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**ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL HISTORY
OF THE WORLD WAR**

(BRITISH SERIES)

JAMES T. SHOTWELL, Ph.D.

GENERAL EDITOR

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**OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS**

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THE WORLD WAR

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PRICES AND WAGES
IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM, 1914-1920

BY

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OXFORD: AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
London, Edinburgh, New York, Toronto, Melbourne and Bombay

HUMPHREY MILFORD

1921

PRINTED IN ENGLAND
AT THE OXFORD UNIVERSITY PRESS

XA: 760k952.3.N2
F1

3441

EDITOR'S PREFACE

IN the autumn of 1914 when the scientific study of the effects of war upon modern life passed suddenly from theory to history, the Division of Economics and History of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace proposed to adjust the programme of its researches to the new and altered problems which the War presented. The existing programme, which had been prepared as the result of a conference of economists held at Berne in 1911, and which dealt with the facts then at hand, had just begun to show the quality of its contributions; but for many reasons it could no longer be followed out. A plan was therefore drawn up at the request of the Director of the Division, in which it was proposed by means of an historical survey, to attempt to measure the economic cost of the War and the displacement which it was causing in the processes of civilization. Such an 'Economic and Social History of the World War', it was felt, if undertaken by men of judicial temper and adequate training, might ultimately, by reason of its scientific obligations to truth, furnish data for the forming of sound public opinion, and thus contribute fundamentally toward the aims of an institution dedicated to the cause of international peace.

The need for such an analysis, conceived and executed in the spirit of historical research, was increasingly obvious as the War developed, releasing complex forces of national life not only for the vast process of destruction but also for the stimulation of new capacities for production. This new economic activity, which under normal conditions of peace might have been a gain to society, and the surprising capacity exhibited by the belligerent nations for enduring long and increasing loss—often while presenting the outward semblance of new prosperity—made necessary a reconsideration of the whole field of war economics. A double obligation was therefore placed upon the Division of Economics and History. It was obliged to concentrate its work upon the

problem thus presented, and to study it as a whole; in other words, to apply to it the tests and disciplines of history. Just as the War itself was a single event, though penetrating by seemingly unconnected ways to the remotest parts of the world, so the analysis of it must be developed according to a plan at once all embracing and yet adjustable to the practical limits of the available data.

During the actual progress of the War, however, the execution of this plan for a scientific and objective study of war economics proved impossible in any large and authoritative way. Incidental studies and surveys of portions of the field could be made and were made under the direction of the Division, but it was impossible to undertake a general history for obvious reasons. In the first place, an authoritative statement of the resources of belligerents bore directly on the conduct of armies in the field. The result was to remove as far as possible from scrutiny those data of the economic life of the countries at war which would ordinarily, in time of peace, be readily available for investigation. In addition to this difficulty of consulting documents, collaborators competent to deal with them were for the most part called into national service in the belligerent countries and so were unavailable for research. The plan for a war history was therefore postponed until conditions should arise which would make possible not only access to essential documents but also the co-operation of economists, historians, and men of affairs in the nations chiefly concerned, whose joint work would not be misunderstood either in purpose or in content.

Upon the termination of the War the Endowment once more took up the original plan, and it was found with but slight modification to be applicable to the situation. Work was begun in the summer and autumn of 1919. In the first place a final conference of the Advisory Board of Economists of the Division of Economics and History was held in Paris, which limited itself to planning a series of short preliminary surveys of special fields. Since, however, the purely preliminary character of such studies was further emphasized by the fact that they were

directed more especially towards those problems which were then fronting Europe as questions of urgency, it was considered best not to treat them as part of the general survey but rather as of contemporary value in the period of war settlement. It was clear that not only could no general programme be laid down *a priori* by this conference as a whole, but that a new and more highly specialized research organization than that already existing would be needed to undertake the Economic and Social History of the War, one based more upon national grounds in the first instance and less upon purely international co-operation. Until the facts of national history could be ascertained, it would be impossible to proceed with comparative analysis; and the different national histories were themselves of almost baffling intricacy and variety. Consequently the former European Committee of Research was dissolved, and in its place it was decided to erect an Editorial Board in each of the larger countries and to nominate special editors in the smaller ones, who should concentrate, for the present at least, upon their own economic and social war history.

The nomination of these boards by the General Editor was the first step taken in every country where the work has begun. And if any justification was needed for the plan of the Endowment, it at once may be found in the lists of those, distinguished in scholarship or in public affairs, who have accepted the responsibility of editorship. This responsibility is by no means light, involving, as it does, the adaptation of the general editorial plan to the varying demands of national circumstances or methods of work; and the measure of success attained is due to the generous and earnest co-operation of those in charge in each country.

Once the editorial organization was established there could be little doubt as to the first step which should be taken in each instance toward the actual preparation of the history. Without documents there can be no history. The essential records of the War, local as well as central, have therefore to be preserved and to be made available for research in so far as is compatible with public interest. But this archival task is a very great one, belonging of right to the governments and other owners of historical sources

and not to the historian or economist who proposes to use them. It is an obligation of ownership ; for all such documents are public trust. The collaborators on this section of the war history, therefore, working within their own field as researchers, could only survey the situation as they found it and report their findings in the form of guides or manuals ; and perhaps by stimulating a comparison of methods, help to further the adoption of those found to be most practical. In every country, therefore, this was the point of departure for actual work ; although special monographs have not been written in every instance.

This first stage of the work upon the war history, dealing with little more than the externals of archives, seemed for a while to exhaust the possibilities of research. And had the plan of the history been limited to research based upon official documents, little more could have been done, for once documents have been labelled 'secret' few government officials can be found with sufficient courage or initiative to break open the seal. Thus vast masses of source material essential for the historian were effectively placed beyond his reach, although much of it was quite harmless from any point of view. While war conditions thus continued to hamper research, and were likely to do so for many years to come, some alternative had to be found.

Fortunately such an alternative was at hand in the narrative, amply supported by documentary evidence, of those who had played some part in the conduct of affairs during the war, or who, as close observers in privileged positions, were able to record from first or at least second-hand knowledge the economic history of different phases of the great war, and of its effect upon society. Thus a series of monographs was planned consisting for the most part of unofficial yet authoritative statements, descriptive or historical, which may best be described as about half way between memoirs and blue-books. These monographs make up the main body of the work assigned so far. They are not limited to contemporary, war-time studies ; for the economic history of the war must deal with a longer period than that of the actual fighting. It must cover the years of 'deflation' as well, at least sufficiently

to secure some fairer measure of the economic displacement than is possible in purely contemporary judgments.

With this phase of the work, the editorial problems assumed a new aspect. The series of monographs had to be planned primarily with regard to the availability of contributors, rather than of source material as in the case of most histories; for the contributors themselves controlled the sources. This in turn involved a new attitude towards those two ideals which historians have sought to emphasize, consistency and objectivity. In order to bring out the chief contribution of each writer it was impossible to keep within narrowly logical outlines; facts would have to be repeated in different settings and seen from different angles, and sections included which do not lie within the strict limits of history; and absolute objectivity could not be obtained in every part. Under the stress of controversy or apology, partial views would here and there find their expression. But these views are in some instances an intrinsic part of the history itself, contemporary measurements of facts as significant as the facts with which they deal. Moreover, the work as a whole is planned to furnish its own corrective; and where it does not, others will.

In addition to this monographic treatment of source material, a number of studies by specialists is already in preparation, dealing with technical or limited subjects, historical or statistical. These monographs also partake to some extent of the nature of first-hand material, registering as they do the data of history close enough to the source to permit verification in ways impossible later. But they also belong to that constructive process by which history passes from analysis to synthesis. The process is a long and difficult one, however, and work upon it has only just begun. To quote an apt characterization, in the first stages of a history like this one is only 'picking cotton'. The tangled threads of events have still to be woven into the pattern of history; and for this creative and constructive work different plans and organizations may be needed.

In a work which is the product of so complex and varied co-operation as this, it is impossible to indicate in any but

a most general way the apportionment of responsibility of editors and authors for the contents of the different monographs. For the plan of the History as a whole and its effective execution the General Editor is responsible ; but the arrangement of the detailed programmes of study has been largely the work of the different Editorial Boards and divisional Editors, who have also read the manuscripts prepared under their direction. The acceptance of a monograph in this series, however, does not commit the editors to the opinions or conclusions of the authors. Like other editors, they are asked to vouch for the scientific merit, the appropriateness and usefulness of the volumes admitted to the series ; but the authors are naturally free to make their individual contributions in their own way. In like manner the publication of the monographs does not commit the Endowment to agreement with any specific conclusions which may be expressed therein. The responsibility of the Endowment is to History itself—an obligation not to avoid but to secure and preserve variant narratives and points of view, in so far as they are essential for the understanding of the War as a whole.

J. T. S.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY	xvii
PART I. PRICES	
CHAPTER I. GENERAL MOVEMENT OF WHOLESALE PRICES	1
Difficulty of measurement in War circumstances. The method of index-numbers. Index-numbers of the <i>Statist</i> , the <i>Economist</i> , and the Board of Trade. The regular increase 1914 to 1917. The check in 1918 and subsequent rise. <i>Note.</i> Detailed analysis of the three index-numbers.	
CHAPTER II. WHOLESALE PRICES OF GROUPS OF COMMODITIES	18
The principal groups. Cereals; meat; cotton, yarn, and cloth. Wool, tops, and yarn. Iron, steel, coal, and other minerals. Rubber.	
CHAPTER III. RETAIL FOOD PRICES	32
1. The <i>Labour Gazette</i> measurement. General movement, 1914-20. Change of standard and measurement of expenditure. Table of changes in prices of various foods.	
2. Prices of foods in detail. Meat, bacon, bread, potatoes, sugar, milk, butter, cheese, eggs. Effect on official index-number of prices of sugar, butter, margarine, and eggs. Tea. Other foods.	
CHAPTER IV. OTHER RETAIL PRICES. CHANGE IN COST OF LIVING	62
1. Other retail prices. Rent. Fuel and light. Coal. Clothing; investigation by the Cost of Living Committee; the index-number of the Ministry of Labour.	
2. Changes in the cost of living. Combination of prices of food, clothing, &c. Index-number, 1914-20. Relation of index-numbers to cost of living. Alternative measurement.	
CHAPTER V. COMPARISON OF WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FOOD PRICES	76
The problem. Fixed charges and percentage additions. Bread and flour. Flour and wheat. Meat. Bacon. Butter. Potatoes.	

PART II. WAGES

	PAGE
CHAPTER VI. GENERAL MOVEMENT OF WAGES	87
<p>The position in 1914. War-time conditions. Earnings contrasted with wages. The official account of aggregate changes in wages. Wage movements in 1915 and 1916. Standardization of increases. The munitions bonus of October 1917. Relative increases of wages and prices at the date of the Armistice. Reduction of hours in 1919. Movement of women's wages.</p>	
CHAPTER VII. WAGES AND THE COST OF LIVING, 1914-20	105
<p>General summary of the increases of wages and prices. The levelling up of wages. Minimum and cost of living wages.</p>	
CHAPTER VIII. BUILDING	111
<p>Increases in eight large cities in hourly and weekly rates. Comparison of the movements of artisans' and labourers' wages with that of the cost of living. Detailed table of changes. Local variation of hourly rates in 1915 and 1920 compared.</p>	
CHAPTER IX. ENGINEERING, SHIPBUILDING, IRON AND STEEL MANUFACTURE	125
<p><i>Engineering and Shipbuilding.</i> Distinction between earnings and nominal rates. District increases in 1914-16. General increases, 1917-20. Munition workers' bonus, 1917-18. General change in time rates, 1914-20. Analysis by districts; levelling up of wages. Time rates in shipbuilding, 1915 and 1920.</p> <p><i>Pig-iron and Iron and Steel Manufacture.</i> Sliding scales and the extent of their influence. Changes for blast-furnace men. Changes in the iron and steel manufacture and bonuses. The effect of fixing the price of steel. Tables of all changes. <i>Note</i> on the introduction of an eight hours' shift.</p>	
CHAPTER X. COAL MINES	148
<p>Percentage movements till 1917. Subsequent increases and general averages.</p>	
CHAPTER XI. PRINTING	158
<p>General levelling up of districts in 1919. Movements of average time rates, 1914-20. Detailed changes in selected towns.</p>	
CHAPTER XII. RAILWAYS. DOCKS	163
<p><i>Railways.</i> Details of changes, 1914-20, and increase of general average.</p> <p><i>Dock Labourers.</i> Changes of rates at the principal ports and general average. The award of the Transport Workers Court of Inquiry in 1920.</p>	

TABLE OF CONTENTS

xiii

	PAGE
CHAPTER XIII. AGRICULTURE	169
Wages and earnings in 1907. Fixing of minimum rates. Average increases from 1914 to 1920. Wages in Scotland. Detailed statement for all counties in England and Wales, 1914, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920.	
CHAPTER XIV. COTTON, WOOL	177
General changes in cotton piece rates. Comparison with earnings. War bonuses in the woollen and worsted industry. The 'cost of living' wage. Comparison of change of rates and earnings. Average earnings month by month.	
CHAPTER XV. WOMEN'S WAGES. WAGES UNDER THE TRADE BOARDS ACT	184
Increase of number of women in industry during the War. Orders regulating wages. Increase in earnings by 1918 and increase in nominal wages. Earnings in selected industries. Minimum wages and their changes, 1914-20.	

APPENDICES

I. Wholesale Prices, 1914-21, from the <i>Economist</i>	200
II. Maximum Food Retail Prices	208
III. Reduction in Hours of Work	215
INDEX	225

LIST OF TABLES AND DIAGRAMS

TABLES

PART I

	PAGE
I. Increase per cent. in short periods of wholesale prices	7
II. The <i>Statist</i> index-numbers compared with numbers showing uniform increase	7
III. Index-numbers of wholesale prices monthly	8
IV. Relative importance of six groups in the three index-numbers	15
V. Relative weights of all commodities in the three index-numbers	16
VI. Monthly movements of prices in five groups	19
VII. Quarterly movements of prices in six groups	21
VIII. Movement of prices of cotton, yarn, and cloth	24
IX. Movement of prices of wool, tops, and worsted yarns	27
X. Average prices of tops	28
XI. Prices of worsted yarns in Bradford	28
XII. Basis of the <i>Labour Gazette</i> retail food index-number	34
XIII. Index-number of retail food prices compared with numbers showing uniform increase	35
XIV. Movements of retail and wholesale food prices	36
XV. Comparison of movements of prices and of expenditure	39
XVI. Percentage increases of retail prices of principal foods	42
XVII. Retail meat prices	48
XVIII. Retail prices of bacon	50
XIX. Retail prices of potatoes	52
XX. Retail prices of margarine	56
XXI. Less important foods ; expenditure in 1904	59
XXII. Average prices of clothing ordinarily purchased in 1914 and 1918	64
XXIII. Changes in retail prices, official computation	70
XXIV. Measurements of cost of living: retail food prices	74
XXV. Price of the 4 lb. loaf, actual average and by formula	79
XXVI. Prices of wheat and flour	81
XXVII. Wholesale and retail meat prices	82
XXVIII. Abbreviated table of meat prices	84
XXIX. Prices of bacon, wholesale and retail	85
XXX. Prices of potatoes, wholesale and retail	86

PART II

XXXI. Total wage cheques drawn, 1914-15	90
XXXII. Aggregate changes in rates of wages, 1914-19	95

LIST OF TABLES AND DIAGRAMS

xv

	PAGE
XXXIII. Estimates of movements of time and piece rates in certain industries, compared with cost of living	105
XXXIV. Bricklayers' and labourers' weekly summer rates, 1914 to 1920	113
XXXV. Average of builders' wages in large towns, 1914, 1919, 1920	114
XXXVI. Builders' wages and cost of living	115
XXXVII. Details of changes of builders' wages in selected towns	116
XXXVIII. Hourly rates of carpenters in 360 districts, 1915 and 1920	122
XXXIX. Average increase in carpenters' rates graded as in 1915	123
XL. Changes in engineers' time rates in important districts	127
XLI. Engineers' and shipbuilders' average weekly time rates in 1914, 1919, and 1920	128
XLII. Mean increases of ironfounders' and engineering turners' time rates	130
XLIII. Summary of changes of engineers' and shipbuilders' time rates	131
XLIV. Time rates of boiler makers and shipbuilders in certain districts, 1915 and 1920	132
XLV. Pig-iron manufacture—sliding scale, 1914-19	134
XLVI. Detail of sliding-scale changes	135
XLVII. Iron and steel manufacture—sliding scale, 1914-20	137
XLVIII. Detail of sliding-scale changes	140
XLIX. Average earnings in coal mines, 1914 and 1918, in principal districts	149
L. Movement of average earnings in coal mines, 1914-20	150
LI. Percentage changes in standard rates	152
LII. Average of changes in hewers' rates, 1914-17	153
LIII. Detail of earnings per shift in November 1913	154
LIV. Detail of earnings per shift in November 1918	155
LV. Percentage increases by district and occupation in earnings per shift	156
LVI. Detail of earnings in coal mines, July 1914 and November 1918	157
LVII. Compositors' minimum time rates, 1914-20	159
LVIII. Compositors' time rates in eight towns, 1914-20	160
LIX. Compositors' time rates in detail for selected towns, 1914-20	161
LX. Approximate wages of railway operatives as percentage of the pre-war level	165
LXI. Average of full daily and weekly rates of dock labourers in certain ports	167
LXII. Detail of dock labourers' wages in the principal ports	167
LXIII. Agricultural wages and earnings, England and Wales, 1907	170
LXIV. Agricultural earnings in 1914 and minimum wages in 1920 in English counties	171
LXV. General changes in agricultural wages, England and Wales, 1914-20	172

xvi LIST OF TABLES AND DIAGRAMS

	PAGE
LXVI. Scotland, agricultural labourers' earnings, 1907, and minimum rates, 1919-20	173
LXVII. Detail of agricultural wages, England and Wales, 1914 and 1917-20	175
LXVIII. General changes in cotton piece rates, 1914-20	177
LXIX. Average weekly earnings in certain cotton factories, 1914-20	179
LXX. Comparison of changes in cotton piece rates and earnings, 1914-20	179
LXXI. Wool and worsted: comparison of changes in rates and earnings	182
LXXII. Wool and worsted: average weekly wages in certain factories, 1914-20	183
LXXIII. Numbers of women and girls occupied in 1914 and 1918	184
LXXIV. Women and girls in industry, 1914 and 1918	185
LXXV. Miscellaneous statements of women's wages	191
LXXVI. Average weekly earnings of women and girls reported by employers, 1906 and 1915-19	192
LXXVII. Minimum hourly rates fixed under the Trade Boards Act, 1914-20	196
LXXVIII. Minimum hourly rates: percentage changes	198

DIAGRAMS

I. Ratio chart of wholesale prices, 1914 to 1920	11
II. Ratio chart of the monthly movements of prices of groups of commodities (<i>Economist</i>)	22
III. Ratio chart of the quarterly movements of prices of groups of commodities (<i>Statist</i>)	22
IV. Movement of prices of cotton, yarn, and cloth	25
V. Ratio chart of retail food prices, 1914 to 1920	35
VI. Retail meat prices	47
VII. The price of bread	51
VIII. Prices of butter and of milk	54
IX. The price of eggs	57
X. Hourly rates of carpenters in 360 districts	123

INTRODUCTION AND SUMMARY

THE purpose of this book is to give an account of the principal movements in prices and rates of wages in the United Kingdom from the beginning of the War to the summer of 1920.

Neither prices nor wages were left to the unfettered play of supply and demand, and their changes are closely related to changes in administration and control; but the work of the Government Departments is the subject of other volumes in this series, and therefore the reasons for particular regulations and the methods of administration are not here discussed or described, and dates relating to them are only given where they seem necessary for the understanding of the nature of the changes. This volume deals with results, not with causes.

The upward movement of wholesale and retail prices which began at the outbreak of the War, and of wages which began in 1915, continued with little interruption till the spring of 1920 in the case of wholesale prices, while in the autumn of 1920 the level of retail prices was still rising, and wages of miners had just advanced, while no wages had fallen. There is then no obvious date at which this history should end and the records have in fact been carried up to July or August 1920, the most recent dates for which they were generally available at the time of writing.¹ It was obvious that the levels of the summer and autumn of 1920 could not be permanent; the forces which disturbed the relations between prices and wages were not yet spent, and the demand for and supply of goods and labour were not in equilibrium. It has now become clear, however, that the date of the close of the present record was that of the

¹ Some tables have been completed to a later date.

turning-point, and that the prices and money wages of the third quarter or fourth quarter of 1920 were at the maximum reached in the sequel to the War. The date of the conclusion is then well chosen, and the story of one phase of price movement is finished. Since, however, the European demand for goods is not yet effective and currency is still unstable, no forecast can be made with any confidence of the probable extent of the fall of prices that commenced in the winter of 1920-1 and its effect on wages.

No minutely accurate measurement can be made of the movement of average wages or the change in the purchasing power of money in general, for the ordinary methods of measurement of prices are not valid in times of catastrophic change, and the relations between rates of wages and earnings were altered and the personnel of the labour force changed ; but there is no doubt about the general course of prices and wages.

The growths of wholesale and of retail prices in general are shown in Diagrams I and II (pp. 11 and 22). In both cases a nearly uniform growth took place year by year (if not month by month) in the first three years of the War, that of wholesale prices being more rapid than that of retail prices. In both cases the extension of control and the fixing of prices or the granting of subsidies checked the growth from the summer of 1917 till the date of the Armistice, and at the same time the general measurements become almost meaningless since goods could no longer be freely purchased. After the Armistice there was a tendency to fall, but as control was removed the ordinary action of supply and demand resulted in prices at which in fact goods could be bought, and from May 1919 the upward movement again became marked till a maximum of wholesale prices was reached in the spring of 1920. Retail prices and the cost of living advanced till a later month as restrictions

and subsidies were successively abolished and as the increase in wages cost per unit of production made itself felt.

It is not so easy to give a graphic record or a simple account of the movement of wages. After a few months of unsettlement the demand for war materials and the withdrawal of men to the army resulted in very plentiful employment. The opportunity of increased family earnings at former rates of pay together with an active patriotic spirit prevented for some time demands for increased wages. As food became scarce and prices rose, however, earnings became insufficient in some cases to meet the reasonable needs of efficient subsistence, and bonuses and war wages were given, while the great demand for labour had its natural effect in raising rates of wages. From 1917 workmen were more inclined to press for the full market value of their work and patriotic fervour was damped by the dearth and dearness of commodities, and wages were continuously forced up till the Armistice. So far as a generalization is possible, we may state that the growth of *rates of wages* generally lagged behind that of prices, but *earnings*, in those very numerous cases where piece rates or overtime gave facilities for additional work and pay, increased more rapidly than prices from the outbreak of War to the Armistice. In the early part of 1919 the war-rates continued though earnings probably tended to fall; and the working classes, fairly content with existing rates in view of the slight fall in prices, devoted their attention to reduction of hours, so that in fact the normal working week was generally reduced by some 10 per cent., while the same money was received for the shorter week as formerly for the longer. When the rise of prices set in again there were continued further upward movements of wages, and at the same time several of the more powerful trade unions made definite efforts to secure a higher standard of living than before the War, while the principle of a minimum wage, intended to

be sufficient to allow a livelihood more liberal than had been customary, was widely applied. The result was that during 1919 and 1920 there was a race between wages and prices; it was possible because of the elasticity of the currency to obtain higher money wages, but it was not possible to obtain higher real wages for less work unless in exceptional cases. Such data as are available for comparing the growth of wages with the increase in the cost of living are discussed in detail in the latter part of this book. There can be no doubt that some sections (especially the worst paid) of the working classes were better off in the summer of 1920 than before the War, and it is probable that other sections were worse off. It is not possible to decide whether the average of all wages, measured in purchasing power, had risen or fallen. It is, however, clear that the position is unstable; rates of wages beyond the equilibrium point are only temporarily possible, and must result in unemployment unless they fall.¹ Many involved questions have to be settled in political, financial, and industrial spheres, before the world situation is definite and production and distribution stable, and it will be a long time before a steady equilibrium is obtained. Till then it will not be possible to decide how the War ultimately affected the working-class standard of living.

In Chapter I will be found a summary of the change in wholesale prices, in Chapter IV of the increase in retail prices and in the cost of living, and in Chapter VII the relative movements of wages and of prices are compared.

¹ This was written before the commencement of the great wave of unemployment in the winter 1920-1.

APPENDIX I

WHOLESALE PRICES FROM THE *ECONOMIST*, 'MAINLY IN LONDON AND MANCHESTER'

GROUP I. CEREALS AND MEAT

Begin- ning of month	WHEAT		FLOUR	BARLEY	OATS	POTATOES	RICE	BEEF		MUTTON		PORK
	North Manitoba No. 1	British Gazette	Town Households	British Gazette	British Gazette	Good English	Rangoon	Inf. mid. to Prime large		Inf. mid. to Prime		
	Quarter	Quarter	280 lb.	Quarter	Quarter	Ton	Cwt.	8 lb.		8 lb.		8 lb.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1914												
Jan.	35 3	31 0	28 0	25 10	18 4	70 0	7 7½	3 10 to 5 6	5 2 to 7 4	4 4		
Apr.	36 9	31 6	28 3	25 6	18 5	65 0	7 7½	3 6 to 5 2	4 2 to 7 6	4 5		
July	36 9	34 1	28 6	25 4	20 0	—	7 0	3 8 to 5 4	4 0 to 6 8	3 7		
Oct.	42 6	37 0	36 0	29 1	22 9	67 6	nom.	3 6 to 5 6	4 10 to 7 2	5 0		
1915												
Jan.	54 3	43 3	41 0	29 10	26 6	77 8	12 6	3 4 to 6 2	4 8 to 6 8	4 11		
Apr.	67 9	55 3	51 0	31 11	30 6	97 6	12 1½	3 10 to 6 4	6 0 to 8 2	6 0		
July	58 0	52 0	44 0	35 3	31 1	80 0	12 10½	5 6 to 7 10	5 8 to 7 4	5 10		
Oct.	60 0	43 5	43 0	40 4	26 5	77 6	14 4½	4 4 to 7 4	5 4 to 7 8	6 9		
1916												
Jan.	66 4½	53 11	50 0	47 5	30 10	100 0	14 7½	4 6 to 6 6	5 6 to 7 6	6 10		
Apr.	66 6	55 11	49 0	44 6	31 4	100 0	16 9	4 8 to 7 2	7 4 to 9 6	6 10		
July	54 9	46 3	42 0	49 1	30 10	280 0	16 0	6 6 to 9 2	7 6 to 9 2	7 2		
Oct.	77 6	58 10	57 0	54 1	31 1	145 0	17 0	6 2 to 7 10	6 8 to 8 10	7 11		
1917			G. R.									
Jan.	90 0	74 10	59 0	67 5	47 4	240 0	20 0	6 8 to 10 0	8 6 to 11 4	7 4		
Apr.	nom.	80 3	60 0	69 11	55 1	240 0	26 6	8 0 to 10 4	8 10 to 11 4	8 1		
July	nom.	78 1	nom.	69 5	55 2	nom.	26 3	9 0 to 11 8	10 0 to 12 8	8 10		
Oct.	75 6	70 8	44 3	57 9	44 9	140 0	26 3	7 10 to 10 0	9 2 to 11 0	9 6		

WHOLESALE PRICES

									First grade			
									cut.			
									s.	d.		
1918												
Jan.	77 6	71 2	44 3	58 0	45 5	140 0	26 3	72 6	12 0	to 14 0	9 6	
Apr.	81 6	72 4	44 3	56 7	48 10	135 0	26 3	72 6			9 6	10 8
July	82 6	74 4	44 3	67 10	46 4	260 0	26 3	73 6			9 6	10 8
Oct.	82 6	72 7	44 3	60 3	50 3	150 0	26 3	73 6			9 6	10 8
1919												
Jan.	84 1½	72 3	44 3	62 3	50 6	198 0	26 3	73 6			9 6	12 0
Apr.	—	72 6	44 3	62 8	46 11	212 6	26 3	78 6			9 6	10 8
July	—	73 4	44 3	62 4	49 0	165 0	29 0	79 6			9 6	10 1
Oct.	63 6	73 4	44 3	94 4	59 6	200 0	27 0	79 6			9 6	10 1
1920												
Jan.	—	72 6	44 3	107 1	57 8	220 0	33 0	79 6			10 0	10 7
								8 lb.				
Apr.	95 0	72 8	63 6	91 8	56 5	225 0	32 0	9 4			10 0	10 7
July	95 0	78 9	63 6	87 2	64 7	237 6	28 0	9 4			10 0	10 6
Oct.	94 0	90 5	86 0	80 2	55 5	190 0	27 0	9 5			10 2	10 10
1921												
Jan.	102 0	84 11	80 0	73 5	41 5	180 0	20 0	9 4			9 10	8 4

NOTE.—The figures in this table are compiled from various issues of the *Economist* during the years 1914–21. They are not in all cases the numbers on which The *Economist* Index-number is based; these were not published till the issue of February 19, 1921 (pp. 407 seq.), and there the exact descriptions of the commodities are not given throughout the period.

GROUP II. OTHER FOOD PRODUCTS, ETC.

	TEA		COFFEE		SUGAR		BUTTER		TOBACCO		
	<i>Congou Mid. com. to med. gd. lb.</i>		<i>Jamaica Ord. to Fine ord. cwt.</i>		<i>Cane West India Syrups cwt.</i>		<i>Beet German cwt.</i>		<i>Virginia leaf in bond lb.</i>		
	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	
1914											
Jan.	5	to 7½	59	0	11	6	9	0	6	11 0	5½ to 18
Apr.	5	to 7½	56	6	11	3	9	2	6	3 0	5½ to 18
July	6½	to 8½	57	0	11	3	9	2½	6	1 0	5½ to 18
Oct.	8½	to 9½	55	0	18	3	—	—	7	0 0	5½ to 18
1915											
Jan.	8½	to 9½	59	0	14	7	—	—	7	12 0	5½ to 18
Apr.	9½	to 11½	54	0	14	9	—	—	7	0 0	5½ to 18
July	8½	to 11½	52	6	16	0	—	—	7	12 0	5½ to 18
Oct.	8½	to 11½	49	0	22	0	—	—	10	0 6	5½ to 18
1916											
Jan.	7½	to 11½	53	0	27	9	—	—	7	13 0	5½ to 18
					<i>Granulated</i>						
April	7	to 12	56	6	37	0	—	—	8	12 0	5½ to 18
July	8½	to 12	63	0	41	10½	—	—	8	14 0	8 to 18
Oct.	8½	to 12	64	0	41	10½	—	—	10	11 0	8 to 18
1917											
Jan.	8½	to 12	64	0	41	10½	—	—	10	18 0	8 to 18
			<i>Broken and fannings</i>								
Apr.	15	to 18	nom.		41	10½	—	—	10	10 0	8 to 18
July	nom.		..		46	9	—	—	10	10 0	9 to 21
Oct.	18	to 24	..		46	9	—	—	nom.		9 to 21
1918											
Jan.	12	to 18	..		46	9	—	—	..		12 to 24
Apr.	nom.		..		46	9	—	—	..		12 to 24
July	16		..		57	9	—	—	..		18 to 30
Oct.	16		..		57	9	—	—	..		18 to 30
			<i>East India, Fine ord. and Santos</i>		<i>West Indian Syrups</i>						
1919			<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>					
Jan.	16		142	9	55	6	—	—	..		18 to 30
Apr.	16		142	9	55	6	—	—	..		24
July	15½		143	0	55	6	—	—	..		24
Oct.	18½		151	6	55	6	—	—	..		24
1920											
Jan.	20½		152	6	63	6	—	—	..		24
Apr.	19½		158	9	71	9	—	—	13	16 0	24
July	12½		152	6	95	9	—	—	13	6 0	24
Oct.	11½		134	9	95	9	—	—	16	14 0	24
1921											
Jan.	11½		131	9	62	0	—	—	16	16 0	24

In many cases prices fluctuated so rapidly that a good deal depends on what day of the month prices are quoted.

GROUP III, TEXTILES

	SILK		HEMP		FLAX		JUTE		WOOL		COTTON									
	Blue elephant lb.		Manila ton		Riga Z K ton		Native firsts ton		English 240 lb.		Good Victoria lb.		Raw Middling American lb.	Egypt Good fair brown lb.	Yarn 32's twist lb.	Cloth 37½ yards 16 by 15 39 in. shirtings 8½ lb.				
	s.	d.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	£	s.	s.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	s.	d.			
1914																				
Jan.	11	4½	26	15	32	15	35	15	15	4	1	11	7	14	9	65	10½	8	1	
Apr.	11	7½	26	15	28	10	34	5	15	15	2	0½	7	22	8	80	9½	7	10	
July	11	7½	26	0	30	15	26	15	15	15	2	0½	7	53	8	75	10	7	10	
Oct.	11	4½	27	5	nom.		35	5	14	15	2	0½	5	30	7	35	8½	7	1	
1915																				
Jan.	10	1½	26	0	"		18	5	17	15	1	9	4	58	6	05	7½	6	5½	
Apr.	10	1½	41	0	"		22	15	19	15	2	1	5	48	7	50	8½	7	0½	
July	9	4½	41	0	"		21	15	21	5	2	3	5	22	7	20	8½	6	10	
Oct.	9	7½	41	0	"		25	10	22	5	2	2	6	85	9	35	10½	7	9	
									South Down ewes and wethers lb.											
									s. d.											
1916																				
Jan.	12	9	47	0	"		27	15	1	11½	2	5½	7	75	9	80	12	8	9	
Apr.	14	9	56	0	"		34	0	2	0½	2	7	7	83	10	63	12½	8	10	
July	15	9	54	0	"		30	0	1	11½	2	10½	8	21	11	4	12¾	9	2½	
Oct.	17	3	53	0		91	0	33	0	2	0	3	1½	9	95	14	45	14½	10	5
1917																				
Jan.	18	0	60	0	94	0	43	5	2	4½	4	4½	10	88	19	95	17½	12	0	
Apr.	19	3	96	0	100	0	nom.		2	4	4	6	12	69	26	25	17½	12	0	
July	20	6	85	0	152	0			2	4½	4	10½	19	10	29	10	24½	16	1½	
Oct.	25	0	85	0	152	0			2	4½	4	10½	20	37	33	0	27	18	3	

TEXTILES,

GROUP III (continued). TEXTILES

	SILK		HEMP		FLAX		JUTE		WOOL			COTTON					
	<i>Blue elephant</i>		<i>Manila</i>		<i>Riga Z K</i>		<i>Native firsts</i>		<i>South Down ewes and wethers</i>		<i>Good Victoria</i>	<i>Middling American</i>	<i>Raw Egypt Fully good fair</i>	<i>Yarn 32's twist</i>	<i>Cloth 37½ yards 16 by 15 39 in. shirtings 8½ lb.</i>		
	lb.		ton		ton		ton		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	s. d.			
1918	<i>s. d.</i>		<i>£ s.</i>		<i>£ s.</i>		<i>£ s.</i>		<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>			
Jan.	25	0	85	0	147	0	nom.	2	4½	4	10½	23-52	31-40	38½	25	0	
	<i>Coir yarn good to fine</i>																
Apr.	25	0	100	0	147	0	25	0	—	—	25-16	30-56	43	28	0		
July	26	0	100	0	147	0	25	0	—	—	22-92	28-82	49½	30	6		
Oct.	27	6	100	0	147	0	nom.	—	—	25-24	29-40	56½	36	3			
1919																	
Jan.	23	6	100	0	177	0	"	—	—	22-20	27-30	41½	32	3			
Apr.	20	6	58	0	177	0	"	—	—	16-16	26-59	26	23	0			
	<i>Victorian Australian scoured good</i>																
July	27	0	55	0	177	0	56	15	2	4½	—	19-64	27-09	39½	29	0	
Oct.	33	0	49	10	230	0	70	0	2	4½	6	6	20-02	30	42½	30	6
1920	<i>Canton</i>																
Jan.	48	6	60	0	230	0	61	0	2	4½	6	10	30-75	54	55½	40	6
Apr.	57	6	68	10	362	10	57	0	2	7	8	2	29-01	83	62	45	0
July	28	0	59	0	382	10	45	0	2	4	7	4	26-62	62	54½	42	6
Oct.	31	6	69	10	382	10	56	10	2	1½	6	0	20-90	54	47	34	0
1921																	
Jan.	24	0	58	0	150	0	38	10	1	8	3	8	10-27	23	24½	21	0

MINERALS

205

GROUP IV. MINERALS

	PIG IRON	STEEL	IRON BARS	COAL	LEAD	TIN	COPPER
	<i>Middlesbro'</i> <i>good marked</i> <i>Bars</i> <i>ton</i>	<i>Heavy</i> <i>Rails</i> <i>ton</i>	<i>Welsh</i> <i>Ports</i> <i>ton</i>	<i>Best</i> <i>Yorkshire</i> <i>Silkstone</i> <i>House</i> <i>ton</i>	<i>English</i> <i>Pig</i> <i>ton</i>	<i>English</i> <i>Bars</i> <i>ton</i>	<i>Standard</i> <i>ton</i>
	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
1914							
Jan.	2 10 6	6 10 0	7 15 0	17 6	18 15 0	171 0 0	64 0 0
Apr.	2 11 9	6 10 0	7 15 0	17 6	18 10 0	171 10 0	65 15 0
July	2 11 3	6 0 0	7 15 0	16 6	19 10 0	145 0 0	61 12 6
Oct.	2 11 3	6 15 0	7 15 0	16 6	19 5 0	135 0 0	57 0 0
1915							
Jan.	2 14 3	6 7 6	8 0 0	14 0	19 15 0	146 10 0	56 12 6
Apr.	3 7 3	7 10 0	7 15 0	18 0	24 0 0	177 10 0	69 2 6
July	3 7 0	8 0 0	7 15 0	17 3	26 0 0	173 0 0	78 2 6
Oct.	3 5 3	9 0 0	7 15 0	17 3	25 10 9	151 5 0	73 0 0
1916							
Jan.	3 18 0	11 0 0	7 15 0	18 3	30 0 3	169 0 0	86 2 6
			<i>Middlesbro'</i>				
Apr.	4 2 6	10 17 6	13 10 0	18 3	nom.	202 0 0	116 0 0
July	4 7 6	11 5 0	13 15 0	18 3	30 5 0	179 10 0	103 10 0
Oct.	4 7 6	11 5 0	14 17 6	18 6	32 5 0	180 10 0	120 10 0
1917							
Jan.	4 7 6	11 5 0	15 0 0	18 6	32 5 0	184 0 0	133 5 0
Apr.	4 12 6	10 17 6	15 0 0	19 0	nom.	224 10 0	136 5 0
July	4 12 6	11 5 0	15 0 0	19 0	—	251 0 0	130 5 0
Oct.	4 12 6	11 5 0	15 0 0	18 3	—	246 0 0	110 5 0
1918							
Jan.	4 15 0	10 17 6	13 15 0	20 6	—	283 10 0	110 5 0
Apr.	4 15 0	10 17 6	13 15 0	21 3	nom.	322 10 0	110 5 0
July	4 15 0	10 17 6	13 17 6	20 6	„	345 0 0	122 5 0
Oct.	4 15 0	10 17 6	14 15 0	24 0	„	338 10 0	122 5 0
1919							
Jan.	4 15 0	10 17 6	15 10 0	24 0	„	237 0 0	112 0 0
Apr.	4 15 0	13 10 0	17 15 0	24 0	28 10 0	236 12 6	78 5 0
July	8 0 0	16 0 0	20 10 0	24 0	23 10 0	240 10 0	91 0 0
Oct.	8 0 0	16 10 0	22 0 0	30 0	26 0 0	278 5 0	103 7 6
				<i>Best House,</i>			
				<i>Forest of Dean</i>			
1920							
Jan.	8 0 0	17 10 0	22 10 0	21 6	46 10 0	347 12 6	116 2 6
Apr.	10 0 0	21 0 0	26 0 0	26 6	45 0 0	348 5 0	107 7 6
July	10 17 6	23 0 0	30 0 0	40 0	36 10 0	260 5 0	89 17 6
Oct.	11 5 0	25 0 0	30 0 0	40 0	34 15 0	271 12 6	94 7 6
1921							
Jan.	11 5 0	25 10 0	27 10 0	40 0	25 10 0	205 15 0	71 17 6

GROUP V. MISCELLANEOUS

	TIMBER	LEATHER	PETROLEUM	OIL	SEEDS	TALLOW	INDIGO	CRYSTALS	INDIA- RUBBER		
	<i>Danzic and Memel load</i>	<i>Mixed Tannage. Butts or Bends lb.</i>	<i>(Water- white) 8 lb.</i>	<i>Seal- Pale 252 galls.</i>	<i>Palm (Lagos) tun</i>	<i>Linseed ton</i>	<i>English Rape casks</i>	<i>Town cwt.</i>	<i>Bengal (good red violet) lb.</i>	<i>(Soda-Bi- Carbonate) ton</i>	<i>Paru (Fine hard) lb.</i>
	£ s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£ s.	£ s.	£ s. d.	£ s.	£ s. d.	s. d.	£ s. d.	s. d.
1914											
Jan.	4 10 0	2 2	9½	nom.	35 0	24 17 6	32 0	1 14 0	3 3	2 7 6	3 1½
Apr.	4 10 0	2 2	9	25 10	36 0	26 0 0	24 5	1 13 6	3 3	2 7 6	2 11½
July	4 10 0	2 2	8½	25 10	31 10	25 3 9	32 0	1 10 9	3 3	2 7 6	2 9½
Oct.	4 10 0	2 8	nom.	nom.	nom.	25 10 0	35 10	1 9 0	9 9	5 16 0	2 9½
1915											
Jan.	4 15 0	2 3	8½	„	33 0	23 18 9	34 10	1 10 6	13 6	5 16 3	2 10½
Apr.	5 10 0	2 6	9½	„	39 0	36 0 0	41 10	1 17 6	14 3	5 16 3	2 5½
July	7 0 0	2 7½	9½	„	31 0	27 7 6	39 0	1 12 3	13 6	5 16 9	2 7½
Oct.	7 0 0	2 5	10½	„	29 10	27 2 6	37 15	1 14 9	13 6	5 16 9	2 4½
1916											
Jan.	7 0 0	2 3½	11	„	43 0	41 5 0	50 15	2 4 6	14 0	6 17 6	3 9
Apr.	11 15 0	2 5½	1 0	„	49 0	39 6 0	55 6	2 8 6	14 9	6 17 6	3 0½
	<i>Pitch Pine</i>										
July	13 0 0	2 7½	1 1	„	40 0	33 10 0	49 0	2 5 0	14 9	6 17 6	2 8
Oct.	13 0 0	2 7½	1 2½	„	38 0	38 15 0	49 0	2 2 6	14 0	6 17 6	3 3
1917											
Jan.	13 0 0	2 6	1 2½	56 0	51 0	50 10 0	58 0	2 10 6	13 9	7 12 6	3 3½
		<i>English shoulders</i>									
Apr.	17 10 0	2 3	1 3	nom.	49 0	53 15 0	69 0	2 17 6	12 10½	7 5 0	3 1½
July	17 10 0	2 4½	1 3½	—	44 0	58 0 0	71 0	2 18 6	12 9	7 5 0	3 0
Oct.	17 10 0	2 0	1 9½	—	47 0	56 0 0	76 0	3 10 6	11 3	7 15 0	3 4½

1918													
Jan.	17 10 0	2 1	1 8½	—	47 0	58 0 0	76 0	3 10 6	10 3	7 15 0	2 9½		
	<i>Sole bends 6-10 lb.</i>												
Apr.	17 10 0	2 9	1 8½	—	45 0	58 0 0	nom.	nom.	9 6	8 2 6	3 1		
July	17 10 0	2 10	1 10½	—	45 0	75 0 0	"	4 8 6	9 6	7 15 0	3 0½		
Oct.	nom.	2 10	1 11½	—	45 0	75 0 0	"	4 8 6	10 6	6 15 0	3 2		
1919													
Jan.	"	2 10	1 5½	—	—	—	—	4 8 6	10 6	6 15 0	2 7½		
Apr.	"	2 10½	1 5½	—	44 0	58 0 0	76 0	3 15 0	10 6	5 15 0	2 5		
July	"	3 6	1 5½	—	84 0	125 0 0	108 0	3 5 0	10 0	5 15 0	2 5		
Oct.	"	3 8½	1 7½	—	78 0	81 0 0	105 0	3 5 0	9 0	5 15 0	2 6		
					Mean		Mean						
					£	s.	d.	£	s.				
1920					75	12	6	109	0				
Jan.	"	3 10	1 10		98	17	6	122	0	3 5 0	12 6	5 15 0	2 7
Apr.	"	3 2	2 1½		83	5	0	80	10	3 9 0	14 9	12 10 0	2 4
July	"	2 10	2 1½		87	17	6	82	10	2 6 0	14 9	12 10 0	1 11½
Oct.	17 10 0	2 8	2 1½							2 7 0	14 9	10 0 0	1 7
1921													
Jan.	13 0 0	2 6	2 3½		64	7	6	59	10	2 2 0	12 0	10 0 0	1 0½

APPENDIX II

MAXIMUM FOOD RETAIL PRICES

SUMMARY OF MAXIMUM FOOD RETAIL PRICES, SEPTEMBER 1917 TO MARCH 1920

CEREALS, &c.

Bread. From September 17, 1917, 4 lb. loaf, 9d.; 2 lb. loaf, 4½d.; 1 lb. loaf (if 2 lb. is on sale), 2½d. Unchanged till September 1919, when ½d. and ¼d. were added to the price of the 4 lb. and 2 lb. loaves. Unchanged till after March 1920.

Flour. From September 17, 1917, Sack (280 lb.) or half sack at 50s. per sack; 7 lb. to 140 lb. at 2s. 8d. per 14 lb.; quartern (3½ lb.), 8½d.; half quartern, 4½d., 1 lb., 2½d. Self-raising, 3½d. Unchanged till after March 1920.

Oatmeal and Oats (rolled, flaked, and like products). September 1917, England, 5d., Scotland, 4½d. per lb.; January 1, 1918, 7 lb., 2s. (Scotland), 2s. 3d. (Rest of United Kingdom), 1 lb., 3½d. and 4d., oat-flour, ½d. per lb. more. February 21, 1918, 7 lb., 2s. 3½d. (Scotland and Ireland), 2s. 6½d. (England and Wales), 1 lb., 4d. and 4½d. Unchanged till May 1919, after which date no maximum price.

Maize. Flour, flakes, semolina. September 1917, 3½d. per lb., raised to 4d. September 1918, unchanged till March 1919, after which no maximum price.

Rice. Maximum price first fixed in February 1918 at 4d. per lb., some grades higher if rice at 4d. is also on sale. Unchanged till after March 1920.

Beans, Peas, Lentils. September 1917: beans, coloured haricot, 5½d. per lb., white haricot, 6d., large butter, 8d.; peas, blue and green (whole or split), 9d., yellow (split), 6d.; lentils, large manufactured, 8d., small manufactured, 7d. Unchanged till after March 1920.

Potatoes. September 1917; according to buyer's price, generally at 7d. for 7 lb. Unchanged till summer of 1918, and then no maximum price. Reimposed in December 1918 on a slightly higher scale till September 1919, then dropped.

DAIRY PRODUCTS AND MARGARINE

Cheese. September 1917, United States, Canadian, Australian, and New Zealand cheese, 1s. 4d. per lb. November 1917, retailer's profit on British cheese limited to 2½d. per lb., and limitation continued on

cheese not controlled in distribution till January 1920, when restrictions on price were removed.

The Government acquired and distributed cheese from June 1917. The retail price in August 1918 was 1s. 8d. per lb., in March 1919 it was lowered to 1s. 6d., and raised again to 1s. 8d. in December 1919, at which price it remained till after March 1920.

Milk. The winter maximum prices for 1917-18 were fixed at 7d. per quart in October 1917, 8d. November to March inclusive, prices in rural districts being 1d. less. Summer maximum prices were first fixed at 2s. 8d. for April 1918, and at 2s. for the next three months, but subsequently they were raised to 2s. 4d. for June and July, and 2s. 8d. for August and September. The maximum prices for the winter of 1918-19 were 9d. in October and November and 10d. from November 22, 1918, till April 30, 1919, subject to variation by Local Committees (as were the summer prices of 1918). The summer maximum prices in 1919 were fixed for England and Wales¹ at 7d. in May and June, 8d. in July and August, and 9d. in September. The subsequent winter maximum prices were October 11d., and November and December 1s. Control was removed in January 1920. An idea of the extent to which these maxima were realized can be obtained from a study of the figures on pp. 42-6 and 54.

The maximum prices of *condensed milk* were fixed in May 1918 and at subsequent dates altered as follows :

		May 1918		July 1918		Feb. 1919		Aug. 1919		Nov. 1919		Jan. 1920	
		s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Full Cream sweetened	14 oz. net	1	2½	1	2½	1	1	1	2½	1	3	Maximum	
" "	evaporated 16 "	1	1	11½		10	1	0	1	0	prices		
" "	unsweetened 12 "	1	0½	11½		10	11	11	sus-				
Machine skimmed	16 " gross	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	pended.	

Butter. In September 1917 the retailer was restricted to a profit of 2½d. per lb. From November 1917 home and imported butter were blended together ('Government butter') and sold at 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d. Subsequent prices were December 1917, 2s. 6d., June 1918, 2s. 4d., September 1918, 2s. 6d., February 1920, 2s. 8d., March 1920, 3s. Home-produced butter was decontrolled January 31, 1920.

Margarine. The prices were first fixed in November 1917 at 1s. per lb. for margarine, 1s. 4d. for oleo-margarine. In February 1918 Dutch margarine was sold at 1s. 2d. In March or April 1918 all margarine was sold at 1s.; in July 1918 the price was raised to 1s. 2d., in November lowered to 1s., at which price it remained till May 1919, after which no maximum price was enforced.

¹ In Scotland, 8d. in May, 7d. in June and July, 8d. in August, 9d. in September.

MAXIMUM FOOD RETAIL PRICES

MEAT, BACON, AND FISH

Meat. From August 29, 1917, retailers were limited to charging not more than 2½*d.*, or 20 per cent. (whichever was less) in excess of the prices they paid to the wholesalers. In March 1918 a scale of maximum retail prices was prescribed for London and the Home Counties and another for the rest of England and Wales. This was amended from time to time and is too complicated for exhibition at every change, but since it is important as illustrating how detailed such regulations must be the scale for London and the Home Counties is given at six monthly intervals.

Uniform scale for London and Home Counties

	<i>In force</i>			<i>Jan. 14, 1920</i>	
	<i>Aug. 14, 1918</i>	<i>Jan. 22, 1919</i>	<i>Aug. 13, 1919</i>	<i>Home killed</i>	<i>Imported</i>
<i>Beef Joints per lb.</i>					
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Topside of Round	1 8	1 10	1 8	1 10	1 7
„ (best cut) boneless	1 10	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 9
Silverside with bone	1 6	1 8	1 6	1 8	1 5
„ boneless	1 9	1 11	1 9	1 11	1 8
Thick flank	1 7	1 9	1 7	1 10	1 7
„ „ best cut	1 8	1 10	1 8	1 11	1 8
„ „ knuckle end	1 6	1 8	1 6	1 9	1 6
Aitch bone	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 1
„ „ boneless	1 5	1 7	1 5	1 7	1 4
Sirloin	1 7	1 9	1 7	1 9	1 6
„ cuts	1 8½	1 10½	1 8½	1 10	1 7
„ rolled boneless	1 11	2 1	1 11	2 1	1 10
Thin flank	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 1
„ „ rolled boneless	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 3
Leg and shin whole	8	10	8	10	7
„ „ boneless	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 3
Suet	1 6	1 8	1 6	1 8	1 5
Fore ribs	1 6	1 8	1 6	1 8	1 5
„ boneless	1 9	1 11	1 9	1 11	1 8
Wing ribs 4 bones	1 8	1 10	1 8	1 10	1 7
Long ribs	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 7	1 4
„ „ rolled boneless	1 9	1 11	1 9	1 11	1 8
Back ribs	1 3	1 5	1 3	1 6	1 3
„ „ boneless	1 7	1 9	1 7	1 9	1 6
Top ribs	1 3	1 5	1 3	1 6	1 3
„ „ boneless	1 7	1 9	1 7	1 9	1 6
Brisket	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 1
„ boneless	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 3
Clod and sticking with bone	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	1 1
„ „ boneless	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 3
Rump	1 8½	1 10½	1 8½	1 11	1 8
„ steak (boneless)	2 2	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 1

MEAT, BACON, AND FISH

211

	<i>In force</i>			<i>Jan. 14, 1920</i>	
	<i>Aug. 14, 1918</i>	<i>Jan. 22, 1919</i>	<i>Aug. 13, 1919</i>	<i>Home killed</i>	<i>Imported</i>
<i>Beef Joints per lb.</i>					
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Fillet steak	2 2	2 4	2 2	2 4	2 1
Buttock steak (boneless)	2 0	2 2	2 0	2 2	1 11
Thick flank steak	1 10	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 9
Chuck steak	1 8	1 10	1 8	1 10	1 7
Gravy beef	1 4	1 6	1 4	1 6	1 3
Minced beef	1 6	1 8	1 6	1 8	1 5
Sausage to contain not less than 50 per cent. of meat	1 3	1 4	1 2	1 3	1 3
Sausage to contain not less than 67 per cent. of meat	1 6	1 7	1 5	1 6	1 6
Sausage meat to contain not less than 50 per cent. of meat	1 1	1 2	1 0	1 1	1 1
Sausage meat to contain not less than 67 per cent. of meat	1 4	1 5	1 3	1 4	1 4
Sausage and sausage meat containing less than 50 per cent. meat to be sold at a price not exceeding	10	—	—	—	—
Bones	2	2	2	2	2

<i>Mutton and Lamb Joints per lb.</i>					
Leg whole	1 7	1 9	1 7	1 9	1 4
„ cut, Fillet	1 7½	1 9½	1 7½	1 9½	1 4½
„ „ Shank	1 7½	1 9½	1 7½	1 9½	1 4½
„ „ Middle	1 10	2 0	1 10	—	—
Loin, whole	1 5	1 7	1 5	1 7	1 2
„ Best end	1 8	1 10	1 8	1 10	1 5
„ Chump end	1 5	1 7	1 5	1 6	1 1
Loin chops (not to be trimmed)	1 10	2 0	1 10	2 0	1 7
Saddles	1 5	1 7	1 5	1 7	1 2
Shoulders, whole	1 5	1 7	1 5	1 8	1 3
„ cut knuckle end	1 5	1 7	1 5	1 8½	1 3½
„ Blade side	1 5	1 7	1 5	1 8½	1 3½
„ Middle	1 6	1 8	1 6	—	—
Neck, whole	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4	11
„ Best end	1 6	1 8	1 6	1 8	1 3
„ Middle	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4	11
„ Scrag	11	1 1	11	1 1	8
Best Neck Chops	1 8	1 10	1 8	1 10	1 5
Breasts, whole	11	1 1	11	1 1	8
„ cut, Best end	1 0	1 2	1 0	1 2	9
„ „ Fat end	10	1 0	10	1 0	7
„ „ Sliced	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4	11
Suet	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 4	11

MAXIMUM FOOD RETAIL PRICES

	<i>In force</i>			<i>Jan. 14, 1920</i>	
	<i>Aug. 14,</i>	<i>Jan. 22,</i>	<i>Aug. 13,</i>	<i>Home</i>	<i>Imported</i>
	<i>1918</i>	<i>1919</i>	<i>1919</i>	<i>killed</i>	
	<i>Pork Joints per lb.</i>				
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Leg, whole	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 6
„ cut knuckle end	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 4
„ Middle	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 9
„ Fillet	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 8
Hind Loin, whole	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 8
„ „ Chump end	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 7
„ „ Best end	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 9
Fore Loin or Griskin, or Spare					
Rib, without Blade bone	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 8
Hand with Foot	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 2
Loin, excluding Back fat	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 10	1 8
„ Best end	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 11	1 9
Neck end	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 6
Shoulder without Hoek	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 5
Blade Bone	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 5
Belly	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 8	1 6
„ Best or Rib end	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 7
„ in slices	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 9	1 7
„ thin end	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 5	1 5
Flare or Leaf	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 3
Back fat	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 0
Chops or Steaks	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	1 10
Heads, including Tongue	11	11	11	11	9
„ excluding Tongue	10	10	10	10	8
Tongues	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 4	1 4
Eye Piece or Face	5	5	5	5	5
Chops	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Hocks	10	10	10	10	10
Feet	5	5	5	5	5
Tenderloin, without bone	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0	2 0
Pork bones, excluding Factory					
bone	5	5	5	5	5
Sausages to contain not less					
than 67 per cent. Pork	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7	1 7
Sausages to contain not less					
than 50 per cent. Pork	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5	1 5
Blood sausage and Black					
Pudding	—	1 0	1 0	1 0	1 0

OFFALS

	<i>Cattle Offal (Home killed)</i>			
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Head, excluding tongue	4	5	3	3
Tongue, fresh or pickled	1 1	1 4	1 4	1 4
Hearts, whole	11	1 1	10	10
„ cuts of	1 2	1 3	1 0	1 0

MEAT, BACON, AND FISH

213

	<i>In force</i> <i>Aug. 14, 1918</i>	<i>Jan. 22,</i> <i>1919</i>	<i>Aug. 13,</i> <i>1919</i>	<i>Jan. 14,</i> <i>1920</i>
<i>Cattle Offal (Home killed)</i>				
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Liver, whole	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 0
„ cuts of	1 2	1 4	1 2	1 2
Lights, per set	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Melt	4	4	4	4
Tripe, dressed	1 0	—	1 0	1 0
Feet, scalded	4	5	3½	3½
Tail	1 4	1 4	1 2	1 2
Heart and throat bread	1 4	2 4	1 4	1 4
Gut breads	6	6	6	6
Skirt and Kidney	1 4	1 4 or 1 6	1 4	1 4
Cheek, boneless	1 2	1 3	11	11
Brains	6	6	6	6
<i>Sheep Offal (Home killed)</i>				
Heads, without Horns	4	5	4	4
Tongues	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 0
Brains	1 0	1 1	1 0	1 0
Kidneys	2 6	2 6	2 6	2 6
Sweetbreads	2 0	2 6	2 6	2 6
Trotters, raw, cleaned, and ex- cluding hoof each	2	2	2	2
Heart	1 4	1 4	1 2	1 2
Liver	1 6	1 6	1 6	1 6
Lights per set	4	5	4	4
<i>Calves Offal (Home killed)</i>				
Head, scalded	10	10	—	8
Sweetbreads	2 6	2 6	—	2 6
Feet	6	6	—	6
Heart	1 2	1 2	—	1 2
Liver	1 9	1 9	—	1 9
Lights per set	6	6	—	6
<i>Pigs Offal (Home killed)</i>				
Plucks or plucks and fats	10	11	11	11
Inwards or Chitterlings	1 0	1 2	1 2	1 2
Liver and fats	1 4	1 4	1 4	1 4
Heart	1 2	1 2	1 2	1 2
Lights per set	4	4	5	5

There are some slight additions to the list in the later tables. Prices are also given for veal and for imported offals.

Bacon, Ham, and Lard. In November 1917 the retailer's profit was limited to an average of 3*d.* per lb. for bacon and hams and 2*d.* for lard over the cost of the goods to him. In July–August 1918 a schedule of prices was prescribed, which remained in force till April 1919, at which

MAXIMUM FOOD RETAIL PRICES

date it was simplified. In August 1919 a detailed schedule at higher prices for some cuts was fixed and was not changed till after March 1920. The schedule may be abbreviated as follows :

<i>Pale, dried, or smoked Bacon, or Ham (uncooked)</i>	<i>August 1918</i>	<i>August 1919</i>
	<i>per lb.</i>	<i>per lb.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
Back, middle, rolled or boneless Bacon or Ham, best out of Ham or Gammon	2 4	2 6
Streak	2 4	2 4
Shoulder meat and collar without bone	2 0	2 0 or 2 2
Shoulder meat with bone, Gammon or Ham Hock	1 8	1 9
Flank, Fore Hock	1 4	1 4
Trimnings without bone	1 0	1 0
Shanks, Sheet Ribs	8	8
Bones	2	2

Green Bacon or Ham 1½d. per lb. less in Aug. 1918, 1d. less in Aug. 1919.

From April to August 1919 the only maxima prescribed for the cuts named above were 2s. 4d. for pale dried and smoked and 2s. 2½d. for other, i.e. the same as those already current for the best cuts; it was apparently left to the retailer to sell the inferior cuts at any price he could.

Fish. Maximum prices were prescribed in March 1918. The following table shows those for some of the principal kinds :

	<i>Oct. 1918</i>			<i>Aug. 1919</i>	<i>Dec. 1919</i>	<i>Jan. 1920</i>	<i>Feb. to May 1920</i>	
	<i>Aug. 1918</i>	<i>to Mar. 1919</i>	<i>Mar. 1919</i>				<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>	<i>s. d.</i>
<i>Fresh Fish</i>								
Cod per lb.	1 1	1 0	—	—	9	9	11	11
Haddocks	1 1	1 0	—	—	9	9	11	11
Hake	1 1	1 0	—	—	10½	1 0	1 1½	1 1½
Mackerel	8	8	8	8	8	8	8½	8½
Plaice	1 8	1 6	—	—	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 6
Salmon	3 0	3 0	3 0	3 0	1	1	1	1
Soles (lemon)	1 11	1 9	1 9	—	1 6	1 6	1 8½	1 8½
Whiting	1 1	1 0	—	—	9	9	11	11
<i>Smoked and Cured</i>								
Cod	1 9	1 7	—	—	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 6
Haddock	1 9	1 7	—	—	1 4	1 4	1 6	1 6
Kippers	11	11	11	11	11	11	10	10
Bloaters	9	9	9	9	9	9	8	8

From March to December 1919 the prices were decontrolled in the cases where no entry is made. All fish prices were decontrolled after May 1920.

¹ No maximum price stated.

MISCELLANEOUS

Tea. In May 1917 a uniform retail price of 2s. 4d. per lb. was fixed for 40 per cent. of the tea liberated from bond; this order was almost immediately modified to 2s. 4d. for 30 per cent., 2s. 8d. for 35 per cent., 3s. for 25 per cent., while the remaining 10 per cent. was free of restriction. After some modifications it was found that this scheme led to abuse, and in March 1918 'National Control' tea was sold at 2s. 8d. It remained at this price till March 1919, when restrictions were removed.

Sugar. Maximum prices were not fixed in the same way as with other foods, the whole supply being in the hands of the Sugar Commission from the beginning of the War, who determined the prices at which various grades ought to be retailed. Price movements are shown sufficiently in pp. 42-6.

In September 1917 the maximum price for *chocolate* was 3d. per oz., and for other sweetmeats 2d. per oz. These prices remained till the part of the order referring to them was revoked in March 1919.

In August 1918 the list of maximum prices contained, besides the foods already named, Beehive Sections, Beer, Canned Meat, Cocoa Butter and Powder, Coco-nut desiccated, Coffee, Damaged Grain, Dried Fruit, Dripping, Jam, Poultry and Game, Rabbits, Spirits, and Strawberries. That for November 1918 contained also Apples, Crystallized and Glacé Fruits, Eggs, Grape Nuts, Onions, Oranges and Lemons, Shredded Suet, Vegetarian Butter and Lard, and Vegetable Marrows.

APPENDIX III

REDUCTION IN HOURS OF WORK

(From the *Labour Gazette*, August 1919, pp. 345-6.)

The following table gives particulars of the principal reductions in recognized hours of labour in the various industries of the United Kingdom since the beginning of the present year [viz: 1919].

As regards the adjustments in rates of wages, which accompanied the reductions in hours, in cases where the piece rates have either remained unaltered, or have been increased by definite percentages, the fact is noted in the last column of the table. In other cases the letters (a), (b), or (c) are used to denote respectively adjustments of the following characters:

- (a) In trades where workers are paid at weekly, daily, or shift rates, no reduction made in such rates; in other cases, rates increased so as to give weekly wages not less than those previously paid.
- (b) Base rates and methods of payment revised to compensate for the shorter hours.
- (c) The reduction in hours was accompanied by new minimum weekly rates, and a provision that piece rates are to be increased so as to enable the average worker to earn 25 per cent. above such minimum rates.

PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS IN RECOGNIZED HOURS OF LABOUR DURING 1919

Industry ¹	District	Hours of Labour in a full ordinary week at		Particulars (see Note, p. 215) of Wage Adjustments	
		December 31, 1918	July 31, 1919	Time Rates of Wages	Piece Rates of Wages
BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES					
Building trade operatives	Certain towns in Yorkshire, Lancashire, Cheshire, and North Wales	48½ to 55½ ²	46½ ²	(a)	—
Building trade operatives	Scotland	50 ² (generally)	44	(a)	—
Electricians (maintenance work)	United Kingdom	48 to 56	47	(a)	—
MINING AND QUARRYING					
Coal mining, &c. :					
Underground workers	Great Britain	8 per shift ³	7 per shift ³	(a)	(a)
Surface workers		51 to 58 ⁴	46½	(a)	—
Ironstone mining :					
Underground workers	Cleveland and Ayrshire	8 per shift ³	7 per shift ³	(a)	(a)
Surface workers		Various	46	(a)	—
China-clay mining	South Devon and Mid-Cornwall	46	42	(a)	(a)
Shale mining, &c. :					
Surface workers and oil workers	Scotland	50 to 54	49	(a)	—
Limestone quarrying	West and South Durham	48	46½	(a)	—
Slate quarrying	North Wales	52½ to 55 ²	47 and 47½ ²	(a)	—
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES					
Pig-iron and iron and steel manufacture:					
Shift workers	North of England, Midlands, South Wales, and Scotland	8 or 12 per shift	8 per shift	(b)	(b)
Day workers		Various	47 and 48	(a)	—

Engineering, boilermaking, and ship-building trades	United Kingdom	53 or 54 ⁵	47	(a)	No change. ⁶
Tinplate manufacture :					
Shift workers on alternate day and night shifts	South Wales and Monmouthshire	8 to 12 per shift	8 per shift	(a)	No change.
Other shift workers		6 to 8 per shift	6 per shift ⁷	(a)	—
Day workers		53 (generally)	47	(a)	—
Ammunition making, brass-working, bridge-building, nut, bolt, nail, screw, rivet, hollow-ware, tube, sheet metal, spring, anvil and vice, wagon building, wire rope, tank, &c., making	Midland Counties	53 or 54	47	(a)	No change.
Light castings manufacture	England and Scotland	50 to 54	47	(a)	No change.
Look and latch making	Wolverhampton, Wednesbury and district	54	47	(a)	Increased 10%
Tube manufacture	Glasgow, Airdrie, and Coatbridge	54 to 59	47	(a)	No change.
Heating and domestic engineering	England and Wales	52½ to 54	47	(a)	—
Edge tool manufacture	Sheffield	Various	47	(a)	No change.
	Birmingham and Wolverhampton districts	54	47 and 48	(a)	No change.
Jewellery, silver, and electroplate working	Sheffield and Birmingham	49 to 55	47	(a)	Increased 5%

¹ Except where otherwise stated the particulars given apply to the operatives generally in the industry specified.

² The hours quoted are those for the summer months; in winter the weekly hours are less.

³ The length of the shift is defined as the period between the times at which the last man in the shift leaves the surface and the first man in the shift returns to the surface.

⁴ Except in Northumberland and Durham, where, in some cases, the hours were longer.

⁵ In certain districts and at certain firms the hours were less.

⁶ Where a workman is not able to earn on piece work his previous remuneration on the same job, suitable adjustments are made in the piece-work price for that job.

⁷ Subject to the reservation that no extra mills shall be started in individual works until all mills now working in those works are on 6-hour shifts; but no mills to be stopped in order to change from 8- to 6-hour shifts.

PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS IN RECOGNIZED HOURS OF LABOUR DURING 1919 (continued)

Industry ¹	District	Hours of Labour in a full ordinary week at		Particulars (see Note, p. 215) of Wage Adjustments	
		December 31, 1918	July 31, 1919	Time Rates of Wages	Piece Rates of Wages
METAL, ENGINEERING, AND SHIPBUILDING TRADES (continued)					
Spelter manufacture:					
Daymen	Swansea	54 (generally)	47	(a)	(a)
Shift workers		Various	8 per shift	(a)	—
Bobbin and shuttle making	Cumberland, Westmorland, Yorkshire, Lancashire, and Nottinghamshire	Various	48	(a)	(a)
Ferriery	London, Yorkshire, Lancashire, Glasgow, Edinburgh, and other districts	51 to 55	47 and 48	(a)	—
TEXTILE TRADES					
Cotton industry	Lancashire, Cheshire, and adjoining counties	55½	48	(a)	Increased 30% on list prices. ²
Woollen and worsted industry	England and Wales	55½ (generally)	48	(a)	(a)
	Various districts in Scotland	49½	48	(a)	(a)
Textile bleaching, printing, dyeing, &c., trades	Yorkshire	54 to 55½	48	(a)	(a)
	Lancashire, Cheshire, and Derbyshire	55½ to 56 (day)	48 (day)	(a)	Increased 13 to 15%
	Scotland	50 to 52½ (night)	43½ (night)	(a)	(a)
Silk industry	Leek, Macclesfield, Congleton, Brighouse, and Braintree districts	55 to 58	48	(a)	(a)
Linen, bleaching, dyeing, and finishing	Belfast and North of Ireland	49½ to 56	49	(a)	No change.
		Various	49½	(a)	(a)

Carpet manufacture	{ Kidderminster and various districts in Yorkshire and Lancashire	55 and 55½	48	(a)	Increased 15%
	{ Various districts in Scotland	49 to 56	48	(a)	Increased 15%
Hosiery manufacture	{ Leicester and Loughborough dis- tricts	Various	48	(a)	Increased 7½%
Dyeing and finishing		56	48	(a)	Increased 10%
CLOTHING TRADES					
Boot and shoe manufacture	United Kingdom	52½ (generally)	48	(c)	(c)
Tailoring (ladies' trade)	London (West End)	50	48	(a)	(a)
Dressmaking and millinery (retail)	Scotland	Various	44	(a)	—
Tailoring (bespoke trade)	Scotland	51 (average)	47½	(a)	(a)
Felt-hat making	Bury, Denton, Hyde, and Stockport districts	55½	46½	(a)	(a)
Laundries	London, Newcastle, Sunderland, Hull, Bristol, and other districts	Various	48	(a)	(a)
TRANSPORT TRADES					
Railway service (traffic section)	United Kingdom	Various	48	(a)	—
Carting, motor driving, stable and garage work, &c.	Great Britain	55½ to 68	48	(a)	—
Tramways (except tradesmen, &c.)	Great Britain	49½ to 61½	48	(a)	—
Dock labour	Principal ports	Various	44 ³	(a)	(a)
			(Belfast 46)		
Motor omnibus service (drivers and conductors)	London	63 and 64	48	(a)	—
Furniture removing and warehousing.	United Kingdom	60 (generally)	48	(a)	(a)

¹ Except where otherwise stated the particulars given apply to the operatives generally in the industry specified.

² Equivalent to about 14 per cent. on current rates.

³ The hours of work are 4 per half-day (i.e. 44 per week), but men are required to be booked a quarter of an hour before starting time for each half-day's work.

PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS IN RECOGNIZED HOURS OF LABOUR DURING 1919 (continued)

Industry ¹	District	Hours of Labour in a full ordinary week at		Particulars (see Note, p. 215) of Wage Adjustments	
		December 31, 1918	July 31, 1919	Time Rates of Wages	Piece Rates of Wages
OTHER TRADES					
Printing and allied trades	United Kingdom	50 or 51 (generally)	48	(a)	(a)
Pottery manufacture	North Staffordshire	52	47	(a)	(a)
Cement making	United Kingdom	54 to 56½	48	(a)	(a)
Chemical manufacture	England and Wales	53 or 54 (generally)	47	(a)	—
Explosives manufacture	Great Britain	50 to 53	47	(a)	—
Furniture manufacture	Principal centres in England and Wales	48 to 53	44 to 48	(a)	(a)
Vehicle building	Principal districts in Great Britain, and Belfast	50 to 54	47	(a)	—
Packing-case making	London, Manchester, Sheffield, and other districts	48 to 54	47	(a)	—
Saw-milling	United Kingdom	49 to 58½	47	(a)	—
Breweries	Burton-on-Trent	54	48	(a)	(a)
Wholesale textile warehouses	London	Various	44	(a)	—
Cocoa, chocolate, sugar confectionery, &c., manufacture :					
Time workers	Great Britain	Various	47	(a)	(a)
Shift workers				44	(a)

220 PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS IN RECOGNIZED

Flour milling :						
Shift workers	} Great Britain and various districts in Ireland	56 (generally)	44	(a)	—	
Day workers			47	(a)	—	
Saddlery, harness, portmanteau, bag and fancy leather trades (except horse-collar makers and saddlers in the Midlands)	Great Britain	50 to 54	48	(a)	Increased 12 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	
Leather tanning, &c.	London, Northampton, Walsall, Yorkshire, and Scotland	50 to 54	48	(a)	(a)	
PUBLIC UTILITY SERVICES						
Electrical undertakings :						
Shift workers	} London and suburbs	{	56	48	(a)	—
Day workers			54	47	(a)	—
Gas undertakings :						
Shift workers	} Great Britain	{	Various	8 per shift	(a)	—
Day workers			Various	47	(a)	—
Tramways (see under Transport)						

¹ Except where otherwise stated the particulars given apply to the operatives generally in the industry specified.

**PRINCIPAL REDUCTIONS IN HOURS OF LABOUR IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIES IN THE
UNITED KINGDOM BETWEEN AUGUST 1919 AND OCTOBER 1920**

[In continuation of the Table published on pp. 345-6 of the *Labour Gazette* for August 1919.]

(Communicated by the Intelligence and Statistical Department of the Ministry of Labour.)

Industry	District	Hours of Labour in a full ordinary week at		Particulars (see Note, p. 215) of Wage Adjustments	
		December 31, 1918	October 31, 1920	Time Rates of Wages	Piece Rates of Wages
BUILDING AND ALLIED TRADES					
Building	United Kingdom generally	48½ to 55½	44	(a)	—
MINING AND QUARRYING					
Shale mining :					
Underground workers	Scotland	8 per day	7 per day	(a)	(a)
Surface workers		Various	46½	(a)	—
Oil workers		Various	48	(a)	—
TEXTILE TRADES					
Cotton industry (firemen, engineers, &c.)	Lancashire and Cheshire with Glossop	55½	48	(a)	—
Silk industry	Brighouse, Leek, and Macclesfield	49½ to 56	48	(a)	No change.
Linen industry	Belfast and North of Ireland	Various	48	(a)	(a)
Linen and jute industry	Dundee, Carnoustie, Perth, Tayport, Forfar, and Kirriemuir	55 50	48 48	(a) (a)	Increased 4%
Textile, Dyeing, Bleaching, &c.	Dundee and District	55	48	(a)	(a)
Jute industry (mechanics and other tradesmen, &c.)	Dundee	50	47	(a)	—

CLOTHING							
Glove manufacture :							
Males	}	England	{	Various	47	(a)	(a)
Females					Various	44	(a)
Wholesale clothing trade		Great Britain		Various	48	(a)	(a)
Shirt and collar making		Great Britain		Various	48	(a)	(a)
OTHER TRADES							
Paper manufacture :							
Dayworkers	}	United Kingdom	{	Various	48	(a)	
Shiftworkers						Various	44
Paper-bag manufacture		Great Britain		Various	48	(a)	
Coopering		United Kingdom		Various	47	(a)	
Baking	}	England and Wales	{	48 to 60	48	(a)	
		Scotland			48 to 55	44	(a)
Incandescent mantle manufacturing industry		Great Britain		Various	48	(a)	(a)
Leather trade		England and Wales		Various	48	(a)	(a)

BETWEEN AUGUST 1919 AND OCTOBER 1920 223

INDEX

- Aberdeenshire, 173.
 Abstract of Labour Statistics, 87.
 Agriculture, wages and hours, 105,
 169 seq., 184.
 Agricultural Wage Board, 174.
 Angle-iron smiths, 132.
 Anglesey, 173, 176.
 Animal food, 15, 21.
 Apples, 215.
 Argyllshire, 174.
 Ashford, 124.
 Ayrshire, 174.

 Bacon, 4, 12, 16, 23, 32, 37-8, 42-6, 50-1,
 85-6, 213-14.
 Bakers, 52, 80.
 Baking, 103, 223.
 Banffshire, 173.
 Barley, 12, 13, 16, 23, 200-1.
 Barnsley, 121.
 Barrow, 127, 133.
 Barry, 158.
 Barton, D. M., 184, 190.
 Beans, 61, 208.
 Bedfordshire, 171, 175.
 Beef, 3, 4, 12, 13, 16, 23, 32, 37, 42-9,
 82-4, 200-1, 210-11.
 Beehive sections, 215.
 Beer, 98, 215.
 Belfast, 112, 120, 121, 127.
 Bell, Sir H., 150, 165.
 Berkshire, 171, 175.
 Berwickshire, 174.
 Birkenhead, 121, 127.
 Birkett, M. S., 29, 30, 138.
 Birmingham, 112, 116, 121, 127, 158,
 160-1.
 Biscuits, 59, 60.
 Blackburn, 127.
 Blast-furnace men, 131 seq.
 Bleaching, 102, 218.
 Board of Trade Index, 4, 6-10, 12, 15-17.
 Board of Trade Journal, 13.
 Bolton, 127.
 Bookbinders, 103.
 Boots, prices, 64-5.
 Boot and shoe industry, 102, 192, 219.
 Bradford, 27, 121, 127, 153; Chamber
 of Commerce, 26, 28.
 Bran, 81-2.
 Bread, 32, 37, 39, 42-6, 51-2, 78-80, 208.
 Brecknockshire, 176.
 Bricklayers, 105, 106, 112 seq.

 Brick-making, 95.
 Bricks, prices, 4, 12, 17.
 Bristol, 112, 116-17, 121, 127, 156-8,
 160-1, 168.
 Buckinghamshire, 171, 175.
 Budget of expenditure, 32.
 Builders, 95-6, 111 seq., 216, 222.
 Burton-on-Trent, 162.
 Butter, 3, 12, 13, 16, 23, 32, 37-8, 40,
 42-6, 55, 58, 72-3, 86, 98, 202, 209.

 Caithness, 173.
 Cake, 59, 60.
 Calories, 39.
 Cambridge, 160, 162.
 Cambridgeshire, 171, 175.
 Canned meat, 215.
 Cannock Chase, 157.
 Caoutchouc, 12.
 Cardiganshire, 176.
 Cardiff, 127, 158, 160-1.
 Carmarthenshire, 176.
 Carnarvonshire, 173, 176.
 Carpenters, 112, 121-4.
 Carpet manufacture, 102, 218.
 Caulkers, 132.
 Cereals, 18-21, 23.
 Chain-making, 194-6, 198.
 Cheese, 12, 16, 32, 40, 42-6, 55, 72, 77,
 208-9.
 Chemical industry, 95, 103, 185, 218.
 Cheshire, 102, 152, 156-7, 172, 173, 176,
 177.
 Chocolate, 215.
 Clackmannan, 174.
 Cleveland, 133-5, 137, 139, 140, 142,
 145.
 Cloth, cotton, 13, 23-6, 203-4.
 Clothing, prices, 32, 63-9, 71.
 Clothing industry, 95, 185, 223.
 Clyde, 127.
 Coal, prices, 4, 12, 13, 17, 29-31, 63, 67,
 205; hours and wages, 95-6, 98, 105,
 148 seq., 216; Industry Commission,
 100, 148-9, 151.
 Cocoa, industry, 194, 218; prices, 12, 16,
 20.
 Cocoa butter, 215.
 Coco-nut, 215.
 Coffee, 3, 12, 13, 16, 21, 23, 60, 202, 215.
 Condensed milk, 59, 61, 209.
 Confectionery, 197-9.
 Consett, 133, 137, 141, 143.

- Control of prices, &c., 8, 23, 37, 41, 48-51, 78, 84, 208-15.
 Control of wages, 185 seq.
 Controlled establishments, 186.
 Copper, 12, 13, 17, 30-1, 205.
 Cornwall, 172, 175.
 Cost of living, 60-75; Committee, 38-40, 58, 64-8; index-number, 67-75.
 Cotton prices, 3, 12, 13, 17, 23-6, 203-4; wages and hours, 98, 105, 177 seq., 189, 190, 192, 218, 222.
 Cottonseed, 12.
 Coventry, 121.
 Cowes, 124.
 Crewe, 121.
 Crystals (soda), 13, 206-7.
 Cumberland, 133-6, 145, 152-3, 156-7, 172, 176.
 Currants, 60-1.
- Denbighshire, 176.
 Derby, 127.
 Derbyshire, 102, 154, 156-7, 172, 176.
 Devon, 171, 175.
 Dewsbury, 162.
 Docks, 95-6, 105, 165 seq., 218.
 Dockers Court of Inquiry, 108, 166.
 Dorset, 171, 175.
 Dover, 63.
 Dressmakers, 189, 191, 219.
 Drink, 15.
 Dripping, 59, 60, 215.
 Dumbartonshire, 174.
 Dumfriesshire, 174.
 Dundee, 102.
 Durham, 121, 133-5, 137, 140-3, 148-9, 152-4, 156-7, 172, 176.
- Economic Journal*, 26, 77.
Economist, the, 26-7, 79, 80, 139, 200-7.
Economist index-number, 3-10, 13, 15-21, 23, 29, 31.
 Eggs, 12, 16, 32, 38, 40, 42-6, 56-8, 72-3, 77, 215.
 Edinburgh, 174.
 Electricians, 103, 216, 221.
 Elgin, 173.
 Engineering, 89, 95-6, 99, 105, 124 seq., 187, 216.
 Erewash, 157.
 Essex, 171, 175.
- Federated Districts, 149, 152-4.
 Fifeshire, 173.
 Fir, 12.
 Fish, 32, 42-6, 59, 77, 214.
 Fitters, 128-31.
 Flax, 3, 12, 13, 17, 29, 203-4.
 Flintshire, 176.
- Flour, 3, 13, 16, 23, 32, 37, 39, 42-6, 51-2, 78-82, 200-1.
 Flour-milling, 218.
 Folkestone, 124, 158.
 Food, index-number, 32-46, 70-1.
 Food industry, 185, 198-9.
 Forest of Dean, 148-9, 151-4, 156-7.
 Forfarshire, 173.
 Frith, A. S., 26-7.
 Fruit, 59, 215.
 Fuel, 30, 63, 67, 71.
 Furness, 176.
 Furnishing trade, 103, 220.
- G. R. Flour, 3, 51.
 Game, 215.
 Gas, 63, 67; workers, 103, 221.
 Glamorganshire, 170, 173, 176.
 Glasgow, 112, 118, 121, 168.
 Glass-makers, 95.
 Gloucestershire, 171, 175.
 Glove-making, 223.
 Grape nuts, 215.
- Haddingtonshire, 174.
 Ham, 213-14.
 Hants, 171, 175.
 Hemp, 13, 17, 29, 203-4.
 Herefordshire, 171, 175.
 Herrings, 12, 16.
 Hertfordshire, 171, 175.
 Hides, 12, 17.
 Holders-up, 132.
 Hollow-ware, 102, 197-8.
 Hops, 12, 16.
 Horne, Sir R., 150.
 Hosiery, 102, 192-3, 218.
 Hours of work, 100-3, 111, 114-20, 128, 133, 145-8, 160, 163, 166, 172-3, 178, 183, 186-7, 192, 195, 199, 215-23.
 Huddersfield, 97, 121, 180-1.
 Hull, 121, 127, 168.
 Hunts, 171, 175.
- Index-numbers, nature of, 1; theory of, 5, 6, 14.
 Index-numbers, of cost of living, 67-75; of retail prices, 32-46, 70-1; of wages, 87, 93; of wholesale prices, 1-22.
 India-rubber, 13, 206-7.
 Indigo, 13, 206-7.
 Industrial Conference, 100, 108.
 Inverness-shire, 174.
 Iron, 17, 29-31.
 Iron and steel manufacture, 30, 95, 97-8, 136 seq., 216.
 Iron-bars, 3, 13, 205.
 Iron foundries, 99, 129.
 Iron moulders, 128-31.

- Ironstone mining, 133, 139, 146.
 Isle of Wight, 121, 124.
 Jam, 60, 73, 215.
 Jarrow, 133, 141, 143.
 Jute, prices, 3, 12, 13, 17, 29, 203-4 ;
 wages and hours, 102, 192-3, 222.
 Kent, 171, 175.
 Kincardine, 173.
 Kinross, 173.
 Kirkcudbrightshire, 174.
 Labourers, building, 105, 107, 112 seq. ;
 engineering, 105, 127-9.
 Lace, 192, 194, 196, 198.
 Lamb, 211.
 Lanarkshire, 174.
 Lancashire, 102, 115, 121, 133, 145, 148,
 152, 156-7, 172-3, 176.
 Lard, 59, 60, 213.
 Lead, 3, 12, 13, 17, 30-1, 205.
 Leather, 3, 13, 17, 31, 206-7.
 Leather industry, 223.
 Leeds, 112, 118, 121, 127, 153.
 Leicester, 121.
 Leicestershire, 102, 154, 156-7, 171, 176.
 Lemons, 215.
 Lentils, 208.
 Limestone quarrymen, 133.
 Lincoln, 162.
 Lincolnshire, 145, 171, 176.
 Linlithgow, 174.
 Linen, 102, 192-3, 218, 222.
 Linseed, 12.
 Liverpool, 121, 127, 158, 168.
 Local Authority services, 95.
 London, 112, 116, 121, 127, 160-1, 167.
 Maize, 12, 16, 208.
 Manchester, 97, 112, 118, 121, 127, 158,
 160-1.
 Margarine, 12, 32, 37-8, 40, 42-6, 55-6,
 58, 73, 77, 209.
 Marmalade, 60.
 Maximum prices, 53, 208-15.
 Meat, 12, 19, 20-1, 38, 42-9, 82-5, 210-11.
 Merionethshire, 176.
 Metal trades, 101.
 Middlesex, 170, 172, 175.
 Milk, 4, 12, 16, 32, 39, 42-6, 53-5, 59,
 61, 77, 209.
 Millers, 81.
 Milliners, 189, 191.
 Millmen, 133, 140-4.
 Minerals, 15, 18, 19-21.
 Minimum wages, 184 seq.
 Ministry of Food, 37, 48-9, 55, 60, 76, 78.
 Monmouthshire, 133, 141, 143-4, 149,
 152-4, 156-7, 173, 176.
 Montgomeryshire, 176.
 Monthly Bulletin, 13.
 Munitions work and wages, 89, 99, 116-
 20, 126-7, 136, 142-5, 185-8.
 Mutton, 4, 12, 13, 16, 23, 32, 37, 42-9,
 82-5, 200-1, 211.
 Nairn, 173.
 National factories, 187.
 Newburn, 133, 141, 143.
 Newcastle-on-Tyne, 121, 133, 158.
 Newport (I. of W.), 124.
 Norfolk, 171, 175.
 Northants, 145, 171, 175.
 Northumberland, 121, 133, 137, 140, 142,
 148-50, 152-4, 156-7, 171-2, 176.
 Nottingham, 63, 121, 160, 162.
 Nottinghamshire, 102, 154, 156-7, 172-3,
 176.
 Oats, 12, 13, 16, 23, 200-1, 208.
 Oatmeal, 60-1, 208.
 Offals : meat, 59, 212-13 ; wheat, 81.
 Oil, 13, 17, 31, 206-7.
 Oilseeds, 17.
 Olive oil, 12.
 Onions, 215.
 Oranges, 215.
 Orkney, 173.
 Oxfordshire, 171, 175.
 Palm oil, 12.
 Paper, 95, 185, 223.
 Paper-box, 194, 196, 198.
 Paraffin, 12, 17.
 Pattern-makers, 123.
 Peas, 208.
 Peeblesshire, 174.
 Pembrokeshire, 176.
 Perthshire, 173-4.
 Petroleum, 12-13, 17, 31, 206-7.
 Pickles, 60.
 Pig-iron, prices, 12, 13, 30-1, 205 : manu-
 facture, 95, 131 seq., 216.
 Platers, 128, 132.
 Plymouth, 162.
 Pollard, 81-2.
 Police, 103, 109.
 Pork, 13, 16, 23, 59, 200-1, 212.
 Portsmouth, 121.
 Potatoes, 4, 12, 13, 16, 23, 32, 42-6, 52,
 86, 200-1, 208.
 Pottery, 95, 103, 189, 191, 194, 218.
 Poultry, 215.
 Printing, 95-6, 105, 158 seq., 185, 191,
 218.
 Puddlers, 133, 137, 139, 140, 142-3.
 Rabbits, 59, 215.
 Radnorshire, 176.

- Railways, 97, 105, 109, 163 seq., 218.
 Raisins, 60-1.
 Rape seed, 3.
 Rationing, 37-8, 49, 50.
 Renfrewshire, 174.
 Rent, 32, 62-3, 67, 71.
 Rice, 12, 13, 16, 23, 60-1, 200-1, 208.
 Rivetters, 128, 132.
 Ross, 173-4.
 Rotherham, 158.
 Roxburghshire, 174.
 Rubber, 17, 31.
 Rutland, 171, 176.
 Rum, 12, 16.
 Ryde, 124.

 Sago, 61.
 Sausages, 59.
 Scotland, 102, 121, 133-8, 140-6, 148-9,
 152-4, 156-7, 173.
 Seal oil, 3.
 Seeds (oil), 13, 206-7.
 Selkirk, 174.
 Sheffield, 121, 127, 158, 160-1.
 Shetland, 173.
 Shifts worked, 155.
 Shipbuilding, 95, 105, 124 seq.
 Shipwrights, 128.
 Shirt-making, 197-8.
 Silk, prices, 3, 12, 13, 17, 29, 203; in-
 dustry, 192, 218, 222.
 Shropshire, 154, 156-7, 171, 176.
 Sliding-scales, 131 seq.
 Soda, 13, 17.
 Somerset, 151, 156-7, 171, 175.
 South Wales, 97, 133-7, 141, 143-5, 146,
 149, 150, 152-4, 156-7.
 Southampton, 97, 112, 116, 121, 127.
 Southport, 162.
 Spinning, 177 seq.
 Spirits, 215.
Statist index-number, 3, 4, 6-10, 13-19,
 21, 23, 29.
Statistical Journal, 14.
 Staffordshire, 133-6, 145, 152-4, 156-7,
 172-3, 176.
 Steel, 13, 17, 29-31, 205.
 Stirlingshire, 174.
 Stockport, 121.
 Strawberries, 215.
 Subsidy on bread, 52, 98.
 Suet, 59, 60.
 Sugar, 3, 12, 13, 16, 21, 23, 32, 37, 38,
 40, 42-6, 53, 58, 72-3, 77, 98, 202, 215.
 Suffolk, 171, 175.
 Surrey, 171, 175.
 Sussex, 171, 175.
 Sutherland, 173.

 Swansea, 158.
 Swindon, 121.

 Tailoring, 194, 196, 198, 218.
 Tallow, 13, 206-7.
 Tapioca, 60.
 Tea, 3, 4, 12, 16, 21, 23, 37-8, 42-6, 59,
 77, 202, 215.
 Textiles, prices, 15, 18-21; industries,
 95, 102, 185.
 Timber, 3, 13, 17, 31, 206-7.
 Tin, 12, 13, 17, 30-1, 205.
 Tin box industry, 102, 195, 197-8.
 Tinplate manufacture, 216.
 Tobacco, price, 12, 13, 15, 16, 23, 202;
 industry, 185, 191, 194.
 Tops (wool), 27-8.
 Trade Boards, 102, 108, 194 seq.
 Transport, 95, 184.
 Treacle, 60.
 Tropical food, 15.
 Turners, 128, 131.
 Tyne, 127.

 Unemployment, 87.

 Vegetable food, 15, 21, 215.
 Vegetables, 59.

 Wage cheques, 90.
 Wales, North, 152, 156-7, 169; *see also*
 South Wales.
 Warwickshire, 154, 156-7, 171, 175.
 Wear, 127.
 Weaving, 177 seq.
 Weights (for Index-numbers), 14, 16-17,
 66-7, 69.
 West Bromwich, 158.
 Weston-super-Mare, 162.
 Westmorland, 172, 176.
 Wheat, 3, 4, 12, 13, 16, 23, 80-1, 200-1.
 Wigtownshire, 174.
 Wiltshire, 171, 175.
 Wine, 12, 16.
 Wolverhampton, 121.
 Women, occupations and wages, 184 seq.
 Wool and worsted, prices, 3, 12, 13, 17,
 26-9, 203-4; industries, 96-8, 105,
 109, 180 seq., 189, 190, 192-3, 218.
 Worcestershire, 157, 171, 175.

 Yarn, cotton, 13, 23-6, 203-4; worsted,
 26-9.
 York, 162.
 Yorkshire, 102, 133, 148, 152, 156-7, 172,
 176, 180 seq.

 Zinc, 12, 17.

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