0.5
Louisville	58.7	1.2	1 0.2	Seattle	47.3	3.9	1 1.5
Manchester	58.1	2.3	0.9	Springfield, Ill.		0.1	1 2.1
Memphis	50.4	3.7	0.8	Washington, D. C.	72.4	1 0.5	1 0.5
Milwaukee	64.3	1 0.3	0.2				

¹Increase.

Effort has been made by the bureau each month to have all schedules for each city included in the average prices. For the month of December 99.6 per cent of all the firms supplying retail prices in the 51 cities sent in a report promptly. The following-named 46 cities had a perfect record; that is, every merchant who is cooperating with the bureau sent in his report in time for his prices to be included in the city averages:

Atlanta, Baltimore, Birmingham, Bridgeport, Buffalo, Butte, Charleston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Cleveland, Columbus, Dallas, Denver, Detroit, Fall River, Houston, Indianapolis, Jacksonville, Kansas City, Little Rock, Los Angeles, Louisville, Manchester, Memphis, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Mobile, Newark, New Haven, New York, Norfolk, Omaha, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Portland, Me., Portland, Oreg., Providence, Richmond, Rochester, St. Louis, St. Paul, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Scranton, Springfield, Ill., and Washington, D. C.

⁴The consumption figures used from January, 1913, to December, 1920, for each article in each city were given in the November, 1913, 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.

For the year 1926, the prices of 99.1 per cent of the firms reporting to the bureau were received in time to be included in the city averages.

The following summary shows the promptness with which the merchants responded in December, 1926.

RETAIL PRICE REPORTS RECEIVED DURING DECEMBER, 1926

Item	United States	Geographical division				
		North Atlantic	South Atlantic	North Central	South Central	Western
Percentage of reports received.....	99.6	99.7	99.4	99.7	99.4	99.5
Number of cities in each section from which every report was received.....	46	13	7	13	7	6

Retail Prices of Coal in the United States ^a

THE following table shows the average retail prices of coal on January 15 and July 15, 1913, December 15, 1925, and November 15, and December 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, DECEMBER 15, 1925, AND NOVEMBER 15 AND DECEMBER 15, 1926

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
United States:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove—					
Average price.....	\$7.99	\$7.46	(1)	\$15.64	\$15.66
Index (1913=100.0).....	103.4	96.6	(1)	202.4	202.7
Chestnut—					
Average price.....	\$8.15	\$7.68	(1)	\$15.41	\$15.44
Index (1913=100.0).....	103.0	97.0	(1)	194.7	195.0
Bituminous—					
Average price.....	\$5.48	\$5.39	\$9.74	\$16.24	\$10.15
Index (1913=100.0).....	100.8	99.2	179.2	188.4	186.8
Atlanta, Ga.:					
Bituminous.....	\$5.88	\$4.83	\$8.30	\$9.97	\$9.10
Baltimore, Md.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	² 7.70	² 7.24	(1)	² 16.00	² 16.00
Chestnut.....	² 7.93	² 7.49	(1)	² 15.50	² 15.50
Bituminous.....			8.00	8.50	8.38

¹ Insufficient data.

² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

^a Prices of coal were formerly secured semiannually and published in the March and September issues. 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, DECEMBER 15, 1925, AND NOVEMBER 15 AND DECEMBER 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
Birmingham, Ala.:					
Bituminous	\$4.22	\$4.01	\$7.54	\$7.90	\$8.09
Boston, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.50	17.80	16.50	16.50
Chestnut	8.25	7.75	17.80	16.25	16.25
Bridgeport, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove			16.50	15.75	16.00
Chestnut			16.50	15.75	16.00
Buffalo, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	6.75	6.54	(1)	13.76	13.76
Chestnut	6.99	6.80	(1)	13.39	13.39
Butte, Mont.:					
Bituminous			11.03	11.03	11.04
Charleston, S. C.:					
Bituminous	2 6.75	2 6.75	11.00	11.00	11.00
Chicago, Ill.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.80	18.13	17.00	17.00
Chestnut	8.25	8.05	18.08	16.81	16.80
Bituminous	4.97	4.65	9.49	10.15	10.34
Cincinnati, Ohio:					
Bituminous	3.50	3.38	7.54	9.57	8.90
Cleveland, Ohio:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	7.50	7.25	(1)	15.40	15.40
Chestnut	7.75	7.50	(1)	15.00	15.00
Bituminous	4.14	4.14	9.96	10.54	10.38
Columbus, Ohio:					
Bituminous			7.82	9.16	8.29
Dallas, Tex.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			17.25	16.00	16.00
Bituminous	8.25	7.21	13.72	13.22	13.22
Denver, Colo.:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed	8.88	9.00	16.00	16.00	16.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed	8.50	8.50	16.25	16.50	16.50
Bituminous	5.25	4.88	10.69	10.78	10.71
Detroit, Mich.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.00	7.45	(1)	16.17	16.17
Chestnut	8.25	7.65	(1)	15.83	15.83
Bituminous	5.20	5.20	10.70	11.61	11.05
Fall River, Mass.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	8.25	7.43	17.25	16.75	16.75
Chestnut	8.25	7.61	17.13	16.25	16.25
Houston, Tex.:					
Bituminous			12.00	13.00	13.50
Indianapolis, Ind.:					
Bituminous	3.81	3.70	7.58	8.34	7.94
Jacksonville, Fla.:					
Bituminous	7.50	7.00	14.00	14.00	-----
Kansas City, Mo.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Furnace			14.50	14.50	14.50
Stove No. 4			16.17	15.83	15.83
Bituminous	4.39	3.94	7.98	7.91	7.93
Little Rock, Ark.:					
Arkansas anthracite—					
Egg			14.00	14.00	14.00
Bituminous	6.00	5.33	11.18	10.80	10.83
Los Angeles, Calif.:					
Bituminous	13.52	12.50	15.94	16.06	16.50
Louisville, Ky.:					
Bituminous	4.20	4.00	7.41	9.19	8.40
Manchester, N. H.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove	10.00	8.50	(1)	17.50	17.50
Chestnut	10.00	8.50	(1)	17.50	17.50
Memphis, Tenn.:					
Bituminous	3 4.34	2 4.22	7.83	8.46	8.78

¹ Insufficient data.

² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

³ Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, DECEMBER 15, 1925, AND NOVEMBER 15 AND DECEMBER 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
Milwaukee, Wis.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	\$8.00	\$7.85	\$17.13	\$16.80	\$16.80
Chestnut.....	8.25	8.10	17.20	16.65	16.65
Bituminous.....	6.25	5.71	11.17	11.38	11.40
Minneapolis, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	9.25	9.05	18.10	18.10	18.10
Chestnut.....	9.50	9.30	18.07	17.95	17.95
Bituminous.....	5.89	5.79	11.40	11.65	11.83
Mobile, Ala.:					
Bituminous.....			9.65	9.92	10.12
Newark, N. J.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	6.50	6.25	14.75	14.00	14.00
Chestnut.....	6.75	6.50	14.75	13.50	13.50
New Haven, Conn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.50	6.25	17.00	15.35	15.30
Chestnut.....	7.50	6.25	17.00	15.35	15.30
New Orleans, La.:					
Bituminous.....	\$ 6.06	\$ 6.06	10.61	10.79	11.21
New York, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	7.07	6.66	(1)	14.75	14.75
Chestnut.....	7.14	6.80	(1)	14.50	14.50
Norfolk, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			17.00	16.00	16.00
Chestnut.....			17.00	16.00	16.00
Bituminous.....			10.52	10.39	10.25
Omaha, Nebr.:					
Bituminous.....	6.63	6.13	10.30	10.29	10.32
Peoria, Ill.:					
Bituminous.....			7.06	7.46	7.45
Philadelphia, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	\$ 7.16	\$ 6.89	(1)	\$ 15.79	\$ 15.79
Chestnut.....	\$ 7.38	\$ 7.14	(1)	\$ 15.54	\$ 15.61
Pittsburgh, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Chestnut.....	\$ 8.00	\$ 7.44	(1)	15.38	15.50
Bituminous.....	\$ 3.16	\$ 3.18	6.13	7.23	6.49
Portland, Me.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			16.56	16.80	16.80
Chestnut.....			16.56	16.80	16.80
Portland, Oreg.:					
Bituminous.....	9.79	9.66	13.22	13.46	13.46
Providence, R. I.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	\$ 8.25	\$ 7.50	\$ 16.67	\$ 16.50	\$ 16.50
Chestnut.....	\$ 8.25	\$ 7.75	\$ 16.67	\$ 16.50	\$ 16.50
Richmond, Va.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.00	7.25	(1)	16.67	16.50
Chestnut.....	8.00	7.25	(1)	16.67	16.50
Bituminous.....	5.50	4.94	11.45	11.91	11.84
Rochester, N. Y.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....			14.50	14.60	14.60
Chestnut.....			14.15	14.15	14.15
St. Louis, Mo.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	8.44	7.74	17.20	17.33	17.45
Chestnut.....	8.63	7.99	16.95	17.08	17.20
Bituminous.....	3.36	3.04	6.61	7.19	7.59

¹ Insufficient data.

² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

³ Per 10-barrel lot (1,800 pounds).

⁴ Per 25-bushel lot (1,900 pounds).

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

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF COAL PER TON OF 2,000 POUNDS, FOR HOUSEHOLD USE, ON JANUARY 15 AND JULY 15, 1913, DECEMBER 15, 1925, AND NOVEMBER 15 AND DECEMBER 15, 1926—Continued

City, and kind of coal	1913		1925	1926	
	Jan. 15	July 15	Dec. 15	Nov. 15	Dec. 15
St. Paul, Minn.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	\$9.20	\$9.05	\$18.10	\$18.10	\$18.10
Chestnut.....	9.45	9.30	18.04	17.95	17.95
Bituminous.....	6.07	6.04	11.80	12.00	12.16
Salt Lake City, Utah:					
Colorado anthracite—					
Furnace, 1 and 2 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	18.25	18.00	18.00
Stove, 3 and 5 mixed.....	11.00	11.50	18.25	18.00	18.00
Bituminous.....	5.64	5.46	8.40	8.46	8.46
San Francisco, Calif.:					
New Mexico anthracite—					
Cerrojos egg.....	17.00	17.00	26.50	25.50	26.50
Colorado anthracite—					
Egg.....	17.00	17.00	25.50	25.00	25.75
Bituminous.....	12.00	12.00	17.06	16.67	17.11
Savannah, Ga.:					
Bituminous.....			⁶ 11.75	⁶ 14.25	⁶ 13.50
Scranton, Pa.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	4.25	4.31	(¹)	11.00	11.00
Chestnut.....	4.50	4.56	(¹)	10.67	10.67
Seattle, Wash.:					
Bituminous.....	7.63	7.70	9.85	10.42	10.44
Springfield, Ill.:					
Bituminous.....			4.33	4.38	4.38
Washington, D. C.:					
Pennsylvania anthracite—					
Stove.....	² 7.50	² 7.38	² 16.25	² 15.95	² 15.91
Chestnut.....	² 7.65	² 7.53	² 16.08	² 15.59	² 15.59
Bituminous—					
Prepared sizes, low volatile.....			² 14.08	² 13.33	² 12.00
Prepared sizes, high volatile.....			² 9.88	² 9.50	² 9.75
Run of mine, mixed.....			² 8.06	² 9.06	² 8.94

¹ Insufficient data.

² Per ton of 2,240 pounds.

⁶ All coal sold in Savannah is weighed by the city. A charge of 10 cents per ton or half ton is made. This additional charge has been included in the above prices.

The following table shows for the United States both average and relative retail prices of Pennsylvania white ash anthracite coal, stove and chestnut sizes, and of bituminous coal in January and July, 1913, to 1924, and for each month of 1925 and 1926. An average price for the year 1913 has been made from the averages for January and July of that year. The average price for each month has been divided by this average price for the year 1913 to obtain the relative price.

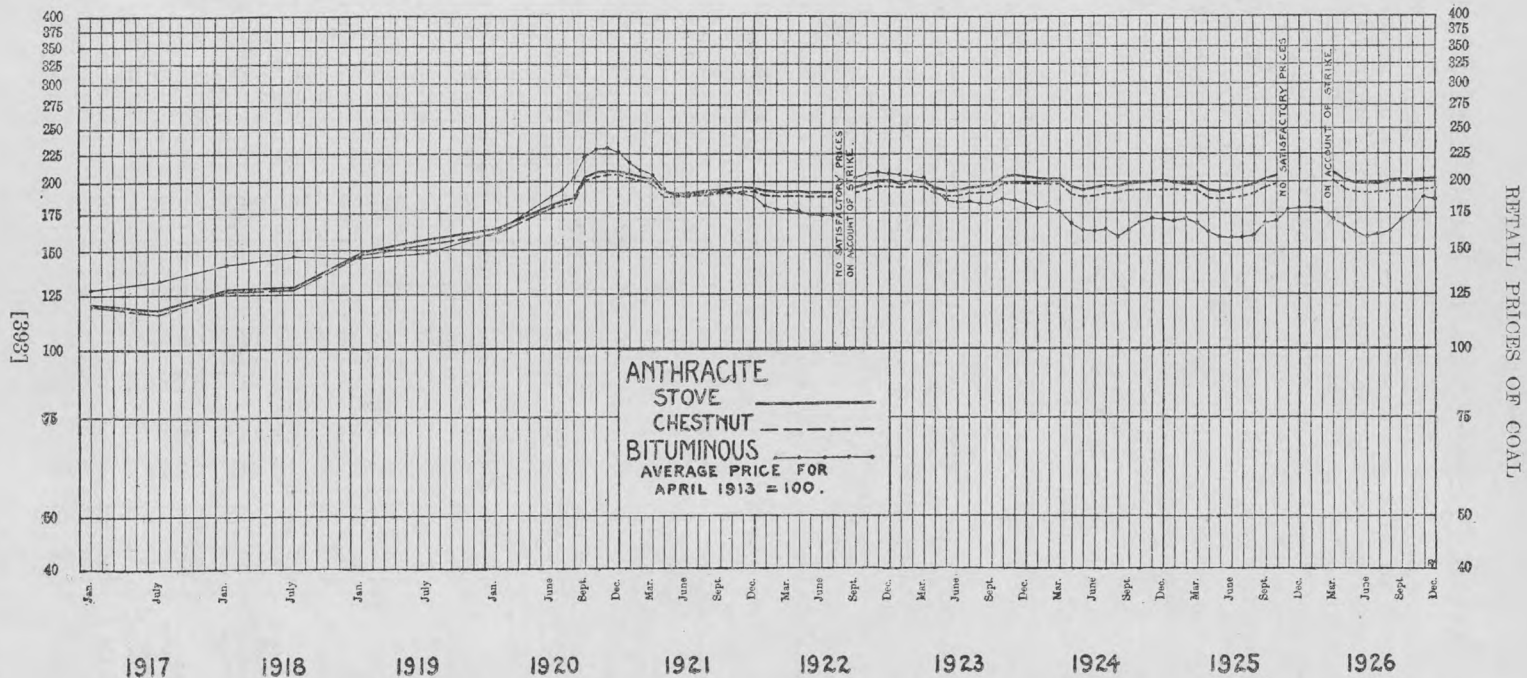
AVERAGE AND RELATIVE PRICES OF COAL FOR THE UNITED STATES ON SPECIFIED DATES FROM JANUARY, 1913, TO DECEMBER, 1926

Year and month	Pennsylvania anthracite, white ash				Bituminous	
	Stove		Chestnut		Average price	Relative price
	Average price	Relative price	Average price	Relative price		
1913—						
Average for year.....	\$7.73	100.0	\$7.91	100.0	\$5.43	100.0
January.....	7.99	103.4	8.15	103.0	5.48	100.8
July.....	7.46	96.6	7.68	97.0	5.39	99.2
1914—						
January.....	7.80	100.9	8.00	101.0	5.97	109.9
July.....	7.60	98.3	7.78	98.3	5.46	100.6
1915—						
January.....	7.83	101.4	7.99	101.0	5.71	105.2
July.....	7.54	97.6	7.73	97.7	5.44	100.1
1916—						
January.....	7.93	102.7	8.13	102.7	5.69	104.8
July.....	8.12	105.2	8.28	104.6	5.52	101.6
1917—						
January.....	9.29	120.2	9.40	118.8	6.96	128.1
July.....	9.08	117.5	9.16	115.7	7.21	132.7
1918—						
January.....	9.88	127.9	10.03	126.7	7.68	141.3
July.....	9.96	128.9	10.07	127.3	7.92	145.8
1919—						
January.....	11.51	149.0	11.61	146.7	7.90	145.3
July.....	12.14	157.2	12.17	153.8	8.10	149.1
1920—						
January.....	12.59	162.9	12.77	161.3	8.81	162.1
July.....	14.28	184.9	14.33	181.1	10.55	194.1
1921—						
January.....	15.99	207.0	16.13	203.8	11.82	217.6
July.....	14.90	192.8	14.95	188.9	10.47	192.7
1922—						
January.....	14.98	193.9	15.02	189.8	9.89	182.0
July.....	14.87	192.4	14.92	188.5	9.49	174.6
1923—						
January.....	15.43	199.7	15.46	195.3	11.18	205.7
July.....	15.10	195.5	15.05	190.1	10.04	184.7
1924—						
January.....	15.77	204.1	15.76	199.1	9.75	179.5
July.....	15.24	197.2	15.10	190.7	8.94	164.5
1925—						
January.....	15.45	200.0	15.37	194.2	9.24	170.0
February.....	15.43	199.7	15.34	193.9	9.36	172.2
March.....	15.41	199.4	15.32	193.6	9.16	168.6
April.....	15.02	194.4	14.83	187.4	8.75	161.0
May.....	14.98	193.8	14.78	186.8	8.63	158.8
June.....	15.05	194.8	14.84	187.5	8.61	158.4
July.....	15.14	196.0	14.93	188.6	8.61	158.5
August.....	15.35	198.6	15.07	190.4	8.69	159.8
September.....	15.64	202.4	15.48	195.7	9.11	167.7
October.....	15.87	205.4	15.72	198.6	9.24	169.9
November.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.71	178.6
December.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.2
1926—						
January.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.74	179.3
February.....	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	9.72	178.8
March.....	16.12	208.6	15.91	201.1	9.25	170.2
April.....	15.54	201.2	15.37	194.2	9.11	167.6
May.....	15.41	199.5	15.18	191.8	8.76	161.2
June.....	15.40	199.3	15.18	191.8	8.67	159.5
July.....	15.43	199.7	15.19	191.9	8.70	160.1
August.....	15.49	200.4	15.23	192.5	8.81	162.1
September.....	15.55	201.3	15.30	193.4	9.25	170.3
October.....	15.56	201.4	15.31	193.5	9.59	176.5
November.....	15.64	202.4	15.41	194.7	10.24	188.4
December.....	15.66	202.7	15.44	195.0	10.15	186.8

¹ Insufficient data.

The trend in the retail prices of coal since 1916 is shown in the chart on the following page.

TREND OF RETAIL PRICES OF COAL IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1926



Retail Prices of Gas in the United States

THE net price per 1,000 cubic feet of gas for household use in each of 51 cities is shown in the following table. In this table the average family consumption of manufactured gas is assumed to be 3,000 cubic feet per month. In cities where a service charge or a sliding scale is in operation, families using less than 3,000 cubic feet per month pay a somewhat higher rate than here shown, while those consuming more than this amount pay a lower rate. The figures here given are believed to represent quite closely the actual monthly cost of gas per 1,000 cubic feet to the average wage earner's family. Prices for natural gas have been quoted for those cities where it is in general use. These prices are based on an estimated average family consumption of 5,000 cubic feet per month. For Buffalo and Los Angeles prices are given for natural and manufactured gas mixed.

NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS BASED ON A FAMILY CONSUMPTION OF 3,000 CUBIC FEET, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM APRIL, 1913, TO DECEMBER, 1926, BY CITIES

Manufactured gas

City	Apr. 15, 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	Apr. 15, 1915	Apr. 15, 1916	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	Apr. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1920	May 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1923	Mar. 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926
Atlanta	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.00	\$1.15	\$1.15	\$1.00	\$1.65	\$1.65	\$1.55	\$1.55	\$1.55	\$1.55	\$1.55
Baltimore	.90	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.92	.92	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85
Birmingham	1.00	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.88	.88	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80
Boston	.81	.81	.80	.80	.80	.86	1.05	1.08	1.40	1.34	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.18	1.18	1.18
Bridgeport	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.47	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Buffalo	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Butte	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	1.49	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.10
Charleston	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.25	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
Chicago	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.72	.90	.87	1.20	1.07	1.07	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02	1.02
Cleveland	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25	1.25
Denver	.85	.80	.80	.80	.80	.85	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Detroit	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.79	.85	.79	.85	.79	.79	.82	.82	.79	.79
Fall River	.80	.80	.80	.80	.80	.95	.95	1.05	1.25	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.15
Houston	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.09	1.05	1.05	1.05
Indianapolis	.60	.55	.55	.55	.55	.55	.60	1.00	1.09	.90	1.02	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.05	1.05
Jacksonville	1.20	1.20	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.25	1.25	1.50	1.75	1.75	1.65	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.97	1.92
Manchester	1.10	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.18	1.18	1.58	1.48	1.48	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38	1.38
Memphis	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.93	.93	.93	1.27	1.35	1.35	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Milwaukee	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.75	.90	.90	.86	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82	.82
Minneapolis	.85	.80	.80	.77	.77	.77	.77	.95	1.28	1.02	1.03	1.00	1.01	.95	.97	.95
Mobile	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.35	1.35	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.80
Newark	1.00	.90	.90	.90	.90	.97	.97	1.15	1.40	1.40	1.25	1.25	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
New Haven	.90	.90	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.27	1.27	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.13	1.13	1.13
New Orleans	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.45	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30
New York	.84	.84	.83	.83	.83	.83	.85	.87	1.40	1.32	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23	1.23
Norfolk	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.60	1.40	1.45	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.33	1.33
Omaha	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.00	1.00	1.15	1.15	1.15	1.47	1.27	1.18	1.18	1.18	1.08	1.08	1.08
Peoria	.90	.90	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20	1.20
Philadelphia	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Pittsburgh	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
Portland, Me.	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.40	1.40	1.85	1.75	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.50	1.42
Portland, Oreg.	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.38	1.25	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.16	1.19	1.19
Providence	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.42	1.42	1.27	1.22	1.22	1.17	1.17	1.13
Richmond	.90	.90	.90	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.30	1.29	1.29
Rochester	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.10	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Louis	.80	.80	.80	.80	.75	.75	.75	.85	1.05	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
St. Paul	.95	.90	.90	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	1.00	1.00	1.00	.85	.85	.85	.90	.90
Salt Lake City	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	.87	1.15	1.35	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.57	1.53	1.53	1.52
San Francisco	.75	.85	.85	.85	.85	.85	.95	.95	1.05	1.04	.92	1.00	1.00	1.05	.95	.95
Savannah								1.25	1.60	1.60	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Scranton	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	1.15	1.30	1.80	1.70	1.70	1.60	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.50	1.40
Seattle	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.20	1.20	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45	1.45
Springfield, Ill.	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.10	1.10	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.35	1.35	1.35	1.25	1.25
Washington, D.C.	.93	.93	.93	.93	.80	.90	.95	.95	1.25	1.10	1.05	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00

NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF GAS, BASED ON A FAMILY CONSUMPTION OF 5,000 CUBIC FEET, IN SPECIFIED MONTHS FROM APRIL, 1913, TO DECEMBER, 1926, BY CITIES—Continued

Natural gas

City	Apr. 15, 1913	Apr. 15, 1914	Apr. 15, 1915	Apr. 15, 1916	Apr. 15, 1917	Apr. 15, 1918	Apr. 15, 1919	Apr. 15, 1920	May 15, 1921	Mar. 15, 1922	Mar. 15, 1923	Mar. 15, 1924	June 15, 1924	June 15, 1925	June 15, 1926	Dec. 15, 1926
Buffalo	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.30	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.35	\$0.42						
Cincinnati	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.35	.35	.35	.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.50	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75
Cleveland	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.35	.35	.40	.40	.55	.55	.55	.60	.60
Columbus	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.30	.45	.45	.45	.45	.55	.55	.55
Dallas	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.68	.68	.68	.68	.74	.74	.74	.74
Houston																
Kansas City, Mo.	.27	.27	.27	.27	.30	.60	.80	.80	.90	.90	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95	.95
Little Rock	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.40	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.65	.65	.65	.65	.65
Louisville	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45	.45
Pittsburgh	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.28	.35	.35	.45	.50	.50	.53	.53	.60	.60	.60

Manufactured and natural gas mixed

Buffalo											\$0.62	\$0.62	\$0.60	\$0.60	\$0.65	\$0.65
Los Angeles			\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.68	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.75	\$0.76	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68	.68

From the prices quoted on manufactured gas, average prices have been computed for all of the cities combined and are shown in the next table for April 15 of each year from 1913 to 1920, and for May 15, September 15, and December 15, 1921; March 15, June 15, September 15, and December 15, 1922, 1923, and 1924; and June 15 and December 15, 1925 and 1926. These prices are based on an estimated average family consumption of 3,000 cubic feet.

Relative prices have been computed by dividing the price of each year by the price in April, 1913.

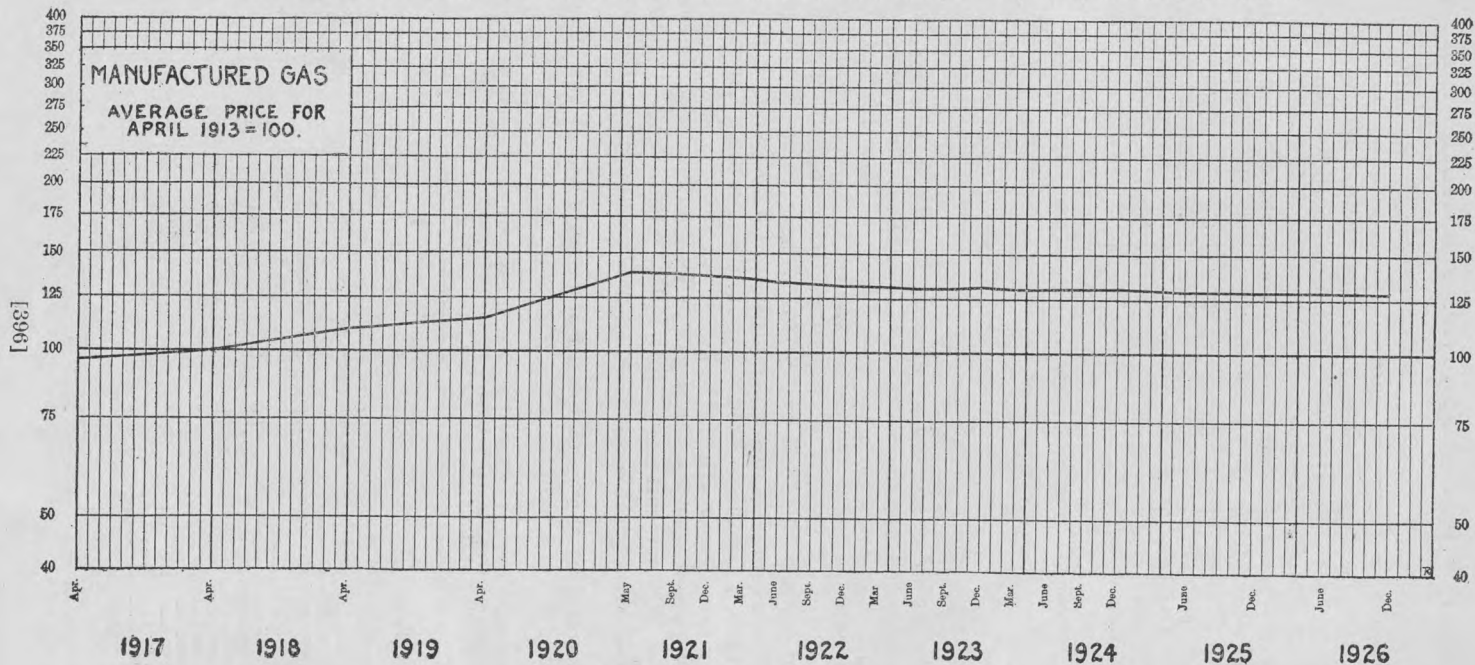
The price of manufactured gas in December, 1926, showed an increase of 28.4 per cent since April, 1913. From June, 1926, to December, 1926, there was a decrease of eight-tenths of 1 per cent in the price of gas.

The trend in the retail prices of manufactured gas since 1916 is shown in the chart on the next page.

AVERAGE AND RELATIVE NET PRICE PER 1,000 CUBIC FEET OF MANUFACTURED GAS, BASED ON A FAMILY CONSUMPTION OF 3,000 CUBIC FEET IN SPECIFIED MONTHS OF EACH YEAR, 1913 TO 1926

Date	Average net price	Relative price	Date	Average net price	Relative price
Apr. 15, 1913	\$0.95	100.0	Dec. 15, 1922	\$1.25	131.6
Apr. 15, 1914	.94	98.9	Mar. 15, 1923	1.25	131.6
Apr. 15, 1915	.93	97.9	June 15, 1923	1.24	130.5
Apr. 15, 1916	.92	96.8	Sept. 15, 1923	1.24	130.5
Apr. 15, 1917	.91	95.8	Dec. 15, 1923	1.25	131.6
Apr. 15, 1918	.95	100.0	Mar. 15, 1924	1.24	130.5
Apr. 15, 1919	1.04	109.5	June 15, 1924	1.24	130.5
Apr. 15, 1920	1.09	114.7	Sept. 15, 1924	1.24	130.5
May 15, 1921	1.32	138.9	Dec. 15, 1924	1.23	129.5
Sept. 15, 1921	1.31	137.9	June 15, 1925	1.23	129.5
Dec. 15, 1921	1.30	136.8	Dec. 15, 1925	1.23	129.5
Mar. 15, 1922	1.29	135.8	June 15, 1926	1.22	128.4
June 15, 1922	1.27	133.7	Dec. 15, 1926	1.22	128.4
Sept. 15, 1922	1.26	132.6			

TREND OF PRICES OF GAS FOR DOMESTIC USE IN THE UNITED STATES, APRIL, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1926



Retail Prices of Electricity in the United States

THE following table shows for 51 cities the net rates per kilowatt-hour of electricity used for household purposes for specified months, in 1913, 1925, and 1926. For the cities having more than one tariff for domestic consumers the rates are shown for the schedule under which most of the residences are served.

The consumption per month is expressed in hours of demand for several of the cities from which prices for electricity have been obtained. Since the demand is determined by a different method in each city, the explanation of these methods is given on page 151.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN DECEMBER, 1913, AND JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1925 AND 1926, FOR 51 CITIES

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	June, 1925	December, 1925	June, 1926	December, 1926
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Atlanta	First 100 kilowatt-hours	17.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
Baltimore ²	First 20 hours' use of demand	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next kilowatt-hours up to 800				4.0	4.0
Birmingham	First 100 kilowatt-hours	8.5	7.7	7.7	7.7	7.7
Boston:						
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt-hours	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Company B	do	10.0	9.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
Bridgeport	All current	9.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Buffalo ²	First 60 hours' use of demand	7.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Next 120 hours' use of demand	5.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
	Excess	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Butte	First 25 kilowatt-hours	9.5	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 25 kilowatt-hours		4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Charleston	First 50 kilowatt-hours	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	8.0				
Chicago ²	First 30 hours' use of demand	10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Cincinnati ²	First 30 hours' use of demand	9.5	3.5	8.5	8.5	8.5
	Next 30 hours' use of demand	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
	Excess	3.8	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
Cleveland:						
Company A	First 500 kilowatt-hours	10.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	5.0				
Company B	All current	10.8	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
	Next 690 kilowatt-hours	5.0				
Columbus	First 75 kilowatt-hours	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Dallas	First 800 kilowatt-hours	10.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Denver	All current	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Detroit	First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room	12.6	10.8	10.8	9.0	9.0
	Excess	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Fall River	First 25 kilowatt-hours	9.5	9.0	9.0	8.5	8.5
	Next 97.5 kilowatt-hours		8.5	8.5	7.5	7.5
Houston ²	First 30 hours' use of demand	12.4	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
	Excess	7.0	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5
Indianapolis:						
Company A	First 50 kilowatt-hours	7.5	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours		6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
Company B	First 50 kilowatt-hours	7.0	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.8
	Next 150 kilowatt-hours		6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3

¹ First 150 kilowatt-hours.

² For determination of demand see explanation following table.

³ First 50 kilowatt-hours.

⁴ First 40 kilowatt-hours.

⁵ The gross rate is 10 cents per kilowatt-hour with discounts of 10 per cent for a monthly consumption of 1 to 25 kilowatt-hours and 15 per cent for a monthly consumption of 25 to 150 kilowatt-hours. The average family used 25 or more kilowatt-hours per month.

⁶ All current.

⁷ First 100 kilowatt-hours.

⁸ First 25 kilowatt-hours.

⁹ First 36 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

¹⁰ First 10 kilowatt-hours.

¹¹ Service charge 30 cents per month additional.

¹² First 2 kilowatt-hours per active room.

¹³ First 200 kilowatt-hours.

¹⁴ First 2 kilowatt-hours per 16 candlepower of installation.

¹⁵ All current. This rate applies to a 5-year contract with a minimum charge of \$1 per month. For a 1-year contract the rates per kilowatt-hour are 10 cents without a minimum charge, or 9½ cents with a minimum of \$1 per month.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN DECEMBER, 1913, AND JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1925 AND DECEMBER, 1926, FOR 51 CITIES—Con.

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	June, 1925	December, 1925	June, 1926	December, 1926
		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Jacksonville	All current	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0
Kansas City	First 5 kilowatt-hours per active room (minimum, 3 rooms).	¹⁰ 9.9	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
	Next 5 kilowatt-hours per room		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
	Excess	4.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
Little Rock	First 200 kilowatt-hours	⁶ 13.5	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Los Angeles:						
Company A	First 100 kilowatt-hours	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.6
Company B	do	5.5				
Louisville	1 to 149 kilowatt-hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
Manchester	First 25 kilowatt-hours	⁶ 11.4	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Memphis	First 6 kilowatt-hours per room	⁶ 10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Excess		5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Milwaukee	First 9 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 6 active rooms. ¹⁹	¹⁷ 11.4	¹⁸ 7.6	¹⁸ 7.6	¹⁸ 7.6	7.6
	Additional energy up to 9 kilowatt-hours for each active room.	²⁰ 4.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	
	Excess	3.8	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
Minneapolis	First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room	8.6	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
	Next 3 kilowatt-hours per active room	²¹ 5.7	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1
Mobile	First 50 kilowatt-hours	7.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
Newark	First 20 kilowatt-hours	²² 10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 480 kilowatt-hours		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
New Haven	All current	9.0	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
New Orleans	First 20 kilowatt-hours ²³	²⁴ 13.0	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1
	Next 30 kilowatt-hours	²¹ 6.0	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8
New York:						
Company A	First 1,000 kilowatt-hours	²⁵ 10.0	²⁶ 7.3	²⁶ 7.2	²⁶ 7.2	²⁶ 7.2
Company B	All currents ²⁷	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Company C ²⁸	First 60 hours' use of demand	11.0	²⁶ 7.8	²⁶ 7.8	²⁶ 7.8	²⁶ 7.8
Norfolk	First 60 kilowatt-hours	7 9.0	7 9.0	7 9.0	9.0	9.0
Omaha	All current	²⁴ 11.4	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
	Next 125 kilowatt-hours	²¹ 5.7				
Peoria	First 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 2 rooms. ²⁵	²⁰ 9.9	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Second 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 2 rooms. ²⁵		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Philadelphia:						
Company A	First 12 kilowatt-hours	⁶ 10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 38 kilowatt-hours		³⁰ 7.0	³⁰ 7.0	7.0	7.0
Company B	First 20 kilowatt-hours	²² 10.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 480 kilowatt-hours		8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Pittsburgh ² :	First 30 hours' use of demand	⁶ 10.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
	Next 60 hours' use of demand		5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Portland, Me.	All current	9.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
Portland, Oreg.:						
Company A	First 9 kilowatt-hours	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.6
	Next kilowatt-hours ³¹	³² 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours	³³ 5.7	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9

² For determination of demand see explanation following table.

⁶ All current.

⁷ First 100 kilowatt-hours.

¹⁰ First 3 kilowatt-hours per active room; minimum, 3 rooms.

¹⁷ First 4 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.

¹⁸ First 5 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 5 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.

¹⁹ And the first 7 kilowatt-hours per month for each active room in addition to the first 6.

²⁰ Additional energy up to 100 kilowatt-hours.

²¹ Excess.

²² First 500 kilowatt-hours.

²³ Surcharge, 25 cents per month additional.

²⁴ First 30 hours' use of connected load.

²⁵ First 250 kilowatt-hours.

²⁶ Price includes a coal charge.

²⁷ A discount of 5 per cent is allowed on all bills of \$2 or over when payment is made within 10 days from date of bill.

²⁸ And 4 kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.

²⁹ 1 to 200 kilowatt-hours.

³⁰ Next 48 kilowatt-hours.

³¹ The number of kilowatt-hours paid for at this rate is that in excess of the first 9 kilowatt-hours until 100 hours' use of the demand is reached. After 100 hours of demand have been consumed the lower rate can be applied. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

³² Next 70 kilowatt-hours.

³³ Next 100 kilowatt-hours.

NET PRICE PER KILOWATT-HOUR FOR ELECTRICITY FOR HOUSEHOLD USE IN DECEMBER, 1913, AND JUNE AND DECEMBER, 1925 AND 1926, FOR 51 CITIES—Con.

City	Measure of consumption, per month	December, 1913	June, 1925	December, 1925	June, 1926	December, 1926
Portland, Oreg.—Contd.		<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>	<i>Cents</i>
Company B	First 13 kilowatt-hours.....	34 9.0	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.3
	Next 7 kilowatt-hours.....	35 7.0	36 6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Next 50 kilowatt-hours.....	21 4.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Providence.....	All current.....	10.0	37 6.9	37 6.8	37 6.8	37 6.9
Richmond.....	First 60 kilowatt-hours.....	7 9.0	7 9.0	7 9.0	7 9.0	7 9.0
Rochester.....	All current.....	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0
St. Louis:						
Company A	First 9 kilowatt-hours per active room.....	17 9.5	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Excess.....	5.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
Company B	First kilowatt-hours ³⁵	39 9.0	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
	Excess.....	5.7	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4
St. Paul.....	First 3 kilowatt-hours per room.....	40 9.9	40 9.9	40 9.9	9.5	9.5
	Next 3 kilowatt-hours per room.....				7.1	7.1
	Excess.....	6.6	6.6	6.6	2.9	2.9
Salt Lake City.....	First 250 kilowatt-hours.....	9.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1
San Francisco:						
Company A	First 10 kilowatt-hours.....	7 7.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours.....		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Company B	First 10 kilowatt-hours.....	7 7.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Next 40 kilowatt-hours.....		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
Savannah.....	First 100 kilowatt-hours.....	10 12.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0
	Excess.....	6.0				
Scranton.....	First 150 kilowatt-hours.....	6 9.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Seattle:						
Company A	First 40 kilowatt-hours.....	41 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Company B	do.....	41 6.0	5.5	5.5	5.5	5.5
Springfield:						
Company A	First 30 kilowatt-hours.....	42 10.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 70 kilowatt-hours.....	43 7.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Company B	First 30 kilowatt-hours.....		6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Next 70 kilowatt-hours.....		3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Washington, D. C. ²	First 120 hours' use of demand.....	10.0	7.5	7.5	7.0	7.0

² For determination of demand see explanation following table.
⁶ All current.
⁷ First 100 kilowatt-hours.
¹⁰ First 10 kilowatt-hours.
¹⁷ First 4 kilowatt-hours for each of the first 4 active rooms and the first 2½ kilowatt-hours for each additional active room.
²¹ Excess.
³⁴ First 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
³⁵ Next 6 per cent of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
³⁶ For an installation of 600 watts or less 7 kilowatt-hours will apply. For each 30 watts of installation in excess of 600 watts 1 additional kilowatt-hour will apply.
³⁷ Service charge, 50 cents per month additional. Reductions under the fuel clause were 1 mill in December, 1925, and June, 1925, and 2 mills in December, 1925, and June, 1926.
³⁸ For a house of 4 rooms or less, 18-kilowatt hours; for 5 or 6 rooms, 27 kilowatt-hours; and for 7 or 8 rooms, 36 kilowatt-hours.
³⁹ For a house of 6 rooms or less, 15 kilowatt hours; for a house of 7 or 8 rooms, 20 kilowatt-hours.
⁴⁰ First 30 kilowatt-hours.
⁴¹ First 60 kilowatt-hours.
⁴² First 30 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.
⁴³ Next 30 hours' use of demand. For determination of demand see explanation following table.

Determination of Demand

SEVERAL cities have sliding scales based on a variable number of kilowatt-hours payable at each rate. The number of kilowatt-hours payable at each rate in these cities is determined for each customer according to the watts of installation, either in whole or in part, in the individual home. The number of watts so determined is called the customer's "demand."

In Baltimore the demand is the maximum normal rate of use of electricity in any half-hour period of time. It may be estimated or determined by the company from time to time according to the cus-

tomers' normal use of electricity and may equal the total installation reduced to kilowatts.

In Buffalo the demand consists of two parts—lighting, 25 per cent of the total installation, but never less than 250 watts; and power, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the capacity of any electric range, water heater, or other appliance of 1,000 watts or over and 25 per cent of the rated capacity of motors exceeding one-half horsepower but less than 1 horsepower. The installation is determined by inspection of premises.

In Chicago the equivalent in kilowatt-hours to 30 hours' use of demand has been estimated as follows: For a rated capacity of 475 to 574 watts, 11 kilowatt-hours; 575 to 674 watts, 12 kilowatt-hours; 675 to 774 watts, 13 kilowatt-hours; and 775 to 874 watts, 14 kilowatt-hours. Although the equivalent in kilowatt-hours to 30 hours' use of demand of from 1 to 1,500 watts is given on the printed tariff, the equivalent is here shown only for installations of from 475 to 874 watts; the connected load of the average workingman's home being, as a rule, within this range.

In Cincinnati the demand has been estimated as being 70 per cent of the connected load, excluding appliances.

In Cleveland, from December, 1913, to December, 1919, inclusive, Company A determined the demand by inspection as being 40 per cent of the connected load. From December, 1919, to the present time there has been a flat rate for all current consumed.

In Houston the demand is estimated as 50 per cent of the connected load, each socket opening being rated at 50 watts.

In New York the demand for Company C, when not determined by meter, has been computed at 50 per cent of total installation in residences, each standard socket being rated at 50 watts and all other outlets being rated at their actual kilowatt capacity.

In Pittsburgh since December, 1919, the demand has been determined by inspection. The first 10 outlets have been rated at 30 watts each, the next 20 outlets at 20 watts each, and each additional outlet at 10 watts. Household utensils and appliances of not over 660 watts each have been excluded.

In Portland, Oreg., the demand for Company A has been estimated as one-third of the connected lighting load. Ranges, heating devices, and small power up to rated capacity of 2 kilowatts are not included.

For Company B the demand, when not based on actual measurement, was estimated at one-third of the connected load. No demand was established at less than 233 watts.

In Springfield, Ill., the demand for Company A in December, 1913, was the active load predetermined as follows: 80 per cent of the first 500 watts of connected load plus 60 per cent of that part of the connected load in excess of the first 500 watts—minimum active load, 150 watts.

In Washington, D. C., the demand is determined by inspection and consists of 100 per cent of the connected load, excluding small fans and heating and cooking appliances when not permanently connected.

Index Numbers of Wholesale Prices in December, 1926

THE recent general downward trend of wholesale prices continued through December, according to information collected in representative markets by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. The bureau's weighted index number, which includes 404 commodities or price series, registered 147.2 for December as compared with 148.1 for November, a decline of more than one-half of 1 per cent. Compared with December, 1925, with an index number of 156.2, there was a decrease of $5\frac{3}{4}$ per cent.

Fuels showed the largest decline from prices of the preceding month, due to pronounced decreases for bituminous coal and coke. In all other groups except farm products and miscellaneous commodities, December prices averaged slightly below those of the month before. Farm products were slightly higher than in November, while there was practically no change in the general level reported for the group designated as miscellaneous commodities.

Of the 404 commodities or price series for which comparable information for November and December was collected, increases were shown in 93 instances and decreases in 137 instances. In 174 instances no change in price was reported.

INDEX NUMBERS BY GROUPS OF COMMODITIES

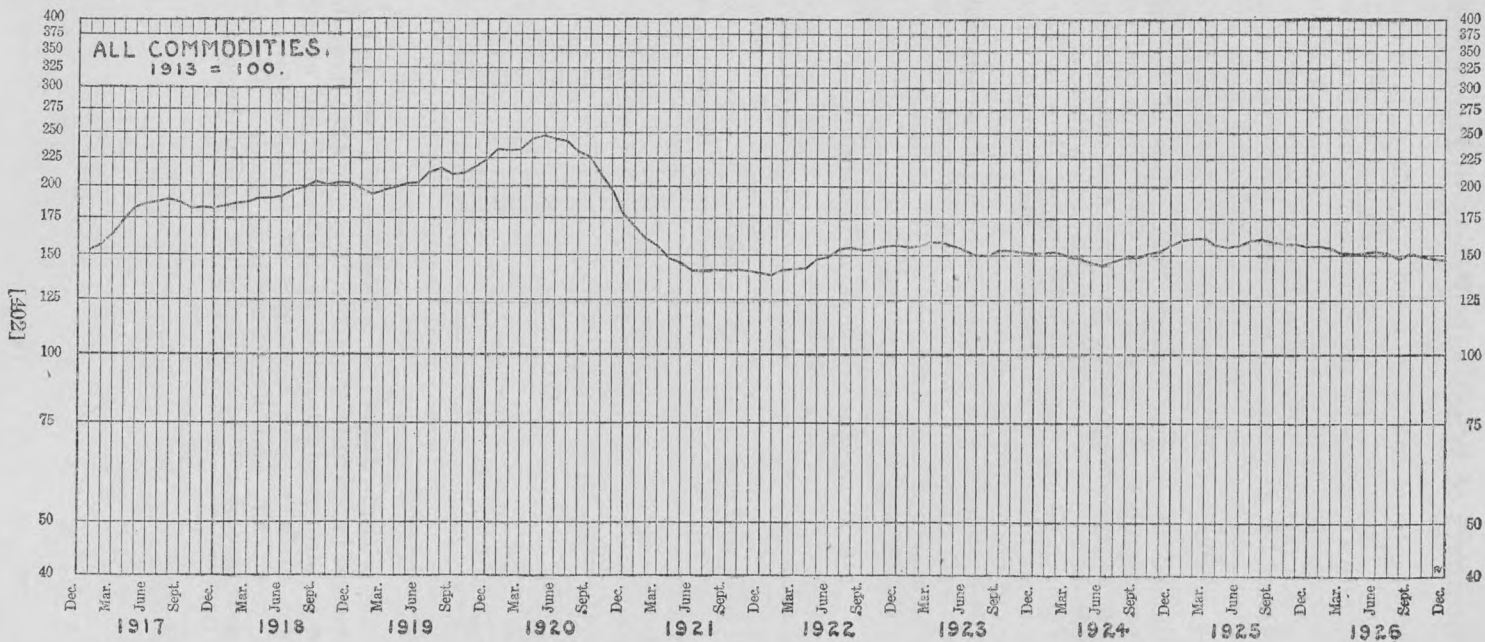
[1913=100.0]

Commodity group	1925	1926	
	December	November	December
Farm products.....	152.2	134.6	134.9
Foods.....	157.1	151.1	151.0
Clothing materials.....	187.1	169.9	168.6
Fuels.....	174.8	190.2	182.9
Metals and metal products.....	129.5	126.5	125.7
Building materials.....	177.0	174.0	172.7
Chemicals and drugs.....	134.5	128.5	128.2
House-furnishing goods.....	165.9	159.9	159.4
Miscellaneous.....	138.2	117.7	117.8
All commodities.....	156.2	148.1	147.2
Raw materials ¹	158.9	150.1	148.6
Producers' goods ¹	134.4	126.1	125.9
Consumers' goods ¹	166.0	158.7	158.2

¹ Federal Reserve Board grouping.

Comparing prices in December with those of a year ago, as measured by changes in the index numbers, it is seen that large decreases took place in farm products, clothing materials, and miscellaneous commodities, with smaller decreases in foods, metals, building materials, chemicals, and housefurnishing goods. Fuels, on the contrary, averaged over $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent higher than in the corresponding month of 1925.

TREND OF WHOLESALE PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1926



Wholesale Prices of Commodities, October to December, 1926, and Year 1926

IN CONTINUATION of the plan of publishing each quarter a detailed statement of wholesale prices of important commodities, inaugurated in the May, 1922, issue of the LABOR REVIEW, there is presented herewith a list of the more important commodities included in the bureau's compilation of wholesale prices, together with the latest record of price changes available at the time of its preparation. For convenience of comparison with pre-war prices index numbers based on average prices in the year 1913 as 100 are shown in addition to the absolute money prices wherever such information can be supplied. Index numbers for the several groups and sub-groups also are shown in the table. To show more minutely the fluctuations in prices, all index numbers are here published to one decimal fraction. Figures are given for October, November, and December, 1926, and the year 1926.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
FARM PRODUCTS								
Grains								
Barley, malting, per bushel, Chicago	\$0.713	\$0.711	\$0.744	\$0.694	138.4	134.6	134.9	142.2
Corn per bushel, Chicago—					142.5	138.1	142.2	148.1
Contract grades	.777	.711	.755	.759	113.9	113.7	118.9	111.0
No. 3, mixed	.766	.697	.745	.736	124.2	113.7	120.8	121.4
Oats, contract grades, per bushel, Chicago	.468	.452	.503	.430	124.4	113.3	121.0	119.5
Rye, No. 2, per bushel, Chicago	1.011	.961	.970	.954	124.6	120.2	133.8	114.5
Wheat, per bushel—					159.0	151.0	152.4	149.9
No. 1, northern spring, Chicago	1.444	1.386	1.439	1.552	158.2	151.8	157.6	170.0
No. 2, red winter, Chicago	1.402	1.384	1.403	1.542	142.1	140.3	142.2	156.4
No. 2, hard winter, Kansas City	1.384	1.374	1.374	1.496	157.8	156.7	156.7	170.6
No. 1, northern spring, Minneapolis	1.433	1.401	1.422	1.549	164.0	160.4	162.8	177.3
No. 1, hard white, Portland, Oreg.	1.390	1.370	1.363	1.436	149.6	147.5	146.7	154.5
Livestock and poultry								
Cattle, steers, per 100 pounds, Chicago—								
Choice to prime	10.938	10.400	10.606	10.354	122.5	116.5	118.8	116.0
Good to choice	9.888	9.385	9.719	9.529	116.2	110.3	114.2	112.0
Hogs, per 100 pounds, Chicago—								
Heavy	12.969	12.085	11.769	12.336	155.0	144.5	140.7	147.5
Light	13.569	12.165	11.725	13.115	160.5	143.9	138.7	155.1
Sheep, per 100 pounds, Chicago—								
Ewes, native, all grades	5.813	5.770	5.638	6.592	124.0	123.1	120.3	140.7
Lambs, western, medium to good	13.281	12.700	12.044	13.701	170.4	162.9	154.5	175.8
Wethers, fed, good to choice	7.281	7.275	7.094	8.181	136.2	136.1	132.7	153.0
Poultry, live fowls, per pound—								
Chicago	.211	.198	.215	.252	137.1	128.2	139.5	163.2
New York	.281	.257	.271	.298	168.0	153.5	162.1	177.9
Other farm products								
Beans, medium, choice, per 100 pounds, New York	6.031	6.175	6.000	5.442	151.2	154.8	150.4	136.4
Clover seed, contract grades, per 100 pounds, Chicago	34.520	34.533	35.087	31.817	209.0	209.1	212.4	192.6
Cotton, middling, per pound—								
New Orleans	.128	.124	.122	.168	100.6	97.9	96.4	132.5
New York	.132	.128	.128	.175	103.0	100.4	99.9	137.1
Cottonseed, per ton, average price at gin	20.060	18.660	18.050	27.197	92.1	85.6	82.8	124.8
Eggs, fresh, per dozen—								
Firsts, western, Boston	.404	.499	.503	.356	160.6	198.3	200.0	141.7
Firsts, Chicago	.403	.480	.443	.335	178.3	212.6	196.2	148.3
Extra firsts, Cincinnati	.433	.568	.503	.356	193.3	253.9	224.6	159.1
Candled, New Orleans	.391	.385	.394	.339	167.0	164.3	168.1	144.6
Firsts, New York	.404	.499	.480	.356	162.2	200.4	192.8	142.8
Extra firsts, western, Philadelphia	.470	.595	.522	.395	178.3	225.7	198.0	149.9
Extra mediums, San Francisco	.383	.374	.377	.298	142.8	139.6	140.8	111.2

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
FARM PRODUCTS—Continued								
Other farm products—Continued.								
Flaxseed, No. 1, per bushel, Minneapolis	\$2.203	\$2.200	\$2.223	\$2.328	163.3	163.1	164.8	172.6
Hay, per ton—								
Alfalfa, No. 1, Kansas City	20.375	20.300	21.000	21.034	143.6	143.1	148.0	148.3
Clover, mixed, No. 1, Cincinnati	22.375	24.100	23.250	22.212	143.6	154.7	149.2	142.5
Timothy, No. 1, Chicago	22.750	21.700	22.250	23.481	141.9	135.4	138.8	146.5
Hides and skins, per pound—								
Calfskins, No. 1, country, Chicago	.178	.168	.167	.173	94.1	89.1	88.5	91.9
Goatskins, Brazilian, New York	.753	.760	.760	.733	105.8	106.8	106.8	103.0
Hides, heavy, country cows, No. 1, Chicago	.103	.099	.103	.097	67.9	65.5	68.3	63.9
Hides, packers', heavy, native steers, Chicago	.161	.153	.151	.140	87.7	83.3	82.1	76.3
Hides, packers', heavy, Texas steers, Chicago	.152	.143	.142	.134	83.9	79.1	78.2	73.8
Hops, prime to choice, per pound—								
New York State, New York	.625	.625	.613	.597	234.7	234.7	230.0	224.1
Pacifies, Portland, Ore.	.237	.207	.212	.241	137.8	120.4	123.3	140.1
Milk, fluid, per quart—								
Chicago	.063	.062	.062	.063	146.7	143.9	143.9	147.7
New York	.079	.079	.079	.077	178.1	178.1	178.1	173.8
San Francisco	.068	.068	.068	.067	158.1	158.1	158.1	157.6
Onions, yellow, per 100 pounds, Chicago	1.569	1.575	1.800	2.447	99.7	100.2	114.5	155.7
Peanuts, No. 1, per pound, Norfolk, Va.	.052	.045	.044	.050	146.2	127.6	125.1	139.4
Potatoes—								
White, good to choice, per 100 pounds, Chicago	2.175	2.345	2.263	3.013	212.4	229.0	221.0	294.3
Sweet, No. 1, per five-eighths bushel, Philadelphia	.775	.681	.835	1.531	160.6	141.2	173.0	317.1
Rice, per pound, New Orleans—								
Blue Rose, head, clean	.051	.048	.044	.062	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Honduras, head, clean	.067	.068	.064	.073	132.5	133.1	126.4	144.6
Tobacco, leaf, per 100 pounds—								
Burley, good leaf, dark red, Louisville, Ky.	21.000	21.000	21.000	22.462	159.1	159.1	159.1	170.1
Average warehouse sales, Kentucky	8.419	10.014	12.546	8.472	94.5	112.4	140.8	95.1
Wool, per pound, Boston—								
Ohio, grease basis—								
Fine clothing	.410	.400	.390	.402	179.4	175.1	170.8	175.8
Fine delaine	.460	.460	.450	.467	192.6	192.6	188.4	195.4
Half blood	.450	.450	.450	.462	177.0	177.0	177.0	181.6
One-fourth and three-eighths grades	.450	.450	.450	.457	178.5	178.5	178.5	181.2
South American, grease basis—								
Argentine crossbreds, straight, quarter blood	.297	.286	.285	.283	87.4	84.2	77.9	83.4
Montevideo, 50s	.375	.368	.345	.369	105.9	103.8	97.4	104.2
Territory, scoured								
Fine and fine medium, staple	1.135	1.135	1.103	1.152	202.1	202.1	196.3	205.0
Half blood	1.043	1.033	1.014	1.047	202.7	200.9	197.2	203.6
FOODS								
Meats								
Beef, fresh, per pound—					154.3	148.1	146.9	153.6
Carass, good, native steers, Chicago	.170	.170	.170	.164	131.3	131.3	131.3	126.8
Sides, native, New York	.148	.151	.157	.151	117.8	120.6	125.3	120.3
Beef, salt, extra mess, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	19.000	19.000	19.750	21.125	100.4	100.4	104.4	111.6
Hams, smoked, per pound, Chicago	.303	.293	.280	.308	182.4	176.3	168.5	185.1
Lamb, dressed, per pound, Chicago	.251	.245	.234	.262	168.8	164.8	157.4	175.9
Mutton, dressed, per pound, New York	.114	.130	.123	.144	111.0	126.8	119.5	140.7
Pork, fresh, per pound—								
Loins, Chicago	.314	.255	.237	.278	211.3	171.6	159.5	187.1
Loins, western, New York	.311	.263	.247	.276	204.2	172.4	162.2	181.1
Pork, cured—								
Mess, salt, per barrel (200 pounds), New York	37.000	36.400	36.000	37.447	164.7	162.0	160.2	166.6
Sides, rough, per pound, Chicago	.191	.174	.183	.198	154.2	140.6	148.1	160.5
Sides, short, clear, per pound, Chicago	.193	.190	.191	.201	151.6	149.4	150.2	157.5
Poultry, dressed, per pound—								
Hens, heavy, Chicago	.266	.244	.238	.271	184.2	168.7	164.2	187.1
Fowls, 48-54 pounds to dozen, New York	.301	.290	.291	.314	165.2	159.0	159.7	172.0
Veal, dressed, good, per pound, Chicago	.206	.169	.174	.187	221.6	181.7	187.1	201.2

¹No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
FOODS—Continued								
Butter, cheese, and milk	-----				152.6	154.5	158.7	148.6
Butter, creamery, extra, per pound—								
Boston	\$0.461	\$0.479	\$0.521	\$0.439	145.4	150.9	164.3	138.4
Chicago	.458	.490	.531	.429	147.4	157.7	171.2	138.1
Cincinnati ²	.410	.428	.470	.395	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
New Orleans	.486	.504	.546	.476	144.7	150.0	162.5	141.6
New York	.468	.507	.549	.443	145.2	157.2	170.3	137.5
Philadelphia	.478	.518	.556	.455	146.7	158.8	170.6	139.5
St. Louis	.469	.503	.539	.440	151.7	162.6	174.4	142.5
San Francisco	.446	.453	.473	.436	140.7	142.7	149.2	137.4
Cheese, whole milk, per pound—								
American, twins, Chicago	.234	.234	.244	.217	165.3	165.0	171.9	153.0
State, fresh, flats, colored, average, New York	.231	.243	.253	.227	149.6	157.7	163.9	147.4
California, flats, fancy, San Francisco	.235	.246	.250	.229	147.4	154.5	156.8	143.5
Milk, fluid. (See Farm products.)								
Milk, condensed, per case of 48 14-ounce tins, New York	5.850	5.845	5.675	5.857	124.5	124.4	120.7	124.6
Milk, evaporated, per case of 48 16-ounce tins, New York	4.413	4.415	4.481	4.393	124.8	124.9	126.8	124.3
Other foods	-----				151.7	152.3	151.5	155.0
Beans, medium choice. (See Farm products.)								
Bread, per pound, before baking—								
Chicago	.075	.075	.075	.075	174.5	174.5	174.5	174.5
Cincinnati	.071	.071	.069	.071	199.7	199.7	194.4	199.2
New Orleans	.070	.070	.070	.072	229.5	229.5	229.5	234.8
New York	.070	.070	.070	.070	165.1	165.1	165.1	165.1
San Francisco	.078	.078	.069	.077	194.5	194.5	173.0	192.8
Cocoa beans, per pound, New York	.215	.214	.208	.180	140.2	140.0	135.7	117.8
Coffee, per pound, New York—								
Rio, No. 7	.161	.163	.153	.182	144.2	146.1	137.5	163.5
Santos, No. 4	.207	.208	.201	.223	157.3	158.2	152.5	169.6
Copra, South Sea, sun-dried, per pound, New York	.053	.052	.051	.058	50.9	49.9	48.6	55.7
Eggs, fresh, per dozen. (See Farm products.)								
Fish—								
Cod, large, shore, pickled, cured, per 100 pounds, Gloucester, Mass.	7.000	7.000	7.000	7.258	104.4	104.4	104.4	108.2
Mackerel, salt, large, 3s, per barrel, Boston	11.880	11.880	13.365	12.375	107.1	107.1	120.4	111.5
Salmon, canned, Alaska, red, per dozen, factory	2.788	2.675	2.675	3.326	190.9	183.2	183.2	227.7
Flour, rye, white, per barrel, Minneapolis	5.613	5.640	5.738	5.600	179.7	180.6	183.7	179.3
Flour, wheat, per barrel—								
Winter patents, Kansas City	7.730	7.406	7.463	8.035	192.7	184.6	186.0	200.3
Winter straights, Kansas City	6.935	6.638	6.600	7.252	180.3	172.5	171.6	188.5
Standard patents, Minneapolis	7.944	7.740	7.631	8.426	173.3	168.9	166.5	183.8
Second patents, Minneapolis	7.713	7.530	7.375	8.148	174.4	170.3	166.8	184.3
Patents, Portland, Oreg.	7.746	7.685	7.463	7.984	172.3	171.0	166.0	177.6
Patents, soft, winter, St. Louis	7.220	7.025	7.031	7.832	158.1	153.8	154.0	171.5
Straights, soft, winter, St. Louis	6.285	6.194	6.238	7.108	147.8	145.6	146.7	167.1
Patents, Toledo	6.870	6.725	6.825	7.626	145.4	142.3	144.4	161.4
Fruit, canned, per case, New York—								
Peaches, California, standard, 2½s.	2.200	2.200	2.200	1.950	145.0	145.0	145.0	128.5
Pineapples, Hawaiian, sliced, standard, 2½s.	2.150	2.150	2.150	2.150	104.7	104.7	104.7	104.7
Fruit, dried, per pound, New York—								
Apples, evaporated, State, choice	.110	.103	.102	.118	153.2	143.9	142.3	164.5
Currants, Patras, cleaned	.100	.100	.100	.099	130.5	130.5	130.5	129.3
Prunes, California, 60-70s	.073	.073	.076	.078	110.5	111.7	116.3	118.9
Raisins, coast, seeded, bulk	.094	.094	.094	.092	129.2	129.2	129.2	126.2
Fruits, fresh—								
Apples, Baldwin, per barrel, Chicago	(3)	3.100	3.344	4.102		97.7	105.4	129.2
Bananas, Jamaica, 9s, per bunch, New York	2.688	2.550	2.500	2.451	174.6	165.7	162.5	159.4
Lemons, California, choice, per box, Chicago	5.325	5.675	4.750	5.571	92.2	98.3	82.3	96.5
Oranges, California, choice, per box, Chicago	7.063	6.775	5.781	5.957	159.8	153.3	130.8	134.8

¹ No 1913 base price.

² As to score.

³ No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1923, AND YEAR, 1923—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
FOODS—Continued								
Other foods—Continued.								
Glucose, 42° mixing, per 100 pounds, New York	\$3.510	\$3.510	\$3.510	\$3.439	164.2	164.2	164.2	160.9
Hominy grits, bulk, car lots, per 100 pounds, f. o. b. mill	1.581	1.430	1.429	1.558	95.8	86.6	86.6	94.4
Lard, prime, contract, per pound, New York	.142	.128	.128	.150	129.1	116.4	116.5	136.3
Meal, corn, per 100 pounds—								
White, f. o. b. mill	1.581	1.430	1.429	1.558	98.8	89.3	89.3	97.3
Yellow, Philadelphia	2.805	2.625	2.665	2.663	195.6	183.1	185.9	185.8
Molasses, New Orleans, fancy, per gallon, New York	.550	.550	.650	.528	144.4	144.4	170.6	138.7
Oatmeal, car lots, in sacks (90 pounds), per 100 pounds, New York	3.104	3.133	3.320	3.073	125.4	126.6	134.1	124.2
Oleomargarine, standard, uncolored, per pound, Chicago	.225	.218	.215	.228	138.5	133.8	132.3	140.4
Oleo, oil, extra, per pound, Chicago	.112	.106	.100	.120	96.9	91.5	86.5	104.3
Pepper, black, per pound, New York	.236	.278	.264	.256	217.8	256.2	243.7	255.9
Rice. (See Farm products.)								
Salt, American, medium, per barrel (280 pounds), Chicago	2.195	2.195	2.195	2.195	215.2	215.2	215.2	215.2
Sugar, per pound, New York—								
Granulated, in barrels	.057	.058	.061	.055	134.0	135.4	142.9	128.3
Raw, 96° centrifugal	.046	.047	.051	.043	130.6	134.3	145.7	124.0
Tallow, edible, per pound, Chicago	.087	.080	.078	.095	108.7	100.5	97.7	119.9
Tea, Formosa, fine, per pound, New York	.355	.355	.350	.355	143.0	143.0	141.0	142.8
Vegetables, canned, per dozen, New York—								
Corn, Maryland, standard	.975	.975	.975	.901	153.7	153.7	153.7	142.0
Peas, State and western, No. 5	1.225	1.225	1.225	1.316	141.4	141.4	141.4	151.9
Tomatoes, New Jersey, standard, No. 3	1.500	1.500	1.500	1.433	115.4	115.4	115.4	110.3
Vegetables, fresh. (See Farm products.)								
Vegetable oil—								
Coconut, crude, per pound, New York	.110	(²)	(²)	.120	81.7			89.4
Corn, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.112	.106	.104	.120	183.7	175.1	171.0	198.3
Cottonseed, prime, summer, yellow, per pound, New York	.088	.083	.082	.118	121.8	113.8	113.0	163.3
Olive oil, edible, in barrels, per gallon, New York	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.911	118.5	118.5	118.5	113.2
Peanut, crude, per pound, f. o. b. mill	.110	.103	.091	.113	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Soya bean, crude, in barrels, per pound, New York	.125	.123	.121	.126	204.3	200.2	197.7	205.9
Vinegar, cider, 40-grain, in barrels, per gallon, New York	.180	.180	.175	.186	161.3	161.3	156.7	166.5
CLOTHING MATERIALS					171.5	169.9	168.6	175.9
Boots and shoes								
Children's, per pair, factory—					184.3	184.3	184.3	185.2
Child's, gun metal, polish, high cut	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.400	181.7	181.7	181.7	181.7
Little boy's, tan, calf, blucher	1.550	1.550	1.550	1.550	166.5	166.5	166.5	166.5
Misses', gun metal, polish, high cut	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	173.2	173.2	173.2	173.2
Youth's, tan, calf, blucher	1.750	1.750	1.750	1.750	143.4	143.4	143.4	143.4
Men's per pair, factory—								
Black, calf, blucher	6.400	6.400	6.400	6.400	205.6	205.6	205.6	205.6
Black, calf, Goodyear welt, bal.	4.850	4.850	4.850	4.924	153.2	153.2	153.2	155.5
Black, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.150	3.150	3.150	3.199	140.8	140.8	140.8	143.0
Black, vici kid, Goodyear welt	6.000	6.000	6.000	6.000	209.3	209.3	209.3	209.3
Chocolate, elk, blucher	1.739	1.727	1.716	1.723	122.1	121.2	120.3	121.0
Gun metal, Goodyear welt, blucher	4.600	4.600	4.600	4.600	235.3	235.3	235.3	235.3
Mahogany, chrome, side, Goodyear welt, bal.	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600	223.3	223.3	223.3	223.3
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, calf	4.850	4.850	4.850	4.924	153.2	153.2	153.2	155.5
Tan, dress, Goodyear welt, side leather	3.350	3.350	3.350	3.375	149.7	149.7	149.7	150.8

¹ No 1913 base price.² No quotation.³ 10 months' average.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
CLOTHING MATERIALS—Con.								
Boots and shoes—Continued.								
Women's, per pair, factory—								
Black, kid, dress, welt, lace, oxford	\$4.000	\$4.000	\$4.000	\$4.074	142.8	142.8	142.8	145.4
Black, kid, McKay sewed, lace, oxford	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600	241.7	241.7	241.7	241.7
Colored, calf, Goodyear welt, lace, oxford	4.150	4.150	4.150	4.150	190.9	190.9	190.9	190.9
Patent-leather pump, McKay sewed	3.600	3.600	3.600	3.600	261.8	261.8	261.8	261.8
Cotton goods					153.0	150.3	146.6	160.3
Denims, Massachusetts, 28-inch, 2.20 yards to the pound, per yard, factory	.162	.150	.147	.169	125.8	116.9	114.4	131.5
Drilling, brown, per yard, factory—								
Massachusetts, D standard, 30-inch	.130	.120	.110	.132	157.1	145.3	133.4	159.4
Pepperell, 29-inch, 2.85 yards to the pound	.118	.111	.106	.127	143.7	134.3	129.1	154.6
Flannels, per yard, factory—								
Colored, 4.20 yards to the pound	.125	.125	.125	.126	171.2	171.2	171.2	172.5
Unbleached, 3.20 yards to the pound	.175	.175	.175	.176	195.7	195.7	195.7	196.8
Ginghams, per yard, factory—								
Amoskeag, 27-inch, 6.37 yards to the pound	.090	.090	.090	.090	138.5	138.5	138.5	138.5
Lancaster, 26½-inch, 6.50 yards to the pound	(²)	(³)	(³)	⁵ .125				201.8
Hosiery, per dozen pairs, factory—								
Men's half hose, combed yarn	1.600	1.600	1.600	1.624	198.8	198.8	198.8	201.9
Women's, cotton, silk, mercerized, mock seam	2.275	2.275	2.275	2.329	128.4	128.4	128.4	131.6
Women's, combed yarn, 16-ounce	1.666	1.666	1.666	1.693	166.6	166.6	166.6	169.3
Muslin, bleached, 4/4, per yard, factory—								
Fruit of the Loom	.166	.166	.152	.167	195.0	195.0	178.2	195.9
Lonsdale	.150	.149	.137	.151	185.0	184.4	169.8	186.6
Rough Rider	.138	.138	.138	.143	172.3	172.3	172.3	178.2
Wamsutta nainsook	.229	.223	.216	.228	248.9	242.1	234.5	247.2
Print cloth, per yard, factory—								
27-inch, 7.60 yards to the pound	0.049	0.048	0.048	0.052	141.5	137.7	135.1	151.3
38½-inch, 5.38 yards to the pound	.068	.069	.067	.075	129.1	129.7	125.9	142.5
Sheeting, brown, 4/4, per yard, factory—								
Indian Head, 2.85 yards to the pound	.113	.113	.105	.123	133.6	133.6	124.7	145.5
Pepperell, 3.75 yards to the pound	.116	.108	.108	.123	158.3	147.8	146.7	167.3
Trion, 4 yards to the pound	.090	.085	.080	.093	146.1	138.3	130.0	151.3
Thread, 6-cord, J. & P. Coats, per 200 yards, factory	.073	.073	.073	.073	186.0	186.0	186.0	186.0
Underwear, factory—								
Men's shirts and drawers, per dozen garments	6.930	6.534	6.207	6.837	193.8	182.7	173.5	191.1
Women's union suits, carded yarn, per dozen	10.000	10.000	10.000	10.000	164.9	164.9	164.9	164.9
Yarn, per pound, factory—								
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 10/1, cones	.296	.282	.271	.324	133.9	127.3	122.6	146.4
Carded, white, mulespun, northern, 22/1, cones	.329	.321	.311	.358	133.1	129.7	125.6	144.8
Carded, weaving, 40/1	.482	.470	.467	.503	143.2	139.5	138.7	150.9
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 20/2	.299	.287	.275	.324	128.7	123.7	118.3	139.2
Twisted, ordinary weaving, 40/2	.445	.428	.412	.472	116.0	111.8	107.6	123.3
Woolen and worsted goods					189.0	189.3	189.3	194.2
Flannel, white, 4/4, Ballard Vale, No. 13, per yard, factory	1.040	1.040	1.986	1.036	224.4	224.4	212.8	223.4
Overcoating, 30 to 31 ounces, per yard, factory	3.000	3.000	3.000	3.042	173.0	173.0	173.0	175.5
Suiting, per yard, factory—								
Clay worsted, diagonal, 16-ounce	2.588	2.588	2.588	2.672	187.2	187.2	187.2	193.4
Middlesex, wool-dyed, blue, 16-ounce	3.285	3.285	3.285	3.394	212.6	212.6	212.6	219.7
Serge, 9½-ounce	1.373	1.373	1.373	1.409	215.5	215.5	215.5	221.1
Serge, 11-ounce	2.048	2.048	2.048	2.168	181.1	181.1	181.1	191.7

² No quotation.

⁵ 9 months' average.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
CLOTHING MATERIALS—Con.								
Woolen and worsted goods—Con.								
Trousering, cotton warp, 11-ounce, per yard, factory.....	\$1.500	\$1.500	\$1.500	\$1.527	132.6	132.6	132.6	135.0
Underwear, factory—								
Merino shirts and drawers, per dozen garments.....	30.000	30.000	30.000	30.000	153.2	153.2	153.2	153.2
Men's union suits, 33 per cent worsted, per dozen.....	30.380	30.380	30.380	30.380	309.6	309.6	309.6	309.6
Women's dress goods, per yard, factory—								
Broadcloth, 9½-ounce, 54-56-inch.....	2.255	2.255	2.255	2.360	171.6	171.6	171.6	179.5
French serge, 35-inch.....	.700	.700	.700	.728	212.2	212.2	212.2	220.7
Serge, cotton warp, 36-inch.....	.450	.500	.500	.458	178.6	198.5	198.5	181.9
Sicilian cloth, cotton warp, 50-inch.....	.650	.650	.650	.674	201.0	201.0	201.0	208.4
Storm serge, double warp, 54-inch.....	1.125	1.125	1.125	1.159	184.3	184.3	184.3	189.9
Yarn, per pound, factory—								
Crossbred, stock 2/32s.....	1.400	1.400	1.400	1.435	180.3	180.3	180.3	184.8
Half-blood, 2/40s.....	1.813	1.813	1.794	1.854	162.4	162.4	160.6	166.1
Fine, domestic, 2/50s.....	2.075	2.075	2.100	2.106	196.8	196.8	199.2	199.8
Silk, etc.					154.4	148.1	147.8	158.8
Linen shoe thread, 10s, Barbour, per pound, New York.....	1.946	1.946	1.946	1.946	217.9	217.9	217.9	217.9
Silk, raw, per pound, New York—								
China, Canton, filature, extra extra A.....	4.373	4.196	3.999	4.655	125.0	119.9	114.3	133.0
Japan, Kansai, No. 1.....	5.782	5.488	5.586	5.937	158.9	150.8	153.5	163.1
Japan, special, extra extra.....	6.076	5.733	5.831	6.194	149.2	140.8	143.1	152.0
Silk yarn, per pound, New York—								
Domestic, gray spun, 60/1.....	4.606	4.606	4.508	4.693	157.9	157.9	154.6	160.9
Domestic, gray spun, 60/2, No. 1.....	5.880	5.880	5.527	5.966	169.6	169.6	159.4	172.1
FUELS								
Anthracite coal								
Average spot price for 8 cities, per gross ton—					225.5	226.5	226.6	226.2
Chestnut.....	13.802	13.869	13.850	13.767	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Egg.....	13.333	13.366	13.335	13.290	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pea.....	10.573	10.622	10.675	10.652	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Tidewater, New York, average sales realization, per gross ton—								
Broken.....	(1)	(3)	(3)	11.380				256.0
Chestnut.....	11.478	11.480	11.483	11.479	216.0	216.1	216.1	216.0
Egg.....	11.482	11.475	11.476	11.480	226.8	226.6	226.6	226.7
Stove.....	11.719	11.722	11.735	11.725	231.5	231.6	231.9	231.7
Bituminous coal								
Baltimore, per net ton, mine run, pools 1-11-71.....	(2)	(3)	5.340	4.979			(1)	(1)
Birmingham, per net ton—								
Mine run, Jagger district.....	2.690	3.040	3.290	2.853	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, Jagger district.....	4.040	4.290	4.290	3.894	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, Jagger district.....	2.390	2.790	2.978	2.543	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chicago, per net ton—								
Mine run, southern Illinois.....	4.370	5.025	5.013	4.505	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois.....	4.626	5.050	5.073	4.659	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, central Illinois.....	2.990	3.225	3.138	3.106	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Cincinnati, per net ton—								
Mine run, Kanawha.....	3.740	4.390	4.390	3.615	170.0	199.5	199.5	164.3
Mine run, New River.....	4.890	5.490	5.490	4.419	202.7	227.6	227.6	183.2
Cleveland, per net ton—								
Mine run, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8.....	3.878	4.455	3.728	3.663	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, West Virginia, high volatile.....	5.734	7.090	5.109	4.939	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, Ohio, Pittsburgh, No. 8.....	3.359	3.950	3.353	3.166	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Indianapolis, mine run, per net ton.....	3.409	4.046	3.830	3.479	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Norfolk, Va., mine run, Pocahontas, per gross ton.....	7.375	8.375	5.500	5.381	245.8	279.2	183.3	179.4
Pittsburgh, prepared sizes, per net ton.....	4.000	4.000	4.000	3.813	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
St. Louis, per net ton—								
Mine run, southern Illinois.....	3.010	3.220	3.260	3.065	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Prepared sizes, southern Illinois.....	3.660	4.060	4.160	3.631	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Screenings, southern Illinois.....	2.273	2.500	2.560	2.471	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

¹ No 1913 base price.⁶ 6 months' average.⁸ 8 months' average.³ No quotation.⁷ 11 months' average.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
FUELS—Continued								
Other fuels -----								
Coke—					157.4	151.6	148.7	154.1
Alabama, foundry, per net ton, at oven					(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Connellsville, furnace, per net ton, at oven	4.000	5.000	3.906	4.106	164.0	205.0	160.1	168.3
Fuel oil, f. o. b. refinery—								
Oklahoma, 24-26, per barrel	1.356	1.305	1.275	1.295	150.3	144.7	141.3	143.5
Pennsylvania, 36-40, per gallon	.063	.066	.065	.064	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Gasoline—								
Motor, per gallon, tank wagon, New York	.210	.210	.210	.199	124.8	124.8	124.8	118.1
Motor, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—								
Oklahoma, 58-60	.098	.091	.093	.104	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 58-60	.124	.118	.117	.128	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Natural, Grade B, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery, Oklahoma	.088	.087	.087	.089	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Crude petroleum, per barrel, at well—								
California, 20° to 20.9°	1.100	1.100	1.100	1.092	314.3	314.3	314.3	311.9
Kansas-Oklahoma, 33° to 33.9°	2.050	1.750	1.750	1.884	219.4	187.3	187.3	201.6
Pennsylvania	3.400	3.300	3.150	3.501	138.8	134.7	128.6	142.9
Refined petroleum, per gallon, f. o. b. refinery—								
Standard white, 110° fire test	.089	.088	.090	.086	210.6	209.7	214.1	204.1
Water white, Pennsylvania	.105	.093	.093	.104	170.7	151.7	150.4	169.1
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS -----								
Iron and steel -----								
Iron ore, per ton, lower lake ports—					135.0	135.5	135.3	135.1
Mesabi, Bessemer, 51½ per cent.	4.400	4.400	4.400	4.400	114.3	114.3	114.3	114.3
Non-Bessemer, 51½ per cent.	4.250	4.250	4.250	4.250	125.0	125.0	125.0	125.0
Pig iron, per gross ton—								
Basic, valley furnace	18.000	18.500	18.500	18.548	122.4	125.8	125.8	126.1
Bessemer, Pittsburgh	20.885	21.660	21.635	21.318	121.9	126.4	126.3	124.4
Foundry, No. 2, northern, Pittsburgh	20.260	20.760	20.510	20.616	126.6	129.7	128.1	128.8
Foundry, No. 2, southern, Birmingham, Ala.	20.000	20.000	20.000	21.154	171.1	171.1	171.1	180.9
Ferromanganese, seaboard	88.000	96.600	100.000	94.827	151.0	165.7	171.6	162.7
Spiegeleisen, 19 and 21 per cent, furnace	33.000	38.000	36.750	33.769	132.0	152.0	147.0	135.1
Bar iron, per pound—								
Best refined, Philadelphia	.029	.029	.029	.029	153.1	153.1	153.1	153.1
Common, Pittsburgh	.030	.030	.030	.030	181.8	181.8	179.4	181.8
Bars, reinforcing, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.992	145.4	145.4	145.4	144.8
Nails, wire, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.750	2.750	2.750	2.750	151.2	151.2	151.2	151.2
Pipe, cast-iron, 6-inch, per net ton, New York	51.100	50.900	49.975	51.340	218.6	217.8	213.8	219.7
Skelp, grooved, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	1.900	1.900	1.900	1.900	136.7	136.7	136.7	136.7
Steel billets, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—								
Bessemer	35.000	35.000	35.000	35.000	135.7	135.7	135.7	135.7
Open hearth	35.000	35.000	35.000	35.000	134.1	134.1	134.1	134.1
Steel, merchant bars, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.996	129.2	129.2	129.2	128.9
Steel plates, tank, per pound, Pittsburgh	.019	.019	.019	.019	128.4	128.4	128.4	127.0
Steel rails, per gross ton, Pittsburgh—								
Bessemer, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	43.000	153.6	153.6	153.6	153.6
Open hearth, standard	43.000	43.000	43.000	43.000	143.3	143.3	143.3	143.3
Steel sheets, per pound, Pittsburgh	.032	.032	.032	.032	146.1	145.7	143.8	144.7
Steel, structural shapes, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	2.000	2.000	2.000	1.958	132.4	132.4	132.4	129.7
Terneplate, 8 pounds, I. C., per base box (220 pounds), Pittsburgh	11.700	11.700	11.700	11.700	168.7	168.7	168.7	168.7
Tin plate, domestic coke, per 100 pounds, Pittsburgh	5.500	5.500	5.500	5.500	154.6	154.6	154.6	154.6
Wire, per 100 pounds—								
Barbed, galvanized, Chicago	3.400	3.400	3.400	3.400	147.2	147.2	147.2	147.2
Plain, fence, annealed, Pittsburgh	2.650	2.650	2.650	2.650	175.2	175.2	175.2	175.2

¹ No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
METALS AND METAL PRODUCTS—Continued								
Nonferrous metals								
Aluminum, per pound, New York	\$0.270	\$0.269	\$0.267	\$0.270	108.6	106.6	104.5	108.3
Copper, ingot, electrolytic, per pound, refinery	.139	.136	.133	.138	88.3	86.3	84.7	87.7
Copper, sheet, per pound, New York	.218	.215	.212	.216	102.8	101.3	100.2	102.0
Copper wire, bare, per pound, mill	.163	.159	.156	.162	97.1	95.3	93.2	96.8
Lead, pig, per pound, New York	.084	.080	.079	.084	190.0	182.3	178.4	191.6
Lead pipe, per 100 pounds, New York	10.030	9.589	9.541	9.916	197.4	188.7	187.7	195.1
Quicksilver, per pound, New York	1.289	1.320	1.332	1.226	228.2	233.6	235.7	217.0
Silver, bar, fine, per ounce, New York	.548	.545	.538	.624	89.5	88.9	87.8	101.9
Tin, pig, per pound, New York	.704	.707	.683	.653	156.9	157.5	152.1	145.6
Zinc, sheet, per 100 pounds, factory	10.610	10.610	10.437	10.589	146.4	146.4	144.1	146.2
Zinc, slab, per pound, New York	.077	.076	.074	.077	131.4	129.7	126.6	132.2
BUILDING MATERIALS								
Lumber								
Douglas fir, per 1,000 feet, mill—					181.8	186.0	184.6	185.3
No. 1, common boards	17.160	16.230	16.890	16.483	186.4	176.3	183.4	179.0
No. 2 and better, drop siding	32.110	31.150	30.770	33.468	185.2	179.7	177.5	193.1
Gum, sap, firsts and seconds, per 1,000 feet, St. Louis	55.500	57.500	57.500	55.346	268.3	278.0	278.0	267.6
Hemlock, northern No. 1, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	34.000	34.000	34.000	34.115	161.3	161.3	161.3	161.7
Maple, hard, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Chicago	53.500	53.500	53.500	55.673	177.5	177.5	177.5	184.7
Oak, white, plain, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	67.000	67.000	67.000	66.019	181.1	181.1	181.1	178.5
Pine, white, No. 2 barn, per 1,000 feet, Buffalo, N. Y.	50.000	48.000	48.000	50.039	171.1	164.2	164.2	171.3
Pine, yellow, flooring, long leaf, B and better, per 1,000 feet, New York	89.000	89.000	89.000	96.250	199.6	199.6	199.6	215.9
Pine, yellow, southern, per 1,000 feet, mill—								
Boards, No. 2, common, 1×8	21.900	21.970	21.300	22.313	172.0	172.5	167.2	175.2
Flooring, B and better	43.540	43.020	41.310	45.109	189.0	186.7	179.3	195.8
Timbers, square edge and sound	26.620	31.000	(³)	27.835	181.9	211.8	-----	190.2
Poplar, No. 1, common, 4/4, per 1,000 feet, Cincinnati	55.000	55.000	55.000	55.404	166.5	166.5	166.5	167.8
Spruce, eastern, random, per 1,000 feet, Boston	32.625	32.500	32.250	33.014	150.5	149.9	148.8	152.3
Lath, yellow pine, No. 1, per 1,000 mill	4.680	4.560	4.020	4.959	153.9	150.0	132.2	163.1
Shingles, per M, mill—								
Cypress, 16 inches long	6.000	6.000	6.000	5.825	169.4	169.4	169.4	164.5
Red cedar, 16 inches long	2.520	2.430	2.430	2.724	128.1	123.6	123.6	128.5
Brick								
Common building, per 1,000—					205.0	204.1	203.9	204.8
Simple average of 82-yard prices	13.923	13.863	13.853	13.913	205.0	204.1	203.9	204.8
Run of kiln, f. o. b. plant, Chicago	8.660	8.670	9.000	8.722	175.4	175.6	182.3	176.6
Structural steel								
Other building materials								
Cement, Portland, per barrel, f. o. b. plant—					132.4	132.4	132.4	129.7
Simple average of 6 plant prices in Pennsylvania, Indiana, Minnesota, Texas, and California	1.733	1.733	1.733	1.744	166.9	166.9	166.9	167.9
Buffington, Ind.	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.650	163.2	163.2	163.2	163.2
Northampton, Pa.	1.650	1.650	1.650	1.714	185.4	185.4	185.4	192.6
Crushed stone, 1½-inch, per cubic yard, New York	1.840	1.840	1.840	1.773	204.4	204.4	204.4	196.9
Gravel, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 28 plant prices	.923	.925	.952	.941	186.7	187.1	192.5	190.2
Hollow tile, building, per block, Chicago	.088	.088	.088	.078	137.5	137.5	137.5	122.3
Lime, common, lump, per ton, f. o. b. plant, simple average of 15 plant prices	8.954	8.956	8.957	8.984	217.1	217.1	217.1	217.6
Roofing, prepared, per square, f. o. b. factory—								
Medium weight	1.708	1.708	1.675	1.698	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Shingles, individual	5.649	5.631	5.624	5.647	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Shingles, strip	5.338	5.338	5.338	5.104	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)
Slate surfaced	2.110	2.104	2.102	2.111	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)	(¹)

¹ No 1913 base price.³ No quotation.⁴ 10 months' average.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
BUILDING MATERIALS—Con.								
Other building materials—Continued.								
Sand, building, per ton, f. o. b. pit, simple average of 31 plant prices	\$0.614	\$0.619	\$0.642	\$0.635	161.2	162.6	168.4	166.7
Slate, roofing, per 100 square feet, f. o. b. quarry	14.000	14.000	14.000	14.000	302.7	302.7	302.7	302.7
Glass, plate, per square foot, New York—								
3 to 5 square feet	.400	.400	.380	.398	169.0	169.0	160.5	168.3
5 to 10 square feet	.480	.480	.460	.478	150.8	150.8	144.5	150.3
Glass, window, per 50 square feet, f. o. b. works—								
Single A	3.900	3.900	3.900	3.900	171.5	171.5	171.5	171.5
Single B	3.072	3.317	3.317	3.110	138.3	149.4	149.4	140.0
Linseed oil, per pound, New York	.108	.108	.107	.112	174.6	175.0	174.1	181.0
Putty, commercial, per pound, New York	.040	.040	.040	.040	150.9	150.9	150.9	150.9
Rosin (B), per barrel, New York	13.863	13.080	12.238	12.416	287.8	271.6	254.1	257.8
Turpentine, southern, barrels, per gallon, New York	.904	.891	.864	.930	211.2	208.1	202.0	217.4
Whitelead, American, in oil, per pound, New York	.153	.153	.149	.152	225.6	225.6	220.1	225.1
Zinc oxide (white zinc), per pound, New York	.071	.070	.065	.074	132.5	130.1	120.8	136.6
Pipe, cast-iron. (See Metals and metal products.)								
Copper, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)								
Copper wire. (See Metals and metal products.)								
Lead pipe. (See Metals and metal products.)								
Nails. See (Metals and metal products.)								
Reinforcing bars. (See Metals and metal products.)								
Roofing tin (terneplate). (See Metals and metal products.)								
Zinc, sheet. (See Metals and metal products.)								
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS					129.3	128.5	128.2	130.6
Chemicals					117.8	116.2	115.4	118.1
Acids, per pound, New York—								
Acetic, 28 per cent, barrels	.033	.033	.034	.033	167.5	169.1	174.2	168.0
Muriatic, 20°, tanks	.010	.010	.010	.009	73.1	73.1	73.1	71.5
Nitric, 42°, carboys	.065	.065	.065	.064	133.2	133.2	133.2	131.4
Salicylic, U. S. P., barrels	.400	.400	.400	.342	141.1	141.1	141.1	120.8
Stearic, triple pressed, bags	.153	.153	.153	.163	115.1	115.1	115.1	122.8
Sulphuric, 66°, tank cars	.008	.008	.008	.007	75.0	75.0	75.0	73.0
Alcohol, per gallon, New York—								
Denatured, No. 5, 188 proof	.400	.400	.400	.367	109.3	109.3	109.3	102.8
Wood, refined, 95 per cent	.740	.750	.808	.634	154.7	156.8	168.8	132.6
Alum, lump, per pound, New York	.034	.034	.034	.034	191.4	191.4	191.4	193.7
Ammonia, anhydrous, per pound, New York	.138	.131	.125	.131	55.2	52.5	50.0	52.5
Benzol, pure, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.240	.240	.240	.242	88.1	88.1	88.1	88.8
Bleaching powder, per 100 pounds, New York	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.000	169.5	169.5	169.5	169.5
Borax, crystals and granulated, per pound, New York	.047	.043	.043	.049	125.3	113.3	113.3	129.6
Coal-tar colors, per pound, New York—								
Black, direct	.400	.400	.400	.344	125.0	125.0	125.0	107.6
Brown, sulphur	.240	.240	.240	.212	109.1	109.1	109.1	96.5
Indigo, 20 per cent	.140	.140	.140	.140	77.8	77.8	77.8	77.8
Copper sulphate, 99 per cent crystals, per pound	.048	.048	.048	.047	92.1	92.1	92.1	90.2
Copra, South Sea. (See Foods.)								
Creosote oil, grade 1, per gallon, f. o. b. works	.140	.140	.150	.141	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Formaldehyde, per pound, New York	.107	.108	.113	.097	126.1	127.4	133.4	114.6
Oil, vegetable—								
Coconut, crude. (See Foods.)								
Corn, crude. (See Foods.)								
Palm-kernel, crude, per pound, New York	.099	.098	.093	.100	98.0	96.5	91.6	98.8
Soya bean, crude. (See Foods.)								

1 No. 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
CHEMICALS AND DRUGS—Con.								
Chemicals—Continued.								
Potash, caustic, 88-92 per cent, per pound, New York	\$0.071	\$0.071	\$0.071	\$0.071	199.1	199.1	199.1	199.1
Sal soda, per 100 pounds, New York	.900	.900	.900	1.012	150.0	150.0	150.0	168.6
Soda ash, 58 per cent, light, per 100 pounds, New York	2.290	2.290	2.290	2.290	392.6	392.6	392.6	392.6
Soda, bicarbonate, American, per pound, f. o. b. works	.019	.019	.019	.019	175.0	175.0	175.0	175.0
Soda, caustic, 76 per cent, solid, per pound, New York	.038	.038	.038	.038	257.5	257.5	257.5	257.5
Soda, silicate of, 40°, per 100 pounds, New York	.750	.750	.750	.779	118.1	118.1	118.1	122.6
Sulphur, crude, per gross ton, New York	18.000	18.000	18.000	18.212	81.8	81.8	81.8	82.8
Tallow, inedible, packers' prime, per pound, Chicago	.082	.074	.073	.087	115.8	105.1	102.5	123.1
Fertilizer materials					103.6	104.4	105.4	109.1
Acid phosphate, 16 per cent basis, bulk, per ton, Baltimore	8.720	8.500	8.500	9.592	113.4	110.4	110.4	124.8
Ammonia, sulphate, double bags, per 100 pounds, New York	2.500	2.550	2.613	2.628	79.9	81.6	83.5	84.2
Ground bone, steamed, per ton, Chicago	27.400	26.500	26.500	26.519	136.2	131.7	131.7	131.8
Muriate of potash, 80-85 per cent, K. C. L. bags, per ton, New York	35.120	36.000	36.400	35.121	92.3	94.7	95.5	92.3
Phosphate rock, 68 per cent, per ton, f. o. b. mines	3.150	3.150	3.150	3.140	92.4	92.4	92.4	92.1
Soda, nitrate, 95 per cent, per 100 pounds, New York	2.420	2.550	2.600	2.550	98.0	103.3	105.3	103.3
Tankage, 9 and 20 per cent, crushed, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago	35.750	35.750	35.750	34.608	153.0	153.0	153.0	148.2
Drugs and pharmaceuticals					182.5	182.4	182.4	182.7
Acid, citric, domestic, crystals, per pound, New York	.445	.445	.445	.447	102.3	102.3	102.3	102.7
Acid, tartaric, crystals, U. S. P., per pound, New York	.295	.295	.295	.293	96.7	96.7	96.7	96.2
Alcohol, grain, 188 proof, U. S. P., per gallon, New York	4.855	4.855	4.855	4.855	194.3	194.3	194.3	194.3
Cream of tartar, powdered, per pound, New York	.210	.210	.210	.214	88.3	88.3	88.3	89.6
Epsom salts, U. S. P., in barrels, per 100 pounds, New York	2.500	2.350	2.350	2.474	227.3	213.6	213.6	224.9
Glycerin, refined, per pound, New York	.300	.300	.300	.275	152.2	152.2	152.2	139.7
Opium, natural, U. S. P., per pound, New York	12.000	12.000	12.000	12.000	199.4	199.4	199.4	199.4
Peroxide of hydrogen, 4-ounce bottles, per gross, New York	7.750	7.750	7.750	7.712	193.8	193.8	193.8	192.8
Phenol (carbolic acid), U. S. P., per pound, New York	.170	.170	.170	.197	154.7	154.7	154.7	179.1
Quinine, sulphate, manufacturers' quotations, per ounce, New York	.400	.400	.400	.431	182.1	182.1	182.1	196.2
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS					160.3	159.9	159.4	161.8
Furniture					140.1	139.9	139.9	141.5
Bedroom, average price, factory—								
Bed, each	30.437	30.437	30.437	31.039	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chair, each	6.188	6.188	6.188	6.208	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dresser, each	40.010	40.010	40.010	40.693	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Rocker, each	7.031	7.031	7.031	7.068	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Dining room, average price, factory—								
Buffet, each	36.615	36.615	36.615	36.912	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chairs, set of six	48.318	48.318	48.318	48.561	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, extension, each	31.136	31.136	31.136	31.341	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Kitchen, average price, factory—								
Cabinet, each	33.500	33.500	33.500	33.500	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Chairs, per dozen	16.500	16.500	16.500	16.667	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Refrigerator, each	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, porcelain top, each	6.500	6.500	6.500	6.500	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Living room, average price, factory—								
Chair, each	40.250	40.250	40.250	40.708	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Davenport, each	64.150	63.614	63.614	64.823	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Table, each	18.972	18.972	18.972	19.000	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

1 No 1913 base price.

3 No quotation.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS— Continued								
Furnishings					226.5	225.4	223.1	228.0
Blankets, factory—								
Cotton, colored, 2 pounds to the pair, per pair.....	\$1.235	\$1.235	\$1.235	\$1.235	204.1	204.1	204.1	204.1
Wool, 4 to 5 pounds to the pair, per pound.....	1.313	1.313	1.313	1.349	171.7	171.7	171.7	176.4
Carpets, per yard, factory—								
Axminster, Bigelow.....	3.120	3.120	3.120	3.120	232.9	232.9	232.9	232.9
Brussels, Bigelow.....	3.072	3.072	2.976	3.064	237.8	237.8	230.3	237.2
Wilton, Bigelow.....	5.088	5.088	4.896	5.072	211.3	211.3	203.3	210.6
Cutlery, factory—								
Carvers, 8-inch, per pair.....	1.350	1.350	1.350	1.350	180.0	180.0	180.0	180.0
Knives and forks, per gross.....	12.500	12.500	12.500	12.500	217.4	217.4	217.4	217.4
Pails, galvanized-iron, 10-quart, per gross, factory.....	21.800	21.800	20.700	21.903	148.6	148.6	141.1	149.3
Sheeting, bleached, 10/4, per yard, factory—								
Pepperell.....	.408	.386	.382	.416	170.6	161.3	159.6	174.0
Wamsutta, P. L.....	1.140	1.140	1.140	1.140	294.5	294.5	294.5	294.5
Tableware, factory—								
Dinner sets, per set—								
Semivitreous, 100 pieces.....	19.860	19.860	19.860	19.860	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Vitreous, 104 pieces.....	45.700	45.700	45.700	45.700	196.4	196.4	196.4	196.4
Glass nappies, 4-inch, per dozen.....	.200	.200	.200	.200	181.8	181.8	181.8	181.8
Glass pitchers, 1/2-gallon, per dozen.....	2.000	2.000	2.000	2.142	250.0	250.0	250.0	267.7
Glass tumblers, 1/2-pint, per dozen.....	.180	.180	.180	.183	150.0	150.0	150.0	152.7
Plates, white granite, 7-inch, per dozen.....	.980	.980	.980	.980	211.5	211.5	211.5	211.5
Teacups and saucers, white granite, per dozen.....	1.260	1.260	1.260	1.260	221.0	221.0	221.0	221.0
Ticking, Amoskeag, A. C. A., 2.05 yards to the pound, per yard, factory.....	.200	.200	.190	.205	148.6	148.6	141.2	152.0
Tubs, galvanized-iron, No. 3, per dozen, factory.....	6.575	6.325	6.325	6.550	160.1	154.0	154.0	159.5
MISCELLANEOUS					118.6	117.7	117.8	123.9
Cattle feed					107.1	113.0	123.3	115.9
Bran, per ton, Minneapolis.....	21.625	23.750	26.000	23.084	117.7	129.3	141.6	125.7
Cottonseed meal, prime, per ton, Memphis.....	24.250	23.750	25.750	28.542	85.6	83.9	91.0	100.8
Linseed meal, per ton, New York.....	48.400	47.500	47.500	47.731	170.3	167.2	167.2	168.0
Mill feed, middlings, standard, per ton, Minneapolis.....	22.688	24.625	27.188	23.430	116.6	126.6	139.8	120.5
Leather					136.0	136.3	136.3	137.3
Calf, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.450	.450	.450	.453	166.9	166.9	166.9	168.1
Glazed kid, top grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.675	.675	.675	.675	269.6	269.6	269.6	269.6
Harness, California, oak, No. 1, per pound, Chicago.....	.431	.431	.431	.437	107.5	107.5	107.5	108.9
Side, black, chrome, B grade, per square foot, Boston.....	.250	.250	.250	.253	97.7	97.7	97.7	99.0
Sole, per pound—								
Oak, in sides, middle weight, tannery run, Boston.....	.350	.350	.350	.353	117.4	117.4	117.4	118.5
Oak, scoured backs, heavy, Boston.....	.430	.430	.430	.438	95.8	95.8	95.8	97.7
Union, middle weight, New York.....	.423	.430	.430	.429	105.3	107.2	107.2	106.8
Paper and pulp					156.8	156.9	157.6	171.5
Box board, per ton, f. o. b. mill—								
Chip.....	36.234	36.234	38.328	39.008	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Manila lined chip.....	46.134	46.134	48.228	48.916	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
85-pound test liner.....	59.400	59.400	64.350	61.298	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Paper—								
Newsprint, roll, per pound, f. o. b. mill.....	.035	.035	.035	.035	166.8	166.8	166.8	166.8
Wrapping, manila, No. 1, jute, per pound, New York.....	.091	.092	.093	.110	187.1	187.5	189.6	226.0
Wood pulp, sulphite, domestic, unbleached, per 100 pounds, New York.....	2.750	2.750	2.750	2.865	123.6	123.6	123.6	128.8

1 No 1913 base price.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF COMMODITIES, OCTOBER, NOVEMBER, AND DECEMBER, 1926, AND YEAR, 1926—Continued

Commodity	Average prices				Index numbers (1913=100)			
	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926	Oct., 1926	Nov., 1926	Dec., 1926	Year, 1926
MISCELLANEOUS—Continued								
Other miscellaneous					103.9	101.2	99.5	107.2
Burlap, 10½-ounce, 40-inch, per yard, New York.....	\$0.092	\$0.087	\$0.095	\$0.092	114.6	108.0	118.3	114.3
Cylinder oil, gallon, refinery—								
Oklahoma, medium, filtered stock.....	.180	.180	.180	.180	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Pennsylvania, 600, filtered, D.....	.248	.245	.245	.259	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hemp, manila, fair, current, shipment, per pound, New York.....	.150	.153	.155	.148	162.0	164.8	167.2	159.3
Jute, raw, medium grade, per pound, New York.....	.065	.065	.070	.090	97.2	97.2	104.6	133.9
Lubricating oil, paraffin, 903 gravity, per gallon, New York.....	.240	.240	.240	.240	168.4	168.4	168.4	168.4
Rope, pure manila, best grade, per pound, New York.....	.240	.240	.240	.251	163.6	163.6	163.6	171.3
Rubber, per pound, New York—								
Para, island, fine.....	.333	.286	.256	.380	41.2	35.4	31.8	47.1
Plantation, ribbed, smoked, sheets.....	.427	.401	.383	.487	52.1	48.8	46.6	59.3
Sisal, Mexican, current shipment, per pound, New York.....	.090	.086	.083	.091	208.8	199.1	192.6	209.7
Soap—								
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Cincinnati.....	4.125	4.125	4.125	4.125	133.8	133.8	133.8	133.8
Laundry, per 100 cakes, Philadelphia.....	4.851	4.851	4.851	4.851	137.5	137.5	137.5	137.5
Starch, laundry, bulk, per pound, New York.....	.058	.058	.058	.058	157.5	157.5	157.5	159.7
Tobacco—								
Plug, per pound, New York.....	.698	.696	.696	.696	179.0	179.0	179.0	179.0
Smoking, 1-ounce bags, per gross, New York.....	8.320	8.320	8.320	8.320	147.5	147.5	147.5	147.5
Raw materials °.....					152.4	150.1	148.6	153.4
Producers' goods °.....					127.1	126.1	125.9	128.1
Consumers' goods °.....					159.8	158.7	158.2	161.8
ALL COMMODITIES (404 price series)					149.7	148.1	147.2	151.0

° No 1913 base price.

° Federal Reserve Board grouping.

Trend of Wholesale Prices in the United States, 1801 to 1926

THE trend of wholesale prices in the United States since the beginning of the last century is shown by the figures in the following table. The index numbers for the years 1801 to 1840 are arithmetic means of unweighted relative prices of commodities, as published on pages 235 to 248 of Bulletin No. 367 of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. They were originally computed by Alvin H. Hansen of the University of Minnesota on prices in the year 1825 as the base, but are here converted to the 1913 base in conformity with the bureau's practice.

For the years 1801 to 1815 the index numbers were constructed from monthly quotations of commodities appearing in the Boston Gazette, and for the years 1816 to 1825 from quotations in the Boston Patriot. The index numbers for 1825 to 1840 were made from monthly prices at New York as published in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for 1863. The quotations were taken for the first of each month, or as close thereto as possible. When a range of prices was shown, the arithmetic mean of the quotations was used. The average annual price for each commodity was found

by adding the monthly quotations and dividing the sum by the number of months for which quotations were given. For some years it was not possible to obtain quotations for all months. The Boston quotations include 79 commodities and the New York quotations 63 commodities.

The index numbers for 1841 to 1889 also are arithmetic averages of unweighted relative prices and have been taken from the Report of Committee on Finance of the United States Senate on Wholesale Prices, Wages, and Transportation, March 3, 1893 (52d Cong., 2d sess., Rept. No. 1394, Pt. I, p. 9). As originally published, these figures were computed with 1860 as the base year. They are here changed to 1913 as 100. The prices used are in currency and the number of commodities varies from approximately 150 in the earlier years to 250 in the later years of the period.

The index numbers from 1890 to 1926 are the bureau's regular weighted series. In using the data in this table it should be borne in mind that the figures in the three series here joined are not strictly comparable, since they are based on different lists of commodities in different markets and are, moreover, unweighted for the years prior to 1890. It is believed, however, that they reflect with a fair degree of accuracy wholesale price changes in general over the period stated.

INDEX NUMBERS OF WHOLESALE PRICES, 1801 TO 1926

[1913=100]

Year	Index number	Year	Index number	Year	Index number
1801	162	1843	89	1885	82
1802	133	1844	89	1886	81
1803	136	1845	90	1887	81
1804	147	1846	93	1888	83
1805	151	1847	93	1889	83
1806	143	1848	89	1890	80.5
1807	139	1849	87	1891	80.0
1808	136	1850	90	1892	74.8
1809	143	1851	93	1893	76.6
1810	156	1852	90	1894	68.7
1811	152	1853	96	1895	70.0
1812	154	1854	99	1896	66.7
1813	179	1855	99	1897	66.8
1814	224	1856	99	1898	69.6
1815	176	1857	99	1899	74.9
1816	150	1858	89	1900	80.5
1817	151	1859	88	1901	79.3
1818	148	1860	88	1902	84.4
1819	130	1861	88	1903	85.5
1820	111	1862	103	1904	85.6
1821	106	1863	130	1905	86.2
1822	109	1864	167	1906	88.6
1823	104	1865	190	1907	93.5
1824	103	1866	168	1908	90.1
1825	104	1867	151	1909	96.9
1826	103	1868	142	1910	100.9
1827	104	1869	135	1911	93.0
1828	96	1870	125	1912	99.1
1829	98	1871	119	1913	100.0
1830	95	1872	122	1914	93.1
1831	102	1873	121	1915	100.8
1832	103	1874	117	1916	126.8
1833	102	1875	112	1917	177.2
1834	95	1876	104	1918	194.3
1835	108	1877	97	1919	206.4
1836	121	1878	89	1920	226.2
1837	120	1879	85	1921	146.9
1838	115	1880	94	1922	148.8
1839	121	1881	93	1923	153.7
1840	103	1882	95	1924	149.7
1841	102	1883	93	1925	158.7
1842	95	1884	87	1926	151.0

COST OF LIVING

Changes in Cost of Living in the United States

THE Bureau of Labor Statistics has secured data on cost of living for December, 1926. These data, together with the data that have been given in previous reports, are shown in the tables following. The information is based on actual prices secured from merchants and dealers for each of the periods named. The prices of food and of fuel and light (which include coal, wood, gas, electricity, and kerosene) are furnished the bureau in accordance with arrangements made with establishments through personal visits of the bureau's agents. In each city food prices are secured from 15 to 25 merchants and dealers, and fuel and light prices from 10 to 15 firms, including public utilities. All other data are secured by special agents of the bureau who visit the various merchants, dealers, and agents and secure the figures directly from their records. Four quotations are secured in each city (except in Greater New York, where five are obtained) on each of a large number of articles of clothing, furniture, and miscellaneous items. The number of houses and apartments for which basic rental figures are shown vary in the different cities approximately in proportion to population, the number per city, in round numbers, ranging from 400 to 2,000.

In Table 1 are given index numbers, with 1913 as the base or 100, showing changes in the total cost of living in the United States from 1913 to December, 1926.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS SHOWING CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO DECEMBER, 1926

Date	Index numbers	Date	Index numbers	Date	Index numbers
Average, 1913	100.0	May, 1921.....	180.4	December, 1923.....	173.2
December, 1914.....	103.0	September, 1921.....	177.3	March, 1924.....	170.4
December, 1915.....	105.1	December, 1921.....	174.3	June, 1924.....	169.1
December, 1916.....	118.3	March, 1922.....	166.9	September, 1924.....	170.6
December, 1917.....	142.4	June, 1922.....	166.6	December, 1924.....	172.5
December, 1918.....	174.4	September, 1922.....	166.3	June, 1925.....	173.5
June, 1919.....	177.3	December, 1922.....	169.5	December, 1925.....	177.9
December, 1919.....	199.3	March, 1923.....	168.8	June, 1926.....	174.8
June, 1920.....	216.5	June, 1923.....	169.7	December, 1926.....	175.6
December, 1920.....	200.4	September, 1923.....	172.1		

Table 2 shows the per cent of change in cost of living from June, 1920, December, 1925, and June, 1926, respectively, to December, 1926, in 32 cities, and in the United States, as determined by a consolidation of the figures for the 32 cities.

In the period from June, 1920, which represents the peak, to December, 1926, all of the 32 cities show decreases ranging from 14.2 to 23.7 per cent, the average being 18.9 per cent.

In the year interval December, 1925, to December, 1926, all of the cities, with the exception of Cincinnati, show decreases ranging from 0.2 per cent to 2.9 per cent, Cincinnati showing an increase of 0.7 per cent.

In the six months interval June, 1926, to December, 1926, 23 of the cities show increases ranging from 0.1 per cent to 1.5 per cent; 8 show decreases ranging from 0.1 per cent to 1.2 per cent; while 1 city, Memphis, shows no change.

TABLE 2.—PER CENT OF CHANGE IN COST OF LIVING IN SPECIFIED CITIES FROM JUNE, 1920, DECEMBER, 1925, AND JUNE 1926, TO DECEMBER, 1926

City	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) from—			City	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) from—		
	June, 1920, to December, 1926	December, 1925, to December, 1926	June, 1926, to December, 1926		June, 1920, to December, 1926	December, 1925, to December, 1926	June, 1926, to December, 1926
Atlanta.....	-20.0	-1.3	+0.1	New Orleans.....	-14.2	-0.8	+1.3
Baltimore.....	-16.7	-1.4	+1	New York.....	-17.9	-1.7	+8
Birmingham.....	-17.0	-1.2	+3	Norfolk.....	-21.4	-1.0	+9
Boston.....	-18.4	-1.6	+1.5	Philadelphia.....	-14.6	-2	+9
Buffalo.....	-17.1	-6	+4	Pittsburgh.....	-14.7	-1.0	+8
Chicago.....	-16.6	-9	+7	Portland, Me.....	-18.5	-6	+1.1
Cincinnati.....	-15.8	+7	+1.0	Portland, Oreg.....	-22.6	-1.1	+3
Cleveland.....	-17.6	-7	-2	Richmond.....	-17.0	-1.2	-3
Denver.....	-19.9	-1.7	+6	St. Louis.....	-16.4	-4	+3
Detroit.....	-22.0	-2.0	-3	San Francisco.....	-17.5	-1.8	+6
Houston.....	-19.6	-2.1	+8	Savannah.....	-23.4	-1.5	-1
Indianapolis.....	-18.6	-1.5	+3	Scranton.....	-14.3	-1.7	+6
Jacksonville.....	-16.3	-2	-3	Seattle.....	-19.7	-1.5	-2
Kansas City.....	-23.7	-2.4	-1.2	Washington.....	-17.5	-8	+3
Los Angeles.....	-14.6	-2.9	+6				
Memphis.....	-18.1	-1.7	(¹)	Average, United States.....	-18.9	-1.3	+5
Minneapolis.....	-17.6	-1.7	-1.2				
Mobile.....	-18.8	-2	+1.1				

¹ No change.

Table 3 shows the changes in each item of expenditure in 19 cities from December, 1914, to December, 1926. Figures for certain months are omitted from Tables 3 and 4 to curtail space.

A study of this table shows that in the past six months the cost of food increased in 24 cities and decreased in 8; clothing increased in 1 city and decreased in 31; rent increased in 10, decreased in 21, and remained stationary in 1 city; fuel and light increased in 29 and decreased in 3 cities; house-furnishing goods decreased in all 32 cities; while miscellaneous increased in 19, decreased in 4, and showed no change in 9.

In studying this and the following tables it should be borne in mind that the figures for the 19 cities in Table 3 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1914, the figures for the 13 cities in Table 4 are based on the prices prevailing in December, 1917, while the figures for the United States, shown in Table 5, are a summarization of the figures in Tables 3 and 4, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1926

Baltimore, Md.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1914, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1915	14.1	2.7	10.2	0.5	5.6	11.4	11.4
December, 1916	20.9	24.0	.9	9.1	26.4	18.5	18.5
December, 1917	64.4	52.1	3.0	25.5	60.8	51.3	51.3
December, 1918	96.4	107.7	13.8	46.0	122.3	78.7	84.7
June, 1919	91.1	128.9	16.8	37.1	134.6	82.8	84.0
December, 1919	92.5	177.4	25.8	48.1	167.0	99.4	98.4
June, 1920	110.9	191.3	41.6	57.6	191.8	111.4	114.3
December, 1920	75.6	159.5	49.5	79.0	181.9	112.9	96.8
May, 1921	43.4	123.2	63.0	70.9	147.5	111.8	77.4
December, 1921	46.9	88.6	64.7	85.5	123.7	108.6	73.2
June, 1922	39.9	78.9	65.4	84.8	113.3	104.4	67.6
December, 1922	46.1	80.5	66.9	94.9	116.6	102.6	70.9
June, 1923	46.5	81.4	69.6	91.6	127.5	103.8	72.0
December, 1923	50.6	81.8	71.9	93.5	130.2	105.2	74.8
June, 1924	44.0	78.3	72.4	84.8	129.4	169.9	71.9
December, 1924	53.0	76.2	72.2	88.7	125.7	107.1	74.8
June, 1925	57.7	76.0	72.0	85.3	122.8	111.0	77.3
December, 1925	66.2	76.2	72.2	90.9	122.1	111.6	81.2
June, 1926	62.2	73.0	71.3	89.8	112.8	111.2	78.4
December, 1926	63.0	72.5	70.6	87.8	110.5	112.3	78.6

Boston, Mass.

December, 1915	10.3	6.6	10.1	1.1	8.4	1.6	1.6
December, 1916	18.0	21.9	.1	10.5	26.3	15.7	15.7
December, 1917	45.8	47.5	1.1	29.2	58.4	38.1	38.1
December, 1918	74.9	117.5	2.8	56.6	137.6	62.0	70.6
June, 1919	67.9	137.9	5.1	55.0	153.7	64.8	72.8
December, 1919	80.8	192.4	12.2	63.2	198.7	81.1	92.3
June, 1920	105.0	211.1	16.2	83.6	233.7	91.8	110.7
December, 1920	74.4	192.7	25.8	106.0	226.4	96.6	97.4
May, 1921	41.9	150.3	29.8	97.8	171.2	96.2	74.4
December, 1921	50.4	106.3	33.8	98.5	136.9	93.0	70.2
June, 1922	32.5	96.7	34.4	92.5	124.2	89.5	59.6
December, 1922	44.9	92.0	36.7	99.9	133.6	87.8	65.1
June, 1923	39.7	93.0	40.2	88.8	150.5	89.2	63.5
December, 1923	48.8	92.6	47.0	97.0	148.2	93.0	69.4
June, 1924	37.9	91.2	50.7	90.7	136.9	88.0	63.2
December, 1924	47.8	89.1	52.4	93.7	138.1	85.9	67.3
June, 1925	44.5	88.9	52.9	90.4	136.9	86.3	65.8
December, 1925	60.6	87.8	54.0	107.2	136.7	91.0	74.7
June, 1926	51.5	85.9	53.2	94.4	133.1	91.0	69.4
December, 1926	56.6	85.3	53.5	98.7	129.6	92.3	71.9

Buffalo, N. Y.

December, 1915	2.4	8.9	1.2	1.3	7.1	3.5	3.5
December, 1916	30.1	29.6	4.7	9.3	24.1	24.4	24.4
December, 1917	64.1	58.5	9.4	23.5	50.2	51.1	51.1
December, 1918	87.8	123.1	20.7	49.3	106.3	76.0	80.9
June, 1919	82.9	140.7	28.0	51.9	118.1	78.7	84.2
December, 1919	94.7	190.8	29.0	55.7	165.4	90.3	102.7
June, 1920	115.7	210.6	46.6	69.8	199.7	101.9	121.5
December, 1920	78.5	168.7	48.5	74.9	189.2	107.4	101.7
May, 1921	37.7	131.6	61.1	79.7	151.3	107.8	80.3
December, 1921	50.8	96.5	61.7	79.7	124.7	103.0	76.8
June, 1922	38.5	83.6	64.7	78.8	108.0	97.9	68.6
December, 1922	48.8	81.4	64.9	115.7	112.8	97.5	73.9
June, 1923	41.6	83.4	70.0	119.1	127.9	100.5	74.1
December, 1923	51.9	83.8	71.8	120.4	127.5	102.5	78.6
June, 1924	39.5	81.7	76.3	116.6	121.0	101.9	73.9
December, 1924	51.6	79.9	76.8	117.9	121.0	100.9	77.8
June, 1925	52.0	80.3	79.1	115.5	119.5	107.7	79.7
December, 1925	66.5	79.8	79.5	117.9	118.2	107.9	84.8
June, 1926	60.9	76.7	78.1	127.3	113.6	110.6	82.8
December, 1926	63.6	74.6	77.4	127.1	110.2	112.5	83.6

1 Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

Chicago, Ill.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1914, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1915	2.7	7.5	10.1	10.9	5.9	3.0	3.0
December, 1916	25.2	24.2	.7	6.6	20.0	19.5	19.5
December, 1917	53.4	50.6	1.4	19.3	47.5	41.8	41.8
December, 1918	78.7	138.9	2.6	37.1	108.9	58.7	72.2
June, 1919	73.3	157.1	8.0	35.7	126.9	61.7	74.5
December, 1919	93.1	224.0	14.0	40.1	176.0	84.3	100.6
June, 1920	120.0	205.3	35.1	62.4	215.9	87.5	114.6
December, 1920	70.5	158.6	48.9	83.5	205.8	96.5	93.3
May, 1921	41.9	122.7	78.2	65.3	162.4	98.5	78.4
December, 1921	48.3	74.3	83.9	69.4	133.7	94.5	72.3
June, 1922	41.6	63.0	87.4	55.4	108.5	87.9	65.0
December, 1922	44.8	67.5	88.9	65.6	120.4	86.7	68.0
June, 1923	45.1	72.2	92.1	54.9	133.1	87.7	69.6
December, 1923	52.5	76.0	95.4	59.3	132.9	88.1	83.7
June, 1924	47.9	72.6	104.4	53.0	122.2	90.7	72.6
December, 1924	56.2	67.8	105.8	56.1	121.9	90.7	75.3
June, 1925	61.4	65.8	105.6	53.9	118.1	93.9	77.1
December, 1925	69.4	65.3	104.4	65.8	118.5	93.9	80.6
June, 1926	67.2	62.7	99.5	55.4	112.4	94.3	77.8
December, 1926	69.6	61.9	96.7	64.4	109.2	95.7	79.0

Cleveland, Ohio

December, 1915	1.4	2.0	0.1	0.3	4.7	1.4	1.4
December, 1916	26.4	18.0	.9	10.0	19.7	19.1	19.1
December, 1917	54.3	43.7	11.3	26.8	47.8	42.9	42.9
December, 1918	79.4	102.6	16.5	51.9	102.4	67.1	71.4
June, 1919	79.7	125.2	21.8	47.9	117.0	74.7	77.2
December, 1919	92.9	171.2	39.9	62.9	165.5	85.9	98.2
June, 1920	118.7	185.1	47.3	90.3	186.5	117.9	120.3
December, 1920	71.7	156.0	80.0	94.5	176.8	134.0	107.3
May, 1921	37.4	124.0	88.1	89.6	133.6	129.6	87.5
December, 1921	40.9	85.8	81.2	103.8	100.8	123.2	78.8
June, 1922	34.6	72.4	69.6	102.2	87.8	110.7	68.9
December, 1922	41.1	70.9	74.0	116.3	104.8	109.4	72.9
June, 1923	42.1	77.6	73.8	151.6	129.6	108.1	77.1
December, 1923	43.6	79.6	78.7	147.0	129.3	113.1	79.6
June, 1924	37.2	78.4	77.7	142.6	118.0	112.7	75.9
December, 1924	46.2	72.9	78.6	144.1	113.4	112.1	78.1
June, 1925	53.8	71.9	76.8	143.9	111.9	112.3	80.4
December, 1925	58.3	71.9	75.6	168.8	113.4	111.5	82.7
June, 1926	60.0	70.7	71.6	162.3	106.1	111.9	81.9
December, 1926	58.7	68.3	71.8	170.7	105.3	112.7	81.5

Detroit, Mich.

December, 1915	4.1	2.3	2.1	1.6	8.7	3.5	3.5
December, 1916	26.5	18.9	17.5	9.9	24.5	22.3	22.3
December, 1917	59.7	46.7	32.6	30.2	50.4	49.9	49.9
December, 1918	82.5	113.8	39.0	47.6	107.3	72.6	73.0
June, 1919	86.4	125.2	45.2	47.6	129.3	80.3	84.4
December, 1919	99.5	181.8	60.2	57.9	172.6	100.1	107.9
June, 1920	132.0	208.8	68.8	74.9	206.7	141.3	136.0
December, 1920	75.6	176.1	108.1	104.5	184.0	144.0	118.6
May, 1921	41.1	134.1	101.4	83.6	134.0	140.1	93.3
December, 1921	47.3	92.5	91.1	77.5	96.8	130.7	82.4
June, 1922	43.1	81.4	86.9	75.2	76.0	121.3	75.3
December, 1922	44.8	79.9	92.1	95.5	81.1	121.5	79.4
June, 1923	46.7	84.0	96.9	87.3	105.7	124.2	81.7
December, 1923	47.5	85.3	107.5	84.9	105.3	128.4	84.7
June, 1924	45.5	82.3	105.6	81.8	103.4	127.2	82.3
December, 1924	49.7	76.1	103.8	82.7	98.1	125.4	82.2
June, 1925	60.6	75.2	98.7	78.9	94.1	124.7	84.5
December, 1925	68.1	74.8	97.7	101.1	93.7	122.5	87.8
June, 1926	65.7	73.4	95.5	76.4	91.8	122.5	84.7
December, 1926	63.8	71.0	95.5	86.8	88.7	121.6	84.1

1 Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

Houston, Tex.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1914, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1915.....	11.0	2.7	12.3	10.9	6.1	10.3	10.3
December, 1916.....	19.9	25.0	17.3	8.3	39.6	16.4	16.4
December, 1917.....	57.3	51.5	17.7	22.7	62.3	44.9	44.9
December, 1918.....	86.1	117.3	11.7	47.5	119.9	67.6	75.7
June, 1919.....	85.7	134.8	1.9	37.6	144.5	72.3	80.2
December, 1919.....	97.5	192.0	13.4	60.0	181.8	88.2	101.7
June, 1920.....	107.5	211.3	25.3	55.1	213.9	90.4	112.2
December, 1920.....	83.2	187.0	35.1	74.2	208.2	103.9	104.0
May, 1921.....	45.6	143.4	39.4	46.0	173.7	100.8	79.7
December, 1921.....	50.1	104.9	39.8	39.4	148.2	99.0	73.6
June, 1922.....	38.9	98.4	38.5	32.9	133.7	94.0	65.9
December, 1922.....	45.0	98.2	37.3	39.2	140.4	93.0	68.4
June, 1923.....	41.2	100.4	36.7	36.5	150.2	91.5	67.2
December, 1923.....	46.4	102.6	36.4	55.8	148.2	93.2	70.0
June, 1924.....	37.3	100.8	34.9	45.0	143.7	89.5	65.0
December, 1924.....	54.4	95.6	34.7	44.3	143.0	88.0	70.5
June, 1925.....	57.3	95.6	34.3	38.7	142.5	87.8	71.5
December, 1925.....	65.8	92.5	33.0	45.2	143.2	88.0	74.3
June, 1926.....	55.0	91.2	32.9	35.2	138.6	87.4	69.1
December, 1926.....	59.8	88.9	32.6	43.7	137.9	86.8	70.6

Jacksonville, Fla.

December, 1915.....	10.3	10.5	16.9	(?)	15.1	1.3	1.3
December, 1916.....	17.6	33.7	118.2	2.3	43.4	14.7	14.7
December, 1917.....	50.8	71.9	118.7	15.1	73.7	41.6	41.6
December, 1918.....	76.2	130.5	5.9	55.2	126.5	60.5	71.5
June, 1919.....	74.2	39.8	9.7	49.2	140.0	65.9	77.5
December, 1919.....	80.9	217.2	22.0	64.1	186.2	80.9	101.5
June, 1920.....	90.1	234.0	28.9	72.6	224.2	102.8	116.5
December, 1920.....	65.6	209.3	34.1	92.6	222.3	105.6	106.2
May, 1921.....	32.6	167.5	36.5	80.7	182.7	107.5	85.8
December, 1921.....	40.6	117.9	38.3	68.9	134.9	99.3	75.1
June, 1922.....	30.6	99.9	35.3	58.9	115.3	95.5	65.7
December, 1922.....	34.8	99.3	35.1	65.7	127.1	94.7	67.8
June, 1923.....	32.0	101.1	34.3	63.6	137.9	95.3	67.7
December, 1923.....	39.9	104.5	33.4	75.1	139.4	96.6	71.9
June, 1924.....	30.2	102.7	33.0	72.1	132.9	95.0	67.3
December, 1924.....	40.0	94.6	33.5	72.9	132.4	99.1	70.4
June, 1925.....	41.8	94.0	33.5	69.3	134.0	99.3	70.9
December, 1925.....	58.3	93.6	55.3	87.1	135.6	105.3	81.7
June, 1926.....	53.4	93.4	66.6	95.3	134.7	105.5	81.8
December, 1926.....	53.5	90.9	69.9	91.2	128.1	105.7	81.3

Los Angeles, Calif.

December, 1915.....	14.1	2.8	12.7	0.4	6.3	11.9	11.9
December, 1916.....	4.4	14.3	12.5	2.3	23.1	7.7	7.7
December, 1917.....	33.4	45.0	1.6	10.4	56.4	28.9	28.9
December, 1918.....	61.8	109.1	4.4	18.3	118.5	52.0	58.0
June, 1919.....	60.7	123.3	8.7	18.6	134.2	59.1	65.1
December, 1919.....	71.0	167.6	26.8	35.3	175.5	76.9	85.3
June, 1920.....	90.8	184.5	42.6	53.5	202.2	86.6	101.7
December, 1920.....	62.7	166.6	71.4	53.5	202.2	100.6	96.7
May, 1921.....	33.2	127.4	85.3	52.7	156.6	96.8	78.7
December, 1921.....	38.4	94.3	90.1	52.7	143.2	99.6	76.4
June, 1922.....	30.6	81.3	95.6	39.1	128.8	103.8	72.5
December, 1922.....	39.4	78.0	84.8	35.6	138.1	101.2	74.5
June, 1923.....	36.2	82.5	87.7	33.7	153.6	100.8	75.1
December, 1923.....	42.1	83.0	100.9	34.1	152.0	104.2	78.8
June, 1924.....	35.2	81.4	99.4	33.6	136.1	105.4	75.1
December, 1924.....	38.8	80.4	83.3	34.4	137.7	104.2	75.4
June, 1925.....	44.1	79.0	83.6	34.0	133.9	108.9	76.9
December, 1925.....	48.7	77.7	73.7	34.4	133.7	110.6	77.4
June, 1926.....	39.9	75.7	67.4	34.1	126.7	104.7	71.2
December, 1926.....	44.7	75.2	61.7	34.8	123.8	105.7	72.2

¹ Decrease.² No change.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING

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TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

Mobile, Ala.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1914, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1915	1 1.0	2.0	1 1.9	(?)	4.1	1 0.4	1 0.4
December, 1916	19.9	9.0	14.3	8.8	15.3	13.8	13.8
December, 1917	57.3	38.8	13.6	27.1	42.8	43.2	43.2
December, 1918	80.6	86.0	11.2	57.1	108.3	72.4	71.4
June, 1919	83.6	94.0	11.9	66.6	113.9	75.3	76.6
December, 1919	98.4	123.7	29.6	75.6	153.3	87.0	94.5
June, 1920	110.5	137.4	34.6	86.3	177.9	100.3	107.0
December, 1920	73.5	122.2	53.6	122.3	175.4	100.7	93.3
May, 1921	39.1	90.6	53.3	102.1	140.7	96.9	70.8
December, 1921	42.4	57.7	49.9	98.2	116.9	94.3	63.6
June, 1922	33.2	49.7	47.7	84.4	97.8	87.5	55.3
December, 1922	39.1	50.8	43.8	96.4	97.9	81.0	58.8
June, 1923	47.7	51.8	42.5	93.3	114.0	89.8	58.6
December, 1923	44.7	55.4	42.6	98.1	114.8	91.3	62.6
June, 1924	33.4	54.3	41.4	91.4	109.3	93.7	58.0
December, 1924	49.7	53.4	40.9	90.2	107.2	94.3	63.9
June, 1925	50.3	52.0	40.1	85.6	104.3	95.5	63.9
December, 1925	59.0	49.4	40.4	89.1	103.7	102.0	68.5
June, 1926	53.1	49.5	39.7	94.6	100.8	102.2	66.2
December, 1926	58.0	48.8	40.5	97.7	96.4	102.2	68.1

New York, N. Y.

December, 1915	1.3	4.8	1 0.1	1 0.1	8.4	2.0	2.0
December, 1916	16.3	22.3	1.1	11.0	27.6	14.9	14.9
December, 1917	55.3	54.2	2.6	19.9	56.5	44.7	44.7
December, 1918	82.6	131.3	6.5	45.5	126.5	70.0	77.3
June, 1919	75.3	151.6	13.4	45.4	136.6	75.1	79.2
December, 1919	91.0	219.7	23.4	50.6	172.9	95.8	103.8
June, 1920	105.3	241.4	32.4	60.1	205.1	111.9	119.2
December, 1920	73.5	201.8	38.1	87.5	185.9	116.3	101.4
May, 1921	42.5	159.5	42.2	95.9	156.5	117.6	81.7
December, 1921	51.8	117.8	53.7	90.7	132.0	116.9	79.3
June, 1922	40.0	103.0	55.7	89.0	118.3	112.8	70.7
December, 1922	49.5	98.3	56.7	95.7	121.6	111.6	74.2
June, 1923	44.4	100.7	59.4	89.1	130.3	110.8	72.6
December, 1923	52.0	102.7	62.4	94.2	131.5	113.5	77.3
June, 1924	41.1	100.7	64.5	88.8	121.4	115.0	72.5
December, 1924	50.0	97.7	67.1	93.3	119.4	116.7	76.5
June, 1925	48.9	97.5	67.8	91.0	110.6	116.9	75.8
December, 1925	62.6	95.9	69.5	126.0	110.4	118.2	83.2
June, 1926	56.0	94.7	69.5	95.9	106.6	117.3	78.6
December, 1926	59.1	93.7	70.2	96.1	106.0	117.5	80.0

Norfolk, Va.

December, 1915	0.8	0.8	0.1	(?)	0.6	0.6	0.6
December, 1916	22.4	6.0	1 1.7	17.0	8.7	14.7	14.7
December, 1917	63.9	31.6	1 1.7	33.3	39.0	45.2	45.2
December, 1918	86.2	94.6	39.0	74.6	105.5	76.8	80.7
June, 1919	89.8	104.8	46.5	69.7	110.7	83.7	87.1
December, 1919	91.5	158.4	63.3	89.9	143.6	97.5	107.0
June, 1920	107.6	176.5	70.8	110.6	165.0	108.4	122.2
December, 1920	76.3	153.6	90.8	128.9	160.5	106.3	109.0
May, 1921	45.4	121.6	94.6	97.3	129.0	106.3	88.1
December, 1921	43.4	90.2	93.4	91.6	106.1	109.3	79.2
June, 1922	33.5	77.6	88.1	87.7	88.4	100.8	69.5
December, 1922	38.6	73.2	77.2	106.5	89.1	99.6	69.9
June, 1923	36.9	79.1	73.0	102.1	101.0	102.2	71.1
December, 1923	40.7	80.8	67.0	96.9	103.8	104.4	72.4
June, 1924	33.1	78.6	64.2	94.4	100.1	103.0	68.4
December, 1924	46.0	75.4	59.4	99.1	102.1	103.4	72.1
June, 1925	47.9	74.7	58.4	96.7	96.0	103.4	71.9
December, 1925	60.8	74.0	53.0	107.9	96.8	103.8	76.4
June, 1926	56.0	73.0	52.1	102.1	93.7	100.5	73.1
December, 1926	58.7	72.8	49.2	109.6	90.4	103.7	74.6

¹ Decrease.

² No change.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

Philadelphia, Pa.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1914, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Cloth- ing	Rent	Fuel and light	House- furnish- ing goods	Miscel- laneous	All items
December, 1915	0.3	3.6	10.3	10.8	6.9	1.2	1.2
December, 1916	18.9	16.0	1.7	5.4	19.9	14.7	14.7
December, 1917	54.4	51.3	2.6	21.5	49.8	43.8	43.8
December, 1918	80.7	111.2	8.0	47.9	107.7	67.5	73.9
June, 1919	75.5	135.9	11.3	43.3	117.8	71.2	76.2
December, 1919	87.2	190.3	16.7	51.3	162.8	88.6	96.5
June, 1920	101.7	219.6	28.6	66.8	187.4	102.8	113.5
December, 1920	68.1	183.5	38.0	96.0	183.4	122.3	100.7
May, 1921	37.8	144.7	44.2	85.6	135.5	119.2	79.8
December, 1921	43.9	104.6	48.1	92.0	101.6	116.2	74.3
June, 1922	38.1	89.5	49.6	85.7	90.0	112.3	68.2
December, 1922	43.4	87.6	52.9	93.0	96.9	110.7	70.7
June, 1923	42.7	87.6	58.1	89.9	110.8	112.4	72.1
December, 1923	45.1	88.2	66.9	102.2	111.6	112.0	74.7
June, 1924	39.3	85.5	72.4	91.7	102.3	110.7	71.5
December, 1924	46.4	84.4	75.3	94.8	100.5	117.6	76.1
June, 1925	51.3	83.8	76.0	87.0	98.9	117.6	77.6
December, 1925	62.0	83.6	77.1	100.5	97.9	117.6	82.6
June, 1926	56.6	82.5	77.1	98.3	93.7	120.6	80.6
December, 1926	61.2	80.3	77.3	98.5	92.3	121.5	82.3

Portland, Me.

December, 1915	12.0	2.1	0.2	0.4	6.2	10.4	10.4
December, 1916	18.6	9.7	.6	11.4	20.9	13.8	13.8
December, 1917	49.8	32.8	2.4	28.9	43.5	38.0	38.0
December, 1918	86.8	85.8	2.5	67.7	110.8	65.6	72.2
June, 1919	80.6	103.8	5.7	58.4	126.4	72.1	74.3
December, 1919	91.9	148.5	10.7	69.8	163.7	83.2	91.6
June, 1920	114.5	165.9	14.5	83.9	190.3	89.4	107.6
December, 1920	78.7	147.8	20.0	113.5	191.2	94.3	93.1
May, 1921	46.7	116.3	23.1	96.8	152.2	94.1	72.1
December, 1921	54.8	88.1	26.6	94.0	123.6	91.2	60.2
June, 1922	39.9	76.7	24.8	96.1	108.1	88.2	59.7
December, 1922	49.1	74.8	30.7	94.7	114.2	88.0	64.1
June, 1923	45.3	77.3	27.3	94.9	129.7	88.0	63.3
December, 1923	52.3	76.7	31.7	100.0	130.2	89.3	66.9
June, 1924	44.1	75.4	27.4	96.2	126.7	87.9	62.4
December, 1924	52.4	75.0	28.8	99.6	126.0	87.2	66.0
June, 1925	52.2	75.0	25.5	95.8	126.0	87.8	65.3
December, 1925	64.5	74.0	24.4	100.3	126.9	87.6	70.3
June, 1926	58.7	71.7	23.7	100.5	121.7	88.4	67.3
December, 1926	63.3	70.3	23.8	102.9	120.8	88.6	69.2

Portland, Oreg.

December, 1915	13.8	3.0	10.9	11.0	2.9	13.1	13.1
December, 1916	9.8	15.8	19.6	3.4	18.0	6.1	6.1
December, 1917	42.2	44.4	22.2	20.2	54.5	31.2	31.2
December, 1918	70.6	96.6	12.3	30.9	109.0	57.9	64.2
June, 1919	67.1	115.5	20.2	31.3	122.1	62.3	69.2
December, 1919	81.6	142.1	27.7	42.3	145.1	71.6	83.7
June, 1920	107.1	158.6	33.2	46.9	183.9	79.7	100.4
December, 1920	60.9	122.1	36.9	65.9	179.9	81.1	80.3
May, 1921	26.0	91.2	42.9	67.1	148.0	81.1	62.2
December, 1921	33.1	65.3	43.3	59.4	121.9	80.0	58.3
June, 1922	26.5	53.2	43.3	50.3	101.9	78.5	52.1
December, 1922	34.3	54.9	43.6	65.7	102.9	79.4	56.1
June, 1923	29.5	61.3	42.5	61.3	109.8	75.8	54.6
December, 1923	35.1	61.8	42.7	67.1	109.0	79.6	57.8
June, 1924	28.5	61.1	43.3	55.5	102.2	73.0	52.8
December, 1924	36.1	59.2	42.9	62.4	102.2	74.4	55.8
June, 1925	40.6	57.6	40.9	52.2	98.6	73.0	55.8
December, 1925	43.2	57.0	40.1	60.0	100.6	73.0	56.9
June, 1926	38.6	56.5	37.9	50.9	95.2	74.2	54.6
December, 1926	40.6	54.0	33.5	61.9	90.7	76.6	55.1

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

San Francisco and Oakland, Calif.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1914, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1915.....	14.3	2.5	10.7	10.1	6.0	11.7	11.7
December, 1916.....	9.6	14.5	12.5	4.6	21.7	8.3	8.3
December, 1917.....	35.9	43.6	14.0	14.4	48.2	28.6	28.6
December, 1918.....	66.2	109.0	13.9	30.1	103.4	50.5	57.8
June, 1919.....	63.3	134.6	13.5	28.9	116.6	61.0	65.6
December, 1919.....	74.2	170.4	4.7	41.3	143.8	74.7	87.8
June, 1920.....	93.9	191.0	9.4	47.2	180.1	79.6	96.0
December, 1920.....	64.9	175.9	15.0	66.3	175.6	84.8	85.1
May, 1921.....	33.3	140.9	21.7	63.3	143.9	84.4	66.7
December, 1921.....	40.4	106.3	25.8	65.3	113.9	86.8	63.6
June, 1922.....	31.1	90.7	29.4	59.5	104.4	83.7	56.8
December, 1922.....	38.8	85.4	30.0	52.5	105.4	84.2	58.8
June, 1923.....	34.2	92.1	33.4	42.6	116.7	79.4	57.6
December, 1923.....	42.3	94.4	36.0	48.8	116.9	81.2	62.1
June, 1924.....	35.0	91.5	38.0	49.9	113.4	73.2	57.3
December, 1924.....	42.1	90.5	39.4	53.5	114.7	72.7	60.1
June, 1925.....	47.6	90.5	40.1	54.3	115.1	72.9	62.2
December, 1925.....	53.3	89.7	40.0	50.8	115.7	74.6	64.7
June, 1926.....	44.3	88.4	39.6	48.5	105.6	75.3	60.7
December, 1926.....	48.3	85.6	39.5	51.0	104.6	75.3	61.7

Savannah, Ga.

December, 1915.....	10.3	0.8	11.4	11.3	1.8	10.2	10.2
December, 1916.....	17.6	24.1	13.0	11.7	12.8	14.5	14.6
December, 1917.....	50.8	56.6	14.3	21.1	50.7	42.5	42.5
December, 1918.....	76.2	133.6	5.9	37.5	128.6	67.3	75.0
June, 1919.....	74.2	146.3	10.2	35.5	136.5	71.2	79.8
December, 1919.....	80.9	195.9	22.0	52.2	132.1	82.0	98.7
June, 1920.....	91.7	212.1	33.5	65.3	207.2	83.8	109.4
December, 1920.....	63.5	171.5	58.6	94.4	206.6	91.5	98.7
May, 1921.....	28.7	133.2	61.9	74.2	175.9	93.0	77.6
December, 1921.....	33.7	84.2	60.9	66.1	133.7	87.4	66.2
June, 1922.....	22.7	71.7	57.8	55.2	120.1	81.1	56.8
December, 1922.....	27.6	76.2	52.7	68.3	123.8	79.5	59.2
June, 1923.....	22.6	81.2	49.5	61.9	135.9	77.5	57.9
December, 1923.....	25.0	80.9	47.5	64.1	133.4	76.7	58.2
June, 1924.....	17.5	79.1	45.3	59.7	130.6	77.5	54.8
December, 1924.....	25.1	75.8	41.0	62.2	128.7	77.5	56.3
June, 1925.....	31.5	75.1	39.7	59.1	128.2	77.5	57.9
December, 1925.....	44.9	73.7	38.6	62.9	128.9	79.1	62.9
June, 1926.....	39.1	73.7	38.0	61.9	126.6	79.5	60.6
December, 1926.....	39.7	72.0	38.1	68.4	123.9	79.0	60.5

Seattle, Wash.

December, 1915.....	12.8	1.2	12.4	10.2	8.5	11.0	11.0
December, 1916.....	8.5	11.3	15.4	2.9	27.4	7.4	7.4
December, 1917.....	38.7	36.4	1.6	23.9	52.3	31.1	31.1
December, 1918.....	72.5	88.0	44.3	51.8	141.5	58.5	69.9
June, 1919.....	69.3	110.2	51.5	51.8	154.4	71.4	76.9
December, 1919.....	80.9	154.5	71.5	63.8	201.0	86.8	97.7
June, 1920.....	102.3	173.9	74.8	65.8	221.2	90.4	110.5
December, 1920.....	54.1	160.5	76.7	78.7	216.4	95.5	94.1
May, 1921.....	27.1	128.7	74.8	78.7	177.2	105.5	80.2
December, 1921.....	30.5	88.7	69.2	69.0	149.9	102.6	71.5
June, 1922.....	30.0	78.0	64.7	64.0	137.3	97.6	67.0
December, 1922.....	33.9	74.2	63.1	59.6	136.1	96.4	66.7
June, 1923.....	31.0	76.7	62.3	58.0	143.9	96.6	66.4
December, 1923.....	35.8	77.6	62.9	59.1	144.2	96.6	68.5
June, 1924.....	33.1	76.2	64.0	56.8	140.7	94.6	66.7
December, 1924.....	35.8	74.4	63.7	59.6	141.1	96.4	67.8
June, 1925.....	43.7	74.6	64.7	57.8	141.6	96.4	70.5
December, 1925.....	47.3	74.8	63.7	58.1	142.1	97.0	71.7
June, 1926.....	42.3	74.8	62.6	49.4	139.4	97.0	69.4
December, 1926.....	41.6	73.1	60.3	61.2	137.5	97.6	69.1

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 3.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 19 CITIES, DECEMBER, 1914, TO DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

Washington, D. C.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1914, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1915.....	0.6	3.7	11.5	(²)	6.3	0.4	1.0
December, 1916.....	15.7	23.2	13.7	7.3	30.5	15.3	14.6
December, 1917.....	61.1	60.1	13.4	24.9	72.1	44.3	47.3
December, 1918.....	90.9	112.6	11.5	40.9	127.4	55.9	73.8
April, 1919.....	84.6	109.5	11.4	41.8	126.0	57.4	71.2
November, 1919.....	93.3	165.9	5.4	42.8	159.3	62.7	87.6
June, 1920.....	108.4	184.0	15.6	53.7	196.4	68.2	101.3
December, 1920.....	79.0	151.1	24.7	68.0	194.0	73.9	87.8
May, 1921.....	47.4	115.9	28.8	57.1	149.0	72.0	67.1
December, 1921.....	51.1	87.1	30.4	49.9	122.4	75.8	63.0
June, 1922.....	44.3	77.5	31.4	44.5	108.1	73.7	57.6
December, 1922.....	49.2	74.8	32.6	55.1	112.6	72.0	59.5
June, 1923.....	48.8	78.9	33.9	51.2	129.0	72.5	60.9
December, 1923.....	52.3	81.2	34.3	47.0	128.8	74.9	63.2
June, 1924.....	43.7	78.9	35.7	42.9	124.5	75.0	59.2
December, 1924.....	53.6	75.8	36.7	44.9	125.2	76.5	63.1
June, 1925.....	57.2	75.4	37.7	39.8	119.8	76.5	64.0
December, 1925.....	65.6	73.5	40.3	48.7	115.0	75.4	67.3
June, 1926.....	63.3	73.3	38.6	41.7	112.6	75.0	65.5
December, 1926.....	66.3	70.9	37.4	45.7	107.5	75.0	66.0

¹ Decrease.² No change.

Table 4 shows the changes in the cost of living from December, 1917, to December, 1926, for 13 cities. The table is constructed in the same manner as the preceding one and differs from it only in the base period and in the length of time covered.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1926

Atlanta, Ga.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1917, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1918.....	19.0	29.1	14.0	17.0	24.9	14.8	19.7
June, 1919.....	18.0	40.7	14.5	17.9	30.1	21.5	23.3
December, 1919.....	27.9	66.9	32.6	30.8	49.9	31.7	37.9
June, 1920.....	34.0	80.5	40.4	61.0	65.0	34.6	46.7
December, 1920.....	12.8	56.5	73.1	66.8	58.4	39.7	38.5
May, 1921.....	18.9	35.2	78.8	56.1	38.0	40.5	25.2
December, 1921.....	17.2	8.3	75.4	43.7	23.0	39.7	18.7
June, 1922.....	110.5	.4	68.1	39.1	15.2	34.5	13.7
December, 1922.....	18.9	2.8	62.7	57.6	17.4	34.1	15.1
June, 1923.....	110.3	5.9	61.4	42.7	23.9	32.8	14.2
December, 1923.....	116.3	6.9	62.2	39.3	23.5	33.3	16.0
June, 1924.....	110.2	5.7	60.1	32.0	20.4	33.8	13.6
December, 1924.....	115.5	4.9	56.9	33.1	20.4	33.7	14.9
June, 1925.....	11.2	4.5	55.5	26.2	19.9	34.9	16.2
December, 1925.....	6.5	4.3	49.3	34.7	18.8	35.6	19.0
June, 1926.....	4.5	3.9	44.4	36.6	17.4	34.0	17.3
December, 1926.....	4.3	2.9	42.1	46.0	15.5	33.9	17.4

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

Birmingham, Ala.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1917, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Cloth- ing	Rent	Fuel and light	House- furnish- ing goods	Miscel- laneous	All items
December, 1918.....	17.7	23.9	8.1	22.8	19.4	13.8	17.0
June, 1919.....	18.3	29.8	12.8	31.9	20.2	16.3	19.8
December, 1919.....	26.5	57.6	34.9	39.8	45.1	26.8	34.3
June, 1920.....	36.4	66.4	40.3	55.3	55.6	28.7	41.9
December, 1920.....	11.9	45.1	68.5	74.2	48.1	30.4	33.3
May, 1921.....	19.1	24.8	77.4	54.3	32.0	33.8	22.1
December, 1921.....	18.5	1.4	79.9	44.1	12.0	35.5	16.2
June, 1922.....	¹ 13.1	¹ 6.1	67.0	25.0	3.3	30.4	10.7
December, 1922.....	19.9	¹ 1.7	62.3	49.9	8.9	29.6	13.2
June, 1923.....	19.9	1.8	63.1	40.7	17.8	28.5	13.6
December, 1923.....	16.6	3.8	67.9	50.2	19.7	27.2	16.0
June, 1924.....	¹ 12.6	3.2	68.6	40.5	14.3	27.2	13.1
December, 1924.....	¹ 3.1	1.6	68.6	45.7	14.9	27.3	16.8
June, 1925.....	1.9	1.5	68.3	33.8	15.5	27.2	16.9
December, 1925.....	4.5	1.3	68.0	41.4	15.5	27.8	19.2
June, 1926.....	1.5	1.9	66.5	41.0	13.5	26.9	17.5
December, 1926.....	1.8	¹ 1.9	65.8	51.3	12.4	26.9	17.8

Cincinnati, Ohio

December, 1918.....	15.3	33.8	0.2	10.0	25.7	20.4	17.3
June, 1919.....	18.1	48.3	.8	5.6	30.5	21.8	21.1
December, 1919.....	22.9	84.2	12.8	11.0	51.1	40.3	35.2
June, 1920.....	38.7	96.7	13.6	26.9	75.5	47.6	47.1
December, 1920.....	10.3	73.5	25.0	34.1	66.7	53.4	34.7
May, 1921.....	¹ 7.4	49.0	27.6	15.7	39.7	52.3	21.7
December, 1921.....	¹ 8.3	13.9	28.5	42.4	22.3	47.3	15.3
June, 1922.....	¹ 8.9	4.9	31.0	35.2	15.8	44.0	12.7
December, 1922.....	¹ 10.4	5.5	35.2	61.0	17.2	42.7	13.8
June, 1923.....	¹ 9.3	8.8	40.7	51.9	24.3	42.8	15.5
December, 1923.....	¹ 6.7	9.2	45.6	53.0	26.2	43.3	17.7
June, 1924.....	¹ 10.2	6.4	49.3	39.3	23.2	46.9	16.3
December, 1924.....	¹ 8.3	1.5	50.1	44.5	23.2	52.3	17.6
June, 1925.....	1.9	1.2	51.2	61.1	23.4	55.0	22.1
December, 1925.....	3.9	¹ 1.1	51.8	70.4	21.3	49.9	23.0
June, 1926.....	2.7	¹ 1.2	54.8	62.2	17.7	50.5	22.6
December, 1926.....	3.1	¹ 1.7	55.9	83.6	16.9	50.5	23.8

Denver, Colo.

December, 1918.....	20.0	40.1	12.8	8.1	22.6	14.8	20.7
June, 1919.....	20.7	53.2	21.8	8.4	31.3	17.7	25.3
December, 1919.....	26.0	82.1	33.5	19.6	46.3	32.3	38.2
June, 1920.....	41.5	96.8	51.9	22.3	60.2	35.4	50.3
December, 1920.....	7.9	78.3	69.8	47.1	58.9	38.8	38.7
May, 1921.....	¹ 13.1	53.9	76.9	37.5	42.5	42.8	23.9
December, 1921.....	¹ 8.8	27.7	82.6	39.7	27.9	43.1	24.5
June, 1922.....	¹ 14.2	15.3	84.8	32.8	20.4	38.1	18.8
December, 1922.....	19.0	16.6	86.9	40.7	21.2	37.6	21.6
June, 1923.....	¹ 11.5	16.9	85.4	30.4	26.1	37.1	19.9
December, 1923.....	¹ 8.7	17.9	88.9	37.2	27.0	36.8	22.1
June, 1924.....	¹ 13.5	16.1	84.4	19.7	23.8	35.1	17.8
December, 1924.....	¹ 7.8	15.1	84.0	25.4	24.2	35.6	20.2
June, 1925.....	15.3	14.5	82.5	27.0	24.8	35.6	21.1
December, 1925.....	11.3	13.1	78.5	37.4	25.2	35.6	22.5
June, 1926.....	¹ 3.8	12.4	71.9	25.3	24.2	35.1	19.7
December, 1926.....	¹ 3.0	11.8	65.5	38.1	23.5	36.6	20.4

¹ Decrease.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

Indianapolis, Ind.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1917, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1918.....	17.8	32.4	1.6	19.8	18.9	21.9	19.1
June, 1919.....	16.4	40.1	2.6	16.7	24.8	26.8	21.1
December, 1919.....	28.2	73.8	11.6	27.3	48.4	38.2	36.5
June, 1920.....	49.0	87.9	18.9	45.6	67.5	40.5	50.2
December, 1920.....	11.0	72.3	32.9	60.3	63.0	47.5	37.6
May, 1921.....	¹ 10.1	45.8	37.4	49.4	35.3	47.4	23.9
December, 1921.....	¹ 8.4	16.2	43.8	42.5	22.5	46.2	19.3
June, 1922.....	¹ 9.9	7.9	41.3	44.9	13.7	45.4	16.4
December, 1922.....	¹ 11.1	8.6	44.1	73.4	16.7	46.7	18.8
June, 1923.....	¹ 8.0	11.6	44.6	54.9	23.2	46.1	19.4
December, 1923.....	¹ 6.5	13.4	47.1	41.5	24.0	49.2	20.6
June, 1924.....	¹ 10.0	11.9	46.5	38.2	21.4	51.5	19.3
December, 1924.....	¹ 4.9	10.4	46.7	41.5	21.5	53.3	21.4
June, 1925.....	¹ 2.3	9.8	44.1	33.9	20.6	53.8	21.5
December, 1925.....	4.4	7.5	41.7	44.9	21.8	54.1	24.2
June, 1926.....	2.6	7.4	38.3	33.9	20.6	51.6	21.9
December, 1926.....	2.9	5.4	36.5	47.8	19.9	51.8	22.3

Kansas City, Mo.

December, 1918.....	17.3	40.7	5.4	18.0	31.1	15.6	19.6
June, 1919.....	15.1	44.7	6.7	9.6	37.9	20.8	20.6
December, 1919.....	24.5	89.9	26.0	27.5	61.8	31.5	38.2
June, 1920.....	44.9	104.5	29.4	35.2	73.0	37.1	51.0
December, 1920.....	10.2	76.3	63.9	55.1	68.7	40.3	39.5
May, 1921.....	¹ 8.3	52.3	65.0	43.3	50.0	40.4	27.3
December, 1921.....	¹ 6.6	24.1	69.7	42.6	26.2	37.6	22.5
June, 1922.....	¹ 13.5	15.9	59.4	36.3	11.6	32.3	15.0
December, 1922.....	¹ 12.0	14.6	61.4	40.2	12.1	33.3	16.2
June, 1923.....	¹ 12.5	14.5	53.7	36.1	22.5	33.8	15.3
December, 1923.....	¹ 10.2	15.2	56.8	36.7	22.6	36.2	17.2
June, 1924.....	¹ 12.7	13.3	49.5	34.5	16.8	35.3	14.3
December, 1924.....	¹ 7.7	12.0	46.2	32.9	16.1	34.3	15.3
June, 1925.....	¹ 3.9	11.4	40.6	32.8	15.6	36.4	16.3
December, 1925.....	2.0	9.2	39.5	32.3	14.1	36.3	18.0
June, 1926.....	.5	8.7	35.9	29.4	12.8	36.3	16.6
December, 1926.....	¹ 1.7	6.3	34.1	33.5	10.8	36.3	15.2

Memphis, Tenn.

December, 1918.....	20.3	27.7	(²)	26.8	25.4	16.1	18.3
June, 1919.....	22.7	38.3	8.2	23.4	30.7	20.9	23.2
December, 1919.....	28.4	66.2	23.1	34.1	53.2	28.3	35.2
June, 1920.....	38.8	77.5	35.9	49.7	67.1	38.3	46.4
December, 1920.....	7.0	59.0	66.2	105.4	53.9	43.2	38.4
May, 1921.....	¹ 14.2	36.1	79.7	64.5	29.9	42.9	26.7
December, 1921.....	¹ 11.2	15.3	77.3	67.1	14.7	42.3	23.2
June, 1922.....	¹ 15.1	7.3	74.8	56.3	6.8	37.8	18.2
December, 1922.....	¹ 14.9	6.7	72.5	68.5	12.2	37.4	18.6
June, 1923.....	¹ 13.9	9.8	72.3	62.8	23.2	38.1	19.9
December, 1923.....	¹ 11.2	11.0	72.5	65.0	23.4	37.3	21.0
June, 1924.....	¹ 17.1	9.5	72.4	66.2	18.6	36.3	18.2
December, 1924.....	¹ 9.2	6.4	68.6	66.2	20.1	37.4	20.4
June, 1925.....	¹ 7.1	5.9	66.4	55.7	20.1	38.5	20.5
December, 1925.....	¹ 2.0	4.7	60.4	71.4	20.1	37.8	22.0
June, 1926.....	¹ 4.1	4.0	57.0	63.3	18.2	36.7	19.9
December, 1926.....	¹ 5.7	3.9	53.9	80.1	17.1	37.7	19.9

¹ Decrease.² No change.

CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING

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TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

Minneapolis, Minn.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1917, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House furnishings	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1918.....	17.7	33.5	¹ 0.1	14.7	18.1	12.3	15.8
June, 1919.....	21.4	40.1	¹ 2.0	13.4	23.6	15.9	18.8
December, 1919.....	34.1	67.0	8.0	22.4	45.6	25.4	32.7
June, 1920.....	50.0	76.7	10.7	36.9	65.5	31.3	43.4
December, 1920.....	13.0	63.6	36.8	60.3	65.8	37.6	35.7
May, 1921.....	¹ 7.9	41.0	39.0	52.8	43.3	37.9	23.7
December, 1921.....	¹ 4.9	14.3	46.7	50.2	27.9	37.4	20.7
June, 1922.....	¹ 6.0	7.9	44.6	43.7	21.4	32.6	17.3
December, 1922.....	¹ 5.3	6.5	46.8	47.0	22.5	32.6	18.0
June, 1923.....	¹ 6.4	9.2	42.5	44.9	29.7	32.8	17.4
December, 1923.....	¹ 4.7	9.3	47.4	45.6	28.2	32.0	18.8
June, 1924.....	¹ 7.9	7.4	44.7	42.2	22.8	31.3	16.2
December, 1924.....	¹ 4.3	5.6	44.9	43.2	23.3	31.2	17.3
June, 1925.....	¹ 8	4.9	40.7	40.9	23.2	31.1	17.6
December, 1925.....	6.9	4.4	41.0	42.6	22.1	30.6	20.3
June, 1926.....	5.8	3.4	36.8	45.9	19.9	32.8	19.6
December, 1926.....	2.3	2.5	36.1	46.6	17.0	33.5	18.2

New Orleans, La.

December, 1918.....	16.6	36.8	(²)	19.7	23.8	15.9	17.9
June, 1919.....	17.4	48.8	0.1	20.8	30.0	17.5	20.7
December, 1919.....	21.1	83.2	10.8	24.7	57.7	35.1	33.9
June, 1920.....	28.6	94.9	12.9	36.3	75.9	42.8	41.9
December, 1920.....	10.7	69.4	39.7	41.5	63.9	57.1	36.7
May, 1921.....	¹ 10.7	45.0	46.7	29.2	47.7	58.2	23.8
December, 1921.....	¹ 9.3	24.9	57.9	40.4	28.5	60.2	22.7
June, 1922.....	¹ 12.8	15.6	58.5	33.4	17.9	58.6	18.9
December, 1922.....	¹ 10.5	16.2	54.7	38.5	26.2	51.9	18.6
June, 1923.....	¹ 13.2	17.8	55.5	32.9	34.8	50.1	17.7
December, 1923.....	¹ 8.7	19.5	57.4	37.1	33.6	50.3	20.2
June, 1924.....	¹ 14.6	18.6	57.1	32.9	29.2	48.7	16.8
December, 1924.....	¹ 5.7	17.2	57.2	36.2	30.0	48.7	20.6
June, 1925.....	¹ 5.7	17.0	57.0	33.7	27.0	48.3	20.2
December, 1925.....	¹ 9	15.9	56.8	34.2	27.5	47.9	22.7
June, 1926.....	¹ 5.2	15.7	57.0	39.6	26.6	46.7	20.1
December, 1926.....	¹ 1.6	15.6	55.2	43.8	25.0	47.4	21.7

Pittsburgh, Pa.

December, 1918.....	18.8	35.9	7.6	9.2	26.3	16.3	19.8
June, 1919.....	16.2	45.3	13.5	9.4	34.1	16.7	21.8
December, 1919.....	25.1	82.8	15.5	9.8	63.1	28.3	36.2
June, 1920.....	36.5	91.3	34.9	31.7	77.4	41.2	49.1
December, 1920.....	14.3	75.4	35.0	64.4	78.1	46.3	39.3
May, 1921.....	¹ 8.8	50.7	55.5	59.8	58.2	48.6	27.7
December, 1921.....	¹ 5.6	23.6	55.3	66.2	31.6	48.0	22.8
June, 1922.....	¹ 12.2	17.3	56.7	66.0	20.1	43.4	17.8
December, 1922.....	¹ 5.4	13.1	56.7	72.3	25.1	42.8	20.1
June, 1923.....	¹ 5.4	14.8	60.4	68.4	29.4	44.1	21.3
December, 1923.....	¹ 2.1	14.9	60.7	76.9	29.0	43.1	22.9
June, 1924.....	¹ 7.5	13.7	71.8	74.8	29.0	45.3	22.4
December, 1924.....	¹ 2.4	11.2	72.1	92.2	29.8	46.6	24.9
June, 1925.....	¹ 2	11.1	75.2	91.2	27.7	46.7	26.0
December, 1925.....	6.2	10.5	75.2	89.9	28.0	46.8	28.5
June, 1926.....	2.6	7.8	75.4	88.0	25.3	46.1	26.2
December, 1926.....	5.6	5.5	75.0	91.9	24.3	46.4	27.2

¹ Decrease.

² No change.

TABLE 4.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN 13 CITIES FROM DECEMBER, 1917, TO DECEMBER, 1926—Continued

Richmond, Va.

Date	Per cent of increase over December, 1917, in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House-furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1918.....	20.5	33.8	1.0	11.8	26.3	9.0	17.9
June, 1919.....	20.6	42.3	3.6	11.4	28.6	13.5	20.6
December, 1919.....	23.1	78.6	9.8	18.7	55.9	24.0	32.0
June, 1920.....	36.1	93.6	12.5	36.1	75.4	32.4	43.8
December, 1920.....	11.9	69.0	25.9	62.2	70.0	36.0	33.3
May, 1921.....	17.4	43.8	29.4	47.1	48.8	38.7	20.2
December, 1921.....	12.9	21.2	34.1	46.8	33.0	38.4	18.3
June, 1922.....	17.8	12.9	34.5	33.4	27.6	34.7	13.2
December, 1922.....	16.3	10.6	35.3	54.2	29.4	33.5	14.4
June, 1923.....	17.2	12.5	35.7	52.7	40.0	33.9	14.9
December, 1923.....	14.8	12.9	39.4	61.2	40.5	35.4	17.1
June, 1924.....	11.3	11.9	39.5	49.1	37.8	35.8	13.5
December, 1924.....	13.3	8.9	41.3	47.9	38.5	35.7	16.5
June, 1925.....	12.4	8.6	41.4	44.2	38.2	36.0	16.7
December, 1925.....	4.8	8.4	40.4	53.6	39.2	39.1	20.8
June, 1926.....	1.6	8.1	39.6	51.0	38.1	40.8	19.7
December, 1926.....	.9	7.0	36.0	61.4	36.7	40.8	19.3

St. Louis, Mo.

December, 1918.....	18.0	32.4	2.7	4.8	21.8	14.5	16.7
June, 1919.....	16.1	39.3	3.8	3.7	32.5	15.7	17.9
December, 1919.....	26.2	78.1	16.8	8.2	52.9	30.3	34.2
June, 1920.....	46.2	89.7	29.8	19.6	73.1	37.6	48.9
December, 1920.....	8.8	70.0	42.4	42.6	70.2	43.2	35.4
May, 1921.....	110.1	43.8	52.5	30.9	43.5	42.1	23.1
December, 1921.....	111.6	17.2	63.8	33.4	19.2	40.6	18.5
June, 1922.....	112.1	7.9	65.7	32.3	12.8	33.2	15.1
December, 1922.....	19.5	6.3	68.0	48.9	14.9	33.4	17.0
June, 1923.....	111.5	9.0	74.6	30.8	29.8	33.4	17.7
December, 1923.....	17.5	9.6	79.5	32.1	30.5	35.8	20.6
June, 1924.....	111.4	8.6	83.4	21.6	26.2	35.7	18.8
December, 1924.....	16.5	7.9	83.4	24.6	27.4	35.8	20.7
June, 1925.....	12.5	7.4	85.2	19.5	28.0	36.6	22.4
December, 1925.....	3.4	6.9	85.4	26.9	27.9	37.0	25.0
June, 1926.....	2.8	6.8	84.7	18.3	27.1	36.6	24.1
December, 1926.....	2.0	7.0	83.2	38.9	22.7	36.6	24.5

Scranton, Pa.

December, 1918.....	21.3	34.4	0.5	24.7	27.0	21.4	21.9
June, 1919.....	18.1	49.6	6.2	25.7	35.6	24.9	25.0
December, 1919.....	26.9	82.1	2.4	31.5	48.9	34.7	37.1
June, 1920.....	41.4	97.7	17.2	43.5	62.8	47.9	51.5
December, 1920.....	17.8	76.5	18.5	67.3	62.0	50.4	39.1
May, 1921.....	14.0	54.3	41.5	62.8	48.6	54.6	28.2
December, 1921.....	4.1	29.1	44.6	67.1	30.7	52.4	26.3
June, 1922.....	16.7	24.2	52.8	68.0	24.2	49.9	20.9
December, 1922.....	12.1	20.7	53.6	68.6	28.5	49.3	22.4
June, 1923.....	15.1	21.7	59.0	65.2	34.7	51.4	22.4
December, 1923.....	.2	23.2	60.8	75.3	34.9	51.7	25.8
June, 1924.....	18.7	22.2	67.6	68.9	31.6	53.7	22.4
December, 1924.....	11.6	21.1	68.6	75.7	34.6	53.7	25.8
June, 1925.....	1.4	20.3	71.0	70.3	33.9	54.8	27.0
December, 1925.....	9.6	20.2	70.5	99.8	33.9	55.4	32.0
June, 1926.....	4.7	19.5	71.4	77.8	34.4	55.9	29.0
December, 1926.....	6.7	18.3	72.4	78.5	33.7	55.9	29.8

¹ Decrease.

The following table shows the increase in each item of expenditure, in the United States from 1913 to December, 1926. These figures are a summarization of the figures for the 32 cities, the results of which appear in the preceding tables, computed on a 1913 base.

TABLE 5.—CHANGES IN COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES, 1913 TO DECEMBER, 1926

Date	Per cent of increase over 1913 in expenditure for—						
	Food	Clothing	Rent	Fuel and light	House furnishing goods	Miscellaneous	All items
December, 1914	5.0	1.0	(1)	1.0	4.0	3.0	3.0
December, 1915	5.0	4.7	1.5	1.0	10.6	7.4	5.1
December, 1916	26.0	20.0	2.3	8.4	27.8	13.3	18.3
December, 1917	57.0	49.1	.1	24.1	50.6	40.5	42.4
December, 1918	87.0	105.3	9.2	47.9	113.6	65.8	74.4
June, 1919	84.0	114.5	14.2	45.6	125.1	73.2	77.3
December, 1919	97.0	168.7	25.3	56.8	163.5	90.2	99.3
June, 1920	119.0	187.5	34.9	71.9	192.7	101.4	116.5
December, 1920	78.0	158.5	51.1	94.9	185.4	108.2	100.4
May, 1921	44.7	122.6	59.0	81.6	147.7	108.8	80.4
September, 1921	53.1	92.1	60.0	80.7	124.7	107.8	77.3
December, 1921	49.9	84.4	61.4	81.1	118.0	106.8	74.3
March, 1922	38.7	75.5	60.9	75.8	106.2	103.3	66.9
June, 1922	40.7	72.3	60.9	74.2	102.9	101.5	66.6
September, 1922	39.7	71.3	61.1	83.6	102.9	101.1	66.3
December, 1922	46.6	71.5	61.9	86.4	108.2	100.5	69.5
March, 1923	41.9	74.4	62.4	86.2	117.6	100.3	68.8
June, 1923	44.3	74.9	63.4	80.6	122.2	100.3	69.7
September, 1923	49.3	76.5	64.4	81.3	122.4	101.1	72.1
December, 1923	50.3	76.3	66.5	84.0	122.4	101.7	73.2
March, 1924	43.7	75.8	67.0	82.2	121.3	101.1	70.4
June, 1924	42.4	74.2	68.0	77.3	116.0	101.1	69.1
September, 1924	46.8	72.3	68.0	79.1	114.9	101.1	70.6
December, 1924	51.5	71.3	68.2	80.5	116.0	101.7	72.5
June, 1925	55.0	70.6	67.4	76.5	114.3	102.7	73.5
December, 1925	65.5	69.4	67.1	86.9	114.3	103.5	77.9
June, 1926	59.7	68.2	65.4	80.5	110.4	103.3	74.8
December, 1926	61.8	66.7	64.2	88.3	107.7	103.9	75.6

1 No change.

The following table shows the per cent of decrease in the price of electricity on the dates specified as compared with the price in December, 1913. These figures are based on the weighted averages of consumption at the various rates charged and are included in the preceding tables under the item "Fuel and light."

TABLE 6.—PER CENT OF DECREASE IN THE PRICE OF ELECTRICITY AT SPECIFIED PERIODS AS COMPARED WITH DECEMBER, 1913

Date	Per cent of decrease from December, 1913	Date	Per cent of decrease from December, 1913	Date	Per cent of decrease from December, 1913
December, 1914	3.7	September, 1921	4.9	March, 1924	8.6
December, 1915	6.2	December, 1921	4.9	June, 1924	8.6
December, 1916	8.6	March, 1922	4.9	September, 1924	8.6
December, 1917	11.1	June, 1922	6.2	December, 1924	8.6
December, 1918	6.2	September, 1922	6.2	June, 1925	9.9
June, 1919	6.2	December, 1922	7.4	December, 1925	9.9
December, 1919	7.4	March, 1923	7.4	June, 1926	11.1
June, 1920	7.4	June, 1923	7.4	December, 1926	11.1
December, 1920	4.9	September, 1923	8.6		
May, 1921	4.9	December, 1923	8.6		

Cost of Living in the United States and in Foreign Countries¹

THE trend of cost of living in the United States and in various foreign countries since 1913 is shown by the index numbers in the following tables. Table 1 contains general cost of living index numbers, while Tables 2, 3, 4, and 5 show changes in the cost of food, clothing, fuel and light, and rent, respectively.

Caution should be observed in the use of these figures, since not only are there differences in the base periods and in the number and kind of articles included and the number of markets represented, but also there are radical differences of method in the construction of the index numbers. The number of countries included in the five tables varies according to the information available. Several countries publish an index number for food only, while others omit clothing and in some instances even rent.

¹ Preceding articles on this subject appeared in the Labor Review for December, 1922, July, 1923, January and July, 1924, January and July, 1925, and January, 1926.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1926

Country	United States	Canada	Belgium	Czecho-slovakia	Den-mark	Finland	France	Ger-many	Ireland	Italy
Number of localities	32	60	59	Prague	200	21	Paris	71	200	Milan
Commodities included	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, house-furnishings, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, taxes, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel, rent, taxes, etc.	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries
Computing agency	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Labor and Industry	Office of Statistics	Department of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Commission for Study of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Department of Industry and Commerce	Municipal Administration
Base period	1913	1913	1921	July, 1914	July, 1914	January-June, 1914	1914	1913-14	July, 1914	January-June, 1914
Year and month										
1913	100	100								
1914	1 103			² 100	² 100	² 100	100	⁴ 100	² 100	² 100
1915	1 105				² 116					114
1916	1 118				² 136					146
1917	1 142				² 155					197
1918	1 174				² 182					285
1919	1 199				² 211		³ 238			327
1920	1 200				² 262		⁵ 341			442
1921	1 174		100		² 237	¹ 1172	⁵ 307			541
1922	1 170		² 90		² 199	¹ 1157	⁵ 302		185	501
1923	1 173		² 109	690	² 204	1147	⁵ 334	142	180	494
1924				692		1170				527
Jan.			124	688	209	1155	⁶ 365	126	188	510
Feb.			128	691		1143		120		517
Mar.	170		130	687		1141		122		521
Apr.			124	678		1121	⁶ 366	125	178	522
May			119	681		1121		127		518
June	169		123	697		1147		124		518
July			125	689	214	1154	⁶ 367	126	183	512
Aug.			127	684		1198		127		511
Sept.	171		128	691		1199		129		516
Oct.			134	703		1219	⁶ 377	135	193	546
Nov.			137	705		1222		135		563
Dec.	173		137	707		1217		135		573
1925				721		1212				
Jan.			139	716	221	1199	⁶ 386	136	195	580
Feb.			137	730		1191		136		592
Mar.			136	728		1210		136		602
Apr.			131	730		1201	⁶ 390	137	188	600
May			128	728		1176		136		591
June	174		131	731		1191		138		596
July			133	741	219	1218	⁶ 401	143	188	598
Aug.			136	726		1266		145		610
Sept.			139	711		1242		145		624
Oct.			141	703		1228	⁶ 421	144	188	643
Nov.			141	700		1227		141		643
Dec.	178		143	703		1197		141		649
1926										
Jan.		154	139	707	194	1166	⁶ 451	140	188	665
Feb.		154	140	699		1175		139		661
Mar.		153	137	687		1172		138		647
Apr.		152	140	685		1163	⁶ 485	140	180	642
May		152	147	692		1159		140		652
June	175	151	155	693		1175		141		650
July		152	174	718	184	1183	⁶ 539	142	182	649
Aug.		152	182	723		1213		143		652
Sept.		150	179	723		1203		142		647
Oct.		150	188	726		1197		142	189	672
Nov.		151		734		1193		144		657
Dec.	176	151								

¹ December.

² July.

³ January-June.

⁴ October, 1913, January, April, and June, 1914.

⁵ April-June.

⁶ Quarter beginning with month.

TABLE 1.—INDEX NUMBERS OF **COST OF LIVING** IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1926—Continued

Country--	Nether-lands	Nor-way	Poland	Sweden	Swit-zerland	United Kingdom	South Africa	India	Austra-lia	New Zealand
Number of localities-----	The Hague	30	War-saw	49	33	630	9	Bom-bay	30	25
Commodities included...	Food, all com-modities	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries	Food, fuel, light, rent, sundries	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent	Food, gro-ceries, rent	Food, clothing, fuel and light, rent, sundries
Computing agency-----	Munic-ipal Ad-ministration	Central Statist-ical Office	Central Statist-ical Office	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor	Office of Census and Statist-ics	Labor Office	Bureau of Census and Statist-ics	Census and Statist-ics Office
Base pe-riod----	1921	July, 1914	January, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	1914	July, 1914	1911	July, 1914
<i>Year and month</i>										
1913.....									108	
1914.....		⁷ 100	100	² 100	² 100	² 100	100	² 100	111	² 100
1915.....		⁷ 117				² 125	105		126	107
1916.....		⁷ 146		¹ 139		² 148	112		130	116
1917.....		⁷ 190				² 180	122		129	129
1918.....		⁷ 253		² 219	204	² 203	131	154	134	143
1919.....		⁷ 275		² 257	222	² 208	145	175	148	157
1920.....		⁷ 302		² 270	224	² 252	179	183	175	178
1921.....	100	⁷ 302		² 236	200	² 219	162	173	167	177
1922.....	¹ 83	⁷ 255		² 190	164	² 184	135	164	156	160
1923.....	¹ 82	⁷ 239		² 174	164	² 169	131	154	168	158
1924.....				² 171	169	² 170	133	157	166	160
Jan.....				176		177	133	159	⁶ 167	
Feb.....						179	134	156		162
Mar.....	85	249				178	134	154		
Apr.....				173		173	134	150	⁶ 166	
May.....						171	134	150		
June.....	84	251				169	133	153		
July.....				171		170	132	157	⁶ 165	
Aug.....						171	132	161		160
Sept.....	84	260				172	132	161		
Oct.....				174		176	133	161	⁶ 165	
Nov.....						180	134	161		
Dec.....	84	267				181	133	160		
1925.....					168			155	170	162
Jan.....			145	178	170	180	133	157	⁶ 167	
Feb.....			146		170	179	133	157		160
Mar.....	83	273	147		169	179	133	159		
Apr.....			146	177	168	175	134	158	⁶ 170	
May.....			143		168	173	134	156		
June.....	86	261	144		168	172	134	154		
July.....			146	176	168	173	133	157	⁶ 171	
Aug.....			149		168	173	132	152		163
Sept.....	83	249	149		168	174	132	151		
Oct.....			152	175	167	176	132	153	⁶ 172	
Nov.....			157		167	176	131	153		164
Dec.....	82	236	173		167	177	131	155		
1926.....										
Jan.....			170	174	166	175	131	155	⁶ 175	
Feb.....			171		164	173	131	154		162
Mar.....	80	227	169		163	172	131	155		
Apr.....			176	173	162	168	131	153	⁶ 180	
May.....			183		162	167	132	153		163
June.....	82	221	183		162	168	131	155		
July.....			177	172	162	170	130	157		
Aug.....			181		161	170	130	155		163
Sept.....	79	221	188		161	172	130	155		
Oct.....			190	171	161	174	131	155		
Nov.....			195			179		154		
Dec.....						179		156		

¹ December.² July.⁶ Quarter beginning with month.⁷ June.

INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF LIVING

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TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1926

Country.....	United States	Canada	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Ireland	Italy
Number of localities..	51	60	59	Prague	200	21	Paris	71	200	Milan
Computing agency..	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Labor and Industry	Office of Statistics	Department of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Commission for Study of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Department of Industry and Commerce	Municipal Administration
Base period.....	1913	1913	1921	July, 1914	July, 1914	January-June, 1914	1914	1913-14	July, 1914	January-June, 1914
<i>Year and month</i>										
1913.....	100	100								
1914.....	¹ 105			² 100	² 100	³ 100	100	⁴ 100	² 100	³ 100
1915.....	¹ 105									116
1916.....	¹ 126									149
1917.....	¹ 157									205
1918.....	¹ 187									320
1919.....	¹ 197									359
1920.....	¹ 178							⁵ 260		455
1921.....	¹ 150		100			¹ 230		⁶ 344		559
1922.....	¹ 147		² 87		² 184	¹ 122		⁶ 316		522
1923.....	¹ 150		² 105	769	² 188	1,079		⁶ 346	¹ 166	² 182
1924.....	146			787		1,093				523
January.....	149		124	774	194	1,089		⁶ 378	141	196
February.....	147		129	781		1,070			130	516
March.....	144		130	770		1,067			132	523
April.....	141		122	766		1,035		⁶ 377	132	180
May.....	141		114	771		1,037			134	519
June.....	142		120	801		1,040			128	518
July.....	143		124	788	200	1,052		⁶ 373	132	185
August.....	144		125	779		1,125			133	507
September.....	147		127	788		1,125			137	514
October.....	149		135	810		1,156		⁶ 389	146	200
November.....	150		140	809		1,160			146	567
December.....	152		140	810		1,160			146	579
1925.....	157			827		1,147				
January.....	154		141	821	215	1,130		⁶ 403	145	203
February.....	151		139	848		1,120			145	590
March.....	151		136	844		1,152			146	624
April.....	151		130	844		1,137		⁶ 412	144	191
May.....	152		125	841		1,097			141	599
June.....	155		131	846		1,101			146	599
July.....	160		134	860	210	1,145		⁶ 419	154	188
August.....	160		137	834		1,222			154	621
September.....	159		141	808		1,187			153	643
October.....	162		144	794		1,165		⁶ 437	151	188
November.....	167		144	790		1,164			147	649
December.....	166		147	796		1,138			146	660
1926.....	161									
January.....	164	154	142	800	177	1,090		⁶ 478	143	187
February.....	162	153	142	787		1,106			142	676
March.....	160	153	138	767		1,100			141	654
April.....	162	151	142	761		1,085		⁶ 507	142	175
May.....	161	151	152	774		1,078			142	664
June.....	160	150	161	775		1,090			143	657
July.....	157	151	185	808	159	1,105		562	145	174
August.....	156	151	193	817		1,153			146	690
September.....	159	147	186	816		1,137			145	652
October.....	160	147	197	823		1,126			145	654
November.....	162	148		837					148	630
December.....	162	150								

¹ December.

² July.

³ January-June.

⁴ October, 1913, January, April, and June, 1914

⁵ April-June.

⁶ Quarter beginning with month.

TABLE 2.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1926—Continued

Country	Netherlands	Norway	Poland	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	South Africa	India	Australia	New Zealand
Number of localities	The Hague	30	Warsaw	49	33	630	9	Bombay	30	25
Computing agency	Municipal Administration	Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Office	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor	Office of Census and Statistics	Labor Office	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
Base period	1921	July, 1914	January, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914
<i>Year and month</i>										
1914		² 100	100	² 100	² 100	² 100	100	² 100	² 100	² 100
1915		² 123							² 131	112
1916		153		¹ 152					² 130	119
1917		203							² 125	128
1918		271			² 258				² 131	139
1919		290			² 318				² 147	146
1920		319			² 287				² 164	168
1921	100	295			² 231	213			² 161	164
1922	¹ 76	231			² 178	163		² 160	² 148	142
1923	¹ 78	217			² 158	165	² 162	² 148	² 164	143
1924					² 155	172				148
January		230	165		162	173	175	120	154	155
February		234	163			172	177	122	151	153
March	83	241	155			171	176	122	147	152
April		240	152	160		169	167	123	143	150
May		241	146			169	163	122	143	151
June	82	240	138			170	160	120	147	149
July		248	139	155		170	162	117	151	148
August		257	155			170	164	117	156	147
September	81	261	164			170	166	117	156	146
October		264	181	164		174	172	120	156	146
November		269	184			175	179	122	157	147
December	82	274	187			175	180	121	156	150
1925						169				151
January		277	175	171		172	178	120	152	148
February		283	177			172	176	120	152	149
March	80	284	179			171	176	121	155	151
April		276	172	171		169	170	124	153	152
May		265	168			168	167	123	151	154
June	87	261	171			169	166	122	149	155
July		260	174	168		169	167	120	152	156
August		254	173			169	168	119	147	156
September	81	241	171			170	170	118	146	156
October		228	174	167		168	172	119	148	157
November		223	178			168	172	117	149	156
December	79	221	204			167	174	116	151	155
1926										
January		216	191	163		165	171	116	151	154
February		212	195			163	168	117	150	154
March	77	205	189			161	165	118	151	159
April		198	204	158		161	159	119	150	162
May		195	214			159	158	119	150	163
June	80	194	213			159	158	118	152	162
July		198	207	156		159	161	117	155	159
August		196	213			157	161	117	153	157
September	74	193	227			158	162	117	152	155
October		191	232	156		160	163	120	153	153
November		186				159	169	119	152	
December						169			154	

¹ December.² July.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF CLOTHING IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1926

Country.....	United States	Canada	Belgium	Czecho-slovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Italy
Number of localities.....	32	60	59	Prague	100+	21	Paris	71	Milan
Computing agency.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Labor and Industry	Office of Statistics	Department of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Commission for Study of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Municipal Administration
Base period.....	1913	1913	1921	July, 1914	July, 1914	January-June, 1914	1914	1913-14	January-June, 1914
<i>Year and month</i>									
1913.....	100	100							
1914.....	1 101			² 100	² 100	³ 100	100	⁴ 100	³ 100
1915.....	1 105				² 110				
1916.....	1 120				² 160				
1917.....	1 149				² 190				
1918.....	1 205				² 260				² 284
1919.....	1 269				² 310		³ 296		² 221
1920.....	1 259				² 355		³ 485		² 651
1921.....	1 184		100		² 248	¹ 1107	³ 353		² 512
1922.....	1 172		² 99		² 217	¹ 1090	³ 315		610
1923.....	1 176		² 113	969	² 239	1065	³ 365	1 194	615
1924.....				970		1039			611
January.....			123	940		1038	⁶ 412	176	690
February.....			127	940		1037		172	600
March.....	176		132	955		1038		174	600
April.....			132	965		1039	⁶ 420	180	600
May.....			131	955		1038		185	597
June.....	174		132	965		1034		181	597
July.....			133	965	267	1036	⁶ 440	169	598
August.....			134	965		1035		166	598
September.....	172		136	987		1035		168	598
October.....			138	987		1042	⁶ 440	170	633
November.....			139	987		1046		173	648
December.....	171		140	1012		1046		173	667
1925.....				1002		1043			
January.....			141	1010	277	1044	⁶ 440	173	667
February.....			141	998		1043		172	667
March.....			141	1001		1043		172	667
April.....			142	1001		1043	⁶ 445	174	667
May.....			141	1001		1043		173	642
June.....	171		142	1001		1040		173	665
July.....			142	1001	272	1040	⁶ 460	174	667
August.....			143	1001		1042		173	667
September.....			143	1001		1043		174	667
October.....			144	1001		1043	⁶ 510	174	667
November.....			144	1001		1043		173	
December.....	169		144	1001		1043		173	
1926.....									
January.....		160	144	1001	230	1043	⁶ 524	171	702
February.....		160	144	1001		1043		169	702
March.....		160	144	994		1044		168	702
April.....		158	145	994		1049	⁶ 577	167	702
May.....		158	150	994		1049		165	691
June.....	168	158	155	994		1047		164	692
July.....		158	166	994	210	1044		163	692
August.....		158	172	994		1039		161	692
September.....		158	178	994		1039		160	692
October.....		158	186	982					711
November.....		157		982					709
December.....	167	157							

¹ December.

² July.

³ January-June.

⁴ October, 1913; January, April, and June, 1914.

⁵ April-June.

⁶ Quarter beginning with month.

TABLE 3.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF CLOTHING IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1926—Continued

Country.....	Norway	Poland	Sweden	Switzer-land	United King- dom	India	Australia	New Zealand
Number of localities.....	30	Warsaw	49	33	100	Bombay	6	4
Computing agency.....	Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Office	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor	Labor Office	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
Base period.....	July, 1914	January, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	November, 1914	July, 1914
<i>Year and month</i>								
1914.....	⁷ 100	100	² 100	² 100	² 100	² 100	⁸ 100	² 100
1915.....					² 125		⁸ 105	² 109
1916.....			1 160		² 155		⁸ 117	² 127
1917.....					² 200		⁸ 132	² 156
1918.....	312		² 285		² 310		⁸ 145	² 179
1919.....	⁷ 388		² 310		² 360		⁸ 164	² 216
1920.....	⁷ 336		² 390		² 430		⁸ 181	² 245
1921.....	⁷ 292		² 270	232	² 290	² 263	⁸ 165	² 226
1922.....	247		² 210	186	239	247	⁸ 140	² 188
1923.....	230		² 196	176	222	214	⁸ 136	² 176
1924.....	246		² 192	179	226	226		² 168
January.....			192	177				
February.....				177				
March.....				178				173
April.....			192	178				
May.....				178				
June.....				180				
July.....			192	180				
August.....				180				169
September.....				181				
October.....			191	181				
November.....				181				
December.....	257			181		214		
1925.....				181				164
January.....		184	192	181	230	209		166
February.....		184		181	230	210		
March.....	259	188		182	230	207		
April.....		188	192	182	230	207		
May.....		188		182	230	207		
June.....	257	188		182	230	198		
July.....		177	191	182	228	192		165
August.....		199		182	228	191		
September.....		204		179	228	188		
October.....	244	204	190	179	228	192		
November.....		226		179		185		160
December.....	225	251		179		176		
1926.....								
January.....		251	190	179	225	173		
February.....		251		179	225	172		157
March.....	213	251		179	225	174		
April.....		251	188	172	223	175		
May.....		272		172	223	170		156
June.....	207	272		172	223	162		
July.....		254	187	172	220	160		
August.....		254		172	220	160		154
September.....	200	256		172	220	160		
October.....		256	184	166	220	159		
November.....					218			
December.....								

¹ December.² July³ June.⁸ November.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FUEL AND LIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1926

Country.....	United States	Canada	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany
Number of localities.....	32	60	59	Prague	100+	21	Paris	71
Computing agency.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Labor and Industry	Office of Statistics	Department of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Commission for Study of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau
Base period.....	1913	1913	1921	July, 1914	July, 1914	January-June, 1914	1914	1913-14
<i>Year and month</i>								
1913.....	100	100						
1914.....	¹ 101			² 100	² 100	³ 100	100	⁴ 100
1915.....	¹ 101				² 130			
1916.....	¹ 108				² 175			
1917.....	¹ 124				² 220			
1918.....	¹ 148				² 275			
1919.....	¹ 157				² 292		⁵ 164	
1920.....	¹ 195				² 563		⁵ 296	
1921.....	¹ 181		100		² 401	¹ 1,249	⁵ 308	
1922.....	¹ 186		² 92		² 301	¹ 1,340	⁵ 287	
1923.....	¹ 184		² 120	1,041	² 282	1,477	⁵ 317	1 177
1924.....				881		1,473		
January.....			129	989	288	1,506	⁵ 356	164
February.....			129	978		1,499		157
March.....	182		129	978		1,499		154
April.....			129	865		1,496	⁵ 350	151
May.....			128	865		1,471		149
June.....	177		127	861		1,480		149
July.....			127	843		1,463	⁵ 300	146
August.....			127	843	298	1,459		144
September.....	179		128	843		1,461		143
October.....			127	838		1,456	⁵ 368	139
November.....			127	837		1,450		137
December.....	181		127	837		1,439		137
1925.....				829		1,362		
January.....			125	839	277	1,431	⁵ 370	138
February.....			123	837		1,412		138
March.....			119	837		1,393		138
April.....			118	837		1,387	⁵ 345	138
May.....			116	831		1,375		138
June.....	177		114	830		1,380		139
July.....			113	830	252	1,359	⁵ 373	139
August.....			113	830		1,366		140
September.....			113	830		1,327		142
October.....			114	830		1,308	⁵ 402	142
November.....			114	807		1,312		142
December.....	187		114	807		1,288		142
1926.....								
January.....		151	114	807	227	1,254	⁵ 447	143
February.....		153	116	807		1,243		143
March.....		151	116	805		1,248		143
April.....		151	116	805		1,248	⁵ 452	142
May.....		148	118	805		1,250		140
June.....	181	147	130	805		1,254		140
July.....		147	144	805	215	1,238		141
August.....		147	163	805		1,242		141
September.....		147	168	810		1,257		143
October.....		147	179	814				
November.....		147		814				
December.....	188	147						

¹ December.

² July.

³ January-June.

⁴ October, 1913; January, April, and June, 1914.

⁵ April-June.

⁶ Quarter beginning with month.

TABLE 4.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF FUEL AND LIGHT IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1926—Continued

Country.....	Italy	Norway	Poland	Sweden	Switzerland	United Kingdom	India	New Zealand
Number of localities.....	Milan	30	Warsaw	49	33	26-30	Bombay	4
Computing agency.....	Municipal Administration	Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Office	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor	Labor Office	Census and Statistics Office
Base period.....	January-June, 1914	July, 1914	1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914
<i>Year and month</i>								
1914.....	¹ 100	⁷ 100	100	² 100	³ 100	² 100	² 100	² 100
1915.....								101
1916.....					¹ 168			110
1917.....								126
1918.....	² 220				² 286			136
1919.....	² 220				² 326			149
1920.....	² 611				² 372	² 230		178
1921.....	² 899				² 264	² 260	² 176	199
1922.....	524	301			² 188	181	202	168
1923.....	529	282			² 185	173	183	163
1924.....					² 182	165		174
January.....	525	306			181	171	188	161
February.....	515	313				171	188	161
March.....	515	326				170	190	164
April.....	515	322		183		168	190	164
May.....	515	323				165	185	166
June.....	526	322				164	185	166
July.....	526	318		182		163	183	167
August.....	526	317				163	185	166
September.....	526	313				162	185	166
October.....	515	308		180		162	185	167
November.....	515	308				161	185	167
December.....	515	307				161	185	167
1925.....						153		174
January.....	515	306	163	181		158	185	165
February.....	515	302	160			157	185	166
March.....	515	296	156			156	185	165
April.....	515	292	152	179		155	185	165
May.....	515	284	146			154	180	165
June.....	518	277	145			153	180	165
July.....	518	274	149	177		152	180	165
August.....	518	268	153			152	180	165
September.....	518	242	161			151	180	165
October.....			166	172		151	180	165
November.....		233	167			150		165
December.....		232	173			150		165
1926:								
January.....	516	232	170	171	149	183	165	
February.....	505	229	160		148	185	165	176
March.....	505	227	165		147	185	165	
April.....	505	225	160	170	146	185	165	
May.....	505	220	161		145	185	164	176
June.....	512	218	160		145	190	164	
July.....	512	214	158	168	145	195	164	177
August.....	512	228	176		144	200	164	
September.....	512	238	182		144	213	164	
October.....	565	257	196	166	145	230	164	
November.....	565					255		
December.....								

¹ December.² July.³ January-June.⁷ June.

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF RENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1926

Country.....	United States	Canada	Belgium	Czechoslovakia	Denmark	Finland	France	Germany	Italy
Number of localities.....	32	60	59	Prague	100+	21	Paris	71	Milan
Computing agency.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics	Dominion Bureau of Statistics	Ministry of Labor and Industry	Office of Statistics	Department of Statistics	Central Statistical Office	Commission for Study of Cost of Living	Federal Statistical Bureau	Municipal Administration
Base period.....	1913	1913	1921	July, 1914	July, 1914	January-June, 1914	1914	1913-14	January-June, 1914
<i>Year and month</i>									
1913.....	100	100							
1914.....	¹ 100			² 100	² 100	³ 100	100	⁴ 100	⁵ 100
1915.....	¹ 102				² 102				
1916.....	¹ 102				² 105				
1917.....	¹ 100				² 108				
1918.....	¹ 109				² 108				² 100
1919.....	¹ 125				² 113		³ 100		² 100
1920.....	¹ 151				² 130		³ 100		² 108
1921.....	¹ 161		100		² 141	1 603	³ 110		² 139
1922.....	¹ 162		² 99		² 155	1 795	³ 160		202
1923.....	¹ 167		² 134	206	² 160	901	³ 200	1 22	234
1924.....				213		1,088			329
January.....				136		981	⁶ 200	26	307
February.....				138		981		31	307
March.....	167			139		981		35	307
April.....				140		981	⁶ 200	50	307
May.....				139		981		51	307
June.....	168			140		1,163		53	307
August.....				140	170	1,163	⁶ 200	63	307
September.....				140		1,163		64	307
October.....	168			140		1,163		65	307
November.....				140		1,165	⁶ 200	68	303
December.....	168			140		1,165		69	303
1925.....				222		1,165		69	303
January.....				236		1,224			
February.....				152	170	1,165	⁶ 200	71	303
March.....				152		1,165		72	303
April.....				152		1,165		72	303
May.....				152		1,165	⁶ 200	79	303
June.....	167			152		1,165		79	303
July.....				152		1,266		80	303
August.....				152	178	1,266	⁶ 220	82	303
September.....				152		1,266		88	303
October.....				152		1,266		88	303
November.....				153		1,266	⁶ 220	89	
December.....	167			152		1,266		89	
1926.....									
January.....		150	153	250	178	1,266	⁶ 220	91	477
February.....		150	153	250		1,266		91	477
March.....		150	153	250		1,266		91	477
April.....		150	153	256		1,266	⁶ 250	97	477
May.....		150	154	256		1,266		99	477
June.....	165	150	155	256		1,334		100	477
July.....		150	158	256		1,334		104	477
August.....		150	162	256	185	1,334		105	477
September.....		150	164	256		1,334		105	477
October.....		151	165	256					638
November.....		151		256					638
December.....	164	151							

¹ December.

² July.

³ January-June.

⁴ October, 1913, January, April, and June, 1914.

⁵ April-June.

⁶ Quarter beginning with month.

TABLE 5.—INDEX NUMBERS OF COST OF RENT IN THE UNITED STATES AND IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES, 1913 TO 1926—Continued

Country.....	Norway	Poland	Sweden	Switzer-land	United Kingdom	India	Australia	New Zea-land
Number of localities..	30	Warsaw	49	27	20-30	Bombay	6	25
Computing agency....	Central Statistical Office	Central Statistical Office	Board of Social Welfare	Federal Labor Office	Ministry of Labor	Labor Office	Bureau of Census and Statistics	Census and Statistics Office
Base period.....	July, 1914	January, 1914	July, 1914	June, 1914	July, 1914	July, 1914	1911	July, 1914
<i>Year and month</i>								
1914.....	7 100	100	2 100	2 100	2 100	2 100	-----	2 100
1915.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	101
1916.....	-----	-----	1 108	-----	-----	-----	-----	101
1917.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	102
1918.....	111	-----	2 112	-----	-----	-----	-----	105
1919.....	7 123	-----	2 120	-----	-----	-----	-----	108
1920.....	7 147	-----	2 130	-----	118	-----	-----	114
1921.....	7 161	-----	2 155	138	145	2 165	141	126
1922.....	171	-----	2 163	146	153	165	149	136
1923.....	173	-----	2 163	150	148	165	155	148
1924.....	176	-----	2 178	155	147	165	162	160
January.....	-----	-----	178	152	-----	-----	-----	-----
February.....	-----	-----	-----	152	-----	-----	-----	156
March.....	-----	-----	-----	152	-----	-----	-----	-----
April.....	-----	-----	178	154	-----	-----	-----	-----
May.....	-----	-----	-----	154	-----	-----	-----	-----
June.....	-----	-----	-----	154	-----	-----	-----	-----
July.....	-----	-----	178	156	-----	-----	-----	-----
August.....	-----	-----	-----	156	-----	-----	-----	162
September.....	-----	-----	-----	156	-----	-----	-----	-----
October.....	-----	-----	178	158	-----	-----	-----	-----
November.....	-----	-----	-----	158	-----	-----	-----	-----
December.....	176	-----	-----	158	-----	172	-----	-----
1925.....	-----	-----	-----	162	-----	-----	165	169
January.....	-----	48	186	159	147	172	-----	-----
February.....	-----	48	-----	160	147	172	-----	165
March.....	179	48	-----	160	147	172	-----	-----
April.....	-----	54	186	161	147	172	-----	-----
May.....	-----	54	-----	162	147	172	-----	-----
June.....	179	54	-----	162	147	172	-----	-----
July.....	-----	60	186	162	147	172	-----	-----
August.....	-----	60	-----	162	147	172	-----	171
September.....	179	60	-----	162	148	172	-----	-----
October.....	-----	66	186	163	148	172	-----	-----
November.....	-----	66	-----	163	148	172	-----	173
December.....	179	66	-----	163	148	172	-----	-----
1926.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
January.....	-----	72	188	163	148	172	-----	-----
February.....	-----	72	-----	163	148	172	-----	174
March.....	179	72	-----	163	148	172	-----	-----
April.....	-----	76	188	163	148	172	-----	-----
May.....	-----	76	-----	167	149	172	-----	178
June.....	179	76	-----	167	149	172	-----	-----
July.....	-----	76	188	167	150	172	-----	-----
August.....	-----	76	-----	167	150	172	-----	182
September.....	179	76	-----	167	150	172	-----	-----
October.....	-----	76	188	167	150	172	-----	-----
November.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	150	-----	-----	-----
December.....	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

¹ December.² July.⁷ June.

Living Expenses of Farmers

THE United States Department of Agriculture has recently published in its Bulletin No. 1466 a study of the living expenses of 2,886 farm families in selected localities of 11 States. The data were gathered by means of personal visits, the period of study ranging from 1922 to 1924. Typical farm homes within the locali-

ties chosen were visited, the selection of households of any one size or level of living being avoided.

Average expenditures per family in the different States represented in the investigation varied as follows: Connecticut, \$1,559; Massachusetts, \$1,948; New Hampshire, \$1,839; Vermont, \$1,553; Alabama, \$1,615; Kentucky, \$1,493; South Carolina, \$1,482; Iowa, \$1,669; Kansas, \$1,492; Missouri, \$1,897; and Ohio, \$1,541.

The average annual living expenses per family of all families included in the study were found to be \$1,598. This figure included food, house rent, and fuel furnished by the farm for family living purposes, valued at conservative prices. The average size of the family was 4.4 persons. More than two-fifths of the general average of \$1,598 was covered by goods furnished by the farm. The value of food furnished by the farm was almost twice the value of house rent and fuel furnished.

The various items included in the \$1,598 were found to be apportioned as follows:

	Amount	Per cent
Food.....	\$659	41. 2
Clothing.....	235	14. 7
House rent.....	200	12. 5
Furniture and equipment.....	40	2. 5
Operation goods.....	213	13. 3
Maintenance of health.....	61	3. 8
Life and health insurance.....	41	2. 6
Advancement.....	105	6. 6
Personal goods.....	41	2. 6
Unclassified.....	3	. 2
Total.....	1, 598	100. 0

Husbands and wives had about the same expenses for clothing per year, \$59 each. Daughters of the age groups over 24 years, 19 to 24 years, 15 to 18 years, and 12 to 14 years generally are clothed at a higher average cost than are sons of corresponding age groups. The average cost of clothing for both sons and daughters over 24 years, 19 to 24 years, and 15 to 18 years is considerably above the averages for male and female heads of families. Relatively, the average costs for sons of these age groups are 1.26, 1.54, and 1.24 times as high as the average costs for male heads of families. Similarly, the average costs for daughters are 1.42, 1.67, and 1.36 times as high as the average costs for female heads of families.

The average length of the workday (excluding Sundays) of the farm operator was found to be 11.3 hours and of the homemaker 11.4 hours, not including time spent at meals and in reading or resting. Little or no relation was found between the average length of the workday and the average value of goods used in a year.

Formal schooling of both the operator and the home maker was found to be significantly related to expenses for family living purposes. This relation appears to be slightly more noticeable with home makers than with operators. The average number of years the operator has been a farm owner is closely associated with expenses. Mortgage indebtedness on the farm considered generally, however, seems to have no bearing on the expenses.

LABOR AGREEMENTS, AWARDS, AND DECISIONS

Labor Agreements

Cloth Hat and Cap Makers—Lowell, Mass.

AN AGREEMENT was made between Stern Bros., of Lowell, Mass., and the United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, Local No. 25, effective from August 21, 1926, to February 1, 1928, providing for a union shop, a 44-hour week, nine holidays with pay, and no piecework. A few of the other provisions are as follows:

7a. If one day is employed during the month in which a holiday occurs, the employees shall be entitled to compensation for the holiday even if no work is performed during the week in which the holidays occur.

8. Overtime shall not be worked without first obtaining the consent of the union through its proper representative.

12. The employer agrees to have all work done in his own shop.

13. The employer agrees not to take out any goods to be manufactured into hats or caps from another manufacturer. The phrase "taking out goods" shall also mean the buying of goods from a manufacturer for the purpose of making them into hats and caps and then to resell the finished product to the same manufacturer from whom the goods were received.

16. The party of the first part hereby agrees upon the signing of this agreement to deposit a note for \$1,000, payable by the order of ourselves, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged. The note shall be deposited with the international union, located in New York City. In the event of any violation of any terms of this agreement the deposit shall be forfeited to the union.

18. The employer hereby agrees to employ the members of the union working in his plant not less than 49 weeks during each year of the life of the agreement.

19. Newly engaged apprentices, after being employed for four weeks, shall become members of the union, and their wages shall be subject to revision every three months. When the wages of an apprentice reach the average paid to the workers of the respective branch of work, such apprentice is to be considered as a regular worker and be subject to all the provisions of this agreement covering all the regular workers.

20. The union reserves the right not to permit its members to perform work for the employer if he sells or buys goods to or from firms against whom the union has declared a strike, or who sends goods to such firms, its agents, factors, or jobbers during the pendency of such a strike, and the calling of a strike by the union against the party of the first part to enforce the right hereby reserved shall not be construed as a violation of this collective agreement.

21. It is hereby agreed that if the cap makers of Boston will procure 40 hours a week as a working week during the life of this agreement that the hours named in the agreement will automatically change from 44 to 40.

22. It is hereby agreed that the scale of wages prevailing in the shop of the employer shall be revised at the expiration of six months from the date of the signing of this agreement.

Deck and Engineer Officers

THE agreement of the deck and engineer officers with the Shipping Board on their vessels in Trans-Atlantic, Trans-Pacific, Atlantic, Pacific, and Gulf Coast Services, effective July 1, 1926, are the

same as those for 1924 (see Labor Review for September, 1924, p. 102) except for the addition of the following paragraph to the engineer officers' agreement:

It is understood that the rates and conditions herein stipulated shall apply to any and all engineers employed on Shipping Board vessels, whether or not members of the above-mentioned association or any other similar organizations.

Longshoremen

AGREEMENTS have been made between the United States Shipping Board, steamship agents, and stevedores and the longshoremen's locals Nos. 829 and 858 general cargo, No. 921 grain handlers, and No. 953 marine warehouse clerks, all of Baltimore; Ship Workers' Benevolent Association (colored) of Pensacola, Fla.; locals Nos. 872 and 896 of Houston, Tex.; Nos. 307, 636, 704, 851, 329, 1224, and 1225, of Galveston, Texas City, Bolivar, and Corpus Christi, Tex.; No. 1130; checkers and cargo repairmen of Portland, Me.; and the two locals at Gulfport, Miss. The Portland agreement runs from October 22, 1926, to October 1, 1927, and the Gulfport agreement from August 17, 1926, to August 17, 1927. The other agreements run from October 1, 1926, to September 30, 1927.

The Texas agreements were unchanged. In the Portland and Baltimore agreements the week throughout the entire year is to consist of 44 hours. Other slight additions were made to the Baltimore agreements.

The following were added to the agreement with local No. 953:

5. (a) When fresh men are ordered out at 5 p. m. for night work, and failing to work through no fault of their own (weather conditions excepted), they shall receive a minimum of four hours at the respective rates applying to tallymen and ship runners in article No. 5; and if they are required to work after 9 p. m. they shall receive four hours additional at the respective rates.

8. Only mail and baggage to be handled on Christmas, Fourth of July, and Labor Day, excepting by special agreement.

The following was added to the agreement with local No. 921:

2. (d) Bag sewers and inholders are to receive 70 cents per hour in addition to the rates mentioned above for overtime hours on nights, Sundays, and holidays.

2. (e) The day meal hours are to be paid at the overtime rate of 70 cents per hour until men are relieved. Night meal hours are to be paid at the rate of \$1.40 per hour until men are relieved.

Machinists—Chicago

THE Speedautomatic Co., of Chicago, and representatives of District Lodge No. 8 of Machinists, after conferences lasting over a period of several months have adopted an agreement based on what is generally known as the Baltimore & Ohio cooperative plan. The agreement is as follows:

I. It is agreed by the parties to this understanding that the success of the company and the welfare of its employees are interdependent. When the management of the company manifests a genuine concern for the welfare of its employees, then the employees of the company through their union are warranted

in manifesting equal concern for the success and welfare of the company. It is also understood and agreed that the company through its management and the employees through their union are greatly encouraged in helping one another when the gains from such mutual assistance are shared fairly between the company and its employees.

In recognition of these principles, the parties to this understanding agree to set up the following machinery of cooperation:

II. (A) Biweekly shop cooperative committee: A joint committee to be known as the shop cooperative committee will first be organized. This committee will consist of the following members, representing, respectively, the management and the International Association of Machinists:

For management—Five individuals, four of which shall be representatives of the departments of the company, and the fifth one of which shall be the factory manager.

For the employees—Five individuals, four of which shall be representatives of the departments of the plant and selected by the union employees, and the fifth one of which shall be designated by the executive board of District No. 8, International Association of Machinists.

The shop cooperative committee will meet biweekly at 1 p. m. in the office of the factory manager. The first meeting will be held Tuesday, September —, 1926. The factory manager will serve alternately at meetings with the individual selected by the employees' group as their chairman, as chairman of shop cooperative committee. A stenographer will be furnished by the management to record the minutes of the meetings and serve as secretary to the committee.

(B) Trimonthly general cooperative committee: Next a joint committee, to be known as the general cooperative committee, will be organized. This committee will consist of the following representatives:

For management: 1. The president. 2. The secretary. 3. The sales manager. 4. The factory manager.

For the employees: 1. The vice president of the International Association of Machinists in charge of the Chicago District. 2. An assigned business agent of District No. 8, International Association of Machinists. 3. The chairman of the shop grievance committee. 4. The chairman of the employees' group of the shop cooperative committee or another member of the employees' group of the shop cooperative committee, in the event that the chairman of the shop grievance committee is also chairman of the employees' group of the shop cooperative committee.

The general cooperative committee will meet trimonthly at 2 p. m. in the office of the president of the company. The first meeting will be held October —, 1926.

The president of the company will serve alternately by meetings with the chairman of the employees' group of the general cooperative committee as chairman of the general cooperative committee. A stenographer will be furnished by the management to record the proceedings of this committee and serve as its secretary.

III. Minutes will be kept of the proceedings of both the shop and general cooperative committees. Each subject brought up for consideration will be given a symbol. Furthermore, the various propositions discussed at both committee meetings will be classified by groups in conformity with a mutually acceptable system of classification. A statistical summary, based on the classified records of the committee proceedings will be prepared for the information of the general cooperative committee when it meets every three months.

Copies of the minutes of the shop cooperative committee meetings will be furnished all members of the committee, as well as the office of District No. 8, International Association of Machinists, and the office of the vice president of the International Association of Machinists assigned to the territory including Chicago. Copies of the minutes of the general cooperative committee meetings will be furnished all members of the general committee as well as the office of District No. 8, and the vice president of the International Association of Machinists assigned to the territory including Chicago.

In view of the fact that matters of a confidential nature may be discussed from time to time at the cooperative committee meetings, it is agreed that reference to such matters may, at the request of either group, be left out of the minutes which are distributed. Notes of such matters, however, will be made for the record and kept in the files of the company for reference.

IV. It is not the intention of the parties to this agreement that a rigid and formal method of procedure shall guide the conferences of either the shop or the

general cooperative committees. It is rather the desire that these committee meetings shall consist of round-table conferences whose purposes are to consider proposals by any member of the committees aimed at mutual helpfulness. Determinations of decisions by the committees shall be by consensus of opinion, not by voting.

It is further agreed since the specific purpose of these conferences is mutual helpfulness, that criticism and fault findings will have no place in the discussions. As a consequence, grievances will not be considered during the proceedings of these committees. They will be dealt with, as they always have been, in keeping with the provisions laid down in the current standard agreement between the Chicago Manufacturers' Association and the International Association of Machinists.

It is also understood and agreed that this memorandum in no way, shape, or form implies the abrogation of any of the working rules or regulations established by agreement between the parties to this understanding.

The procedure of the shop cooperative committee will be confined to detailed matters concerning shop operation and working conditions.

The general cooperative committee will consider (1) matters referred to it by the shop cooperative committee for action, and (2) matters of a general nature dealing with the general success and progress of the company on the one hand and the good and welfare of the employees on the other hand.

It should not be understood that there is any limit to the range of specific subjects coming in these general classes which may be submitted for discussion by the members of the cooperative committees. Whatever may be of mutual benefit to employees and management is proper for consideration by the committees.

It is agreed that this memorandum understanding is subject to change or termination at any time by mutual consent.

Musicians

IN THE by-laws of the American Federation of Musicians, amended and adopted at the thirty-first annual convention, held at Salt Lake City May 10 to 15, 1926, were articles and sections relating to membership and the minimum wages locals are allowed to insert in their agreements. Article IX, section 9, and Article XIII, fifth paragraph, read as follows:

ARTICLE IX, SECTION 9. No local shall issue a card of membership to an applicant unless he be a citizen of the United States or Canada. However, if an applicant does not hold citizenship in either country, he must, in order to become eligible for membership, declare his intention of becoming a citizen of that country wherein he makes application for membership by taking out his first papers; but a member so accepted must complete his naturalization within the shortest possible time provided by law. Failure to comply with the requirements of this section shall be cause for annulment of membership.

ART. XIII. The following prices represent the minimum which members and leaders of orchestras must charge. Prices to be paid to local members who augment traveling orchestras during time that such orchestras visit jurisdiction of their local are governed by rules of the local except on such engagements for which the national law makes proviso that 30 per cent in excess of the local price must be charged. In such cases the local members augmenting a traveling orchestra must receive the additional 30 per cent.

The remainder of Article XIII and all of Article XIV relate to scales, of which those summarized below are the more important. All wages are by the week per member.

Section 1: Traveling members with comic operas, musical comedies, farce comedies, extravaganzas, spectacular shows, and all similar attractions, \$80 when playing eight times a week at week stands and \$85 when playing broken weeks; with vaudeville companies, \$85 a week for 12 performances; with musical or vaudeville acts or

burlesque companies, \$73; with tabloid companies, \$55; and with dramatic companies, \$75 where the price of the choicest seat, exclusive of box seats, is \$1 or more, and \$55 where the price is less than \$1. Where an engagement ends with a fraction of a week, members of comic operas, etc., receive \$11 if there is one performance a day and \$20 if two; members of vaudeville companies receive \$10 and \$15, respectively. Two rehearsals of three and one-half hours each are given free before the season begins. Additional day rehearsals of three hours each, \$2; night, four hours for \$5. For rehearsals held outside the town from which the musician is engaged and before the free rehearsals are held, \$5; if two rehearsals in one day, \$8. During the season, each rehearsal of two hours, \$3. Overtime at rehearsals before the season begins, \$1 per hour; during the season, \$1 per half hour.

Section 2: Members of orchestra with picture shows, \$85 for 12 performances a week; \$97 if no rest period of 15 minutes during performance is allowed. One-twelfth extra for additional performances; \$14.50 a day if engagement ends with a fraction of a week. Before season begins, two rehearsals of three hours each, free; additional rehearsals, \$8.50 for two in one day; \$56 for twelve in one week; \$72 for each additional week; overtime, \$2 per hour.

Section 3: Traveling leaders with comic operas, \$95 for a week of eight performances, with one-eighth extra for each additional performance; \$13.50 for one performance, \$23.50 for two performances in one day, if engagement ends with a fraction of a week. With vaudeville or burlesque, \$90, with \$5 for each extra performance; \$54 where the price of choicest seat is 35 cents or less; \$75 with single vaudeville acts; \$65 with tabloid companies; \$85 with dramatic companies in houses where the price of choicest seat is \$1 or more, \$65 where the price is less; \$100 with picture shows, 12 performances a week. For rehearsals prior to opening of engagement, leaders receive half salary on week days up to six hours and \$1 per half hour Sundays and overtime. During engagement the leader is to give one rehearsal a week, of two hours, free and is to receive \$1 per half hour for extra rehearsals.

Sections 4 and 5: Orchestra for grand opera, eight performances a week, \$150; \$100 where the price of choicest seat does not exceed \$4. If the performance exceeds four hours the overtime charges are \$3 per hour when the price of choicest seat exceeds \$4 and \$2 when the price is \$4 or less. Before the opening of the season three-hour rehearsals during the day, \$7; night, \$10; double pay for extra time after midnight. Overtime \$1 per half hour. Rehearsals during the season: Day, \$2 for first hour and \$1 for each additional half hour; evening, four hours for the price of a performance. For engagements closing with a fraction of a week, the rates are \$16.25 for one performance a day and \$26 for two performances if the price of choicest seat is over \$4; \$13.50 and \$23.50 where the price is \$4 or less.

Section 6: Members of symphony orchestras touring the country between April 30 and September 1 are to receive for eight concerts a week with three rehearsals of two and one-half hours each, \$80; \$6 for each extra concert. Where the tour ends with a fraction of a week, \$10 for one concert a day, \$18 for two. Extra rehearsals

and overtime, \$1 per half hour. First-class transportation to be furnished.

Section 7: Members of orchestras engaged for musical festivals, Chautauquas, or lyceum tours, two concerts a day, \$100. Two preliminary rehearsals of two and one-half hours each, free, with overtime at \$3 per hour. Day rehearsals during the season, two hours for \$5, with overtime at \$1.50 per half hour.

Section 8: Where at Chautauqua or lyceum engagements an orchestra renders miscellaneous service, \$55 per man, \$85 for leader; where it plays light operas, \$65 per man, \$90 for leader.

Article XIV: Members of bands are to receive \$60 per week, plus \$2 a day for traveling expenses, when at one or two day stands; leaders, \$90. Where service is rendered in the pit in addition to band service, \$70. Rehearsals before the season begins, three hours, \$2; extra rehearsals, three hours, during the season, \$3. Members of circus bands, \$40; leader, \$63; besides meals, satisfactory sleeping accommodations, and transportation. Carnival and minstrel bands, men, \$32; leader, \$55; or \$45 and \$70 where board and lodging are not furnished.

Pocketbook Workers—New York City

AN AGREEMENT between the Associated Leather Goods Manufacturers of the United States of America and the International Pocketbook Workers' Union of New York City was made June 21, 1926, in effect to May 1, 1929, continuing the agreement that expired May 1, 1926, extracts of which were given in the Labor Review for March, 1925 (pp. 110-112).

Extracts from new articles are as follows:

2. Forty-four hours shall constitute a week's work.

The regular working week may be arranged on a five-day basis between June 15 and September 1 by mutual consent of the employer and the workers, and both sides hereby agree to interpose no obstacles that will hinder such arrangement.

3. In case when and where, in the judgment of the employer, there is sufficient work on hand to permit of overtime work for the pocketbook makers, he shall so notify the shop chairman. If the pocketbook makers desire to avail themselves of overtime they are to notify the employer through the shop chairman and they are to pay their helpers at the overtime rate; in cases where the request to work overtime is on the part of the employer he shall pay the helpers the difference between regular time and overtime. Notification to the shop chairman by the employer of sufficient work to permit of overtime shall not be construed as a request by the employer when such helpers work on a partnership or percentage basis.

6. It is the sense of this agreement that the manufacturer is at liberty to change his system of work from week to piecework. Such change of system is to take place not later than August 15, 1926. Manufacturers desirous of changing from week work to piecework are to serve notice with the union on or before August 1, 1926. Said change of system shall apply to pocketbook makers and framers only.

The manufacturer may employ workers on samples and specials by the week, provided that such special or sample makers employed by the week shall not work on general stock or orders as week workers, unless the price for said work is first fixed as herein provided.

7. All piece prices shall be adjusted and agreed upon between the employer or his representative and a price committee representing the particular branch of work, which shall consist of not more than three workers each of whom shall have been employed, as far as practicable, at least six months in the factory

which he represents. The employer shall be informed of the names of such committeemen immediately upon their selection. No worker shall be asked to work on unsettled work, nor shall any worker refuse to work on settled work. During price disputes between the price committee and the employer, the pieceworker shall not be discriminated against for the sole reason of forcing a price settlement, by not being given settled work which may be on hand. All piece prices agreed upon as heretofore provided shall remain fixed for the period of this contract and shall not be subject to change, except by decision of the joint board upon application of either the employer or workers.

8. Equal standards and equal proportional division of work between the main and subsidiary shop shall prevail when the class and kind of goods made in both shops are the same.

14. A pocketbook maker's helper shall mean a worker who has worked at pocketbook work for at least 18 months; is capable of performing all pocketbook work except turning in of corners, chopping, creasing, trimming, and edging; and is working with a teamer in the capacity of a helper. All exceptions to this clause are to be decided by the chief clerks.

The principle of equal pay for equal work without regard to sex is hereby reaffirmed.

27. The association agrees on behalf of its members not to charge any members of the union for any damage of materials or goods unless the damage is caused by direct neglect or actual carelessness; the chief clerks of the association and the union shall be called upon to determine same.

28. This agreement is to function until May 1, 1929. The union, however, reserves the right to open the question of shorter hours on March 1, 1928. In the event that the union will decide to open negotiations on this question, the matter shall be taken up by the union and the association. In the event of a disagreement within 30 days, an impartial chairman selected by both sides shall decide the question, and his decision, which shall be rendered not later than April 30, 1928, shall be binding on both parties.

Teamsters—Chicago

IN THE agreement between the Chicago Feed Dealers' Association and the Chicago Hay and Grain Teamsters' Union, Local No. 732, effective for one year from August 28, 1926, several new clauses were inserted, of which the more prominent are the following:

ARTICLE II. Under no circumstances are the men to be required to work on Labor Day, and they shall receive pay for same.

They shall receive one hour's pay for reporting and cleaning horses on rainy days, the employer having the right to lay them off the rest of that day, provided that no discrimination shall be shown against any one man.

Any teamster or chauffeur who is not notified the night before not to report for work the following day, and who reports for work, shall have one hour's pay, and unless he is notified by 6.30 a. m. that there is no work that day he shall have one-half day's pay or be furnished with other employment at his scale of wages; if not notified by 1 p. m. that there is no work in the afternoon, he shall have one-half day's pay or be furnished with other employment at his scale of wages. Teamsters and chauffeurs so notified and not back at barn or garage by 1 o'clock shall be paid overtime at the regular rate for the time made after 1 p. m.

Textile Workers—Passaic, N. J.

THE textile strike at Passaic, N. J., which had been in effect the greater part of the year, came to an end in the plant of the Passaic Worsted Spinning Co. in November, 1926, by the signing of an agreement between that company and the United Textile Workers of America, reading as follows:

1. Right of workers to organize in a legitimate organization.
2. If a grievance should arise, the right of collective bargaining.

3. Closed shop not demanded.
4. If any other demand made, not agreed on by both parties, workers to continue working and the question arbitrated between these parties: Mill—workers—third party.
5. Help taken back without discrimination.
6. No outside help employed after date of settlement until strikers reemployed.

Upholsterers—Sacramento, Calif.

IN THE agreement of upholsterers' local No. 4, Sacramento, Calif., a 44-hour week is provided for, with the following paragraphs relative to traveling to and from country jobs.

In the event that a member of this union travels to or from country jobs outside of the regular working hours, he must charge up at the rate of double time for such overtime travel, and when going any long distance at night he must also be provided with a sleeper. All fares must be paid by the employer.

Any member doing work out of town shall receive all expense for board and lodging.

Awards and Decisions

Cloak Makers—New York City

AN ARBITRATION award for the cloak making industry in New York was made December 21, 1926, by a board consisting of Judge Bernard L. Shientag, Col. Herbert H. Lehman and Prof. Lindsay Rogers, formerly members of the Governor's Special Advisory Commission, acting at the request of the International Ladies' Garment Workers' Union and the American Cloak and Suit Manufacturers' Association, the latter representing the organized cloak manufacturers. These manufacturers consist of three groups, the inside manufacturers, the jobbers, and the submanufacturers, the jobbers being indirect manufacturers in that they purchase the materials, which are made up by the submanufacturers according to instructions. The association desired the submanufacturers to be given the same rights as had just been accorded to the Industrial Council of inside manufacturers who were not members of the association.

The board in its opinion outlined the history of the origin of the controversy, described the threatened strike of 1924 due to the rapid growth of the jobbing-submanufacturing system, and told of the appointment by Governor Smith of a commission of five to study the conditions of the industry, and its first report in June, 1925. The report was accepted by the inside manufacturers and submanufacturers but was rejected by the union and the jobbers, resulting in a strike.

The following extracts from the opinion of the arbitrators show the conclusion of the matter:

Although the undersigned were members of this commission, we have as arbitrators endeavored to disassociate ourselves from our prior connection with the industry and have sought to arrive at our decision without in any way being bound by our prior rulings while serving on the commission. We feel, however, that we should not allow this opportunity to pass without expressing our appreciation of the action taken by the submanufacturers' association and by the Industrial Council of inside manufacturers, along the lines of industrial peace and

harmony and to deplore the mistaken policy of the union in allowing the opportunity to pass to bring about a situation which would have compelled a readjustment of the jobber-submanufacturer relationship from the evil effects of which the workers themselves were the greatest sufferers.

One of the union's objections to accepting the report of the commission was the proposal made that larger shops be permitted to reorganize. The settlement that was finally made between the union and the industrial council gave a much greater degree of reorganization than had been recommended by the commission. The principle that only larger units should be permitted to reorganize was given up. The result was that striking to prevent any reorganization at all, the union was finally compelled to accept a much more extensive plan of reorganization than the commission had recommended.

The immediate occasion for the present arbitration proceeding is the separate peace that the union is now negotiating with the submanufacturers. The position of the submanufacturers now is that the old agreement which it has had with the union for the past eight years should be discarded and in its place the agreement just entered into between the union and the inside manufacturers should be used as a basis.

The contention of the submanufacturers that failure to receive the same kind of contract that the union has made with the inside manufacturers would involve an unfair discrimination against the submanufacturers is in our judgment untenable. No element of discrimination is involved because conditions of employment in the inside shops and in the shops of the submanufacturers are fundamentally dissimilar. Each form of production has its own peculiar problems which require different provisions for their solution. There is a difference between the two forms of production in the number and size of the shops involved, in the tenure and stability of employment afforded to the workers, in earnings, and in the ability to supervise and control labor standards.

Hours of labor and minimum wage scales, however, have always been and must necessarily continue to be uniform throughout the entire industry. That the new contract with the submanufacturers will contain these changes does not in the opinion of the arbitrators, require changes in the other respects contended for by the submanufacturers' association.

There is, however, the special question of reorganization. Periodical reorganization to a limited extent was recommended by the Governor's Advisory Commission to encourage inside production and an increase in the size of shops. That the union in its contract with the Industrial Council abandoned the second of these principles—the encouragement of large shops—is no reason why it should not now be applied as far as possible to submanufacturing shops, particularly in view of the different conditions existing in two systems of production, to which reference has been made. We therefore decide that the contract between the American Association and the union should contain a clause with reference to reorganization in substance as follows:

Members of the American Association employing 35 workers from the date of this agreement to June 1, 1928, and thereafter a regular force of 40 or more workers, who have been manufacturers or submanufacturers in the industry for two years, and who have given 32 weeks of employment, or its equivalent during the year preceding the reorganization date, shall have the right to displace, not to exceed 10 per cent of their workers subject to the following limitations:

(a) That the workers displaced shall be replaced through the employment bureau.

(b) That workers discharged in pursuance of such reorganization shall receive a week's pay.

(c) That reorganization rights shall only be exercised in the months of June, 1927, June, 1928, and December, 1928.

(d) That there shall be no unfair discrimination for union activity in connection with such discharges.

(e) That the new firms admitted to membership in the American Association shall not have the privilege of reorganization until they have been members of the American Association for at least six months.

With reference to the other questions submitted to the arbitrators the decision is that the old contract between the union and the submanufacturers should be used as a basis for the contract which is now being negotiated between these two parties. We therefore rule specifically as follows:

1. That there shall be no change in the clause of the contract relating to the unionization of designers.

2. That there shall be no change in the clause of the contract covering procedure in discharge.

3. That there shall be no change in the clause of the contract covering access to the shops of the American Association members and providing for the investigation of complaints.

4. That the reduction in hours and increase in minimum wage scales stipulated in the contract recently entered into with the inside manufacturers shall be embodied in the contract now being negotiated with the submanufacturers.

In conclusion we desire to thank the representatives of the two organizations for the clear and forceful manner in which they present the contentions of their respective bodies and to say that if there is any further service that the parties feel we can render in this proceeding, we shall be available for that purpose.

The conditions as they have developed in this industry have demonstrated that industrial warfare is not the most satisfactory solution of disputes arising between employers and employees. It has been shown, we are convinced, that better results could be secured for all concerned by the peaceful methods and mediation and by resort to arbitration, not through compulsion but through the voluntary action of the parties themselves.

Clothing Industry—Chicago

IN CASES No. 1049 and No. 1050 the impartial chairman of the trade board for the men's clothing industry of Chicago delivered an opinion December 13, 1926, in response to a request of the employer to remove a shop chairman for interfering with the management and of the union to discipline a foreman for misconduct. The remarks follow:

It seems clear to the board that both the shop chairman and the foreman are excitable and possess tempers which are not always well controlled. The evidence against the shop chairman as to his interference with management is not very clear. It would seem, however, that he gave linings to a worker after having been told by the foreman not to do so. The admissions of the foreman—apart from the testimony of the workers—are enough to convict him of lack of judgment, disposition to talk too much, and a tendency to familiarity which is frequently unwise in managing a shop. It may well be that some of his remarks were misinterpreted, or that he did not intend to convey the implication which is now given. Nevertheless, he should have better sense than to make such remarks, and he should be able to control his temper if he expects to command the respect of the workers and to continue to manage the shop. The board feels that the labor manager and the firm should make clear to the foreman what his conduct is to be in the future and explain to him what relationship should exist with the shop chairman. On the other hand, the shop chairman should be told that he is to respect the foreman if he himself would be respected, and that each has rights which must be recognized. If this is done it should be unnecessary to take further action.

Garment Industry—New York City

ON JUNE 29, 1926, the arbitration board decided a question of stoppage of work. It seems that an employee who had worked for the firm about a year and a half and had been shop chairman for the preceding eight or nine months complained to one of the proprietors that he was not getting a proper share of the work. An argument arose over the correctness of the hours, and the proprietor, irritated at the persistence of the employee, took him by the lapel of the coat and pushed him away, uttering an abusive remark at the time. The shop chairman thereupon directed the employees to stop work. They gathered in groups and finally left the shop when the

proprietor told them to go to work or get out. They went to the union, whose officials ordered them back to work.

The evidence in this case shows that the proprietor and the shop chairman were both guilty of a wrong action, but the initial wrong was committed by the proprietor in laying his hands on the shop chairman and using abusive language. The proprietor should have known better than to attempt to remove an irritation by direct action. If he believed that the shop chairman was out of the bounds of his authority, he should have called up the representative of his association and notified him of the shop chairman's action. Because of the proprietor's wrong action, the impartial chairman feels that he should be fined, and it is therefore ruled that the firm is to pay a fine of \$25, which amount is to be contributed to some charity selected by the representative of the association, the representative of the union, and the impartial chairman.

On the other hand, the shop chairman clearly committed an illegal act in directing the workers to stop work. He claims that he did not know that this was an illegal act. The position of shop chairman is a very important one and requires considerable knowledge of the proper method of conducting the dealings between the employer and the workers. Under ordinary circumstances an illegal act of this kind would call for a discharge, and the only extenuating circumstance of this case is that the proprietor committed the first wrong. Clearly, however, he should not be shop chairman in this shop, and on and after the date of this decision he is no longer to be considered as shop chairman. He does not lose his position in this shop because of reasons given above, but it is understood that any further wrong action on his part while working in this shop will justify his discharge.

Leather Goods Industry—New York City

Discharge

THE arbitration committee of the fancy leather goods industry in New York City rendered a decision in case No. 147, November 2, 1926, relative to discharge.

A framer had been discharged for deception. He had worked for a certain firm for 11 years, when he left because of a personal disagreement with the superintendent. He next worked for one week with a second firm, when he was sent to the third firm by the union in response to a request for a framer. On his appearance he gave the name of the second firm to the superintendent in reply to the question where he had last worked. He was not asked for how long a time he had worked for the second firm or whether he had ever worked for another. The facts later came out, and after working for the third firm three weeks he was discharged on the ground that he had deceived the firm at the time of entering its employment.

All the phases of this case were not made clear to the impartial chairman. For instance, it appears that the superintendent was perfectly satisfied with this worker's reply that he had come from the [second] shop and by the superintendent's own testimony he did not make further inquiries. Whether the worker failed to state the real place of his last employment because he had the idea that he would be refused work on that account, or whether it was because he disliked to tell that he left [the first firm] because of a disagreement with the superintendent was not disclosed.

Ethically, the man may not have been justified in keeping from the firm the fact that he had worked for [the first firm] so many years. While there was no deception in the letter, there was in the spirit. The chairman, however, can not find any such deep wrong in [his] withholding the fact that he had worked for [the first firm] as would justify his discharge. He is therefore to be returned to his position on Thursday morning, November 4, 1926, and is to be reimbursed for time lost.

Table Work

In case No. 133, decided September 23, 1926, the question was in regard to division of work.

It was shown that at present this firm employs 12 teamers with 8 helpers and 19 general helpers, including 6 frame coverers. All the helpers are employed regularly, but the pocketbook makers have been dividing the work, 6 teamers working each week. The representatives of the union contend that there is certain pocketbook work on bags and certain table work being done by the general helpers, in which the teamers should be permitted to share. The agreement says that "table work by helpers alone should be eliminated as much as possible." The union asserts that the term "table work" should include frame covering, turning in, putting on ornaments, putting loops on handles, punching buttons, setting together handles, punching holes, and finishing frames, all of which work is being given to the general helpers.

The representative of the firm asserts that much of the work specified by the union representatives does not come under table work. That the agreement specifically defines table work as "turned-in pullers and flaps, turned-in handles, and turned-in purses," part of which work is already being given to the pocketbook makers. That frame covering is skilled work and that special frame coverers are employed, and pocketbook makers may or may not be able to do it. This operation, however, has not been classified in the agreement as table work. It is further asserted that the firm tried some of its pocketbook makers on frame covering and they spoiled the work. The firm states that it would be willing, during the slack season, to give the pocketbook makers more of the general work, if it were not for the fact that when once work of this kind is given the workers from that time on make claim to it. It is claimed that several times work which belonged to a low-priced employee has been given to a higher-priced worker during an emergency. Afterward, in the slack period, the high-priced man would lay claim to this work because he had once done it.

In view of all the evidence presented, the chairman, taking into consideration the amount of work done by the whole body of general helpers now employed by this firm, was of the opinion that more of this work should be given the pocketbook makers.

To bring about such increase, the chairman personally visited the firm and arranged for more of the general helpers' work to be given to the pocketbook makers. More of these changes may be made if necessary. In doing this, some of the items which the firm claims do not technically belong to the pocketbook makers are now being given to them. It is ruled, in that connection, that the giving by the firm at this time of this work to the pocketbook makers does not invalidate its contention that such work does not technically belong to the pocketbook makers.

Railroads—Train Service Board of Adjustment for the Eastern Region

Yard Helpers

IN DOCKET No. 352 of the Train Service Board of Adjustment (Eastern), decided November 30, 1926, the Boston & Maine Railroad had taken one yard helper from six switching crews in the yard at Nashua, N. H., and added a portion of handling of switches, previously performed by these helpers in certain parts of the yard, to the regular duties of switch tenders who were stationed in the vicinity.

The question before the board was whether the carrier had the right to assign to switch tenders regularly the work of handling switches, previously performed by yard helpers, and reduce the number of yard helpers.

The committee contended that there were no interchangeable rights between switch tenders and yard helpers permitting the carrier to take yard helpers off jobs and direct their work to be done by switch tenders. Switch tenders have no seniority as yard helpers or yard helpers as switch tenders.

The position of the carrier was as follows:

The switching crews in question work in various parts of the yard. A portion of their work is in the vicinity where switch tenders are located, and when the number of helpers in the crew were reduced the switch tenders were required to handle switches adjacent to the territory they had always covered.

Yard helpers' duties may consist of handling switches, performing flagging duties, riding cars, etc. There is nothing in the rules which prohibit management from assigning any of these duties wholly or in part to other helpers or to other employees. Handling switches is work usually performed by a member of a switching crew at points where switch tenders are not located or because switch tenders can not give continuous attention to a switching crew by reason of other duties.

When switch tenders can take over the handling of switches and thereby relieve yard helpers of that sort of work, it is surely proper to rearrange the work accordingly, and if as a result of such rearrangement there are not so many helpers required in the switching crew it is likewise the prerogative of the management to effect a reduction in the number of helpers.

It is without question proper to add to switch tenders the work of handling switches regardless of what class of employee had previously handled them. This is a principle followed in rearranging work of all classes of employees and it is clearly within the right of management to reduce the forces or change assignments as a result.

There is no question at issue involving interchangeable rights as between switch tenders and yard helpers.

No rules or agreements have been violated, neither have switch tenders been required to do any work formerly done by yard helpers other than handling switches.

Decision.—Investigation of the circumstances surrounding this case discloses the fact that there has been a reduction in the volume of business handled through Nashua yard, and resulting therefrom the management reduced the number of helpers from three to two on each crew. There seems to have been no increase in the number of switch tenders in this yard, but perhaps a few more switches are now handled by the switch tenders at the points where stationed than before the discontinuance of the third helpers. These facts, however, do not seem to constitute violation of any schedule rules nor does it indicate the reclassification of work from helpers to switch tenders which would justify the claim of the committee; therefore, the board decides the contention of the committee that switch tenders have supplanted helpers is not sustained.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Statistics of Immigration for November, 1926

By J. J. KUNNA, CHIEF STATISTICIAN U. S. BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

THERE was a decrease in both the inward and the outward alien passenger movement in November, 1926, as compared with the average for the preceding four months. In that month 46,941 aliens were admitted and 19,937 departed, while the monthly average for the period from July 1 to October 31, 1926, was 51,424 aliens admitted and 22,503 departed. The same month, however, saw an increase in debarments as well as in deportations. In November last 1,713 aliens were debarred from entering the United States and 1,085 were deported after landing, against a monthly average for the first four months of the current fiscal year of 1,682 debarred and 980 deported.

Of the total admitted in November, 1926, 32,684 aliens, or over two-thirds, came in at the seaports and 14,257 entered the country at stations along the northern and southern land boundaries. New York continues to be the principal port of landing for arrivals from overseas, 27,419, or about five-sixths of the seaport admissions during this month, being recorded as coming that way, while only 5,265 aliens entered at the other seaports.

Of the 1,713 aliens debarred this month, 1,499 were turned back at the land border stations and 214 at the seaports. Of the latter number only 76 were rejected at New York, and a vast majority of these arrived without immigration visas. The comparatively small number of regular alien passengers now debarred at that port is the result of examining aliens abroad. At the other seaports over 2 out of every 100 applicants in November failed to gain admission to this country, but practically all of these were seamen or stowaways found on board tramp steamers and combination freight-passenger vessels who sought permanent entry to the United States without first securing visas abroad as required by the immigration act of 1924.

The figures for November last show a decrease in immigration from Europe as well as from Canada and Mexico compared with the previous month, 17,374 immigrant aliens from Europe, 8,186 from Canada, and 3,580 from Mexico having been admitted during November, as against 18,953, 9,295, and 4,783 immigrants from these respective sources in October, 1926. There was, however, an increase in emigration, 5,313 emigrant aliens having left the United States for Europe in November, while in October only 3,729 departures of the same class were destined to that Continent.

Deportations during November, 1926, again passed the thousand mark, 1,085 undesirable aliens having been deported from the United States to the countries whence they came. About 40 per cent, or

414, of these deportees were sent to European countries, while 285 went to Mexico, 283 to Canada, and 103 to the other countries.

About two-fifths of the annual quota for the current fiscal year have already entered the United States, 69,648 immigrants charged to the quota having been admitted during the five months from July to November, 1926, or a little over 42 per cent of the total quota of 164,667. While this is an increase of only 2 per cent over the number of the same class entering the country during the same months of the previous year, when 65,461 quota immigrants were admitted, it would seem to indicate that quota aliens are now not only coming soon after obtaining visas from American consuls but also that the annual quota for most of the countries will again be exhausted before the close of the year, as they were during the other two fiscal years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926.

TABLE 1.—INWARD AND OUTWARD PASSENGER MOVEMENT FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 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			
1926												
July.....	22, 283	16, 096	38, 379	25, 981	64, 360	1, 746	7, 052	17, 970	25, 022	60, 223	85, 245	816
August.....	29, 286	20, 467	49, 753	52, 683	102, 436	1, 601	7, 376	15, 410	22, 786	42, 248	65, 034	1, 121
September.....	35, 297	25, 680	60, 977	71, 268	132, 245	1, 817	6, 634	16, 392	23, 026	26, 268	49, 294	885
October.....	34, 528	22, 059	56, 587	34, 176	90, 763	1, 566	5, 377	13, 803	19, 180	18, 150	37, 330	1, 100
November.....	30, 756	16, 185	46, 941	21, 844	68, 785	1, 713	6, 859	13, 078	19, 937	17, 992	37, 929	1, 085
Total...	152, 150	100, 487	252, 637	205, 952	458, 589	8, 443	33, 298	76, 653	109, 951	164, 881	274, 832	5, 007

¹ These aliens are not included among arrivals, as they were not permitted to enter the United States.

² These aliens are included among arrivals departed, they having entered the United States, legally or illegally and later being deported.

TABLE 2.—IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING NOVEMBER, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1926, BY RACE OR PEOPLE, SEX, AND AGE GROUP

Race or people	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	November, 1926	July to November, 1926	November, 1926	July to November, 1926
African (black)	95	454	77	303
Armenian	106	456	2	28
Bohemian and Moravian (Czech)	319	1,367	82	677
Bulgarian, Serbian, and Montenegrin	67	307	133	770
Chinese	107	716	470	1,957
Croatian and Slovenian	68	323	25	148
Cuban	242	1,115	38	306
Dalmatian, Bosnian, and Herzegovinian	6	26	33	197
Dutch and Flemish	293	1,400	49	390
East Indian	1	30	10	41
English	3,971	20,765	483	3,208
Finnish	70	305	33	188
French	1,765	9,857	99	725
German	6,153	23,901	252	1,730
Greek	287	1,102	364	1,679
Hebrew	1,123	4,387	13	113
Irish	4,327	22,460	134	863
Italian (north)	276	1,099	197	1,242
Italian (south)	1,661	7,229	2,164	7,278
Japanese	61	337	129	497
Korean	5	29	1	29
Lithuanian	47	231	7	190
Magyar	129	517	61	426
Mexican	3,484	25,872	276	1,124
Pacific Islander		5	1	6
Polish	503	1,948	153	1,406
Portuguese	81	393	627	1,519
Rumanian	25	147	71	614
Russian	144	543	43	253
Ruthenian (Russnik)	40	184		10
Scandinavian (Norwegians, Danes, and Swedes)	2,154	8,247	192	1,209
Scotch	2,547	12,910	151	1,218
Slovak	34	149	39	351
Spanish	89	462	226	1,232
Spanish American	181	1,465	113	671
Syrian	80	348	13	100
Turkish	7	50	15	92
Welsh	130	602	5	31
West Indian (except Cuban)	50	199	52	327
Other peoples	28	213	26	120
Total	30,756	152,150	6,859	33,298
Male	16,882	85,314	5,434	23,062
Female	13,874	66,836	1,425	10,236
Under 16 years	5,160	24,382	211	1,397
16 to 44 years	22,765	113,926	5,147	24,060
45 years and over	2,831	13,842	1,501	7,841

TABLE 3.—LAST PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF IMMIGRANT ALIENS ADMITTED TO AND FUTURE PERMANENT RESIDENCE OF EMIGRANT ALIENS DEPARTED FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING NOVEMBER, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 1926, BY COUNTRY

[Residence for a year or more is regarded as permanent residence]

Country	Immigrant		Emigrant	
	November, 1926	July to November, 1926	November, 1926	July to November, 1926
Albania.....	15	104	32	140
Austria.....	105	409	21	195
Belgium.....	70	340	24	208
Bulgaria.....	28	146	2	75
Czechoslovakia.....	353	1,581	118	929
Danzig, Free City of.....	13	146	-----	2
Denmark.....	299	1,183	19	213
Estonia.....	19	95	2	9
Finland.....	43	204	30	164
France, including Corsica.....	402	1,942	80	630
Germany.....	5,348	20,154	224	1,498
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:				
England.....	982	4,343	308	2,335
Northern Ireland.....	17	108	19	121
Scotland.....	1,211	5,559	92	972
Wales.....	121	511	5	21
Greece.....	258	944	370	1,686
Hungary.....	84	393	51	366
Irish Free State.....	2,664	13,792	85	603
Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia.....	1,820	7,758	2,363	8,501
Latvia.....	31	203	-----	8
Lithuania.....	75	281	7	183
Luxemburg.....	20	34	-----	4
Netherlands.....	133	729	22	159
Norway.....	687	2,516	103	561
Poland.....	1,010	3,639	147	1,387
Portugal, including Azores, Cape Verde, and Madeira Islands.....	75	279	625	1,510
Rumania.....	112	468	73	623
Russia.....	98	502	25	125
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islands.....	32	230	209	1,023
Sweden.....	915	3,516	49	346
Switzerland.....	179	990	36	250
Turkey in Europe.....	14	90	3	15
Yugoslavia.....	105	514	168	1,005
Other Europe.....	36	204	1	4
Total, Europe.....	17,374	73,907	5,313	25,871
Armenia.....	-----	5	-----	14
China.....	156	873	477	2,005
India.....	1	55	14	66
Japan.....	70	373	127	521
Palestine.....	46	197	5	96
Persia.....	3	14	1	17
Syria.....	78	277	13	85
Turkey in Asia.....	6	24	6	40
Other Asia.....	8	106	3	26
Total, Asia.....	368	1,924	646	2,870
Canada.....	8,186	43,510	167	749
Newfoundland.....	323	1,391	39	150
Mexico.....	3,580	26,276	277	1,124
Cuba.....	400	1,618	61	502
Other West Indies.....	82	438	163	825
British Honduras.....	-----	80	3	8
Other Central America.....	78	709	50	272
Brazil.....	63	489	17	96
Other South America.....	211	1,187	75	506
Total, America.....	12,923	75,698	852	4,232
Egypt.....	15	117	4	13
Other Africa.....	23	143	14	42
Australia.....	31	207	17	179
New Zealand.....	21	132	12	74
Other Pacific Islands.....	1	22	1	17
Total, others.....	91	621	48	325
Grand total, all countries.....	30,756	152,150	6,859	33,298

TABLE 4.—ALIENS ADMITTED TO THE UNITED STATES UNDER THE IMMIGRATION ACT OF 1924 DURING NOVEMBER, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 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 November, 1926	Grand total, July to November, 1926
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant			
		July to November, 1926	November, 1926	July to November, 1926	November, 1926		
Albania.....	100	46	4	346	39	43	392
Andorra.....	100	3	1	3	1	2	6
Austria.....	785	351	96	832	122	218	1,183
Belgium.....	¹ 512	232	55	899	142	197	1,131
Bulgaria.....	100	84	10	119	27	37	203
Czechoslovakia.....	3,073	1,424	310	2,114	329	639	3,538
Danzig, Free City of.....	228	138	19	31	4	23	169
Denmark.....	¹ 2,789	1,230	302	1,131	165	467	2,361
Estonia.....	124	94	27	65	8	35	159
Finland.....	471	198	48	1,038	136	184	1,236
France.....	¹ 3,954	1,544	323	3,396	527	850	4,940
Germany.....	51,227	20,561	5,441	7,852	1,031	6,472	28,413
Great Britain and Northern Ireland:							
England.....		5,263	1,235	13,731	1,832	3,067	18,994
Northern Ireland.....		289	70	279	23	93	568
Scotland.....	¹ 34,007	6,075	1,335	5,716	612	1,947	11,791
Wales.....		557	124	597	95	219	1,154
Greece.....	100	98	16	1,963	516	532	2,061
Hungary.....	473	218	56	1,001	154	210	1,219
Iceland.....	100	36	10	11		10	47
Irish Free State.....	28,567	15,357	2,986	3,428	439	3,425	18,785
Italy.....	¹ 3,845	1,895	443	16,026	3,694	4,137	17,921
Latvia.....	142	100	16	156	20	36	256
Liechtenstein.....	100	14	3			3	14
Lithuania.....	344	140	34	435	84	118	575
Luxemburg.....	100	35	24	76	12	36	111
Monaco.....	100	4	1	4	2	3	8
Netherlands.....	¹ 1,648	644	112	1,310	176	288	1,954
Norway.....	6,453	2,596	697	2,308	390	1,087	4,904
Poland.....	5,982	2,493	782	3,154	651	1,433	5,647
Portugal.....	¹ 503	210	55	1,226	278	333	1,436
Rumania.....	603	300	69	960	177	246	1,260
Russia.....	¹ 2,248	805	204	1,409	298	502	2,214
San Marino.....	100	71		1			72
Spain.....	¹ 131	95	17	2,387	463	480	2,482
Sweden.....	9,561	3,747	978	2,350	360	1,338	6,097
Switzerland.....	2,081	918	161	1,485	195	356	2,403
Turkey in Europe.....	¹ 100	47	12	676	148	160	723
Yugoslavia.....	671	313	59	1,261	259	318	1,574
Other Europe.....	(¹)	111	29	84	8	37	195
Total, Europe.....	¹ 161,422	68,336	16,164	79,860	13,417	29,581	148,196
Afghanistan.....	100	1		1			2
Arabia.....	100	4	3	1	1	4	5
Armenia.....	124	28	4	51	14	18	79
Bhutan.....	100	1					1
China.....	100	75	19	4,963	918	937	5,038
India.....	100	54	9	284	32	41	338
Iraq (Mesopotamia).....	100	47	2	19	5	7	66
Japan.....	100	18	6	3,396	559	565	3,414
Muscat.....	100			2			2
Nepal.....	100						
Palestine.....	100	100	11	176	47	58	276
Persia.....	100	43	10	54	11	21	97
Siam.....	100	1		18			19
Syria.....	100	87	7	396	101	108	483
Turkey in Asia.....	(¹)	33	5	257	45	50	290
Other Asia.....	(¹)	89	14	92	26	40	181
Total, Asia.....	1,424	581	90	9,710	1,759	1,849	10,291

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 NOVEMBER, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1, TO NOVEMBER 30, 1926, BY COUNTRY OR AREA OF BIRTH—Continued.

Country or area of birth	Annual quota	Admitted					Grand total, July to November, 1926
		Quota immigrant		Nonimmigrant and nonquota immigrant		Total during November, 1926	
		July to November, 1926	November, 1926	July to November, 1926	November, 1926		
Cameroon (British).....	100			1			1
Cameroon (French).....	100						
Egypt.....	100	67	7	62	6	13	129
Ethiopia.....	100			1			1
Liberia.....	100	2		2			4
Morocco.....	100	10	7	10	3	10	20
Ruanda and Urundi.....	100						
South Africa, Union of.....	100	79	11	188	23	34	267
South West Africa.....	100						
Tanganyika.....	100						
Togoland (British).....	100						
Togoland (French).....	100						
Other Africa.....	(1)	32	10	58	13	23	90
Total, Africa.....	1,200	190	35	322	45	80	512
Australia.....	121	84	14	1,840	198	212	1,924
Nauru.....	100						
New Zealand.....	100	71	7	525	59	66	596
New Guinea.....	100						
Samoa.....	100	3		6			9
Yap.....	100			3			3
Other Pacific.....	(1)	4		82	13	13	86
Total, Pacific.....	621	162	21	2,456	270	291	2,618
Canada.....				42,626	7,844	7,844	42,626
Newfoundland.....				2,372	480	480	2,372
Mexico.....				32,989	4,608	4,608	32,989
Cuba.....				4,789	969	969	4,789
Dominican Republic.....				461	55	55	461
Haiti.....				112	21	21	112
British West Indies.....	(1)	284	88	2,267	360	448	2,551
Dutch West Indies.....	(1)	14	3	70	8	11	84
French West Indies.....	(1)	16	4	28	7	11	44
British Honduras.....	(1)	35		45	3	3	80
Canal Zone.....	(1)			6			6
Other Central America.....	(1)			1,674	210	210	1,674
Brazil.....				672	100	100	672
British Guiana.....	(1)	26	5	69	7	12	95
Dutch Guiana.....	(1)	2		4			6
French Guiana.....	(1)						
Other South America.....				2,434	363	363	2,434
Greenland.....	(1)			2			2
Miquelon and St. Pierre.....	(1)	2	1	21	4	5	23
Total, America.....		379	101	90,641	15,039	15,140	91,020
Grand total, all countries.....	164,667	69,648	16,411	182,989	30,530	46,941	252,637

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 NOVEMBER, 1926, AND FROM JULY 1 TO NOVEMBER 30, 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, countries, States, and occupations]

Class	November, 1926	July to November, 1926
<i>Nonimmigrants</i>		
Government officials, their families, attendants, servants, and employees.....	437	2, 701
Temporary visitors for—		
Business.....	2, 006	9, 814
Pleasure.....	2, 305	17, 165
In continuous transit through the United States.....	2, 177	12, 042
To carry on trade under existing treaty.....	110	596
Total.....	7, 035	42, 318
<i>Nonquota immigrants</i>		
Wives of United States citizens.....	1 998	1 3, 905
Children of United States citizens.....	1 832	1 2, 997
Residents of the United States returning from a visit abroad.....	7, 934	51, 064
Natives of Canada, Newfoundland, Mexico, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America.....	² 12, 698	² 76, 614
Their wives.....	¹ 121	¹ 434
Their children.....	¹ 23	¹ 74
Ministers of religious denominations.....	58	296
Wives of ministers.....	31	152
Children of ministers.....	56	280
Professors of colleges, academies, seminaries, or universities.....	7	86
Wives of professors.....	7	28
Children of professors.....	5	11
Students.....	96	1, 228
Veterans of the World War.....	392	2, 640
Wives of veterans.....	110	373
Children of veterans.....	127	488
Spanish subject admitted into Porto Rico (act approved May 26, 1926).....		1
Total.....	23, 495	140, 671
Quota immigrants (charged to quota).....	16, 411	69, 648
Grand total admitted.....	46, 941	252, 637

¹ Wives, and unmarried children under 18 years of age, born in quota countries.

² Does not include aliens born in nonquota countries who were admitted as Government officials, visitors, returning residents, etc.

New Immigration Decree of Panama

THE following important provisions of Immigration Decree No. 45 of Panama of August 19, 1925, are taken from a report of J. C. South, the United States minister at Panama City, dated November 1, 1926.

Immigrants are defined in the law as those persons who enter the country with the intention of establishing themselves there in the service of the Government, an individual, or company, or as private individuals. After receiving permission to enter Panama, immigrants must present to the Panaman diplomatic or consular official who is to visa their passports the following documents: (1) An authentic copy of their birth certificate; (2) if married, an authentic copy of their marriage certificate; (3) a good-conduct certificate specifying that the person has not been found guilty of a criminal offense; (4) a medical certificate.

Persons entering Panama under the following circumstances are not considered as immigrants for the purposes of this law: (1) Those

who are financially independent; (2) those who have lived previously in Panama for a period of over 5 years and whose conduct was good during that time; (3) those who enter Panama in order to follow a profession.

Citizens or natives of American States, who are not immigrants, are not required to have their passports visaed, provided they are not of the races whose immigration is prohibited.

A person wishing to bring immigrants into the country must accompany his request with proof of his residence as well as of his business which justifies their entry into Panama.

Need for Agricultural Laborers in Brazil

BRAZIL'S urgent need for agricultural laborers is the subject of a report from the American consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, dated October 29, 1926. The writer cites the fact that the total area of Brazil is over three million square miles, and yet only 20.6 per cent of the territory was designated in the last census as rural property. Of the four most important agricultural products cultivated in Brazil, namely, tobacco, rice, wheat, and coffee, 80.7 per cent is produced in the three most thickly populated States, Rio Grande do Sul, Sao Paulo, and Minas Geraes.

In former years the number of common laborers was sufficient to take care of the increasing demand for farm products in the populated areas. During the past five years, however, the high wages offered by industrial concerns have attracted many of the better-class workers from the rural districts to the industrial centers. For instance, in 1924 a farm worker received from 5 to 8 milreis¹ per day in the State of Sao Paulo, where the highest wages were paid, whereas industrial workers received from 7 to 20 milreis per day.

In spite of the unemployment problem at various times in the cities the call of the country districts for a greater supply of agricultural laborers has remained unanswered.

Although this migration to the cities has been partially offset by the immigration of Europeans, this has not been sufficient to cause any important advance in the cultivation of crops. Immediately following the European war, immigration increased, but since 1924 it has taken a definite slump.

In spite of attempts which have been made to select immigrants who will settle in the rural districts, they also tend to settle in the cities. The inability of the European immigrants to settle in the northern regions because of climatic conditions has tended to restrict agriculture to a limited area.

Unless immigration increases and the Government more efficiently selects immigrants for rural labor the large areas available for cultivation in Brazil will go begging.

A report significant in this connection is one from American Consul Digby A. Willson at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, dated September 1, 1926, which describes a society recently inaugurated in Sao Paulo to encourage immigration for the purpose of increasing the coffee production in that State.

¹ The average exchange rate of the milreis for the year 1924 was 10.94 cents.

The society plans to contract for agricultural laborers in foreign countries and to place them in districts most advantageous from the standpoint of both workers and the State. Assistance will be given the colonists in their dealings with the Federal, State, and municipal authorities. Other aims of the organization are as follows: (1) The establishment of a rural service for medical assistance to colonists; (2) the organization of an efficient system of propaganda for labor in the coffee areas throughout Brazil; (3) the encouragement to invest in agricultural properties in Sao Paulo; (4) the acquisition of fertile areas which are to be divided into small farms and sold under liberal conditions of payment.

ACTIVITIES OF STATE LABOR BUREAUS

AMONG the labor activities of State bureaus the following, reported either directly by the bureaus themselves or through the medium of their printed reports, are noted in the present issue of the Labor Review:

California.—Collection of unpaid wages, page 18; and changes in volume of employment and pay rolls, page 104.

Hawaii.—Labor conditions in Hawaii continue to be very satisfactory, according to the annual report of the governor of that Territory for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1926 (p. 5). The importance of the Filipino labor supply is emphasized. The families now going to the Territory from the Philippines are mainly from the farming districts. Many of these workers save enough money in three years to go back to their native land and buy homes there or raise sugar cane in connection with some of the Philippine undertakings.

Building activities in the Honolulu business district, the erection of many new homes, together with the municipal and Territorial contracts for the improvement of public structures, and for harbors and highways have given very steady employment to the workers in the building trades.

The report also contains data on the work of the Hawaiian Homes Commission (reviewed on p. 30 of this issue).

Illinois.—Changes in employment and earnings in certain industries, page 106.

Iowa.—Report of volume of employment in the industries of the State, page 108.

Maryland.—Report on volume of employment and amount paid in wages in Maryland industries, page 109.

Massachusetts.—New minimum wage order for the toys, games, etc., industry, page 25; and changes in volume of employment, page 110.

New York.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 31; and changes in employment and pay rolls in factories in the State, page 111.

The following table summarizes the activities of New York State Department of Labor in connection with the inspection of factories and mercantile establishments for the fiscal years ended June 30, 1925 and 1926. The figures are taken from the annual report of the Industrial Commissioner of New York State, 1926 (pp. 114 and 117). During the fiscal year 4,857 factories were found to have closed.

FACTORY AND MERCANTILE INSPECTION BY NEW YORK DEPARTMENT OF LABOR FOR YEARS ENDED JUNE 30, 1925 AND 1926

Kind of work	Factory inspection		Mercantile inspection	
	1924-25	1925-26	1924-25	1925-26
Regular inspections.....	63, 145	64, 838	90, 109	91, 970
Building surveys.....	45, 778	46, 784	176	511
Special inspections.....	25, 398	42, 158	6, 210	7, 146
Complaint investigations.....	670	649	872	835
Special investigations.....	3, 816	5, 062	33, 276	32, 779
Compliance visits.....	95, 763	90, 718		
Department office calls.....	3, 500	3, 314		
Information calls.....	57, 880	61, 255		
Orders issued:				
Administration.....	51, 531	70, 086	108, 256	105, 155
Sanitation.....	45, 852	42, 886	22, 112	23, 925
Accident prevention.....	97, 606	64, 236	6, 813	6, 565
Fire protection.....	6, 177	7, 677		933
Women and minors.....	309	242	94	73
Day of rest.....	1, 674	1, 210	3, 349	2, 712
Payment of wages.....	47	54	1	2
Total.....	203, 196	186, 391	140, 625	139, 365
Compliances secured:				
Administration.....	52, 669	70, 089	108, 584	105, 152
Sanitation.....	43, 764	44, 109	21, 160	23, 510
Accident prevention.....	82, 089	82, 264	8, 760	6, 579
Fire protection.....	5, 864	8, 444		186
Women and minors.....	185	338	134	90
Day of rest.....	1, 590	1, 156	3, 612	2, 723
Payment of wages.....	49	44	3	1
Total.....	186, 210	206, 444	142, 253	138, 241

North Dakota.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 34.

Oklahoma.—Fluctuations in employment and pay roll in industries in the State, page 113.

Porto Rico.—Report of operations under the State workmen's compensation act, page 37.

Wisconsin.—Changes in volume of employment and amounts paid out in wages in the industries in that State, page 114.

PUBLICATIONS RELATING TO LABOR

Official—United States

CALIFORNIA.—Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Twenty-second biennial report, 1925-1926. Sacramento, 1926. 277 pp., charts.*

Summaries of certain sections of this volume are published on pages 18 and 66 of this issue.

MARYLAND.—Bureau of Mines. *Third annual report, 1925. Baltimore [1926]. 84 pp.*

The total coal production for the State in the year covered by the report was 2,694,476 net tons. The number of fatal coal-mining accidents for the same period was 12, or 1 for every 224,540 net tons produced.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Department of Industrial Accidents. *Annual report for the year ending June 30, 1925. Boston, 1926. 88 pp., charts. Public document No. 105.*

NEW YORK.—Department of Labor. *Special bulletin: An analysis of 100 accidents in paper and pulp factories, with suggestions as to safe practice and suitable machine guards, prepared by the Bureau of Industrial Hygiene. New York, 1926. 36 pp., illus.*

— *Special bulletin No. 147: Homework in the men's clothing industry in New York and Rochester, prepared by Bureau of Women in Industry. New York, 1926. 69 pp., charts.*

This bulletin is summarized briefly on page 14 of this issue.

— Industrial Commissioner. *Annual report for the 12 months ended June 30, 1926. Albany, 1926. xiv, 486 pp.*

Data from this report are published on page 216 of this issue.

NORTH DAKOTA.—Workmen's Compensation Bureau. *Seventh annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1926. [Bismarck?] 1926. 27 pp.*

This report is briefly reviewed on page 34 of this issue.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Department of Labor and Industry. *Special bulletin No. 15: Safety organizations and accident statistics. Harrisburg, 1926. 37 pp.*

This bulletin was prepared as a guide for industrial executives in developing safety organizations within their plants, and contains descriptions of plans adaptable to plants employing 25 or more employees. One section is devoted to the preparation and use of accident statistics.

PORTO RICO.—Workmen's Relief Commission. *Annual report, 1925-26. San Juan, 1926. 38 pp.*

Data from this report appear on page 37 of this issue.

WYOMING.—Department of Labor and Statistics. *Fifth biennial report, 1925-1926. Cheyenne, 1926. 48 pp.*

Information on collection of wage claims, taken from this report, is published on page 21 of this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Agriculture. *Department bulletin No. 1466: The farmer's standard of living—a socio-economic study of 2,886 white farm families of selected localities in 11 States, by E. L. Kirkpatrick. Washington, 1926. 63 pp., charts.*

A brief review of this study is given on page 192 of this issue.

UNITED STATES.—Department of Commerce. Bureau of Mines. *Technical paper 402: Safety rules for installing and using electrical equipment in coal mines, sponsored by United States Bureau of Mines and American Mining Congress. Washington, 1926. v, 21 pp.*

— Department of Labor. Bureau of Immigration. *Annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. Washington, 1926. vi, 221 pp.*

— Bureau of Naturalization. *Annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. Washington, 1926. 47 pp.*

— Children's Bureau. *Fourteenth annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. Washington, 1926. iii, 35 pp.*

— Women's Bureau. *Eighth annual report, fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. Washington, 1926. ii, 21 pp.*

Brief reviews of the activities of these four bureaus of the United States Department of Labor were given in the summary of the Secretary's report, published in the January issue.

— Bureau of Labor Statistics. *Bulletin No. 418: Retail prices, 1890 to 1925. Washington, 1926. iv, 229 pp., charts.*

Contains the basic data on retail prices of food, coal, gas, and electricity in the United States from 1890 to the end of 1925. Current retail price figures bringing up to date the most important information given in this bulletin are published each month in the Labor Review.

— Employment Service. *Directory of public employment offices. Washington, November, 1926. 19 pp.*

— Women's Bureau. *Bulletin No. 52: Lost time and labor turnover in cotton mills—a study of cause and extent. Washington, 1926. x, 203 pp., illustrations, charts.*

— *Bulletin No. 55: Women in Mississippi industries—a study of hours, wages, and working conditions. Washington, 1926. vi, 89 pp.*

Reviews of the two studies listed above are given on pages 39 and 42 of this issue.

— Department of the Interior. *Annual report of the Governor of Hawaii to the Secretary of the Interior, for fiscal year ended June 30, 1926. Washington, 1926. iv, 122 pp., map, illustrations.*

Portions of this report are reviewed on pages 30 and 216 of this issue.

— Employees' Compensation Commission. *Tenth annual report, July 1, 1925, to June 30, 1926. Washington, 1926. iii, 50 pp.*

This report is reviewed briefly on page 35 of this issue.

— Interstate Commerce Commission. *Fortieth annual report. Washington, 1926. v, 306 pp.*

Data on average number of railway employees, and their average earnings, in the year ending June 30, 1926, are published on page 62 of this issue.

Official—Foreign Countries

AUSTRALIA.—Court of Conciliation and Arbitration. *Commonwealth arbitration reports, vol. 22: A report of cases decided and awards made in the Commonwealth Court of Conciliation and Arbitration, including conferences convened by the president and deputy presidents from August 1, 1925, to December 31, 1925. Melbourne [1926]. xl, 1115 pp.*

BULGARIA.—Direction Générale de la Statistique. *Annuaire statistique du Royaume de Bulgarie, 1925. Sofia, 1926. xxvii, 548 pp.*

The seventeenth yearly issue of the statistical yearbook of the Kingdom of Bulgaria. Of interest to labor are the statistics on strikes, industrial accidents, prices, cooperative societies, social insurance, etc.

CANADA (BRITISH COLUMBIA).—Department of Labor. *Annual report, 1925. Victoria, 1926. 75 pp., charts.*

CHILE.—Comision del Carbon. *El problema carbonero. Informe presentado al Supremo Gobierno, según decreto No. 334, April 19, 1923. Santiago, 1926. 100 pp., tables, maps, illustrations.*

This report presents the findings of the Chilean coal commission which was appointed by the Ministry of Industry and Public Works in accordance with decree No. 334 of April 19, 1923. Of interest to labor are the average daily and annual wages as well as the annual working days of the interior and exterior workers in the Chilean coal mines. A summary of the above data for the years 1911 to 1924 is given on page 74 of this issue.

GREAT BRITAIN.—[Home Office. Factory Department.] *Factory and workshop orders, 1926 edition. London, 1926. 324 pp.*

These orders cover conditions of employment, home work, dangerous and unhealthy industries, welfare, etc.

— Industrial Fatigue Research Board. *Report No. 38: A psychological study of individual differences in accident rates, by Eric Farmer and E. G. Chambers. London, 1926. iv, 44 pp., diagrams.*

Certain accident studies in Great Britain have seemed to prove that persons differ in their individual susceptibility to accident so that under equal conditions of risk some will incur accidents while others will not. This study is an attempt to establish tests by which this liability to accident may be measured with a view to placing workers in occupations involving a minimum of risk to themselves and others.

— Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries and Scottish Office. Interdepartmental Committee on Agricultural Unemployment Insurance. *Report. London, 1926. 107 pp.*

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE.—*The international labor organization and the protection of children. Geneva, 1926. 36 pp.*

Unofficial

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA. *Documentary history, 1924-1926. Report of the general executive board and proceedings of the seventh biennial convention, May 10-15, 1926, Montreal, Canada. New York City, 1926. 429 pp., charts.*

Reviews the history and activities of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, including sections on the labor banks and housing undertakings of the union. The latter part of the volume contains the proceedings of the biennial convention of 1926.

AMERICAN FEDERATION OF TEACHERS. *The promotion and maintenance of workers' education. Third annual conference of teachers in workers' education at Brookwood, February 19-22, 1926. Katonah, N. Y., 1926. 105 pp.*

Among the subjects discussed at this meeting were: The problem of opening the field, the gaining of union support, the development of a worker's demand, summer institutes as a promotion measure, the social significance of dramatics, how to build on the worker's experience, and workshop economics as taught in Philadelphia.

BARNES, GEORGE N. *History of the International Labor Office. London, Williams & Norgate (Ltd.), 1926. 106 pp., illus.*

BINGHAM, WALTER VAN DYKE, and FREYD, MAX. *Procedures in employment psychology: A manual for developing scientific methods of vocational selection. Chicago and New York, A. W. Shaw Co., 1926. xi, 269 pp., charts, illus.*

This volume formulates a technique of investigation based not only on the authors' own experience but on the accumulated knowledge of numerous experts who are contributors to the research literature of vocational selection.

The process of finding sound scientific and economical methods of gauging abilities is declared to be a complex task. Measurement, however, in vocational selection is emerging gradually as "a feasible though slowly attainable goal."

BRAILSFORD, H. N., AND OTHERS. *The living wage*. London, Independent Labor Party Publication Department, 1926. 55 pp.

BUFFALO CITY PLANNING ASSOCIATION (INC.). *Recreation survey of Buffalo*. Buffalo, N. Y., 1925. 369 pp., maps, illustrations.

This report on the recreation facilities existing and needed in Buffalo, N. Y., contains a chapter on business and industry which discusses the effects of industrial and commercial expansion on housing and on living conditions, and describes briefly the recreation facilities provided by business concerns for their employees.

BUREAU OF RAILWAY NEWS AND STATISTICS. *Railway statistics of the United States of America for the year ended December 31, 1925*. Chicago, 1926. 148 pp.

Contains data on number of employees and yearly and daily wages in the various railway occupations and on accidents to employees and passengers.

CATLIN, WARREN B. *The labor problem in the United States and Great Britain*. New York and London, Harper & Bros., 1926. x, 659 pp., chart.

An attempt to bring together in a unified and fairly brief form the great mass of literature and the numerous specialized studies relating to the different aspects of the labor problem in the United States and Great Britain.

COLE, G. D. H. *A short history of the British working class movement, 1789-1925*. Vol. II, 1848-1900. London, George Allen & Unwin (Ltd.) and The Labor Publishing Co. (Ltd.), 1926. 211 pp.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY. *Studies in history, economics, and public law, No. 280: Food costs and city consumers—significant factors in metropolitan distribution of perishables*, by Charles Enos Artman. New York, 1926. 170 pp., map, charts.

ELMER, MANUEL C. *Social statistics: Statistical methods applied to sociology*. Los Angeles, Jesse Ray Miller, 1926. 306 pp., charts.

This book is a summary of the principles of statistics, intended primarily for the use of students of sociology and practical social workers.

FÉDÉRATION INTERNATIONALE DES OUVRIERS DU TRANSPORT. *Conditions de travail du personnel des chemins de fer dans les différents pays*. Amsterdam, 1925. 131 pp.

A discussion of labor conditions, including wages and hours, of railroad workers in Canada and several European countries, at different periods.

FORSBERG, ALLEN BENNETT, Editor. *Selected articles on unemployment insurance [including a comprehensive bibliography]*. New York, H. W. Wilson Co., 1926. cvii, 487 pp.

FULLER, RAYMOND G., AND STRONG, MABEL A. *Child labor in Massachusetts*. Boston, Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, 1926. vii, 170 pp.

The underlying thesis of this study is that the child-labor movement is much more than a negative attempt to regulate through legislation the ages at which children may begin work and the hours for which they may be employed. It is really an integral part of all social effort to promote the welfare of boys and girls. "A valid and comprehensive program for dealing with child labor and achieving its disappearance calls for consideration not only of what child labor does to some children, but of what society ought to do for all children. A society that does consistently and completely what it ought to do for all children will have no child-labor problem." Proceeding on this basis, the study treats of conditions now existing in Massachusetts, and of the lines along which constructive effort is needed.

HAYWARD, W. R., AND JOHNSON, G. W. *The evolution of labor, past, present, and future.* London, Duckworth, 1926. 224 pp.

LAIDLER, HARRY W., AND THOMAS, NORMAN. *New tactics in social conflict.* New York, Vanguard Press, 1926. x, 230 pp.

Based on the proceedings of the twelfth annual conference of the League for Industrial Democracy, held June 25 to 27, 1926, at Camp Tamiment, Pa.

MULLINS, GEO. W. *Unemployment, the gateway to a new life.* London, Longmans, Green & Co. (Ltd.), 1926. xviii, 140 pp.

NEARING, SCOTT. *The British general strike.* New York, Vanguard Press, 1926. xxi, 186 pp.

Not a history of the general strike, but a study of some of the more important events connected with it, designed to show its significance in the course of events since the war. An introduction by Miss Ellen Wilkinson, one of the woman members of Parliament, gives the workers' point of view as to the nature and outcome of the strike.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY. Bureau of Business Research. *The widening retail market and consumers' buying habits.* Chicago and New York, A. W. Shaw Co., 1926. viii, 186 pp., maps, charts.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY. Bureau of Business Research. *Monograph No. 3: A study of housewives' buying habits in Columbus, Ohio, 1924, by Frederick E. Croxton.* Columbus, 1926. v, 14 pp.

POLLOCK, MARGARET A., Editor. *Working days.* London, Jonathan Cape (Ltd.), 1926. 276 pp.

Personal records of 16 English working men and women, written by themselves, and representing a wide range of skilled and unskilled occupations.

POWELL, LEONA M. *The history of the United Typothetæ of America.* Chicago, University of Chicago Press, 1926. xi, 219 pp.

An account of the origin, development, and policies of the United Typothetæ of America, which is the association of master printers of the United States and Canada. Contains chapters on national agreements with the unions, and the eight-hour day.

RENARD, G., AND WEULERSSE, G. *Life and work in modern Europe (fifteenth to eighteenth centuries).* New York, Alfred A. Knopf, 1926. xvi, 395 pp., illus.

One of the recent volumes in the series entitled "The history of civilization," edited by C. K. Ogden, of Magdalen College, Cambridge, England. The aim of the series is to present in accessible form the results of modern research and scholarship throughout the whole range of the social sciences, including the field of labor and industry.

THOMPSON, ALBERT W., Editor. *Air conditioning in textile mills: A handbook on humidification for textile manufacturers, engineers, and students.* Boston, Parks-Cramer Co., 1925. 497 pp., illustrations, charts. 2d edition.

One chapter is devoted to the effect of atmospheric conditions on health.

WILLIAMS, JUDITH BLOW. *A guide to the printed materials for English social and economic history, 1750-1850.* New York, Columbia University Press, 1926. 2 vols.

Volume 2 contains a section on social and economic conditions and movements, including references on condition of the working class, the factory system and the factory acts, friendly societies, cooperation, trade-unions, etc.

WOOLMAN, MARY S., AND MCGOWAN, ELLEN B. *Textiles: A handbook for the student and the consumer.* New York, Macmillan Co., 1926. xiv, 572 pp., illus. Revised edition.

This handbook on the manufacture of textiles contains chapters on hygiene of clothing, economic and social aspects of textile purchase, and clothing budgets.