

**SERVANTS OF INDIA SOCIETY'S LIBRARY,
POONA 4**

Cl. No. X:946.571.N3 Date of release for loan

Ac. No. 81868 93.1

This book should be returned on or before the date
last mentioned below.

Failure to comply will involve cancellation of the

P

STOCKHOLM ECONOMIC STUDIES

Published by writers connected with the Institute for Social Sciences
of Stockholm University.

No. 2.

Dhananjayrao Gadgil Library



GIPE-PUNE-081868

THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN

1830—1930

**WAGES, COST OF LIVING
AND NATIONAL INCOME
IN SWEDEN 1860—1930**

BY THE STAFF OF
THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL SCIENCES,
UNIVERSITY OF STOCKHOLM



VOLUME I
**THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN
1830—1930**

LONDON
P. S. KING & SON, LTD.
ORCHARD HOUSE, 14 GREAT SMITH STREET
WESTMINSTER

COPYRIGHT 1933
BY THE INSTITUTE FOR SOCIAL
SCIENCES, UNIVERSITY OF
STOCKHOLM

X: 946.571.N3

G3.1

81868

PRINTED IN STOCKHOLM 1933

P. A. NORSTEDT & SÖNER

322489

**THE COST
OF LIVING IN SWEDEN**

1830—1930

BY

GUNNAR MYRDAL

ASSISTED BY

SVEN BOUVIN

CONTENTS.

	Page.
LIST OF TABLES	IX
LIST OF CHARTS	X
FOREWORD	XI
Acknowledgment	XII

CHAPTER I.

THE PROBLEM	I
Definition of cost of living, p. 1. Problems referring to budgets, p. 4. Problems referring to the nature of prices to be observed, p. 10. The choice between raw materials and finished articles, p. 12. The choice between wholesale prices and retail prices, p. 16.	

CHAPTER II.

THE MATERIAL	25
The "markegångstaxor", p. 25. The quinquennial reports, p. 32. Contract prices, p. 33. Quotations in the newspapers, p. 39. Accounts kept by private works, factories and estates, p. 43. Grocers' accounts and household accounts, p. 44. Summary and comparison, p. 45.	

CHAPTER III.

THE METHOD	49
Time unit and geographical districts, p. 49. The calculation of county price series, p. 52. Averages for the whole country, p. 57.	

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIFFERENT PRICE-SERIES AND THEIR STATISTICAL RELIABILITY	61
Grain, p. 62. Manufactured products of grain p. 64. Dried peas, p. 65. Potatoes and potato flour, p. 65. Meat, p. 66. Salted fish, p. 68. Dairy produce and eggs, p. 69. Groceries, p. 71. Lighting, p. 72. Fuel, p. 73.	

CONTENTS

CHAPTER V.

	Page.
THE MOVEMENTS AND RELATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT PRICE-SERIES	76
The local divergence of prices, p. 76. Dispersion of county prices, p. 96. The temporal movements of prices, p. 104.	

CHAPTER VI.

COST OF LIVING INDEX	115
Budget compilations, p. 116. Remaining principal items in cost of living, p. 121. Clothing, p. 124. Housing, p. 125. Taxes, p. 131. Calculation of general index, p. 138. Comments, p. 140.	

APPENDIX.

THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN UP TO 1931, BY SVEN BOUVIN .	149
Historical notes on the official retail price statistics p. 149. The collection and Preliminary Arrangement of the primary material, p. 153. Methods of calculating the index, p. 160. The trend of prices and the changes in the cost of living since the year 1914, p. 171. The cost of living in Sweden in 1830—1931, p. 188.	
APPENDIX OF TABLES	193

LIST OF TABLES.

	Page.
Table 1. Estimates of the Statistical Reliability of the Price-Series	74
Tables	
2—11. Relative Prices of Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Potatoes, Fresh Beef, Pork, Bacon, Butter and Eggs	77—86
Table 12. Dispersion of Prices	98
Table 13. Dispersion of Prices, Decennial Averages . .	101
Table 14. Decennial Averages of Prices for the Whole Country	113
Table 15. Decennial Averages of the Country Prices for Manufactured Products in Percentage of Prices for the Raw Materials	114
Table 16. Weights in the two Foodstuff Budgets . . .	119
Table 17. Relative Costs of Different Commodities and Groups of Commodities within the two Foodstuff Budgets	122
Table 18. Compilation of the Cost of Clothing Index .	126
Table 19. Compilation of the Cost of Building Index .	132
Table 20. Classification of the Commodities in the Cost of Living Tables	139
Table 21. The Cost of Living Index of the Social Board 1914—1931	172
Table 22. Prices of Foodstuffs in Sweden during the Years 1913—1931	174
Table 23. Articles of Clothing. Average Prices (in kronor) in the Agent-Places of the Social Board	177
Table 24. The Increase in Rent in Sweden 1913—1928	178
Table 25. The Increase or Decrease in Percentages of the Average Prices in Different Parts of the Country from 1913 to 1930	182
Table 26. Average Prices (in öre) in Different Parts of the Country during the Year 1930	184
Table 27. Average Prices (in öre) for the Years 1904—1912	186
Table 28. The Index Series Combined	189

Appendix of Tables:

Table A. Index of Cost of Living in Sweden 1830—1913	194
Table B. Commodity Prices for the Whole Country . .	200
Table C. Commodity Prices for the Counties	205
Table D. Sources of Primary Information	246

LIST OF CHARTS.

	Page.
Chart 1. Prices in öre per Kilogramme of Wheat, Rye, Dried Peas, Barley, Oats, and Potatoes (logarithmic scale)	106
Chart 2. Prices in öre per Kilogramme of Butter, Bacon, Pork, Fresh Beef, Salted Beef, Herrings, in öre per 10 Litres of unskimmed Milk and in öre per Score of Eggs (logarithmic scale)	110
Chart 3. Comparison with Åmark's Index-Series	141
Chart 4. Cost of Living Index <i>a</i> Analysed	142
Chart 5. Cost of Living Index <i>b</i> Analysed	143
Chart 6. Foodstuffs Price Index <i>a</i> Analysed	145
Chart 7. Foodstuffs Price Index <i>b</i> Analysed	146
Chart 8. The Cost of Living in Sweden during the Years 1914—1930	176
Chart 9. The Percentile Increase in Retail Prices from 1913 to 1930	181
Chart 10. The Index Series Combined	190
Map of Sweden	253

FOREWORD.

This volume presents the results of investigations carried on as a part of a series of studies on Wages, Cost of Living and National Income in Sweden 1860—1930 at the Institute for Social Sciences in the University of Stockholm. The aims and general methods of these studies, which have been made possible by grants from The Laura Spelman Rockefeller Memorial, are explained in volume II of this series, *Wages in Sweden 1860—1930*. The third study, *National Income in Sweden 1861—1930*, is under preparation.

It has been found practical to extend the publication of data regarding the Cost of Living in Sweden back to 1830 in connection with certain historical studies regarding social conditions in Sweden during the period 1830—60. On the other hand, the present investigation has not been carried further than to 1913, as from that time official statistics regarding Cost of Living in Sweden have been published by the Swedish Social Board. A summary description of these official statistics will be found in an appendix.

The manuscript of this volume was ready for the press in the summer of 1929, but the publication has been postponed in order to allow the simultaneous publication of the two first volumes of the series.

Stockholm, May 1933.

Gösta Bagge.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

In planning and accomplishing this study the author has had to contend with many peculiar difficulties, of which some, but not all, are accounted for in the text. If the result is not entirely without value it is due to help received from many quarters. The Social Board's expert on price statistics, Mr. Hugo Heyman, has been kind enough to place his experience and knowledge to disposal, as also has Mr. Karl Åmark, the originator of the first Swedish price index for earlier periods and an expert on the *marktgångstaxor* and price statistics generally. Professor Erik Lindahl collected some parts of the primary material for the study. Heads of libraries, public archives, official and semi-official institutions, and directors of business enterprises, as well as private business men, have freely made available material which they had at their disposal. Mr. Sven Bouvin has composed the appendix and has assisted in preparing the main study. Mr. Ernst L. Ekman, Mr. Ivar Ekstedt, and Mr. Boris Tullander have also assisted in parts of the work at different stages of the investigation. Dr. E. Classen of the Swedish Chamber of Commerce, London, has undertaken the translation into English of the Swedish text. To all the above-named and many others the author desires to express his gratitude.

Stockholm, May 1933.

Gunnar Myrdal.

THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN

1830—1913.

CHAPTER I. THE PROBLEM.

Definition of Cost of Living.

By cost of living we mean the total cost in money of a standard of living composed in a certain way. A more precise definition of the conception is to be found, therefore, in the statistical premise: the budget to be taken into account. We must, of course, endeavour to bring this budget into as close a relation as possible with the actual expenditure of income in the social class at the time and place to which the investigation relates.¹ In comparing costs of living under *different* conditions — whether the comparison is between two periods of time, two different places, two social groups, or a combination of these alternatives — the difficulty of the definition lies in the fact that not only prices but also budget quantities are different.

If these quantitative differences, as regards the budget, between the two situations compared are of interest from the point of view of an investigation into the cost of living, it is ultimately because price differences also occur. If prices were identical *in all places* and remained unchanged even *in time*, there would be no cost of living problem in

¹ Concerning the rôle of saving and consumption of capital in a study of cost of living, cf. Myrdal, "Sparandets plats i en realinkomstberäkning", *Ekonomisk Tidskrift*, 1929, pp. 157 et seq.

the comparison of incomes. Even if money income were to show ever so great differences, we should be entitled to compare those incomes direct.¹ Even though the expenditure of income varied, an equal sum of money would everywhere and at every time possess the same alternative purchasing power over commodities and services. The cost of living would be the same everywhere and at all times, and a cost of living index would show the same relative figures when calculated on the basis of any budget, however compiled.

It is therefore primarily the geographical differences and the temporal variations of prices which cause our problem. The problem is a very real one, for we know without further enquiry that prices changed considerably in the last century. We also know that they vary — and always have varied — in different parts of our extensive country, where economic conditions differ so much from place to place. *A priori* it appears highly probable that these geographically determined price differences were relatively greater in former days of imperfect communications. The contribution which our enquiry into the cost of living should make to an enquiry into wages therefore primarily consists of statistical evidence of the prices entering into the cost of living, both in different parts of the country and at different times. It is to this problem that we have directed our attention in this study.

In the development of our theme we shall unhappily be compelled to point out how the quantitative and qualitative paucity of the available price material imposes strict limits on our ability to solve this problem. For the moment, however, we shall disregard these purely practical difficulties in order instead to say a few words by way of introduction to the more *theoretical difficulties* of compiling a cost of living index on the basis of observed prices,

¹ Such a comparison between incomes does not of course show the relation between psychic satisfactions received by means of these incomes. It may be mentioned in passing that if regard be paid to the "law of diminishing utility of the income" this consideration ought logically to bring about manipulations of the calculated "real income" and not enter as early as in the calculations of the cost of living index. This question does not, therefore, entangle the present problem.

difficulties which would still exist even if we were in possession of ideally complete and reliable information as to prices.

These inevitable theoretical difficulties are rooted, as has just been said, in the circumstance that the way of spending income varies in time and space, as well as for different classes and social groups. In regard to this question we are also confronted with a purely practical, statistical difficulty, exactly parallel with that just mentioned in relation to prices, though even greater, viz. the difficulty of statistically determining the budgets of expenditure of the different social groups, and their variations in time. But this difficulty we shall also disregard for the moment. We will suppose that we can obtain all the data we may possibly desire, both as to prices and as to actual consumption.

The difficulty which then remains is that of the general index problem, around which so much of the mathematical statistical literature of the last decades turns. From the point of view of the cost of living the problem is how to define the conception of comparable cost when the kinds of expenditure of income are different. This problem can, of course, not be exhaustively treated here.

As has been said, the problem arises precisely from the differences and variations in the use of income. If we could assume that the relative direction of the expenditure of income were everywhere the same, remained unchanged in time, and were independent of prices and of the magnitude of incomes (so that a higher money income or a reduced price of some commodity merely occasioned a proportionate increase of all forms of expenditure and *vice versa*) then the relative budget figures indicating this form of expenditure would render it possible to weigh the changing and different prices. We could then compile cost-of-living indices making possible a clear comparative conception of the real wages of the different groups of workers, quite independently of differences in the level of wages and prices of commodities. Such an assumption is, however, unreasonable and unreal. Every movement

4 THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN

of relative prices is normally accompanied by a relative change in the manner of expenditure. Further the magnitude of income exercises considerable influence on the direction of expenditure.

The problem is, strictly speaking, insoluble. We must content ourselves with an approximate solution. But there exist various methods of achieving such an approximation.

Problems Referring to Budgets.

The simplest — and the most common — method is to compose a certain budget and use this as an unchanging norm both in space and time. If we multiply the budget figures by prices and add the products we shall obtain for each time and place a figure which will show how much such and such a form of expenditure — the assumed budget — amounts to in all. An index number constructed in this manner possesses therefore a simple, clear economic meaning which is immediately apparent. On the other hand this method frequently only affords a rough approximation to what is really required, especially if the investigation, as in the present case, covers a long period of time, during which there have occurred considerable changes in the manner of living, and great local or social differences in direction of expenditure. One means of correcting these errors, or at any rate of gauging roughly the magnitude of the possible error, is to experiment with a number of budgets and to observe the differences which appear. One may also construct an index from more composite average calculations on the basis of several different budgets. There is of course the risk in such calculations — owing to the circumstance that by a more complicated formula one finds a *single* expression for the difference of the cost of living although the calculation is based on different budgets — that one may forget the theoretical impossibility of an ideal solution of the problem. One may forget the economic purpose of the calculation; and one is tempted to take refuge in abstract mathematical tests which have very little to do with the economic function of the index number and

which give to the calculations the appearance of a much higher degree of reliability than they really possess.

If we wish to obtain a closer approximation we must of course operate with a changing budget. We must compare index numbers based on budgets variously composed. From the point of view of the utility theory of value the most natural method is to endeavour to equate in subjective value a certain expenditure with another, differently composed, expenditure, corresponding more closely to conditions of life at another place or time or in another social class. Each of the two budgets thus "equated" in value is employed in its place and the relation between total costs gives an index number which shows the relation between the cost of living in the two places, times or social classes compared.

This method suffers from the defect that it assumes an equation in value or utility which can scarcely be other than arbitrary. It is indeed difficult to say exactly what these calculations aim at. It can obviously not be a question of a purely technical measurement (calories etc.); the satisfaction of the desires here in question is much more capricious and must ultimately be thought of as the outcome of a purely psychological process which is beyond the reach of crude methods of calculations.

But quite apart from this fundamental weakness, this method does not even pretend completely to overcome the difficulty. The presumption in every comparison of real income based on this index method must necessarily be that it relates to groups of workers with "equal" consumption measured in subjective value. Even assuming that the method were ideally practicable, it does not make comparisons possible if the standard of living of the persons concerned is different. It assumes similarity in things which are to be compared with regard to their differences. When, as in this study, a knowledge of the development of the cost of living is required in order to determine the actual movements of real wages during a comparatively long period during which such movements were considerable and to determine the different

levels of real wages in different places and in different occupations, this method presents in fact the same difficulties as the preceding one. It would, indeed, require to be supplemented in such a way that not merely a certain use of income, a certain standard of living was estimated *equal* in subjective value with another, but also that a standard was estimated corresponding in value to a certain multiple of that other. And if the first value-estimation may without any exaggeration be said to be rather delicate, the other is certainly quite impossible of execution.

It is obvious, however, that only such a comparison in terms of subjective value would lay a basis for calculations of cost of living indices which could rightly be said to be "ideal" or "rational". If, therefore, we deem this method to be impossible of execution for both practical and theoretical reasons, we at the same time give up the pretension of an ideal solution and have to content ourselves with results of a more vague character. This makes it the more necessary to state exactly the limitations of these results.

The chief difficulty in the last mentioned method is the arbitrariness which necessarily attaches to estimates of the subjective value of various budgets. This difficulty is, however, smaller the less the two budgets differ. If, therefore, we assume that the variations are relatively small from one unit of time to another, which they of course are, although over a longer period they accumulate and become very considerable budgetary movements, we may dislocate the budgets at every interval of time (and eventually build on both budgets by means of a more complicated index calculation) and secure a good picture of the short period variations of the costs of living. In this way we obtain a better measure of these short period variations than by a fixed budget designed for a longer period, since in the latter case the fixed budget — especially during periods more remote from that to which the budget most closely corresponds — diverges very considerably from the actual expenditure of income. A lesser error has been substituted for a greater.

This method, however, also has its serious defects. One weakness is that comparisons over a longer period of time are just as difficult. The cost figures compared relate to budgets of entirely different composition and, since no assumptions have been made as to the relative subjective value of these budgets, it is difficult to discover any conceivable economic meaning in the arithmetical relation of these figures. Moreover, it is scarcely possible to compare costs of living and real incomes of social groups with different total incomes or living in different parts of the country. The presumption for possible short period comparisons in the same place and social class was that the successive changes of budgets within a short period were small. But a corresponding presumption does not usually apply to direct inter-local and inter-social comparisons.

Hitherto we have tacitly assumed the social groups compared to be homogeneous, i. e. each of them to consist of individual households with exactly the same standard of life and the same budget. The index-problem has then been stated as the problem how to measure the difference in cost of living of two such homogeneous groups at different places or in different social strata or one group at different times between which its consumption has changed, although in an equal way for all its individual members. But such homogeneous groups do not exist: it is always a question of representing the actual consumption of the individual households in a group by means of some sort of average. This problem of the average is, of course, very much stressed when a national index of cost of living (e. g. in a calculation of national income) is required. But even when the task is only to calculate a cost of living index for a group smaller than the national population (e. g. industrial workers), there are very great differences to be bridged over by an average. We are not going to enter upon this problem of averages, but it may be indicated that here also it is impossible to reach more than imperfect approximations. Owing to very much the same difficulties this problem of getting a representative average budget for a

social group cannot be solved ideally, even assuming that all statistical data were at our disposal.

There are of course many other aspects of the index problem, but we shall restrict ourselves to those already mentioned. We would only add that if an index of the cost of living affords a theoretically unsolvable problem, it is, from the logical point of view, ultimately due to the fact that the desired deductions from the statistical material are not logically clear and free from ambiguity. They only become so when the mathematical formula is already determined by which an index number is extracted from the price and quantity data. Consequently the calculated index number is only adapted within an approximate margin to answer the various questions which may arise as a part of the wider question: how has the cost of living changed? Since it is, in fact, just the finally accepted mathematical formula which fixes the problem, a further consequence is that in the determination of this formula purely technical mathematical considerations must not be allowed to decide the matter. The problem is indeterminate in regard to its real, logical content and this indeterminateness of the actual premisses cannot be removed by considerations which, like all mathematical reasoning, are in character only inferences. Hence, finally, we should be careful in talking of "ideal formulas" etc., for the very idea that it is possible to draw a definite conclusion from indefinite premisses is absurd. It should be frankly recognised that we are here operating with vague and approximate generalisations about very ambiguous conceptions not definable in strict logical terms and that this characteristic of a cost of living index-number is due not only to statistical defects but also to the necessary theoretical vagueness of the problem.

The whole problem is so difficult and the inevitable defects of every conceivable solution are so great that prudence demands the utmost caution in every use of an index-number in subsequent economic analysis. For the same reason, it is advisable to work simultaneously with different index methods. If by different routes we attain the same index relations, we may feel ourselves on safer

ground, and if we find more serious differences they may be regarded as a welcome danger signal. However this may be, if we wish to penetrate deeper into the problem of the changes of the standard of living during a longer period and into the real conditions of different social groups it is not permissible to allow a cost of living index-number and a real wages index-number — which are always based on more or less unreliable statistical primary material and are always constructed on very incomplete and fundamentally conventional considerations — to count for more than they actually are: a rough indication of approximate developments. In each special case it is necessary to proceed to a careful and detailed description of habits of life and other actual social conditions if it is desired to accomplish a deeper analysis. This observation is of weight even in relation to the other factor in a calculation of real wages: money income is by no means an economic dimension as easily determinable as has been assumed above, least of all in earlier times. Benefits in kind constitute a difficult crux as does also work in the home and taxation by the state and the communities and the corresponding commodities and services rendered to the citizens. Similarly hours of labour play a part. These questions will be treated in detail in the above mentioned volume on real wages and only to the extent that such circumstances are of more direct interest from the special point of view of the cost of living problem shall we have occasion to refer to them later in this study.

For the present we leave the budget problem and direct our attention to actual prices. The primary reason why the cost of living constitutes a problem in the calculation of real wages, and at the same time embarrasses us in regard to budgets, is, as has been said, that prices vary from time to time and from place to place. It has been our main task to collect material for the statistical determination of prices themselves.

*Problems Referring to the Nature
of Prices to Be Observed.*

In planning a statistical study of prices it is necessary to take up a position in regard to one or two questions of principle.

It is, of course, impossible to register the prices in *all* the transactions by which consumers buy their necessities. We must always rely on relatively few observations at each time and locality and these observations must therefore be supposed to be representative. Such a supposition is reasonable only if there exist markets everywhere with competitive money prices, i. e. definite and regular rates of exchange fixed in money as the medium of exchange.

The assumption of competitive uniform prices in its turn involves the assumption that in any particular place there actually is an adequate number of acts of selling and buying of goods of a certain quality to create sufficient competition between buyers and sellers for the elimination, as far as possible, of the indeterminate margin which would otherwise prevail and which is greatest in cases of "isolated barter". Competition is, of course, a very relative conception. Quite apart from differences of quality — to which subject, as to other difficulties connected therewith, we shall have frequent occasion to return — the assumption of competitive conditions is in any case somewhat hazardous, especially for earlier times.

In this connection it must not be forgotten that the old economic system, based on nearly self-contained and self-supporting households which usually supplemented their own production chiefly by barter even if the goods exchanged were often calculated and sometimes paid for in money, has only very slowly yielded place to a monetary system founded on a developed division of labour, functioning in the fully modern manner. There is a residuum of the old system left even to-day. This is more particularly the case, of course, in country districts, though even in towns the population in Sweden as elsewhere has not en-

tirely emerged from it. Thus, not to go further, there is a survival of it in every form of domestic housekeeping.

In a more pure system of self-supporting household economy, we meet with great difficulties in the very statement of our problem. There existed no prices for the necessities of life. Very few exchange transactions were effected, and these were sometimes actual exchanges of commodities, which were not computed in terms of money.¹ Under such conditions there are no marketprices to observe, and a computation of a reliable cost of living index is impossible. On the other hand, there is no need of such calculations. The real income of a farmer's household could under such conditions be measured *directly* by the quantity of the various necessities of life which he produced (or, exceptionally, procured in exchange for a part of his own product) and which he consumed or saved. A calculation of the cost of living — which is nothing else than a statistical link in a calculation of real income — would be superfluous, since the real income under such conditions is determined directly by the amount of goods and services which a man produces. If it is desired to compare the real income of various groups of the population, or the real income of the same group at various times, it would, however, be necessary to obtain quantitative and commensurable expressions for the *totals* of those various necessities of life. This could easily be done, if only the relation between the quantities of those goods and services produced were the same in both comparisons, despite differing total production. If, on the other hand, these relations were different, we should have to wrestle with a budgetary problem which is analogous, *mutatis mutandis*, to the problem briefly characterised above in connection with the assumption of monetary exchanges based on a developed division of labour.

The system of self-supporting household economy, however, has scarcely ever been so complete during the period

¹ Even in the cases where the commodities in such a barter were valued in terms of money, these "prices" may be without interest, because it is inherent in the dual nature of such exchange that the determination of the price would be to some extent arbitrary, whether the price was too high or too low for the two sides of the transaction.

considered in our investigations. If wages are paid in cash, there exists a monetary price link in the economy of every wage-earner's family, and the degree to which such a family is self-supporting will then depend on the extent to which either articles for consumption or the raw materials from which they are prepared in the home are purchased for this money income. Even if a part of the wages should be paid in kind — as still happens in agriculture and in some of the industries situated in country districts — the most convenient method of calculating the total real income is first to compute the value of the payments in kind in terms of money and then reduce the total calculated money wages to real wages in the usual way. But it is a necessary assumption in this case that the wage agreements involving payment in kind are made where the prices of such goods paid in kind have a market and can be statistically determined.

*The Choice between Raw
Materials and Finished Articles.*

In a combination of the two systems in which the households are partly self-supporting and partly specialised (and therefore in the same degree dependent on other similarly specialised households) such as, in one form or another, must be taken into consideration nearly everywhere, especially in earlier times, another difficulty arises, namely the question at what point in the chain of production the article of consumption is to be priced. In the state of partial self-support the household does not buy finished articles for consumption but actually buys the raw materials and makes them up at home. The problem is whether we ought to take into consideration the prices of finished articles or the prices of raw materials. If, in reference only to modern conditions, an index for clothing were to be made, it would seem *a priori* suitable to take the price of the finished article, since the working classes nowadays have for the most part abandoned home manufacture of articles of clothing and purchase almost exclusively the

ready-made article. Such a method may, however, even in regard to modern times, lead to difficulties, especially in the case of articles subject to change of fashion. It is, of course, possible to select standard goods of more stable quality as typical. But it remains an open question whether, instead, the pricing of raw materials (with the addition, eventually, of costs of labour) would not give a better result, since it is naturally more easy to determine a certain quality of raw material, and since they are used even in the manufacture of non-standardised articles of apparel.

In an historical investigation such as this it is absolutely necessary to collect the prices of raw materials instead of those of ready-made articles, since in former days clothing was almost exclusively of home manufacture. Obviously it is desirable to approach as near as possible to the finished state, as otherwise the comparison may turn out less accurate, but if there is no other possibility, then cloth must be substituted for the article of apparel, yarn for the cloth, and wool or cotton for the yarn. Since the cost arising between the raw material and the finished article is principally the cost of labour, the question must be considered whether to introduce the cost of labour into the budget of the cost of living as well as the cost of raw materials. It may be remarked in passing, especially as regards clothing, that the statistical material which we have been able to collect is so scanty that we have naturally sought to take advantage of whatever prices are available. In regard to the rough average which, for this reason, we have been compelled to adopt for this item in the cost of living, it may appear that the above argument is superfluous. But the same problem presents itself also for other goods, for which we have better material.

It may be remarked that even if in a particular social group raw materials were in fact bought for preparation in the home, it would still be possible to estimate the price of the finished article of necessity in that group if there existed other groups in the same locality which bought finished articles instead. In this way, it would be possible to discover what it would have cost the workers to purchase

the corresponding articles of consumption if they had not preferred to buy the raw materials for their manufacture. There is good ground for questioning, however, whether the prices thus arrived at would constitute a better criterion than the prices of raw materials. People as a rule have special reasons for acting in a particular manner. They have access in the family, for example, to labour of various kinds at a cheap rate in alternatively possible uses elsewhere, and this means that they actually get the finished goods for a lower cost by taking over a part of the production of them. Moreover, it should be remembered that the method indicated is not easily practised, as the habits of life in this respect, especially in former days, were very uniform in different parts of the country, independently of social distinctions. Finally there is actually the danger of differences of quality, especially where there is one social group in a place which buys finished goods, whilst another group manufactures them from its raw materials.

Hitherto we have assumed, however, that it is a statistical desideratum to determine the prices, not of raw materials actually purchased, but of the articles of consumption manufactured from them. This may also be theoretically correct, but only on the assumption of the possibility of including in the nominal wages of a family the value in money of the home labour of its members: the labour which produces directly the necessaries of consumption from the raw materials purchased. This possibility is, however, strictly limited; as a rule only the merest guesses can be made. But if this "income in kind" (the value of the home labour) is not included in the total nominal income, then it is obviously wrong to include in the budget the corresponding "cost in kind". And that is just what is attempted in seeking to price the finished article instead of the purchased raw materials. If such a method involves, as has just been remarked, practical statistical difficulties, we are confronted with a theoretical and decisive objection. It may be observed that if in such a case both practically and theoretically the correct method is to keep to the prices of the raw materials and if at the same time the correspon-

ding "income in kind" is not included in total wages, the whole calculation of real wages then leaves entirely out of account a very important part of the economic life of the working classes. This is one more reason — if more are required — for caution in deductions and comparisons. This excluded group of income and cost phenomena unfortunately varies in extent in the course of time, especially in the long run, but sometimes also over short periods. Its extent varies also from place to place and from one social class to another.

For these and other reasons it is often necessary in an investigation into the cost of living to rely on the prices of raw materials rather than on the price of the finished articles of consumption. In favour of such a method of procedure there exists yet another reason. As a rule the market is better organized for raw materials than for finished articles of consumption. This is all the more important since in practice it is the statistical accuracy of the price material which is in the first instance decisive. And it is easier, for many reasons, to obtain reliable material concerning the prices of raw materials. For practical considerations — e. g. the cost of preparation of the statistics and the facility of survey — one is furthermore compelled to present observed prices in the form of averages for comparatively large areas. These averages are of course more informative if the price differences between various localities in the regional unit are comparatively small. Just because there generally exists a more developed market for raw materials and more uniform prices over larger areas, such average figures for larger areas are as a rule more valuable for raw materials than for finished articles of consumption.

In this study we have yet another very special reason for trying to determine as exactly as possible just the prices of raw materials. The above mentioned benefits in kind in the payment of wages of agricultural and other groups of workers must namely be valued already in order to calculate the total nominal wages, and they consist for a large part of raw materials, grain, etc.

*The Choice between Wholesale
Prices and Retail Prices.*

In direct connection with this problem — at what point in the chain of production an article of consumption is to be valued, or, in other words, the concrete category of goods which is to be included in the budget — there arises another problem: *which of the various prices* set upon the same goods in their progress from the producer to the final buyer, is to be selected? In a more highly developed market the choice will be between *wholesale prices* and *retail prices*. Other variations of prices can usually be traced to differences of place or time, differences which are in themselves the basis of the statistical grouping of prices from the point of view of the cost of living.

A priori it might seem obvious that retail prices are in general to be preferred, for it is our purpose to determine the cost of living of various groups of workers, and we should therefore naturally in the first place take note of the prices which consumers must pay for goods and services. As we shall attempt to show, there exist in our particular case, however, cogent reasons for departing from this *a priori* rule. But meanwhile some words may be said in passing on the economic relations between the different prices for the same goods.

Under static conditions the relation between the price paid by the consumer and the price received by the producer should not vary and it would be determined by the amount of the cost of this special phase of the process of production: the cost of distribution. Under dynamic conditions, on the other hand, the margin between the two prices is not constant. The relation is here determined with reference to the changeability of the process of price formation in a manner which will not be discussed here.

We may, however, consider for a moment a certain aspect of this question of the relation between the two prices. In spite of the fact that as a rule there are fewer persons in a given place who buy and sell goods wholesale than those who buy retail, yet there develops a more uniform compe-

titive price in the case of the former than of the latter. The element of indeterminateness in the formation of prices is greater in retail than in wholesale trade. The causes of this phenomenon are many. In the first place it may be observed that retail trade often works with considerably higher overhead costs in proportion to its turnover than does wholesale trade. As always happens where there are high overhead costs and dynamic conditions, it is often, within wide limits, a matter of opinion what price a seller can accept with profit. In an extreme case goods may be sold without actual loss if only the price covers current expenses. The question must be decided in each individual case by the seller's personal conception of, among other things, the psychological attitude of customers and competitors. The fact that retail trade is less specialised than wholesale trade is of the greatest importance in this connection. For from the seller's point of view it is a matter of indifference which goods pay the overhead costs and in what proportion the various kinds of goods do so. Similarly, within wide limits, it does not matter to the seller in what proportion the various buyers pay those costs. For him the main thing is that he, as he thinks, has a satisfactory prospect of covering them on the whole.

In addition, the retail trader has to contend to a greater extent than has the wholesaler with conceptions of fairness and other psychological factors in the mind of the buyer. In wholesale trade agreements are more abstract in this respect. If the price of an article rises, whoever possesses a quantity of that article will profit, whereas he who has not covered his requirements early enough will lose, and *vice versa* when the price falls. But the business on the wholesale market is so organised with regard to this speculative element that there can scarcely, for just this reason, arise a question of fairness or reasonableness in dealings. The position is different in retail trade. If the wholesale price of an article rises, it by no means appears natural to the customer that the retailer should also raise the price, so long as he still has in stock some of the articles bought at the lower price. And the retailer would certainly

act unwisely if he entirely ignored the psychological reaction of his customers. If on the other hand the price were to fall, it is not equally sure that customers would still find it natural that the retailer should sell out his stock at the higher price — our sense of fairness is rarely carried to such logical extremes. But the comparative ignorance among consumers of the general movement of the markets nevertheless often enables the retailer to maintain his prices unchanged, unless some competitor is prepared to lower his price. In the customer's conception of reasonableness there is as a rule a certain preference for the "usual", the already established price.

The closer and more personal contact between the retailer and his customer — often strengthened by loans, deliveries on credit, and social intercourse — prepares furthermore the way for a sort of natural monopoly, often, indeed, not strong enough to permit a regular and constant screwing up of prices, but nevertheless affording opportunities for less noticeable and occasional price deviations. This monopoly, however, is built up on a very uneven and shifting foundation. It is very probable, for example, that it is strengthened in bad times, — especially in cases where the working classes do not make any considerable savings out of their earnings during good times.

It would be of great interest to enquire into the relation between wholesale and retail prices over a period of time. From what has been said above it appears probable that the movements of retail prices are slower and more rounded than those of wholesale prices; also that there should be a certain not too considerable "lag" between these movements. It is, however, a circumstance which makes comparisons very difficult. The most conspicuous feature of retail prices is their great indeterminateness. Beyond comparison the most important result of the above-mentioned divergences from the "law of indifference" is the very great dispersion of retail prices of a given article at a given time and place, the consequence of this indeterminate margin in price formation.

For the purpose of our study of the cost of living, we have,

as we shall describe later, collected and arranged retail price material, consisting partly of domestic account books, kept by working class and middle class families, and partly of accounts and books kept by traders. The information concerning the retail prices of various goods derived from these sources shows a striking lack of internal agreement and a great capriciousness in movement. Prices have not even been uniformly determined by each individual trader. As an extreme example it may be mentioned that a large grocer in a central Swedish industrial town, who gave access to his old customers' ledger, as late as the turn of the century charged different prices to different customers for such a standard article as refined sugar. The price of a certain quality of sugar may vary sometimes as much as 30 % from the minimum price. Nor has this variation much relation to the quantity purchased. If we were in possession of exhaustive price material of this kind, this inequality in local prices would perhaps not be so significant. But we are not: this particular source of information is naturally the most inaccessible. If the determination of retail prices were not so arbitrary and unequal the series of prices which we have obtained might certainly be regarded as representative. But as the retail price market is constituted they are *not* representative. Least illuminating of all are the special price-series for particular goods, taken separately before aggregation in the cost of living index, since, as we have pointed out, it is to a certain extent a matter of indifference to the seller — and the buyer — in what way the overheads are distributed over the various categories of goods.

These are the reasons why the retail price material which we have collected — and which ought to be ideal primary evidence, since it relates to prices actually paid by customers — is comparatively less useful for statistics of the cost of living. It should be added here that this indeterminateness of prices naturally applies less to certain classes of goods with a more highly developed market, as also where sales are effected under more powerful influence of competition. There has also been a strong tendency towards more stable market conditions in retail trade, especially, perhaps, under

the influence of the cooperative movement. But even in the decades before the Great War conditions were in the main as we have described them above.

The importance of the above remarks is that in approaching the task of compiling an index for the development of the cost of living, even fairly copious retail price material is frequently less representative. In all probability wholesale prices offer a better approximation to the total variations of retail prices than does a limited number of retail prices. Naturally it is a matter of opinion which method will yield the best results in any particular case, but we must be on our guard against relying blindly on any *a priori* preference for the retail price method. An index of retail prices naturally looks much more attractive, especially for one who has not looked behind the scenes, but in reality it may conceal very great defects. The position is quite different if it is a question not, as here, of an investigation into former times, but merely of the compilation of current statistics. In the latter case, it is possible in doubtful cases to supplement the sources of information as much as may be desired, and in the instructions relating to the collection of primary evidence an injunction is naturally given to collectors to scrutinise prices critically and to take into consideration all available knowledge of local conditions at each point of time — an injunction which, if the person in question possesses sufficient judgement and experience, can be satisfactorily followed. But in that case the consequence is that the person to whom the compilation of the index-number is entrusted would be in possession of primary material of quite a different kind than the bare figures occasionally available relating to prices paid in some particular place.

There is, however, yet another important consideration which strongly supports the use of wholesale prices instead of retail prices. We have already expressed the opinion that in many cases it would be more correct and more suitable to consider the prices of raw materials than of finished articles. The reasons for this opinion were principally the greater statistical value of raw material prices,

in consequence of a more highly developed standardisation of quality and competition, and also the circumstance that the home manufacture of articles of necessity and consumption still continues and was, especially in former times, the prevailing custom.

Let us assume that in a particular case it is decided to consider the price of the raw material instead of the finished product. What will be the consequences of such a decision in considering the problem now under discussion?

The position will be different according as the consumer actually purchases (or receives as payment in kind) the raw material or in fact purchases the finished article, though we have, for one reason or another, selected the prices of the raw material as more representative. If in the former case he buys in the wholesale market, it is evident that it is the wholesale price which should be considered.

Under other conditions it might appear that the retail price should be preferred. But that is by no means obvious. In the first place it is conceivable that there exists no retail price for the article in question. Thus nobody buys grain "retail". But even where there is in fact a retail price, there is often reason to suppose that the wholesale price of a raw material moves in closer agreement with the retail price of the finished product than does the retail price of the raw material. In such case the wholesale price would be a better approximation and in both cases it is a question of an approximation, since in neither case is the retail price of the finished article of consumption considered.

In this connection we would refer to our remarks concerning the greater indeterminate margin of retail prices during the period now under review, and would add that just in such cases the retail price of raw materials must, it is to be feared, relate to a particular quality or must depend on somewhat special market conditions. If, for example, working class families completely passed over from the baking of rye bread at home to the purchase of baker's bread, and if working men ceased to eat rye porridge, it is very probable that the wholesale price of rye meal or

even rye would give a better idea of the variations in the price of bread than the retail price of rye meal would do. The insignificant quantities of rye meal which would be sold retail under the circumstances might be used mainly for frying herrings, etc. The consumption thereof constitutes perhaps so small a part of the budget that the retail demand for rye meal would be to a certain extent independent of the price, and consequently there would be the possibility of fixing the prices almost arbitrarily within a very wide margin. Moreover, such rye meal might perhaps be of quite a different quality to the baking meal.

Moreover, even where consumers actually bought finished articles of consumption over the whole period (e. g. potatoes, bacon and meat) yet in olden times these commodities were purchased in larger quantities and were stored for future use. Only gradually has retail trade expanded. Retail trade and retail prices in the real sense of the words did not in many places, and for many articles, exist for more than three or four decades at the end of the period under review. Formerly a whole side of bacon or half a sheep was bought at one time.

But it must not be supposed that the gradual transition to retail trade really implied an increase of the cost of living corresponding to the margin by which retail prices exceeded wholesale prices. The actual result was just the contrary. If we nowadays no longer buy wholesale and store our purchases, the main reason is surely, as a rule, the fact that by buying retail we procure a more desirable article (e. g. fresh instead of salted) at a lower price. The fundamentally changed housing conditions of modern times naturally render storage more difficult, but they obviously cannot prevent people from following the older methods if they are willing to accept the consequences of the cost of storage and inferior quality. If therefore we compile an index of the cost of living on the basis of wholesale prices until a date as late as 1913, we ought, we believe, properly to correct the index downwards in order to make it correspond to this real tendency to cheapening of the cost of living, resulting from the development of retail trade.

On the other hand it is clear that once the transition to retail trade has been accomplished, retail prices may, within wide limits, take a different course from wholesale prices. It is conceivable that retail prices will show a falling tendency, as a result, for instance, of the cooperative movement or of the rationalisation of retail trade in general. But it is also conceivable that retail prices will rise relatively (up to the point at which it would again be profitable to revert to wholesale purchases). Everybody knows that after the Great War this was very often the character of the developments, as is seen in the customary relation of the cost of living indices, based on retail prices, to wholesale price indices. One of the chief factors in this development has of course been the peculiar character of the development of wages on the sheltered domestic market, and in particular in the distributing trades.

From what we have said it appears that there exist many strong reasons for basing our study on wholesale rather than on retail prices. We have found these reasons more and more compelling during the course of the investigation as we became familiar with the nature of the available material and with the actual development of the conditions of life in former days. This is not an ideal solution of the problem, but only a makeshift which appeared better than any other possible alternative.

Hitherto we have spoken of wholesale and retail prices as if these terms were clearly defined conceptions, completely comprising and exhausting the price phenomena of the market. In reality, on the contrary, there exists a whole series of prices for the same goods, depending both on the relative distance of the sale from the consumer, and on the quantity of the goods sold. It is necessary, therefore, to define the particular type of wholesale price which will be noted. This presents a very difficult problem, which, as will appear in the course of the investigation, cannot in practice be finally solved. We have not been able to avoid certain differences in kind between the prices adopted. These differences appear not only between different goods, but also, unfortunately, though to a less extent, for the same

goods between different price areas and different times. Our aim has been, however, to endeavour to present the *semi-wholesale price*, i. e. the price where the wholesale transaction was for a comparatively small quantity and where the transaction was the ultimate or penultimate wholesale transaction. We have in this manner endeavoured to present statistically the kind of wholesale prices which most nearly approaches the retail price. This semi-wholesale price is therefore not the wholesale price prevailing in the wider wholesale market and which is usually adopted in the preparation of wholesale price index numbers. It represents rather the price paid by the retailer to the wholesaler. It would also correspond to the price received by the farmer in the market place. The quantity in this latter case would not as a rule exceed one waggon load, and by carrying his goods to town and offering them in competition with wholesalers the farmer may be assumed to have brought the value of the goods to the suggested level. This wholesale price appears as a rule, especially in earlier times, to some small extent to have been less than that which public institutions paid for their purchases, so that the latter price must therefore be considered as approaching most nearly the retail price. On the other hand the said semi-wholesale price will in general slightly exceed the official price in the *markgång* scale (see below), since the latter was based on reports from the places of production. But as the prices quoted in the newspapers have usually regard to these very town market prices they agree with our definition of semi-wholesale prices and this fact is rather important, because — as will appear below — the newspaper prices are from a statistical point of view our most reliable price material. The above remarks are not to be considered as an *a priori* reasoning deduction, but rather as a rough generalisation of our experience from scrutinising and arranging the material. A more exhaustive treatment of this important question, as of a number of other questions of principle which were encountered in arranging the material, must be postponed until we have reported on the nature of the available primary material.

CHAPTER II.

THE MATERIAL.

The "Markgångstaxor".

THE natural starting point for an historical study of Swedish prices in the period here under discussion is the so-called *markgångstaxor*. It is not easy to describe briefly to foreign readers the exact nature of these official price scales, as they are so intimately bound up, in their origin and development, with certain public institutions peculiar to Sweden. Generally speaking they are historical relics of the state system of bygone times of self-contained and self-supporting economy and taxation *in natura*. They consist of official, annual price scales for various goods expressed in terms of money, and fixed in a manner prescribed by law for observance in the change from certain transactions in kind to transactions in terms of money or to transactions in goods other than those originally prescribed or agreed on.

It must be remembered that all the old taxes on land, as well as tithes on the yield of the soil, and all public dues were originally payable in specific goods. In the selection of such goods attention was naturally paid to the nature of the public requirements and still more to what the taxpayer could most easily pay, which latter meant, in the primitive conditions of olden times, what he produced. To a large extent this public revenue in kind was apportioned in advance for delivery direct to officials or for the satisfaction of other special public needs. Both the Crown and certain public servants thus had a right to annual payments in kind from the taxpayers. Moreover, as a result of the old system of privileges, land came to be taxed in various degrees and in various manners. Both by agreement

between the Crown and private persons and by direct grants (sometimes also by mutual agreement between private persons) it came to pass that private persons also acquired rights of a quasi-public nature to rents or other payments in kind from the soil. Finally, it should be noted that the salaries of public servants were usually fixed in kind, even in those exceptional cases where they were paid directly by the state.

As soon as, for practical or other reasons, a substitution of specific goods for other goods or for money was permitted or prescribed — whether the substitution was obligatory or voluntary on either side — it became necessary to fix certain rates of exchange expressed in money as legally binding. In consequence of the frequent and considerable fluctuations both in the price relations between different goods and in the general price level in former days, it became desirable not to fix these money prices of goods for all time, but to have available a standard or gauge, varying with actual price conditions. This was the function of the *markegång* scale. It has been a means of adapting public obligations and terms of agreements to the gradual transition from an almost complete system of payment in kind to a monetary system.

It is natural that this means was often employed even for the regulation of purely private contractual obligations. Both leasehold agreements and other private contracts were in former times frequently entered into with the terms of payment specified in money value, in accordance with the *markegång* scale, of specific goods. Having regard to the instability of the monetary system in olden days, such a method was very well conceived.

From the latter part of the middle ages there exist sporadically certain equivalents to the *markegång* scales of modern times. They acquired greater stability and continuity, however, in the 17th century. In 1724 it was enacted that they should be printed annually for each county and from about this time the determination of the scales was effected in very much the same way as at the present day.

With regard to the somewhat varying legal prescriptions

for the determination of these scales during the period now under review, we shall confine ourselves to what is strictly necessary for a proper understanding of their content and of their value as material for price statistics.

In the fixing of the scale two different prices are incorporated: the "special" scale (A), and the "average" scale (B) [as also a ten-year average of the current year's and the nine preceding years' average (C)]. In this study, however, we refer exclusively to the "special" or "current" scale (A). We have chosen this procedure partly because the average scale has only been in existence since the 'fifties of the 19th century and therefore does not cover the whole of our period, and partly because this scale includes fewer articles and, for reasons on which we need not dwell here, is less reliable from a statistical point of view than the other.

The scales are prepared for each county (*län*)¹. The City of Stockholm is not included in a county scale, neither has it any special scale of its own. In certain cases a county is divided into two "scale" districts. These price scales should, therefore, so far as they are reliable, satisfy our requirements in presenting a perspective of the relative price variations of the country.

The special scale presents prices ruling at the beginning of October in each year, i. e. at the time when the new harvest has been gathered in. They relate to "market" or "usual" prices of "fully good" commodities. This description of quality is, however, very vague. It is frequently supplemented by the provision that the price shall relate to the quality usual in the place, and, concerning grain, that it shall be of the local harvest of the year. There is no doubt, however, that these terms meant very different qualities in different parts of the country and at different times. It is well known, for example, that there was formerly thought to be reason for considering Scanian wheat to be inferior to that of the Mälare district, whereas on the other hand Scanian butter has certainly for a long time past been

¹ Sweden is divided into 24 *län* and Stockholm City. The term "county" has been used as a translation, because the English "county" (n. b. not the American) is perhaps the nearest equivalent as to size and administration.

between the Crown and private persons and by direct grants (sometimes also by mutual agreement between private persons) it came to pass that private persons also acquired rights of a quasi-public nature to rents or other payments in kind from the soil. Finally, it should be noted that the salaries of public servants were usually fixed in kind, even in those exceptional cases where they were paid directly by the state.

As soon as, for practical or other reasons, a substitution of specific goods for other goods or for money was permitted or prescribed — whether the substitution was obligatory or voluntary on either side — it became necessary to fix certain rates of exchange expressed in money as legally binding. In consequence of the frequent and considerable fluctuations both in the price relations between different goods and in the general price level in former days, it became desirable not to fix these money prices of goods for all time, but to have available a standard or gauge, varying with actual price conditions. This was the function of the *markegång* scale. It has been a means of adapting public obligations and terms of agreements to the gradual transition from an almost complete system of payment in kind to a monetary system.

It is natural that this means was often employed even for the regulation of purely private contractual obligations. Both leasehold agreements and other private contracts were in former times frequently entered into with the terms of payment specified in money value, in accordance with the *markegång* scale, of specific goods. Having regard to the instability of the monetary system in olden days, such a method was very well conceived.

From the latter part of the middle ages there exist sporadically certain equivalents to the *markegång* scales of modern times. They acquired greater stability and continuity, however, in the 17th century. In 1724 it was enacted that they should be printed annually for each county and from about this time the determination of the scales was effected in very much the same way as at the present day.

With regard to the somewhat varying legal prescriptions

for the determination of these scales during the period now under review, we shall confine ourselves to what is strictly necessary for a proper understanding of their content and of their value as material for price statistics.

In the fixing of the scale two different prices are incorporated: the "special" scale (A), and the "average" scale (B) [as also a ten-year average of the current year's and the nine preceding years' average (C)]. In this study, however, we refer exclusively to the "special" or "current" scale (A). We have chosen this procedure partly because the average scale has only been in existence since the 'fifties of the 19th century and therefore does not cover the whole of our period, and partly because this scale includes fewer articles and, for reasons on which we need not dwell here, is less reliable from a statistical point of view than the other.

The scales are prepared for each county (*län*)¹. The City of Stockholm is not included in a county scale, neither has it any special scale of its own. In certain cases a county is divided into two "scale" districts. These price scales should, therefore, so far as they are reliable, satisfy our requirements in presenting a perspective of the relative price variations of the country.

The special scale presents prices ruling at the beginning of October in each year, i. e. at the time when the new harvest has been gathered in. They relate to "market" or "usual" prices of "fully good" commodities. This description of quality is, however, very vague. It is frequently supplemented by the provision that the price shall relate to the quality usual in the place, and, concerning grain, that it shall be of the local harvest of the year. There is no doubt, however, that these terms meant very different qualities in different parts of the country and at different times. It is well known, for example, that there was formerly thought to be reason for considering Scanian wheat to be inferior to that of the Mälare district, whereas on the other hand Scanian butter has certainly for a long time past been

¹ Sweden is divided into 24 *läns* and Stockholm City. The term "county" has been used as a translation, because the English "county" (n. b. not the American) is perhaps the nearest equivalent as to size and administration.

directly calculated on the price of grain. Moreover, meal was more seldom an article of commerce in the first half of the last century; consumers usually purchased grain, which they milled to meal, as did also those who produced grain themselves or received grain as part of their wages. Among articles of clothing we find wool and flax, sometimes yarn, linen and homespun. Various kinds of wood are priced in nearly all scales up to 1875, but after that date only in certain counties. The same applies to tallow candles.

If these scales are to be considered from the point of view of their value as statistical material, we must bear in mind that the prices were determined not to serve statistical purposes but to regulate certain existing legal relations. To some extent this fact enhances the value of the material: we may be sure that the fixing of prices was done with care and did not, like a great deal of other statistical material of early days, arise hap-hazard. But on the other hand this circumstance is also a ground for suspicion of the correctness of the prices. We must of course assume that the fixing of prices in the scales was not altogether free from improper influences. People were interested in making the scale of prices either high or low, and from this point of view there is good reason for enquiring more closely into the legal procedure by which the scales came into existence.

This procedure is very circumstantial and very democratic. It is devised for the purpose of securing the greatest measure of market uniformity for the scales of prices. In every commune the usual local prices were fixed. Thereupon it was the duty of the communal officials in every bailiwick (*fögdari*) to meet the High Bailiff (*kronofogden*) and calculate from the various communal prices an average for the whole bailiwick. In the event of the High Bailiff having a contrary opinion concerning the actual price conditions, he must record the fact. Thereupon the averages from the bailiwicks (together with the primary statements of prices from the communes) were sent to the county authority of each county, and the municipal magistrates similarly returned to the county authority the

corresponding prices, current for each municipality. On the basis of the prices from the municipalities and the bailiwicks it was the duty of the county authority to work out an average price for the whole county. Finally, at the beginning of November in every year eight deputies from the county met, with the Lord Lieutenant (*landshövdingen*) as Chairman, and on the basis of that county average price established the county scale. In order to ensure justice it was prescribed that one half of these deputies must be rent-payers and one half rent-receivers. The Board of Land Revenue (*Kammarkollegium*) constituted a court of appeal.

This elaborate organisation for the determination of price scales did not, in all probability, ever function quite satisfactorily. In contemporary literature there are not seldom complaints that the official scales of prices do not correspond to market prices. As a rule they were regarded as too low. Most of the rectifications made after appeal show an increase in price. It is therefore not surprising that in debates in the *Riksdag* and elsewhere we sometimes find the statement that the rent-payers often had the majority. The provision that rent-receivers should have the same number of votes as the rent-payers was difficult to maintain, as the former were comparatively few. Apart from the defects which thus may perhaps have attached to this ingeniously devised balance of power, we must of course assume a certain impulse towards cheapness in favour of the rent-payers. If, for example, the harvest was a complete failure in a certain poor county of Norrland, it is very probable that in some cases at least an effort was made not to force up the scale prices to full agreement with market prices, which might make the situation critical for a poor rent-payer. It is probable that the rent-receivers, who as a rule belonged to the more protected ranks of society, at least sometimes took this into consideration.

The final test of the statistical value of the price scales, is, naturally, a comparison with the other price material which we have been able to collect, and such a comparison shows that, in spite of all, the price scales are comparati-

vely good. Thus the views to which several investigators have given expression are fortified. Especially the calculated averages for the country as a whole appear to be very safe. Less satisfactory are some of the special county scales, and their value varies from time to time. These price scales, which are comparatively easy of access, have been used in earlier price investigations. Thus, for example, Åmark's general price index,¹ the only one yet compiled for this period, is to a large extent based on averages for the country of the county price scales.

As we have said already, the price scales are incomplete. Such an important article as potatoes is entirely lacking and in the case of certain other commodities we are dependent on a few, often less representative, scales. Since, furthermore, it was scarcely possible without further checking to attribute definitely any very great statistical value to these price scales — least of all with regard to the magnitude of local differences — it has been found of importance in this investigation to endeavour to collect price material from other sources also. Our investigation assumes very largely the character of a general inventory of hitherto unused primary sources of evidence for the compilation of price statistics. We have, in fact, endeavoured to collect any information concerning prices which is not too difficult of access. Even if there does remain a certain amount of material, we believe, nevertheless, that we have included most of what is of value.

The Quinquennial Reports.

The county authorities in every county were directed, until the year 1905, to submit a comparative report on economic and social developments within the county during the last preceding quinquennium. These *quinquennial reports* (*Konungens Befallningshavandes femårsberättelser*), which in some other respects constitute one of the most important documents for the economic and social history

¹ En svensk prisindex för åren 1860—1913, Kommersiella meddelanden, Vol. III, no. 18, 1921.

of the period, comprise, however, very rare and sporadic details of certain prices, principally of grain and potatoes, sometimes also of meal, bacon, butter etc. These prices vary much in their origin and nature; some are real wholesale prices communicated by wholesalers in the county town, others are average county prices based on calculations made by the High Bailiff in certain bailiwicks, etc. In some cases nothing at all is stated as to the source of the information. The reliability of the prices also varies greatly. From a comparison with other information regarding prices, and for other reasons, it would appear that the reports from Örebro and Gotland counties are the best.

Contract Prices.

Of much greater importance for our study is another kind of statistical material, namely the prices paid on deliveries to certain *public institutions*, such as hospitals and asylums, prisons and workhouses, military and naval depots, etc., hereinafter called *contract prices*. In providing for the maintenance of personnel or of inmates these institutions either contracted out the maintenance, in which case the entrepreneur took over the whole management on a pre-determined budget, or the management was retained and the foodstuffs were purchased by agreement. It may be added that the former system was more widespread in earlier times, which is quite natural, since these institutions were less important and the number of persons to be provided for were fewer. It might be thought that this farming out of the whole maintenance, usually for a fixed amount per portion or per person, would be of great value in an investigation into the cost of living. We did, indeed, at the beginning of our enquiry endeavour to collect a number of series of such maintenance grants. But the quality and composition of each portion varied so immensely that any comparison or grouping proved to be useless. For this reason we have only used the purchase prices of the particular goods used, and

it is the origin and statistical value of the agreed prices of these goods on which we shall here briefly comment.

The purchases were usually effected as follows: — the institution gave notice in the press that tenders were invited, up to a certain date, for the supply of certain goods at a certain future date. After examination of the tenders and after eventual modification of them a contract was entered into with the offerors for the supply of the goods. As a rule the lowest tender was accepted. Sometimes, however, a higher offer was accepted on account of the better standing of the offeror, better quality of the goods, or for other reasons.

Purchases were usually made annually. In such cases the contract was usually concluded in October and was for delivery in small parcels during the period from November 1st to October 31st in the next ensuing year. But the times for submitting tenders, the conclusion of contracts and the completion of deliveries varied in particular cases, a circumstance which must be taken into account in the application of these contract prices for statistical purposes. There are, however, also frequent examples of half yearly purchases and sometimes, especially during the first half of the period under review, purchases were made from hand to mouth i. e. as occasion required, in the open market. The accounts of the various institutions are not preserved in any central archives. To a large extent we have been compelled to go in search of them and collect them on the spot. The information has usually been derived in the first instance from the cash books themselves or from the concluded contract notes, but where these documents have not been preserved, we have had recourse to the minutes of the boards, the original tenders, or the cash vouchers. In order to assure ourselves of the correctness of the information we have always, where possible, made a comparison by occasional checking of the various kinds of documents preserved. Especially the minutes of the boards contain many supplementary details in explanation of the bare figures.

In statistically evaluating this material, it must be con-

sidered of great advantage that these contract prices are prices actually paid instead of more or less reliable estimates. A further advantage is the great variety of kinds of goods priced: almost all the important necessities of life had to be purchased and their prices fixed. The descriptions of quality were sometimes very complete, sometimes less complete; in many cases purchases were made according to sample, or after inspection. As a rule, however, certain fixed traditions were followed at each institution in respect of the quality of the goods, so that there exist long and qualitatively rather uniform series of prices. These series sometimes extend from as early as 1830 to 1913. We must not forget, however, that during the course of time gradual changes of quality occurred everywhere according as customs changed or standards were raised. The trouble is, furthermore, that qualities at one and the same time were not uniform in different institutions. As a rule, for example, prisons bought poorer qualities than hospitals. Unfortunately most of these qualitative changes and inequalities are not statistically accessible. And this leads us directly to our comments on the defects of the material.

It may first be pointed out that the contract prices are usually speculative prices. They are fixed at one date for delivery on another future date, which is sometimes not fixed, but depends upon the requirements of the institutions. For this reason they do not reflect either a reliable cash price at the moment of the binding tender or at the date of the completed delivery. This defect is of course much emphasised during periods of great or unexpected changes of prices. It should be pointed out, however, that in case of annual purchases tenders were invited after the harvest was gathered, when more accurate forecasts of developments in prices during the ensuing year became possible. This defect is of course of considerably less importance in the case of half yearly purchases, and vanishes entirely in the case of hand to mouth purchases. A further difficulty in the interpretation of the material is caused by the fact that the date of submission for a tender and the date for completion of delivery vary at different insti-

tutions and often at one and the same institution for different categories of goods and at different periods. We have done our utmost to determine accurately these special terms of the agreements, but very often it has naturally not been possible to do so. Even where we have succeeded in establishing these dates there are great difficulties in using the prices for calculating average annual prices just because of the differences as to time clauses.

Further, it is necessary to take into consideration the fact that the quantities of goods purchased varied in a high degree. They vary from institution to institution and even at times for the same institutions. In former times only very small quantities were purchased, often from day to day. But as time passed, and the institutions grew, the quantities became larger and larger. Towards the end of our period these contract prices are often real wholesale prices. In earlier times the prices approach more to retail prices. In consequence the contract prices show, in relation to other price series, a slightly falling tendency. The characteristic change in contract prices occurs especially during the 'eighties and 'nineties. Without doubt a contributory cause to this development was the improvement in organisation both in purchasing methods and in the public control of the management of the institutions. It is little comfort that the general improvement in quality ought to have given rise to an opposite tendency, since we know very little of the relative strength of the two tendencies, nor can we be sure that they in all respects operated simultaneously.

Finally we must take into account more or less undue personal influences in the making of purchases. It is true that in a country like Sweden, with immemorial and deep-rooted respect for law and justice, we can scarcely conceive any actual large-scale corruption during any part of the period under review. But if one looks through old minute books one sometimes finds complaints from persons whose tenders have not been accepted, that the maker of an accepted tender was a member of the hospital board or of that of a poor law institution. One also finds, though seldom, insinuations

that the board has improperly allowed itself to be "influenced by "friendship" or other social relations. Especially in deciding the stability or general reputation of the maker of tender, or the quality of goods, the margin between what is proper and what is improper is naturally somewhat uncertain. It is clear that a grocer who may himself be the member of a board or who is socially intimate with the members of a board and has for many years supplied its needs, would scarcely be set aside because he had made a somewhat higher tender. For us, however, these legal or moral considerations are not of direct importance. The question is merely whether or not such considerations deprive the material of any degree of reliability as a statistical source of evidence. In the absence of more accurate information it is in any case safer to take this source of error also into account. It is obvious that the possibility of such personal influence was much greater in early times than it is to-day. The greater magnitude of purchases, the higher development of the market and the improvement of control have all, in this respect, brought about a rationalisation of the system of purchase.

Quite apart, however, from the possibility of errors for the above reasons we must remember that the connection between these contract prices and the open market is not by any means so direct as one might, *a priori*, be inclined to suppose. Here also the influence of overhead costs plays an important rôle. It may often prove highly advantageous for a trader to effect a large delivery to a public institution, even if the price does not cover much more than current expenses. Thus where his business activity is mainly of another kind he may regard a transaction with such a customer as something special and extraordinary. He need not pay any regard to the supposed effects of the low price on his own market. For this reason also contract prices may be, from the point of view of price statistics, less representative of actual price conditions.

If we remember all these statistical defects of the contract price material it is clear that such material must be interpreted and classified with the utmost caution. It has been

necessary to obtain the most comprehensive and varied material possible and at the same time to select the material for further treatment with strict care. Despite the utmost strictness in these respects we must naturally regard the results critically. We shall return later, however, to the question of the interpretation and arrangement of the material. In Appendix D the sources which have been used are surveyed. We have grouped them by counties, indicating the place of the institution and the periods covered by the series.

As appears from this table, the most exhaustive material has been obtained from the city of Stockholm. Of the twenty contract price series from Stockholm almost all cover the whole period under review. Malmöhus county is almost as fully represented although only four price series cover entirely the whole period. Similarly, Östergötland, Blekinge, Gothenburg and Bohus counties offer comparatively rich material. The other counties are more poorly represented. Most imperfect, unfortunately, is the price material of this kind from Norrland. From what has been said, however, the material must not be judged exclusively from the quantitative point of view. As has been seen, this particular evidence is most unequally distributed over the different parts of the country, but it is a defect which unhappily cannot be remedied, since in the main there is no other evidence of this nature available.

The goods of which the prices are given in this material are especially foodstuffs and primarily just those relatively cheap foodstuffs which constituted the most important articles of consumption of the poorer classes. In early times public institutions usually purchased grain, which they milled and baked themselves; but during the 'fifties and 'sixties of the 19th century a change took place and grain was no longer purchased. Instead various kinds of meal, flour and ready-baked bread were purchased. In addition to the above named important articles there were also usually purchased potatoes, meat and bacon of various kinds, variously prepared (fresh and salt pigmeat, fresh and salt beef, mutton, veal etc.) as well as herrings, eggs

and dairy produce (butter, milk, cheese). Among groceries the most important were coffee, sugar and rice. Further, wood, lighting oils and candles were naturally purchased everywhere. Regarding clothing the material is more scanty and more difficult to classify. Only in one or two places have we been able to obtain information concerning prices of clothing in any way suitable for statistical use.

Quotations in the Newspapers.

To a certain extent it may be said that contract prices have, in spite of all, been a disappointment in the course of our investigation. On the contrary another statistical source has proved to possess a higher representative value than we at first supposed. We refer to *quotations in the daily press*.

Swedish newspapers have from the very beginning supplied information concerning the prices prevailing in markets and market places for various goods and localities. Interest in these quotations has in fact been so great that even comparatively insignificant provincial newspapers have given regular quotations from the great world markets (Hamburg, London, Copenhagen) side by side with the quotations of the market prices of their own town or commercial centre. It should be remembered that in those days of undeveloped communications and trade connections, when there existed no trade press, the local newspaper was the only link with the outer world. Farmers and estateowners needed information concerning prices in their capacity as sellers in order not to be cheated by buyers. And the town populations, which still to a large extent made their purchases in small wholesale quantities in the market place, were interested as buyers. As transport facilities and market connections developed this need grew less. It is quite remarkable to observe how these market-place quotations disappear more and more towards the turn of the century, and how, even if they do not entirely disappear, they are clearly prepared with less care and thoroughness.

For the purpose of utilising this valuable statistical ma-

material for our investigation we have searched the whole of the Swedish press and have included all price series of greater length, or which could be used for amplification or verification, and bore evidence of reliability. In a few cases we have noted complete monthly series, but as it was our purpose only to obtain suitable annual average figures (see below, p. 49) and in view of the heavy expense, we have as a rule incorporated, after experiment, only four quotations annually (in the middle of January, April, July and October) and sometimes only two (mid-April and mid-October).

As a rule these quotations are given in the papers under the heading "Market-place prices", or sometimes as "Market-place and port prices". They relate to selling prices of smaller quantities in the town market places on market days. In the Stockholm newspaper *Dagens Nyheter* there is often a note under this heading to the effect that "these quotations are for semi-wholesale prices for the guidance of sellers, who may as a rule count on the lowest price quoted when sending their goods to Stockholm by an agent or to a factor; retail prices to buyers are higher, especially if bought at second remove". As a rule, however, the newspaper quotations are not accompanied by any such explanation and we are obliged to interpret the price by comparison with other price material from the same place. It appears that as late as the beginning of the 'nineties, and even later, these quotations are regularly for smaller wholesale quantities, in accordance with the old traditional custom, whereby the farmers, butchers and producers came to the market towns with their goods and sold them in the market place directly to the buyers in comparatively small quantities, and, more exceptionally, retail. As a rule the newspapers appear to have obtained their information by direct observation in the market place by one of their staff, who in the course of years was specially appointed for this task. The quality of the goods is usually not indicated with any precision, though certain fixed conventions were clearly followed, differing in different parts of the country. This variation in respect of quality is of course a defect in this kind of material, as are

also the gradual changes of quality which occurred in the course of time. A much greater danger in the interpretation of the material is to be found, however, in the gradual transition from semi-wholesale to retail prices which appears in most newspaper quotations towards the end of the period of investigation. At the same time, as has been said, it is apparent that much less care is bestowed on the collection of information regarding prices. The newspapers do not indicate *when* these changes take place. As a rule they did not occur suddenly, but as the result of a slow change in the habits and interests of the reading public. In this case there has been no other possibility than to draw the best conclusion possible, after comparison with other price material, as to the date from which the price series may no longer be regarded as forming a reliable series of semi-wholesale prices.

So much for the average run of newspaper price quotations. There do, however, sometimes occur quotations which may be regarded as genuine wholesale prices. These are to be found especially in the technical press, more particularly in the province of agriculture during the last decades of the period; but even the ordinary newspapers often during the last decades contain quotations from the genuine wholesale market. In working up the material it is of course important clearly to distinguish between these latter quotations and the old traditional market-place quotations.

An important advantage of the prices derived from newspapers over the contract prices paid by institutions is that they are in no way speculative prices, and are definitely fixed as to the time to which they refer. Another advantage is that information as to prices may be had for different times, and for just the selected times, of the year. A third advantage of this material is that the prices were real market prices and were not isolated from the ordinary process of price formation as was very often the case with the contract prices of the public institutions.

The newspaper prices show, in comparison with the latter, greater variability and also a greater latitude of annual

movement. We certainly ought as a rule to place more confidence in this respect in the newspaper quotations than in the contract prices. Indeed, we have already pointed out the special reasons for which the latter may be thought to reflect price movements less accurately.

In olden times, as has been said, the prices paid by institutions are as a rule somewhat higher than the newspaper prices. This cannot be due to better qualities, for it would be remarkable indeed if prisons, poor law institutions, hospitals, asylums and military depots consumed better materials than the general public. The cause is probably to be found, as has already been said, in the restricted demand of these institutions, in the limited circle of sellers who could or would compete and also in the speculative element, which possibly scared them away, and finally in the system of payment, which did not give the producer immediate value for his goods. During the last two (sometimes three) decades of our period these prices showed a falling tendency in comparison with newspaper prices. The reason for this was partly the transition to retail quotations in the press and partly the transition of contract prices to real wholesale prices.

In Appendix D is shown the extent of the newspaper material, arranged and specified in the same manner as the earlier mentioned contract price material. As appears from this table, the newspaper prices in the various parts of the country are to some extent more equally distributed. In the case of Norrland, unfortunately, the material is very imperfect. An exception is Gävleborg county, in which the paper *Gävleposten* presents excellent price series for almost the whole of the period. Especially good material is available for the city of Stockholm and the counties of Östergötland, Malmöhus, Gothenburg and Bohus, Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Örebro and Västmanland. There are in all 112 sources and quotations have been obtained for 74 places.

The quoted prices relate principally to agricultural produce, i. e. mostly to foodstuffs and wood, and sometimes to other commodities. Unfortunately information as to prices of clothing is totally lacking in this source.

*Accounts Kept by Private Works,
Factories, and Estates.*

After this account of the most important sources of information for an investigation, apart from the *markeding* prices, — i. e. the contract prices of public institutions and the newspaper prices — it remains to say a few words concerning one or two other sources which have been used sometimes in the absence of other and better information, mainly when it has been necessary to complete or modify a broken series. To this category belong a number of prices extracted from the *accounts* of certain *iron works and other factories*, and from the accounts kept on certain *larger country estates*. Especially the books of the old Swedish iron works should be considered here. This information is mainly a sort of by-product of the study of wages referred to above.

If one wishes to form an idea of the Swedish iron works and of the peculiar economic and social conditions under which their workmen lived, one must bear in mind two things: that these works were usually situated in remote and isolated forest areas and further that the relations between the employer and his employees — partly as a result of the remoteness and isolation of the works — continued to be in a high degree patriarchal until comparatively modern times. It is natural for these reasons that the works' management usually purchased grain, herring, salt etc. for the workers. Sometimes a fixed quantity of these commodities entered into their wages in addition to cash payments (*stat*), in which case greater or less regard was paid to their individual needs (number of children etc.). Sometimes, again, the workers bought these commodities from the works at a price which often had little relation to market conditions. If the price was considerably below the normal their right to purchase was usually in some way limited. In determining the amount of total wages these circumstances are, of course, a primary consideration.

Similarly from the more restricted point of view of our investigation the details of prices contained in these works'

accounts are of a certain interest. Not, of course, the prices which the workers had to pay; for these, as has been said, had very seldom any close relation to market prices. Sometimes they remain unchanged for decades and even when they change, their movements are usually not a true reflection of the actual conditions governing pricing on the general market. But sometimes there appear details of selling prices to others than workers. Such prices may occasionally have a statistical value, though not always. More important are the actual buying prices of the works. But even these have proved to be of little value from the point of view of general market conditions. For these purchases were often made in very large quantities, which meant in former times, with undeveloped market organisation, that more room was left to the influence of haggling and bargaining of buyer and seller in fixing prices. A seller might forego some of his overhead costs if only he could obtain so large an order as the one in question. Furthermore, buyer and seller often stood in other relations to each other; the seller possibly also bought products of the works. The purchase of foodstuffs had in that case the character of one side of an actual exchange of commodities, in which case the nominal price might be determined rather arbitrarily.

Despite these defects we have been able in a few special cases to avail ourselves of these buying prices of the iron works — principally to fill up a gap in other price material. It may be added that this material is restricted almost entirely to the mining district of central Sweden.

Grocers' Accounts and Household Accounts.

There remains only one more kind of material, namely *private accounts*, which have been placed at our disposal. In a few cases we have succeeded in discovering domestic accounts kept for a single household. Of the same kind, in principle, are a number of account books kept by traders with their customers. Sometimes particulars of traders' selling prices can be taken from the price lists and shop

journals drawn up for their own use. From tradesmen's books of account and confirmations can be extracted their wholesale buying prices.

It may be said at the outset concerning this kind of statistical material that we have found it impossible to assemble a complete and representative collection. Private individuals are not in the habit of preserving their accounts for more than 10 years, the period of the Statute of Limitations. Such accounts are usually burned or destroyed at the end of that period. And further, in spite of great efforts, — we have published requests for material in the press and the Social Board has kindly instructed its officials to make investigations on our account in the respective districts — we have only come into contact with a small number of persons who have actually preserved their accounts. The price material of this kind is, however, relatively plentiful for Norrland, which is so much neglected in respect of other price material in our investigation. This is the chief merit of this particular source.

Concerning the inherent defects of the *retail prices* adopted we have made some observations in the previous chapter. As regards semi-wholesale *buying prices*, on the other hand, the material is very scarce. These prices are also less reliable than both the prices paid by public institutions and the newspaper prices in that they are usually not cash prices, but credit prices of varying periods of time and, naturally, varying degrees of stability among buyers. Moreover the prices relate sometimes to goods delivered to the buyer and thus include carriage, whilst in other cases they relate to goods in the sellers' or producers' locality. It is therefore not surprising that this material is the least satisfactory with which we have had to deal.

Summary and Comparison.

We have now endeavoured to characterise the statistical material at our disposal. The best material, beyond doubt, is the newspaper prices, less good are private accounts and works prices. Somewhere between them in respect of reli-

ability we may place the prices paid by public institutions and the *markgång* prices, of which the former are to be preferred.

This material comprises in the main all that can be collected with a reasonable expenditure of effort. If we wish to form an idea of the conditions of the cost of living during this period there are scarcely any other sources of information available. It may further be remarked that the defects of the different primary sources are of *different kinds*. Just because of this extremely important circumstance, there are greater possibilities of correctly interpreting the material and of forming an idea of actual conditions. But in this interpretation it is not at all feasible to employ any kind of schematic system of averages. We must endeavour in every concrete case — in each place and at each time — to determine the semi-wholesale price after consideration of all the known data and after endeavouring reasonably to explain the differences of the various prices given.

To publish the whole of the comprehensive primary material has not been possible. As a slight compensation we shall endeavour in Chapter IV to characterise the price series of the various classes of goods and at the same time to say something of the degree of reliability attaching to them. As a conclusion to the discussions in this chapter of each separate source of information we shall offer a few generalisations on the price material as a whole.

We have defined the purpose of our study to be the determination of semi-wholesale prices for different places and times. If we look at the material from the chronological point of view, it is quite natural that, with the exception of the *markgång* scales, the sources are fewer and usually more defective in the two or three first decades. In the 'fifties the material becomes more plentiful and better. In the 'sixties, 'seventies, and 'eighties and possibly the beginning of the 'nineties, the material is most valuable. The prices for these decades are relatively accurate. After that date, however, the material again becomes more scanty, and above all things, greatly inferior in quality and more difficult to interpret. In the first less interest is

shown in the *markgång* scales, which become more arbitrary on that account. As a result of a rationalisation of the contract purchases by public institutions there also occurs a change in the character of these price series. There is a transition from approximately retail prices to approximately pure wholesale prices, and it is difficult in a given case to determine the exact date of the transition. The newspapers become more and more careless in their quotations, which tend to pass over into pure retail prices, wherever they continue to be quoted at all. Especially in the twentieth century the material becomes on that account somewhat poor, though conditions naturally vary in different parts of the country.

If, again, we study the material from the point of view of the *local differences*, we may describe that from Stockholm City, Östergötland, Skaraborg, Älvsborg, Gothenburg and Bohus, and Gävleborg counties as good. For many commodities Malmöhus, Örebro, Västmanland, Kopparberg and Uppsala counties are also comparatively good. The remaining counties are more or less poor, especially Norrland (with the exception of Gävleborg county), Stockholm and Halland counties.

In one very important respect our sources throw very little light on local differences, i. e. those between *town* and *country*. The best part of our material is derived from the towns. The public institutions are of course, almost without exception, situated in the towns. Similarly the newspaper quotations as a rule relate to prices in the town market-places.

If it were merely a question of establishing the development of prices during a period of time in a given district, this circumstance would be less important, at least on a short view, since the price conditions of the towns must be regarded as fairly representative for the surrounding country. The towns constituted the real market for goods and the prices of the outlying country districts must be regarded as a reflection of the town prices. If on the other hand we wish to establish the absolute difference in the cost of living between town and country, our material

leaves us without an answer. We can only deplore this fact but we can see no means of surmounting the difficulty. It may however be mentioned that the prices current of town magistracies, and the average figures of the High Bailiffs, which are the basis of the *markegång* scales, are preserved in the archives of the Board of Land Revenue. It is conceivable that at any rate an internal comparison of the primary material of the price scales would be desirable. We have not, however, made such a comparison, because we are not convinced that the special interests, which must be assumed to have affected the *markegång* scales, were equally strong in town and country. For if there is no assurance of this fact, then the observed difference would be a measure not only of the actual difference of price, but also of the different force of this specific cause of statistical error.

If, in conclusion, we regard the material from the point of view of its distribution over the *various main items of a budget*, it may be said that the material affecting the more important foodstuffs is comparatively the most plentiful. For wood and light the material is also comparatively good. For clothing the material is, on the other hand, scanty, and similarly for housing. We shall have occasion to describe the situation as regards these two important items of the cost of living budget more in detail in Chapter VI.

CHAPTER III.

THE METHODS.

Two main circumstances have determined the methods which we have adopted in the statistical treatment of the primary material, the nature of which we have endeavoured to indicate in some detail in the previous chapter. The one is the purpose of this study, which has in various respects indicated special methods of approach in order that the results might be as far as possible of use for that special purpose, namely to serve as a means for the investigation of real wages in Sweden. The other circumstance is the very nature of the material: there is, indeed, a great difference between, on the one hand, the compilation of current statistics, in which it is usually possible simply to call for all the statistical data required, and, on the other hand, the compilation of historical statistics in which one seeks to make the best possible use of the data which happen to be available.

Time Unit and Geographical Districts.

The very object of the investigation requires us to take the year as the unit of time. Had we desired to compile price statistics more adaptable for a close study of the business cycles, we should naturally have taken monthly figures. As regards the most valuable material — the newspaper quotations — such a procedure would have been by no means impossible. It has, however, been found necessary to base the whole investigation into wages on the year as a unit, and therefore as well as in regard to the greatly

increased cost of collecting monthly statistics we have confined ourselves to the year as the minimum time-unit.

But even assuming the decision to adopt the year as the unit, there may be good reason, especially from the point of view of the cost of living, and also on other grounds, not to relate prices to the calendar year but to the "harvest" year, i. e. an annual period detached from the calendar year in such a degree that this period includes the consumption of agricultural products reaped in one and the same harvest. The fixing of the "harvest year" would, indeed, not be easy, since the harvest occurs at different times in different parts of the country and for different products; but a rough approximation would nevertheless have been possible. The investigation into wages is, however, based on the calendar year as the time unit, and we have had to follow the same principle for this study of prices. — It may be pointed out that price-series with the harvest year as the unit would reveal relatively greater yearly variations than the price-series here published, with the calendar year as a unit, for the average price of the calendar year depends on two — always to some extent varying — harvests. The calendar year price may be regarded as a kind of shifted and modified two years average of "harvest year" prices.

Our statistical material is not so complete and uniformly distributed in time and space that it is generally possible on this basis to calculate more precisely special local price series with a claim to reliability. The only place for which special price series have been calculated is the City of Stockholm. Otherwise it has been our principle to calculate average prices for larger districts. Naturally this involved the abandonment of any attempt to study price differences *within* these areas, even though these differences, especially in olden times, were in fact considerable. In certain cases, however, it would have been possible to enquire into this question, e. g. in those districts where there exist satisfactory newspaper prices from different places within the district. Also in Upsala county and Kopparberg county the agricultural guilds (*hushållningssällskapen*) have kept stati-

stics of grain prices in the different localities. Finally there remains the possibility of studying the already mentioned primary material of the *markegång* scales preserved by the Board of Land Revenue. We have, however, not entered into such enquiries. It has been sufficient for our purpose to establish the more general price differences between larger districts.

If we were to regard this problem exclusively from the point of view of prices, it would be very tempting to determine the districts on purely geographical and economic grounds, whereby of course agricultural and transport conditions specially would be taken into consideration. Such a local delimitation would be very difficult for a country like Sweden, with its greatly varying natural conditions, especially as the period of the investigation is long and many changes (e. g. construction of railways) occurred in the meantime, but it would not be quite impossible.¹

It is, however, highly desirable, that the delimitation of the districts should be such that direct statistical comparisons may be made between our price statistics and the official statistics of various kinds. This amounts to saying that we must retain the administrative division of the country into Stockholm City and 24 counties. Thus, the whole of the official statistics concerning the wages of agricultural workers during this period relate to the county as the smallest unit. An additional reason for this procedure is that the *markegång* scales regularly relate to counties. It may also be maintained on good grounds that the ancient division of the country into counties actually represents a fairly natural combination of similar territorial units, apart from certain important exceptions. Thus for example, both Westmanland and Örebro counties, to some extent also Uppsala and Östergötland counties, embrace two entirely different kinds of culture: fertile agricultural land in one part and forest, mining and industrial land in another. It should be added that owing to the scantiness of the material we have combined Jönköping county and Kronoberg

¹ Dr. Höljer has already made a division of the whole Kingdom into "naturally coherent agricultural districts".

county in one unit under the name of "Småland" (these two counties taken together form a considerable part of the old *landskap* of that name).

Thus our primary purpose has been to fix a price for each commodity for each county and each year, which may be regarded as the average county price for that year. A difficulty is that whereas the price material for, e. g. Östergötland, Skaraborg and Älvsborg counties relates to various places fairly evenly distributed over the whole county, yet almost the whole of the price material in, for example, Gothenburg and Bohus county relates to Gothenburg City, even though we are also in possession of information as to prices in other places in the county. The same applies, though in a lesser degree, to Gävleborg county and, with regard to certain goods, also to particular other counties. But even in such special cases we have usually been able to obtain sporadic information from other places in the county in question, which have served as a guide and a control.

From the county prices thus calculated we have arrived at the average prices for the whole country by a method which will be described later.

The Calculation of County Price Series.

We have now defined the main principles which we have followed in the preliminary treatment of our primary material. The process has been first to seek to establish county prices for each year and commodity in order subsequently to make the calculations of averages by which we have arrived at prices for the whole country. It remains to explain how we have tried to establish these annual county prices. This task has been the most difficult and the most laborious of all. Though we have endeavoured to proceed with the greatest care the result has naturally only a relative value.

A purely technical difficulty in the calculation of county prices arises from the circumstance that individual prices in earlier times related to quantities, sometimes unequal,

of goods calculated in antiquated measures and to values calculated in an old currency. The first task was therefore to express these prices in terms of modern weights, measures and currency. The old currency has not caused us any difficulty in this connection, but the weights and measures have constituted a more serious problem. A measure such as a "barrel" (*sunna*) has had different meanings for different goods and in different places. On the other hand the magnitude of the measures has not appreciably varied in the same part of the country; it has not even changed during the course of time, for in this connection tradition has been strong. Without entering into the question of the sources and the method of procedure adopted in determining ancient measures we may venture to say that we have probably been right in the main, despite possible occasional errors.

Another difficulty has been to establish the specific weight of the various kinds of commodities. It has been necessary to do so because we have had to consider price series based some upon weight and some upon cubic capacity. In olden times especially, cubic measures were often used in cases where in modern times weights would be used. Especially as regards grain, we might have considered it proper to allow the specific weight to vary with the quality of the harvest. Such a procedure might not have been quite impossible as we are in possession of annual agricultural statistics, officially compiled, for the counties relating to the specific weight of the grain harvests of different kinds of grain. We have not considered it advisable, however, to employ these varying details of specific weight, not only because of their statistical defects and of the greatly increased labour which such a procedure would have involved, but also because of objections in principle. It is, for example, an open question to what extent newspaper prices, and still more contract prices, were determined more with relation to certain rough standard qualities than to the annual average quality of the places. We have therefore made, instead, an estimate of the average weights of the various kinds of grain per hektoliter for the whole period of our

investigation, and so followed the tradition of other investigators in the same field, such as Sundbärg, Åmark and others. Concerning other commodities than grain we have obtained the necessary specific weights from experts.¹

These technical difficulties — the determination of the old measures, and the valuation of specific weights — have been, however, the least serious in proceeding from the primary material to reliable county price series. The greatest difficulties have their origin in the to some extent heterogeneous character of the primary material. In the previous chapter we have mentioned that the various forms of primary information — quite apart from their statistical reliability *per se* — have to some extent different price characters, i. e. give different kinds of prices. Only newspaper prices — and also retailers' buying prices, where exceptionally they can be used — as a rule agree with the definition of our semi-wholesale price, although, as has been said, the newspaper prices also, towards the end of the period, become more uncertain and mostly develop into retail prices. Contract prices are for the greater part of the period as a rule somewhat higher than the semi-wholesale prices, but towards the end of the period they sink to, and very often even below, our wholesale price for smaller quantities. The *markgång* scales are more indefinite in their contents. Owing to these type differences of the available price information it is clear that the primary sources must be interpreted before they are used.

A further great difficulty is caused by differences of quality and it has not been possible entirely to surmount it. It is practically certain, at any rate in some special

¹ The relative figures are as follows: —

1 hl. wheat	weighs	77 kg.
1 " rye	"	71 "
1 " barley	"	63 "
1 " oats	"	47 "
1 " peas, dried	"	78 "
1 " potatoes	"	67 "
1 <i>skanna</i> (barrel) herring	"	90 "
1 " sprats	"	100 "
1 litre syrup	"	1.35 "
100 kg. petroleum	equals	125 litres.

cases, that the differences between our published prices for the same goods in different counties (or conversely the circumstance that price differences do not appear or are not greater than they are) depend on qualitative differences. It is natural, however, that it has been still more difficult to eliminate the considerable differences of quality which everywhere occur in the course of time; as a rule these qualitative changes have signified a change to a superior quality.

In addition it may be noted that prices relate to different, and sometimes in the case of contract figures, to indeterminate dates of the year. In strict theory this is a difficulty, even where, as in regard to newspaper prices, we possess prices from various selected times of the year. For prices relate only to a few points of time in the year and we do not know the relative quantities turned over during the various periods of the year. In a simple calculation of an average figure prices would be equally weighed, which would presuppose an equal turnover, — an assumption which may evidently be misleading.

To all these difficulties we must add one more. The price material is unequally distributed over the country, and what is worse, even in time. The price series sometimes have the character of longer or shorter fragments; even the relatively long series have often their *lacunae*. This defect in the material is all the more to be regretted since the price series, just by reason of their different type-character, regularly present somewhat different levels.

For these reasons, which have been more fully referred to in the previous chapter, it appeared quite early in the course of our investigation that it was impossible to adopt any schematic method of averages for the determination of county prices. It is not possible to regard the price data as more or less correct observations of the very prices we seek to determine. The observations relate to various types of prices from which we wish to separate only *one* type, namely the one which accords with our definition of wholesale prices for smaller quantities in the last instance, or last but one, and which relates to a quality neither better nor worse than that which we have selected for pri-

cing. And the price material relating directly to this desired type is not by far so comprehensive or so reliable that it is unnecessary to employ the remaining price material for the verification and interpolation of the typical material.

The only way under these circumstances, if we desired at all to obtain an approximately reliable result from this primary material, was the following. We endeavoured to interpret the special price series. It was necessary to explain in a reasonable manner the price differences. In doing so we of course derived much help from the records and minutes of contracts of public institutions, isolated newspaper notices, etc. It was then necessary as thoroughly as possible to determine movements of just the type of price of which we are in search. And since the primary material is scanty, it was necessary as far as possible in each concrete case to take into consideration the whole of the price material, in spite of the fact that a considerable part of it related to a different price type. This latter is possible because there exists between the various price types a general relation of price formation which can to some extent be surveyed.

For guidance in this direction a preliminary county average was calculated for each price type taken by itself. In preparation for these preliminary average calculations the material was subjected to a scrutiny and a rough sorting into types. In the process some price series were freely rejected as of little value and in other cases certain corrections and interpolations were made. The latter form of manipulation, was, however, very rare in this preliminary stage.

These various preliminary county averages were, however, only intended to facilitate the final price determination by affording a general survey of the lines of development. In the final calculation of the county price series these preliminary county averages only served as indications of the original primary material, which was examined anew in each special case.

Averages for the Whole Country.

The prices for the whole country are averages calculated from the county prices thus established. In this calculation of averages we have made use of very roughly estimated weights for the county prices. The particular counties have been given a weight approximately corresponding to the average of the relative population of the county at the various censuses during the period of investigation.¹

This principle appeared most natural from the point of view of the cost of living, since the population gives an approximate measure of the relative magnitude of quantities consumed. During the period, however, especially owing to internal migrations, these relative masses of population have shifted greatly. We have not, however, considered a variable weighing. In that case prices for the whole country would have changed not only as a result of actual changes of price in the particular districts, but also as a result of the movements of population from cheap to expensive districts or vice versa. Such a procedure might be defensible from certain points of view, but from others it is irrational. In further explanation of our roughly approximate method of measuring, it may be added that somewhat extensive experimental calculations have shown us that the prices for the whole country are to a large extent independent of our weights: we obtain nearly the same price for the whole country whether we do not weigh the prices

¹ The following are the relative weights, in percentage of the whole country.

Stockholm City.	4	Södermanland county	3.2
Malmöhus county	8	Stockholm "	3.2
Kristianstad county	4.8	Uppsala "	3.2
Blekinge "	3.2	Örebro "	3.2
Småland	8	Västmanland "	3.2
Kalmar county	6.4	Värmland "	4.8
Gotland "	1.6	Kopparberg "	4.8
Halland "	2	Gävleborg "	4
Gothenburg and Bohus county	6	Jämtland "	1.6
Älvsborg county	6	Västernorrland "	2.4
Skaraborg "	6	Västerbotten "	2
Östergötland "	6.4	Norrbotten "	2

Whole country 100

for the counties at all or whether we weigh them in any possible and not entirely irrational manner.

These weight figures indicate the main principle of the calculation of average prices for the whole country. Very frequently, however, certain county prices did not exist for parts, or even the whole, of the period of investigation. In such cases it has been our general rule to add their weights to those of a neighbouring, or economically closely comparable, county, in which procedure we sometimes had to take into account known differences between the counties in the general level of the prices in question.

Only in the case of certain commodities — fortunately the most important — such as grain, potatoes, salt and fresh beef, bacon and pork, butter and eggs has it been possible as a rule to establish more consistent county price series of a reliable character. In the remaining cases the county series calculated have not been published, but have only been utilised in the calculation of the series for the whole country, which latter are then published together with the price series for the particular counties in which the material happened to be better. Even in these latter cases, however, where satisfactory county prices could not be published for the whole period, the series for the whole country should as a rule be comparatively reliable, since usually there exists an abundance of material upon which to base them.

It is our opinion that the published price figures for the whole country are as a rule reliable. The county prices, on the other hand, are not always reliable to the same degree: the material varied so much in quantity and character. It has been very difficult to decide in each case whether the calculated county prices were sufficiently valuable for publication. We have endeavoured to keep on the safe side. Even where, in certain cases, we have published comparatively poor county series in order to render the price perspective as complete as possible, we hope that our procedure may be considered justified, for even if certain county series are somewhat unreliable it is still conceivable that they may be of use in compilations for larger areas. It

may, for example, be of interest from various points of view to combine neighbouring counties into larger units, or, irrespective of the situation of the county, to compare agricultural and forest counties, southern and northern counties, intensively and sparsely cultivated counties. Similarly special combinations may appear desirable from the point of view of a study of the influence of railway construction on price formation, etc. In such combinations even poor county series may prove to be of value.

In this connection it may be remarked that a mathematical calculation of the probable error could hardly be carried through in an investigation of this kind; for the assumption would be that there in fact existed a definitely fixed price from which the particular observations only deviated by reason of the element of error. In reality, on the contrary, all the particular price observations usually correctly represent actual prices. These prices, however, differ among themselves; there are prices, but no "price". As we have pointed out, our price observations, even on superficial consideration, fall into fairly distinct types. A calculation of the probable error would scarcely refer to more than the observations of a particular type by itself. In this way the calculated average error would of course be less significant with reference to the final result, since in the latter we have endeavoured to determine a price with a certain abstract and typical character by an intelligent interpretation of — in the most favourable case — all the available price data. But, further, even the prices relating to a certain type are in fact heterogeneous in character. They are at different levels in consequence of special agreements; they are different in different — and even in neighbouring — places. The type as such is more or less an abstract construction, and the relative magnitude of the differences within a certain type or, still more, between different types, need not characterise a calculated average in respect of its statistical accuracy, if, as in the present case, an explanatory interpretation of the differences themselves underlies the calculation.

But although it thus appears impossible to adapt the

mathematical calculus of error, it is possible to express an opinion on the relative statistical value of the price series. The persons who themselves have made the calculations know, of course, that at one time the material is copious and at another time scanty; that sometimes the primary data for various reasons are more and sometimes less reliable; that sometimes it is easier and sometimes more difficult to understand theoretically the causes of price differences and therefore easier to typify and interpret the price material; that sometimes differences of quality are slight and sometimes considerable, and so on. In the next chapter we shall endeavour to say something on the value of the price series of each commodity.

It should be noted that the *markgång* scales have been employed very little in the compilation of our price series, the two first decades excepted, during which the *markgång* scales are mostly reliable and other sources of information very scanty. They have, however, for the whole period constituted a certain uniform foundation and we have of course made use of them for interpolations and extrapolations. In cases where they have been used more extensively in the calculation of county prices we have usually considered it necessary to characterise the price series so compiled as less reliable.

CHAPTER IV.

THE DIFFERENT PRICE-SERIES AND THEIR STATISTICAL RELIABILITY.

A DETAILED account of the treatment of the original very comprehensive material would require an account of all the considerations which, in each particular case — i. e. in the determination of each particular price in each particular county for each year and commodity — were decisive. As has already been said, it was also impossible to achieve by mathematical calculation arithmetical measures of the degree of statistical error. In this chapter we will therefore comment somewhat further on the varying statistical value of the published price series. The task is a difficult one as we must try to describe the degree of statistical reliability by employing general terms, and it may be asked whether such a commentary is of any use. We hope, however, that our remarks may afford at least some guidance in the use and interpretation of our price-series.

Before we enter upon this more detailed commentary, we wish to recall the general observations on the statistical value of our price material which we have made on various occasions in different connections. Especially we would recall that the greater part our price-series may be said to be most reliable during the 'fifties, 'sixties, 'seventies, 'eighties and possibly the beginning of the 'nineties, whereas they are less reliable during the two first and the two last decades of our period. If in the following pages we characterise certain price-series as more or less reliable, we do so in accordance with a scale of value which to some extent changes with the lapse of time; our demands for statistical accuracy are greater during this generally satisfactory

middle period than during the periods preceding or succeeding it.

We append to this chapter Table 1, pp. 74, 75, which affords a survey of our estimates of the value of the various series. We employ for the purpose a value scale 1—6. The figures in this scale are of course not intended as a quantitative measure of the degree of accuracy; they merely indicate the estimated rank-order.

Grain.

The prices of the various kinds of grain naturally constitute a very important item in such an investigation into the cost of living as ours. This is more especially true of former times. The price material for this commodity has been comparatively copious, with the exception of certain unfavourable counties, and the results may on the whole be characterised as good. The greatest difficulty as to the pricing of this commodity arises from differences of quality. We have endeavoured to price Swedish grain of medium quality, but this quality changes over a long period (especially for wheat); and changes even over a shorter period, as well as in different parts of the country, as a result of varying harvests and other circumstances. It has not been possible completely to overcome this difficulty. Another difficulty arises from the differences of the prices considered owing to differences in the quantities sold. This difficulty we have probably surmounted to a large extent, even though just in the case of grain our "semi-wholesale price" more nearly approaches a real wholesale price than we intended. We found it easier to follow our plan in the case of all other commodities. For the most part it may be said that rye prices are the best, whereas the prices of the other three kinds of grain are not quite so good. For all four kinds, however, the published price-series for the whole country may be said to be very reliable.

Wheat. Owing to the lack of primary material it has been impossible to calculate price-series for this kind of grain for Jämtland, Västernorrland, Västerbotten and Norrbot-

ten counties, Norrland, i. e. the five most northerly counties, is thus represented only by a price-series from Gävleborg county, which, however, must be characterised as one of the most reliable. In the case of Småland, the published price-series extend only from 1852 until 1890. The price-series for Malmöhus, Kristianstad, Blekinge, Gotland, Värmland and Kopparberg counties are more or less incomplete at the beginning of the period.

The price-series for Halland, Stockholm, Värmland and Kopparberg counties are unreliable. Similarly the price-series for Kristianstad and Blekinge counties are poor, though not to the same degree. The remaining county prices are more reliable. Most valuable are the price-series for Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Östergötland, Västmanland and Gävleborg counties, but the price-series for Stockholm City and Gothenburg and Bohus county are also good.

Rye. The price material for rye has on the whole proved much more reliable and more copious than that for wheat. The only county for which it has been impossible to calculate a price-series for rye is Jämtland. All the other counties are represented by complete price-series.

The price-series for Halland, Stockholm, Västernorrland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten counties are unreliable. The price-series for Kristianstad, Blekinge, Värmland and Kopparberg counties are also poor, though better than those mentioned above. Most reliable are the price-series from Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Östergötland, Uppsala, Örebro, Västmanland and Gävleborg counties. The price-series from Stockholm City, Gothenburg and Bohus, and Södermanland counties are also good.

Barley. The price material is very copious. The price-series, however, are in the main not so good as for rye, as the differences in quality constitute a more considerable difficulty. Only in the case of Jämtland and Norrbotten before 1854 has it been impossible to calculate the price-series for this commodity. Otherwise the price-series are complete.

The price-series for Halland, Stockholm, Värmland, Västernorrland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten counties are

unreliable. Relatively the most valuable are the price series from Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Östergötland, Uppsala and Gävleborg counties. Similarly the price-series for Stockholm City, Gothenburg and Bohus, and Örebro counties are good.

Oats. The price-series for this commodity are on the whole as good as those for barley. The price material is copious, but differences of quality are considerable. It has not been possible to calculate price-series for Jämtland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten counties. Norrland is thus represented only by price-series from Gävleborg and Västernorrland counties, of which the former is relatively good, but the latter more unreliable. In Blekinge the price-series only begin in 1846.

Of the published county price-series those of Kristianstad, Blekinge, Halland, Stockholm, Värmland and Västernorrland counties are unreliable. Relatively best are the series from Stockholm City, Malmöhus, Gothenburg and Bohus, Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Uppsala, Örebro and Västmanland counties. Comparatively good also, though in a lesser degree, are the price-series from Småland, Östergötland and Kopparberg counties.

Manufactured Products of Grain.

The primary material for fixing the prices of these commodities is very copious, but the differences of quality are much more considerable than for grain. We therefore only publish price-series for Stockholm City of *wheat flour*, *rye meal*, *barley groats* and *oat groats*, as well as price-series for the whole country for these commodities, also for *rye flour* and *barley meal*.

The prices for the whole country of the most important commodities in this group, i. e. wheat flour, rye meal, rye flour, barley groats, and oat groats may be regarded as comparatively reliable, whereas those for barley meal are less reliable. The Stockholm prices for wheat flour and rye meal must be regarded as reliable, but Stockholm prices

for barley groats and oat groats are also comparatively reliable.

A relatively reliable series for *hard rye bread*, for Stockholm City is also published. It has not been possible to obtain good material from other districts and consequently no price for the whole country has been calculated.

Dried Peas.

The price material for this commodity is not on the whole so ample as for the kinds of grain already mentioned. The differences in quality are also very considerable. The price-series for the whole country may, however, be regarded as reliable.

¶ In addition to the price for the whole country we consider only the following price-series to be worth publication, viz., Stockholm City, Gothenburg and Bohus, Älvsborg, Skaraborg (from 1842), Östergötland, and Gävleborg counties. Even these price-series, however, are not so reliable as the corresponding county series for grain.

Potatoes and Potato Flour.

Potatoes. The primary material is very copious and relatively reliable, for which reason the results as a whole may be regarded as comparatively valuable. We have, it is true, not been able to calculate a price-series for Jämtland county, nor for Stockholm county (except for the nineties). Similarly the series for most of the other counties are more or less incomplete for the beginning of the period, but the published series should suffice broadly to give an adequately complete picture of price developments in relation to this commodity.

The price-series for Halland, Västernorrland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten counties are unreliable. Similarly the price-series for Kristianstad, Blekinge and Kalmar counties are poor, although not in the same degree as those mentioned above. The price-series for Stockholm City, Gothenburg and Bohus county, Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Ös-

tergötland, Örebro and Gävleborg counties must be regarded as the most reliable, whereas the series for the counties not mentioned above are fairly good, though in a lesser degree. The series for the whole country is quite reliable.

Potato flour. The price material is exceedingly poor. The published price for the whole country is only of statistical value as an indication of the broadest lines of price movements. A price-series for Stockholm City is published for the period 1871—1913, and this series is comparatively reliable.

Meat.

We have succeeded in collecting copious material for our guidance in fixing prices of these important animal foodstuffs. The chief difficulty in connection with these commodities, and the chief weakness in the results, lies in the variations of quality. We believe, however, owing to the copiousness of the material and the relatively more uniform standard of quality, that we have passably succeeded in surmounting the difficulty as regards beef, mutton and especially bacon and pork, whilst veal has presented greater difficulties.

Beef, fresh. We have not been able to calculate price-series for Halland, Östergötland, Södermanland and Stockholm counties, neither for Jämtland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten. Certain other series are even less complete at the beginning of the period.

The price-series for Kristianstad and Västernorrland counties are weak. The other series are more reliable. Best are the prices for Stockholm City and Småland, Malmöhus, Älvsborg and Skaraborg counties.

The published price for the whole country should possess a high degree of statistical reliability.

Beef, salted. Although the primary material is less copious for this commodity than for the foregoing, yet the price-series for the whole country should be considered as relatively reliable. Besides the price for the whole country

we publish only the series for Stockholm City and Småland. These two series may be regarded as fairly reliable.

Veal, fresh. The primary material is unusually plentiful, but owing to the extreme differences of quality in this commodity we have not been able to calculate county prices deserving any great confidence. The principal difficulty has been to separate prices of young calf and fattened calf. Moreover, between these two there appear to have existed all sorts of intermediate qualities. The two published price-series for the whole country — for *fresh young calf* and *fresh fattened calf* — may therefore be regarded as somewhat unreliable. In addition we give a price-series for Stockholm City from 1861 for fresh fattened calf. This price-series is also comparatively poor.

Mutton, fresh and salted. The price-series for the whole country for these two commodities may be regarded as comparatively reliable and as almost as good as the series for beef. The series for the whole country for salt mutton only extends as far as to the year 1900.

We publish in addition more or less complete price-series for *fresh mutton* for Stockholm City, Kalmar, Gotland, Gothenburg and Bohus, Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Östergötland, Uppsala, Örebro, Västmanland, and Värmland counties. Of these series those for Kalmar and Gotland are weakest, whilst the series for Östergötland is probably the best. The other series are comparatively reliable.

Pork. (Färskt fläsk.) The primary material is exceedingly plentiful and comparatively reliable. No price-series could be calculated for Halland and Stockholm counties. For Norrbotten county the price-series only begins in 1895. For the other counties also the series are far from complete at the beginning of our period.

The price-series for Västerbotten and Norrbotten counties are very weak. Those for Kristianstad, Blekinge, Västmanland, Värmland, Gotland and Västernorrland are also weak, though in a lesser degree. Otherwise the price-series are all comparatively reliable. The price-series for the whole country may be regarded as reliable.

Bacon. (Salt fläsk.) The primary material for this com-

modity is even more copious, uniform and reliable than that for the foregoing commodity. The results are correspondingly more reliable. No series could be calculated for Kristianstad, Halland, and Västerbotten counties, whilst those for Örebro, Kopparberg and Västernorrland counties are incomplete. Otherwise the series are complete.

The series for Blekinge, Gotland, Älvsborg, Västmanland and Norrbotten counties are less reliable. Those for Södermanland, Stockholm, Uppsala, Värmland, Jämtland and Västernorrland counties are similarly, though in a less degree, weak. The other series are good.

The series for the whole country may be regarded as very reliable.

In addition to the above kinds of meat we publish more or less complete price-series for Stockholm City for *venison (reindeer meat)*, *smoked bacon* and *smoked ham*. These series are to some extent reliable, though of no very great value.

Salted Fish.

Herrings, salted. In this case there exists a very large amount of primary material for fixing the price of this in Sweden very important commodity. We have not thought the calculated county price-series worth publishing, however, despite the fact that each one in itself is usually good and well reflects price movements, as they obviously refer to too dissimilar qualities in the different districts, owing to different conditions of production and habits of consumption. Within each separate county, however, the differences of quality appear to have been very slight. The published prices for the whole country may therefore be regarded as quite reliable.

We also publish a series for Stockholm City which may be regarded as very good.

Sprats, salted. The primary material for fixing the price of this important foodstuff is unhappily very scanty. To a great extent we have been compelled to fall back upon *markgång* prices, which has otherwise only been necessary in exceptional cases and to a limited extent. The published

price-series for the whole country has therefore not the same statistical value as, for example, the series for salt herring.

Cod, salted (habeljo). The primary material is not plentiful, but is comparatively reliable, since differences of quality do not appear to have played an important rôle. Price-series are published only for Stockholm City, Gothenburg and Bohus, Södermanland, Stockholm, Uppsala, Västmanland and Värmland counties. Of these series only that of Gothenburg and Bohus county goes back to 1830. This series is also statistically the most reliable. The other series are less reliable.

The price-series for the whole country is not very reliable until about 1870, after which it is better.

We also publish a price-series for *salted salmon* for Stockholm City. This is comparatively reliable.

Dairy Produce and Eggs.

Milk. The primary material consists mainly of contract prices, i. e. the agreed prices paid by hospitals, poor law and other institutions for delivery at the institution (usually in a town). Other sources are not so copious, even though in certain cases we have had recourse to newspaper quotations.

As regards *unskimmed milk* the price-series for the whole country may be regarded as quite reliable. Besides the latter we publish price-series for Stockholm City, Malmöhus, Östergötland and Kopparberg counties, of which the two first named are comparatively very reliable, whilst the last named are somewhat weaker.

Skimmed milk. The price-series for the whole country, which begins in 1861, may be regarded as considerably less reliable than those for unskimmed milk. In addition we publish a price-series for Stockholm City (from 1839) which is relatively reliable.

§. *Butter.* The material for fixing the price of this commodity is unusually plentiful. We have therefore succeeded in calculating price-series for all counties. Price-series begin, however, for Blekinge first in 1856 and end in 1902. The

results may be described as good, except insofar as qualitative differences were obviously considerable. Certainly the diversity of particular price data has not been very great within each county taken by itself at a given time. On the contrary, there would appear to prevail fairly uniform customs in every part of the country and at every time regarding the conception of what constituted a good table butter. But the quality undoubtedly greatly improved during the period of investigation, and perhaps it changed still more for different districts. With regard to this commodity there exists a certain tendency to falling prices the further north one comes. This tendency can probably not be fully explained by the better marketing conditions of the more fertile districts. We must also take into account an inferior quality in the cheap districts.

The price-series for Blekinge, Halland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten are unreliable. Those for Småland, Gotland, Stockholm, Uppsala, Värmland and Västernorrland are also less reliable, though not to the same degree as the former. The series for Stockholm City, Gothenburg and Bohus, Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Östergötland and Gävleborg counties are the most reliable. The price-series for the whole country must be regarded — subject to the above-mentioned general observation — as very reliable.

Cheese. The primary material is unusually plentiful. The differences of quality in this commodity are, however, especially great. The two published price-series for the whole country for *whole-milk cheese* and *skim-milk cheese* are therefore not completely reliable. In addition to these we publish for Stockholm City price-series for the two above-mentioned commodities and also one for *caraway cheese*. These series are, however, not very reliable.

Eggs. The price material is very copious and as a rule comparatively reliable. The greatest difficulty in connection with this commodity has been the circumstance that the price varies so very much during the year. As we only possess price data for four — sometimes only two — periods of the year, there is here a source of weakness in the final

result. On the whole, however, the results must be said to be comparatively good.

We have not been able to calculate prices for Halland, Stockholm, Jämtland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten counties. The series for most of the counties are also incomplete for the beginning of the period.

The series for Blekinge and Västernorrland counties are unreliable. Otherwise the price-series are to some extent reliable. The best series are those for Stockholm City, Småland, Gothenburg and Bohus, Älvsborg, Skaraborg, Östergötland, Uppsala, Örebro and Gävleborg counties.

The price-series for the whole country may be characterised as comparatively reliable.

Groceries.

Coffee. The price material is not comprehensive, and qualitative differences are naturally considerable. We have sought to fix the price of the cheapest quality on the market (Brazilian or Santos). The price-series for the whole country may be regarded as comparatively reliable from 1870, but before that date as somewhat weaker. Apart from this series only a price series for Stockholm City is published, which may be described as comparatively good.

Sugar, white refined. The price material is plentiful and reliable from about the beginning of the seventies, but before that date is less complete and reliable. It principally consists of the contract prices of public institutions. The published series for the whole country may be characterised as comparatively good (more valuable than the coffee series).

Besides this latter series we also publish a price-series for Stockholm City and one for Malmöhus county. These series may also be regarded as comparatively good.

Syrup. The price material — which in this case also consists mainly of contract prices — is comparatively plentiful and reliable. It has been quite difficult, however, to escape qualitative differences. The published price-series for the whole country may nevertheless be considered

comparatively reliable. In addition to the latter, we publish only a price-series for Stockholm City, which is comparatively reliable.

Rice. The primary material is again comparatively plentiful but remarkably heterogeneous as regards quality. The published series for the whole country is not valuable in any high degree, but may be regarded as indicating the broader movement of prices. Besides the price-series for the whole country we publish one for Stockholm City which may also be described as less reliable.

Lighting.

Our material for fixing the prices of illuminants has been plentiful and relatively reliable. Our price-series are based primarily on information derived from contract prices, but newspaper data have also been used. (Cf. below on gas.)

Tallow. For this commodity we publish a price-series for the whole country and one for Stockholm City. Both series only go forward as far as 1900. They may be regarded as comparatively reliable.

Tallow candles. Both the series for the whole country and that for Stockholm City may be regarded as relatively reliable. Both extend forward to 1890.

Stearin candles. Both the series for the whole country, which begins in 1865, and that for Stockholm City, which begins in 1854, are relatively reliable.

Petroleum (refined illuminating oil). The material for fixing the price of this commodity is very abundant and comparatively reliable. Both the series for the whole country and that for Stockholm City, both of which begin in 1863, must be regarded as comparatively very good.

Cooking and illuminating gas (for private consumption). The price for the whole country is calculated as an arithmetical average of the prices of the gas works in the following 15 towns: Stockholm, Malmö, Lund, Landskrona, Hälsingborg, Ystad, Jönköping, Vänersborg, Norrköping, Eskilstuna, Uppsala, Örebro, Västerås, Karlstad and Gävle, and must be regarded as fully representative. As gas works were

erected at different times, we have been obliged to make some extrapolations at the beginning of the period. Until the middle of the sixties, therefore, the series for the whole country is less valuable than afterwards.

Fuel.

Soft wood. The price material is particularly plentiful and good. There has been a difficulty, however, in determining the magnitude of the old measure (usually called a "*famn*" — which varied extremely in size in different parts of the kingdom) for which our primary price data are given. We have derived unusually valuable assistance, however, from the *markegång* scales. The published series for the whole country may be described as representative and reliable.

In addition we publish prices of *birch*, for Stockholm City, Gothenburg and Bohus, Östergötland, Södermanland and Kopparberg counties. Only the two first named extend back to 1830; the others begin in 1870. Of these series, that for Stockholm City is the best, but the others are also comparatively reliable. For *pine and fir* we publish series for Stockholm City, Malmöhus, Gothenburg and Bohus, Östergötland, Kopparberg and Gävleborg counties. Of these the series for Östergötland and Gävleborg counties only go back to 1882 and 1869 respectively, but the others are complete. The price-series for Stockholm City and Malmöhus county are the best, but the others are relatively reliable, with the possible exception of Östergötland and Gävleborg counties, in which the material is more sparse.

Coke. A price-series is published for Stockholm City, based on the contract prices of public institutions as far back as 1862. It may be regarded as very reliable.

Table 1. Estimates of the Statistical

	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Wheat flour	Rye meal	Rye flour	Barley meal	Barley groats	Oat groats	Ryebread, hard	Peas, dried	Potatoes	Potato-flour	Beef, fresh	Beef, salted	Veal, fresh, young calf	Veal, fresh, fattened calf
Stockholm City	4	5	4	5	4	4			5	3	4	3	5	3	4	4		
Malmöhus county	3	4	3	5									3	3	4	4		
Kristianstad "	2	2	2	1									2	2	1			
Blekinge "	2	2	3	1									2	2	2			
Småland	3	4	3	4									4	4	4	4		
Kalmar county	3	3	3	3									2	2	3			
Gotland "	3	3	3	3									3	3	3			
Halland "	1	1	1	1									1					
Gothenburg and Bohus "	4	5	4	5								3	5		3			
Älvsborg "	5	6	5	5								3	5		4			
Skaraborg "	5	6	5	5								3	5		4			
Östergötland "	5	6	5	4								3	5					
Södermanland "	3	5	3	3									3					
Stockholm "	1	1	1	1														
Uppsala "	3	6	5	5									4		2			
Örebro "	3	6	4	5									5		3			
Västmanland "	5	6	3	5									4		3			
Värmland "	1	2	1	1									3		2			
Kopparberg "	1	2	3	4									4		2			
Gävleborg "	5	6	5	3								3	5		3			
Jämtland "																		
Västernorrland "		1	1	1									1		1			
Västerbotten "		1	1										1					
Norrbottn "		1	1										1					
Whole country	5	6	5	5	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	4	4	2	2	2

CHAPTER V.

THE MOVEMENTS AND RELATIONS OF THE DIFFERENT PRICE-SERIES.

WE have endeavoured with varying success to determine statistically the semi-wholesale prices, as defined, of the different commodities which enter into the cost of living. These prices, together with all other prices, constitute a system within which there exists an inter-dependence, determined in its turn by the whole complex of economic data not taken into account in this book. An interpretative, more exhaustive analysis of our price-series can only be given on the basis of a comparison of these price data and all other economic data. It is by no means the purpose of this chapter to anticipate this deeper analysis of the economic interrelations. It is merely intended, in the form of a commentary on certain tables, to seek to indicate certain characteristic features of the various price movements, and to sketch on this basis certain special problems which naturally present themselves from a study of the price material here presented.

The Local Divergence of Prices.

We shall first make some observations on the *local divergence of prices* and of the developments in this respect during the period of our investigation. There are only a few commodities — fortunately the most important ones — for which we have been able to calculate continuous county price-series of value. The reservations made in the previous chapters, however, must be strictly borne in mind in any attempt to generalise on the basis of this material.

Table 2. Relative Prices of Wheat.

Decennial average prices for Stockholm City and the counties in percentage of corresponding decennial average prices for the whole country.

	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
	—40	—50	—60	—70	—80	—90	—00	—10
Stockholm City	99	107	102	97	96	101	106	103
Malmöhus county	—	89	91	95	99	104	103	106
Kristianstad "	—	102	97	95	94	95	96	101
Blekinge "	—	—	112	103	102	100	99	100
Småland	—	—	107	104	105	104	—	—
Kalmar county	97	93	95	97	96	97	95	97
Gotland "	—	89	89	95	90	96	91	94
Halland "	96	99	89	98	96	95	101	103
Gothenburg and Bohus "	105	110	106	102	107	103	105	102
Älvsborg "	103	102	102	101	102	101	105	106
Skaraborg "	99	97	98	101	106	101	95	95
Östergötland "	97	99	95	98	101	100	101	101
Södermanland "	91	96	97	98	99	97	101	100
Stockholm "	102	100	98	97	96	93	96	94
Uppsala "	98	97	95	95	96	91	100	99
Örebro "	96	101	101	105	106	108	103	100
Västmanland "	99	97	99	97	97	98	98	97
Värmland "	—	—	107	107	99	102	98	98
Kopparberg "	—	106	107	109	101	103	98	93
Gävleborg "	98	103	104	100	97	99	104	101
Jämtland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Västernorrland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Västerbotten "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norrbottn "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Whole country, in percentage of the decade 1831—1840	100	109	136	131	141	112	106	113

Table 3. Relative Prices of Rye.

Decennial average prices for Stockholm City and the counties in percentage of corresponding decennial average prices for the whole country.

	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
	—40	—50	—60	—70	—80	—90	—00	—10
Stockholm City	97	99	97	98	93	95	101	100
Malmöhus county	88	87	95	94	98	101	102	105
Kristianstad "	92	108	105	98	102	94	101	105
Blekinge "	117	122	104	105	104	100	108	99
Småland	104	102	101	98	108	107	100	98
Kalmar county	94	89	93	91	91	97	96	94
Gotland "	80	88	91	88	90	89	88	91
Halland "	94	94	95	95	99	98	96	101
Gothenburg and Bohus "	101	106	109	104	106	103	99	98
Älvsborg "	102	98	107	108	108	103	103	107
Skaraborg "	93	89	93	99	100	99	93	90
Östergötland "	94	96	95	99	102	99	98	100
Södermanland "	91	91	92	88	95	98	98	95
Stockholm "	98	99	98	93	89	91	93	91
Uppsala "	101	95	93	92	91	92	98	96
Örebro "	93	94	98	106	100	99	100	99
Västmanland "	90	97	92	95	92	97	96	95
Värmland "	117	114	108	107	100	98	99	99
Kopparberg "	116	109	108	111	103	105	108	109
Gävleborg "	108	106	105	102	98	99	102	99
Jämtland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Västernorrland "	108	110	102	108	97	103	101	105
Västerbotten "	123	112	108	112	109	115	110	112
Norrbotten "	110	111	110	114	113	112	111	113
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Whole country; in percentage of the decade 1831—1840	100	107	126	132	121	109	111	120

Table 4. Relative Prices of Barley.

Decennial average prices for Stockholm City and the counties in percentage of corresponding decennial average prices for the whole country.

	1831 —40	1841 —50	1851 —60	1861 —70	1871 —80	1881 —90	1891 —00	1901 —10
Stockholm City	97	97	103	100	99	98	101	97
Malmöhus county	81	81	88	91	95	102	103	102
Kristianstad "	96	101	98	91	101	98	98	102
Blekinge "	109	113	106	101	105	99	104	104
Småland	104	104	98	100	103	105	100	99
Kalmar county	97	101	97	97	101	100	97	99
Gotland "	88	91	95	96	100	99	96	92
Halland "	87	84	89	90	92	98	95	99
Gothenburg and Bohus "	90	98	105	103	103	107	108	102
Älvsborg "	91	94	99	103	101	95	96	106
Skaraborg "	92	93	91	97	99	96	89	88
Östergötland "	100	105	103	103	102	96	99	98
Södermanland "	96	96	97	90	97	99	102	99
Stockholm "	102	103	102	94	96	99	98	92
Uppsala "	97	94	91	94	97	88	95	91
Örebro "	103	105	105	106	100	97	96	97
Västmanland "	99	97	99	94	92	92	94	96
Värmland "	105	103	107	106	96	103	101	102
Kopparberg "	125	118	111	111	99	97	100	107
Gävleborg "	106	108	101	96	100	95	100	92
Jämtland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Västernorrland "	116	105	103	109	99	108	104	106
Västerbotten "	129	115	114	124	118	121	114	112
Norrbotten "	—	—	—	126	115	120	123	124
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Whole country; in percentage of the decade 1831—1840	100	102	122	128	147	121	122	125

Table 5. Relative Prices of Oats.

Decennial average prices for Stockholm City and the counties in percentage of corresponding decennial average prices for the whole country.

	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
	—40	—50	—60	—70	—80	—90	—00	—10
Stockholm City	113	113	114	106	105	105	105	101
Malmöhus county	82	86	94	107	107	112	109	104
Kristianstad "	98	105	106	101	110	99	105	109
Blekinge "	—	—	113	105	102	99	106	109
Småland	105	106	97	96	95	92	97	103
Kalmar county	91	98	93	86	94	94	92	98
Gotland "	79	79	95	75	90	89	99	101
Halland "	93	83	88	100	101	104	101	105
Gothenburg and Bohus "	92	102	107	108	103	100	95	95
Älvsborg "	89	96	98	105	97	96	99	108
Skaraborg "	90	90	91	94	93	92	88	87
Östergötland "	97	100	99	101	99	100	96	92
Södermanland "	104	94	97	92	97	101	96	91
Stockholm "	104	105	108	102	99	101	103	94
Uppsala "	100	99	96	93	95	96	100	90
Örebro "	99	93	96	97	99	96	96	96
Västmanland "	103	92	99	91	96	96	95	91
Värmland "	111	105	101	108	98	97	98	101
Kopparberg "	131	116	104	102	96	102	102	107
Gävleborg "	118	116	103	96	105	105	107	96
Jämtland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Västernorrland "	118	103	107	116	117	113	120	123
Västerbotten "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norrbottn "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Whole country; in percentage of the decade 1831—1840	100	100	143	141	161	130	129	151

RELATIONS OF THE PRICE-SERIES. 81

Table 6. Relative Prices of Potatoes.

Decennial average prices for Stockholm City and the counties in percentage of corresponding decennial average prices for the whole country.

	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
	—40	—50	—60	—70	—80	—90	—00	—10
Stockholm City	99	107	110	128	127	118	96	101
Malmöhus county	75	98	95	108	113	114	126	108
Kristianstad "	—	104	106	93	120	123	120	132
Blekinge "	—	—	—	—	104	111	128	101
Småland	—	—	89	79	86	96	91	83
Kalmar county	—	93	88	85	82	88	76	94
Gotland "	—	—	—	78	88	85	81	83
Halland "	—	—	—	122	114	94	90	84
Gothenburg and Bohus "	111	107	138	111	112	111	113	121
Älvsborg "	—	—	95	89	94	89	88	90
Skaraborg "	—	89	86	80	82	86	90	89
Östergötland "	—	96	96	92	89	94	103	89
Södermanland "	85	93	89	103	94	93	97	110
Stockholm "	—	—	—	—	—	—	78	—
Uppsala "	—	—	81	83	76	87	91	98
Örebro "	—	—	97	96	93	95	96	103
Västmanland "	91	95	96	93	90	100	98	93
Värmland "	—	—	—	110	110	97	96	99
Kopparberg "	135	119	120	126	113	105	101	98
Gävleborg "	119	100	108	109	102	97	88	93
Jämtland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Västernorrland "	—	—	—	152	139	117	116	106
Västerbotten "	—	—	—	—	95	96	126	114
Norrbottn "	—	—	—	—	—	102	116	121
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Whole country; in percentage of the decade 1831—1840	100	116	138	187	168	147	174	184

Table 7. Relative Prices of Fresh Beef.

Decennial average prices for Stockholm City and the counties in percentage of corresponding decennial average prices for the whole country.

	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
	—40	—50	—60	—70	—80	—90	—00	—10
Stockholm City	103	112	111	130	114	103	103	101
Malmöhus county	90	88	91	98	106	108	102	99
Kristianstad "	—	85	91	94	103	106	100	97
Blekinge "	—	—	—	90	97	102	97	92
Småland	—	—	—	88	90	90	94	93
Kalmar county	—	—	91	88	86	82	83	88
Gotland "	—	—	—	68	73	77	84	87
Halland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gothenburg and Bohus "	107	115	111	122	100	97	102	100
Älvsborg "	—	—	—	104	98	98	106	100
Skaraborg "	107	100	95	92	97	100	103	103
Östergötland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Södermanland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stockholm "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uppsala "	—	—	95	92	102	102	97	100
Örebro "	90	91	98	96	97	106	109	104
Västmanland "	100	91	105	88	97	108	106	104
Värmland "	90	100	109	102	97	97	106	107
Kopparberg "	93	91	105	94	98	95	98	103
Gävleborg "	110	112	109	108	98	105	106	108
Jämtland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Västernorrland "	—	—	—	118	121	111	113	103
Västerbotten "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norrbotten "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Whole country; in percentage of the decade 1831—1840	100	113	147	167	210	207	213	250

Table 8. Relative Prices of Pork.

Decennial average prices for Stockholm City and the counties in percentage of corresponding decennial average prices for the whole country.

	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
	—40	—50	—60	—70	—80	—90	—00	—10
Stockholm City	115	116	110	104	104	99	100	103
Malmöhus county	70	80	82	88	96	113	105	101
Kristianstad "	—	—	87	90	99	103	97	103
Blekinge "	—	—	—	—	96	93	101	102
Småland	—	—	—	96	93	88	88	89
Kalmar county	—	112	97	89	93	89	90	86
Gotland "	—	—	—	—	89	97	103	90
Halland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gothenburg and Bohus "	—	—	—	96	94	84	101	101
Älvsborg "	—	—	—	93	91	87	87	86
Skaraborg "	—	—	93	100	95	93	92	98
Östergötland "	92	90	96	95	96	96	97	99
Södermanland "	—	—	—	—	—	93	99	97
Stockholm "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uppsala "	—	—	99	96	102	99	95	90
Örebro "	100	108	112	111	105	108	106	110
Västmanland "	—	—	—	114	105	104	110	108
Värmland "	—	—	—	115	102	105	97	109
Kopparberg "	—	—	—	122	115	108	104	112
Gävleborg "	—	—	116	116	107	97	99	106
Jämtland "	—	—	—	—	123	129	110	115
Västernorrland "	—	—	—	129	123	125	117	111
Västerbotten "	—	—	—	—	122	128	128	115
Norrbottn "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	116
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Whole country; in percentage of the decade 1831—1840	100	92	126	138	158	143	147	182

Table 9. Relative Prices of Bacon.

Decennial average prices for Stockholm City and the counties in percentage of corresponding decennial average prices for the whole country.

	1831 —40	1841 —50	1851 —60	1861 —70	1871 —80	1881 —90	1891 —00	1901 —10
Stockholm City	105	107	104	101	94	97	97	100
Malmöhus county	68	62	78	86	87	102	98	94
Kristianstad "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Blekinge "	85	90	83	85	88	95	91	91
Småland	86	90	97	99	100	93	91	99
Kalmar county	97	95	96	94	99	95	102	93
Gotland "	92	90	101	89	96	93	104	97
Halland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gothenburg and Bohus "	112	102	103	100	95	100	96	102
Älvsborg "	115	111	106	104	105	99	108	103
Skaraborg "	114	110	109	108	105	99	102	105
Östergötland "	97	97	94	95	100	100	102	101
Södermanland "	102	103	95	101	99	100	101	98
Stockholm "	103	97	96	99	95	99	101	93
Uppsala "	105	97	99	95	99	101	102	100
Örebro "	—	—	—	—	—	—	102	102
Västmanland "	107	105	108	102	107	101	102	102
Värmland "	102	107	103	109	104	92	96	100
Kopparberg "	—	—	—	115	106	100	103	103
Gävleborg "	105	98	105	102	104	98	97	104
Jämtland "	125	118	122	125	117	118	112	107
Västernorrland "	—	—	—	—	132	115	111	102
Västerbotten "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norrbotten "	124	126	109	109	112	116	110	107
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Whole country; in percentage of the decade 1831—1840	100	103	122	144	159	149	153	188

Table 10. Relative Prices of Butter.

Decennial average prices for Stockholm City and the counties in percentage of corresponding decennial average prices for the whole country.

	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
	—40	—50	—60	—70	—80	—90	—00	—10
Stockholm City	114	119	120	113	103	98	106	107
Malmöhus county	120	117	111	119	110	113	113	106
Kristianstad "	105	100	101	109	120	114	110	104
Blekinge "	—	—	—	91	99	99	99	—
Småland	91	89	87	89	95	97	98	98
Kalmar county	95	93	97	94	94	94	97	101
Gotland "	115	109	103	91	98	87	87	91
Halland "	89	88	95	91	92	103	104	99
Gothenburg and Bohus "	114	118	113	113	118	114	106	107
Älvsborg "	91	97	99	96	93	93	90	96
Skaraborg "	104	89	91	87	88	93	95	98
Östergötland "	91	99	100	92	100	101	101	97
Södermanland "	101	104	109	109	99	98	103	101
Stockholm "	107	110	110	104	99	92	97	96
Uppsala "	113	110	105	106	106	100	93	94
Örebro "	91	98	103	97	98	98	94	96
Västmanland "	107	96	97	93	94	97	96	92
Värmland "	91	93	98	104	98	97	93	96
Kopparberg "	104	98	100	111	103	107	108	104
Gävleborg "	99	97	102	103	105	101	99	99
Jämtland "	74	74	80	90	86	93	101	96
Västernorrland "	86	89	91	106	101	103	113	108
Västerbotten "	74	80	80	81	80	83	89	90
Norrbotten "	75	84	88	84	85	83	98	104
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Whole country, in percentage of the decade 1831—1840	100	110	141	134	103	191	192	214

Table II. Relative Prices of Eggs.

Decennial average prices for Stockholm City and the counties in percentage of corresponding decennial average prices for the whole country.

	1831	1841	1851	1861	1871	1881	1891	1901
	—40	—50	—60	—70	—80	—90	—00	—10
Stockholm City	—	135	144	129	118	112	97	106
Malmöhus county	—	105	96	104	88	92	98	98
Kristianstad "	—	—	—	74	73	88	93	94
Blekinge "	—	—	—	—	—	81	86	93
Småland	105	98	99	95	98	97	95	99
Kalmar county	98	98	91	90	88	88	93	89
Gotland "	—	—	—	80	87	90	85	88
Halland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gothenburg and Bohus "	—	—	—	90	93	98	97	98
Älvsborg "	91	83	90	91	92	88	86	89
Skaraborg "	88	83	82	81	84	87	86	91
Östergötland "	86	88	96	93	93	96	99	97
Södermanland "	—	—	—	—	94	102	107	101
Stockholm "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Uppsala "	102	97	99	100	109	105	99	101
Örebro "	—	—	—	99	91	99	104	102
Västmanland "	105	102	95	101	100	107	110	105
Värmland "	—	—	109	104	109	102	107	105
Kopparberg "	—	—	—	141	125	122	111	104
Gävleborg "	112	114	131	121	125	110	106	111
Jämtland "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Västernorrland "	—	—	—	—	—	140	135	116
Västergötten "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Norrbottn "	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whole country	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Whole country; in percentage of the decade 1831—1840	100	102	118	123	154	143	158	186

The tables on pp. 77—86 are intended to afford a perspective of local prices within the kingdom. The relative figures in tables 2—II indicate average county prices for even decades calculated as percentages of the prices for the whole country during the same period. Whenever in what follows we say of a certain commodity that the price in some particular county is high or low during a certain period, we mean thereby, unless the contrary is expressly stated, in relation to the price for the whole country during the same period.

The price developments in the three most southerly counties — Malmöhus, Kristianstad and Blekinge — are specially interesting. If we regard these three counties as a whole, *Division II* of the country, they show for *grain* in the beginning of the period a low price level in comparison with the price level for the whole country. In the 'seventies and 'eighties they are at parity with this and in the first decade of the 20th century they definitely exceed it. (An exception is *oats* which even at an earlier date was comparatively dear in this part of the country.) The same general tendency to a relatively rising price level is seen in *potatoes*, except that the rise is greater and begins earlier than in the case of grain. In this division the general price level for *fresh beef*, as well as *pork and bacon* similarly reveals in the main a tendency to rise, except for the last two decades, during which there is a falling tendency. It is of interest to note that, especially as regards bacon, prices, in spite of the rise, are low in comparison with the level for the whole country. For *butter* the level is consistently high (similarly with a tendency downward to the national level during the two last decades), a circumstance which at least in part is probably only apparent and depends on a superior quality. *Egg* prices are throughout fairly low.

More remarkable are the price differences *within* this division and the developments which took place there during our period of investigation. For all kinds of *grain* Malmöhus county is cheapest at the beginning of the period, Kristianstad is somewhat dearer and Blekinge dearest. The price level thus rises from west to east. Malmöhus

county, however, shows a tendency, on the whole unbroken, to higher prices for all kinds of grain. The developments in the other counties are not quite so uniform. The main feature in relation to Malmöhus is in any case a falling price level, whilst Blekinge as a rule maintains a somewhat higher level than Kristianstad.

The most consistent price movement is perhaps that shown by *wheat*. At the start the position is the usual one: Malmöhus is cheapest, Kristianstad is dearer, and Blekinge dearest. Malmöhus, however, reaches the Kristianstad level as early as the 'sixties, then surpasses it and draws level with Blekinge until, in the 'eighties, it becomes the dearest county in this division, with a price level for wheat considerably above the national level. Simultaneously Blekinge shows a distinct tendency to a falling price level for wheat, and finishes at parity with Kristianstad, in which wheat prices, from having a tendency to fall at the beginning of the period, yet during the last three decades show a slightly rising tendency in relation to the national level. A relative general levelling of prices occurred within this division, whilst at the same time the price maximum shifted from Blekinge county to Malmöhus county.

The development of *rye* prices in this division of the country corresponds closely to that of wheat prices. Until about the beginning of the 'eighties rye prices in Malmöhus are low; they are considerably higher in Kristianstad and especially high in Blekinge. A certain levelling tendency as between the three counties reveals itself, however, until this time. After 1880 Malmöhus becomes dearer than Kristianstad and reaches parity with Blekinge. At the end of our period the order of dearness is the opposite of that at the beginning. Similarly for *barley* the picture is approximately the same. Especially during the first four decades the correspondence with the other species of grain is very close: the price in Malmöhus is exceptionally high, but shows on the whole a falling tendency. During the last decades Malmöhus is almost level with Blekinge, whilst Kristianstad appears somewhat cheaper. For *oats* also price movements resemble mostly those of bread grain

during the first half of the period. During the last two decades all these counties show comparatively high prices for oats.¹

Potato prices scarcely show, on the whole, the same correspondence with general developments as do grain prices. It is noteworthy that potato prices are kept so high during the latter half of our period. It is difficult to say whether this circumstance is merely apparent and due to the statistical weakness of our material (the price-series for Kristianstad and Blekinge are indicated as less reliable).

For *fresh beef* the rising tendency in all three counties persists until the 'nineties. After that, prices in all three counties show a decided tendency to fall below the national level. But it would appear with regard to this commodity as if Malmöhus during the whole of the period was dearer than the other two counties. The change in order of dearth which occurred in the case of grain, does not appear to have taken place here.

The development of *pig meat* prices, again, shows greater agreement with those of grain, which is perhaps natural, since grain constitutes an important part of pigs' fodder. Bacon prices appear, therefore, at first to have been lowest in Malmöhus and thereafter to have become the highest in this same county.

It may be added that the noteworthy price situation and the changes in price levels which we have noted in respect of grain and bacon should naturally be associated with the more active industrial development of Malmöhus county. Other differences which certainly played a part are the development of transport facilities, the policy of higher duties on corn pursued at the end of the century² and, not to be forgotten, the development of agriculture, especially in Malmöhus, which certainly brought about a general improvement of the products marketed, particularly as regards purity and uniformity.

Price conditions in *Division III* of the country — including Småland, Kalmar and Gotland counties — are

¹ Cf. Wohlin, N.: Spannmålspriser och spannmålstullar i Sverige 1873—1903, Ekonomisk Tidskrift 1915.

more stable during our period. For all kinds of *grain* Småland shows the highest price level; after it comes Kalmar, whereas Gotland shows the lowest level. (*Oats* form an exception in the two last decades, during which Gotland shows a higher average price than Kalmar and is on a parity with Småland.) The price difference between the two extremes, Småland and Gotland, appears to have been greater during the first two or three decades of the period; a certain levelling occurs, however, which is probably due to improved transport and trade conditions.

Småland, which is a more barren and wooded county, shows as a rule a higher price for wheat, rye and barley than the average national price. The prices show a tendency in the last two decades to fall toward the national level. *Oats*, which as a rule are better suited to the Småland soil, stand (with the exception of the first two decades) below the general national level; there is, however, noticeable a tendency to levelling during the last two decades, though in this case it is achieved by a raising of relative prices for oats.

Kalmar does not show a distinct tendency to a rise or fall in price for any kind of grain in relation to the national price level. Prices on the whole are very low, lowest for oats and rye, and highest — about the level of the national price — for barley. Gotland shows, apart from the already mentioned rise in price during the first two or three decades, scarcely any more general tendency to comparative dearth. This county is almost consistently the cheapest county in the kingdom.

The conception of price relations within this division which arises from a survey of grain prices applies very well also to other commodities. In the first place it applies to *potatoes*, with regard to which — with very great fluctuations — Småland shows a tendency to be dearest, though below the national level. After Småland come, in the usual order, Kalmar and Gotland counties. Approximately the same remarks apply to *fresh beef*. This commodity is remarkably cheap in this division of the kingdom, especially in Gotland county. In the latter county, however,

there appears a distinct tendency to rising prices, also in Småland, though the tendency is less strong.

Mutton appears also to have been especially cheap in this division. Prices of *pork* and *butter* correspond less with the general tendency: in certain periods Småland is actually cheapest and Gotland dearest. This applies especially to butter during the first half of the period; afterwards the scale of dearness is the usual one. Prices of these commodities in this division are maintained on the whole below the national level. The same applies to *egg* prices. The latter are, however, more in accord with the general scale, with Småland as the dearest and Gotland as the cheapest county.

Division IV, which includes the West Coast counties of Halland, Gothenburg and Bohus, and the interior counties of Älvsborg and Skaraborg, shows, like the above mentioned divisions, very great internal price differences. In the following we exclude Halland entirely from further notice since our price-series for this county are very unreliable. It would appear, however, that Halland consistently maintained a low, though slowly rising, price level. On closer examination the price-series seem to show a certain correspondence with Malmöhus, with which county Halland has at all times had good connections, not least by sea.

If we look at the relative dearness of the remaining counties of this division, for which our price material is comparatively very reliable, we are able to observe a falling price level from west to east: from the broadly speaking fertile coastal county of Gothenburg and Bohus to Älvsborg and Skaraborg counties. It is, however, more difficult to discover any more general and consistent tendencies of development.

As regards *grain* in particular, Skaraborg shows a fairly consistent tendency to rising prices until the 'seventies, after which there occurs a still more marked tendency to falling prices. The county as a rule shows prices which are low in relation to the national level, lowest for oats, after which come barley, rye and wheat in the order mentioned. In the case of wheat alone is the national level exceeded, in three decades in the middle of our period, and only the cul-

minating decade of the 'seventies reveals considerable dearth. During that decade wheat is dearer in Skaraborg than in Älvsborg county.

Grain prices in Älvsborg are consistently higher than in Skaraborg county. Similarly in relation to the national level wheat, and especially rye prices are high. Grain prices, however, show in this county a less regular tendency than in Skaraborg, even though we may be inclined to perceive a similar though less general rise towards the middle of the period and subsequently a fall. The falling tendency, however, is interrupted during the last two decades and is converted into a rising tendency, for which reason grain prices in Älvsborg and Skaraborg county diverge still more during these decades.

In Gothenburg and Bohus county grain prices are even higher than in Älvsborg. An exception is rye, which, as usual in the three first decades, appears to be highest in Gothenburg and Bohus, but subsequently falls to a lower level than in Älvsborg, though still remaining on a higher level than Skaraborg. A further exception for all kinds of grain is found in the last or last two decades, when the tendency in Gothenburg and Bohus is falling, whilst in Älvsborg, as has been said, it is rising. The price situation at the end of the period is thus that Älvsborg consistently is dearest, Skaraborg cheapest and Gothenburg and Bohus somewhere in between.

The development of *potato* prices is, as usual, more difficult to survey. The order of dearness as between the counties, is, however, the usual one. Gothenburg and Bohus county is dearest (considerably above the national level) and Älvsborg and Skaraborg follow in the order mentioned. Especially Skaraborg, but also Älvsborg, keeps as a rule considerably below the national level. There is a certain levelling up as between these two counties towards the last decades. Especially with regard to potato prices in Skaraborg, the general tendency of development appears to be the opposite to what we have observed for grain. The price level appears to fall towards the 'seventies, after which it rises again.

During the first half of the period (especially in the 'forties, 'fifties and 'sixties) Gothenburg and Bohus county reveals very high prices for *fresh beef*. After that date all three counties remain at about the national level. The nineties appear to have been a period of relative dearness. The price developments in Skaraborg for fresh beef, as for potatoes, show a directly opposite tendency as compared with grain. We are able to observe a steady fall in prices towards the 'sixties and subsequently a rise.

Uncommonly enough, with regard to *pig-meat*, Skaraborg appears to have been the dearest county and Gothenburg and Bohus the cheapest. This applies especially to bacon. (Pork on the other hand appears to have been dearer in the last named county than in Älvsborg.) We thus arrive here at an inversion of the order of dearness. The price of bacon shows in all three counties a falling tendency towards the 'seventies and 'eighties, and a subsequent though irregular rise.

For *butter* and *eggs* we again observe the usual order of dearness. In Skaraborg county prices show a falling tendency from about the 'sixties or 'seventies (as for potatoes and the above-mentioned animal foodstuffs) and afterwards a rising tendency. In this way Skaraborg reaches and exceeds the Älvsborg level for both of the two last decades. Egg prices, especially in Skaraborg, though also in the other two counties, are exceptionally low. Butter prices are also low in Skaraborg and Älvsborg, but are very high in Gothenburg and Bohus.

Division V, which embraces Östergötland, Södermanland, Stockholm and Uppsala counties, constitutes, in contrast to the divisions already mentioned, a more homogeneous district in respect of prices. *Grain* prices are maintained about, or below, the national level. Grain prices in Uppsala county show a falling tendency towards the middle of our period and afterwards a less decided rising tendency which is again converted to a falling tendency during the last decade. This curious development, almost the exact opposite of that which we observed in Skaraborg and to some extent in Älvsborg, is followed also by Stockholm

county, (from which, however, as has been indicated, our price-series are weaker) and also, though with many deviations, by Södermanland county.

Falling prices during the last decade are common to all three. Östergötland, which scarcely follows this development, appears to have a certain tendency to relatively higher grain prices. In all counties in this division (as for Skaraborg and Västmanland) oat prices are especially low towards the end of the period.

Potato prices in this division are as a rule low. This applies especially to Uppsala county. Also *beef* and *pig-meat* prices are usually below the national level, although the difference is not considerable. *Butter* prices again are relatively high during the first half of the period, but afterwards low (with the exception of Östergötland, where the tendency, though weak, is rather the contrary).

In this connection we may refer to *Division I*, Stockholm City, since Stockholm is surrounded by the counties included in the previous division. Noteworthy are the high *oat* prices, which, however, throughout the whole period show a falling tendency in comparison with the national level. Prices of *bread cereals* remain as a rule low, but rise in the last decades. The price of potatoes rises towards 1860 and 1870, when it is very high, but falls again considerably afterwards. Prices of *meat*, *butter* and *eggs* remain high during the first half of the period and afterwards fall.

Division VI, which includes the mining districts, Örebro, Västmanland, Värmland, and Kopparberg counties, is from the price point of view very heterogeneous. The two first named counties also contain very fertile agricultural areas. Västmanland county, especially, is most nearly related from the point of view of prices to the neighbouring counties in Division V: Uppsala and Södermanland. Price developments also reveal evident resemblances.

As regards *grain* prices, Västmanland stands very low during the whole period, especially for rye, barley and oats. Grain prices in Örebro are somewhat higher. The two northern and more wooded counties, Värmland and Kopparberg (from which our price-series are sometimes

weak) stand somewhat higher as regards prices, usually considerably above the national level. This applies particularly to the first half of the period, during which we can observe, however, a general tendency to fall to or below the national level. During the two or three last decades, however, Kopparberg county and also, though in a lower degree and less distinctly, Värmland county show a rising tendency for rye, barley and oats. Prices are as a rule higher in Kopparberg county than in Värmland.

Price developments for *potatoes* in this division show in the main, in spite of great irregularities, a similar picture. Remarkable is the almost uninterrupted fall in prices in Kopparberg county. Prices of *meat* seem in general more stable. The same applies to butter prices, even though towards the end of the period Kopparberg county has a tendency to be dearer than the others. *Egg* prices seem to have been lower in Örebro than in Västmanland. In Kopparberg county egg prices are very high, but show a falling tendency.

As regards *Division VII*, we lack price series to a large extent from Jämtland, and the series from Västernorrland are less reliable. The series for Gävleborg county, on the other hand, are as a rule comparatively good.

Bacon and *pork* prices in Jämtland are high, but show a falling tendency. *Butter* prices on the other hand are low and show a rising tendency. We do not possess any other price-series for this county.

All the price-series for Västernorrland show almost regularly a price level higher than that of Gävleborg. This applies in the first place to *grain* prices. Notable is the strong falling tendency of prices for *potatoes*, *meat*, and *eggs* in this county. *Butter* prices, again, — as in Jämtland — are rising. Butter prices in Västernorrland are as a rule above prices in Jämtland — similarly above the prices in Gävleborg during the three last decades but not during the earlier decades (this is the only exception from the rule just stated that Västernorrland is dearer than Gävleborg).

If we now turn to Gävleborg, from which our price-series are both more complete and more reliable, it must be ob-

served in the first place that prices in that county are more or less consistently lower than in Kopparberg county and frequently lower than in Värmland (the only exception worth mentioning is *fresh beef*). The superior transport and trading facilities of Gävleborg — especially with Stockholm and to some extent perhaps with Finland — here play a part. A closer examination of the price-series shows also a connection between Stockholm prices and those of Gävleborg. This appears to have been the case since the beginning of the period. We observe therefore little of the price fall so typical of the surrounding counties during the first decades.

From *Division VIII* our price material is exceedingly scanty. The two counties included in this division appear, however, to have been extremely dear. As a rule the price level in the more northerly county, Norrbotten, is higher than in the more southerly, Västerbotten. *Butter* prices, which according to our very weak price series seem very low, show a rising tendency.

Dispersion of County Prices.

The above sketch of the relative level of prices in the different parts of the kingdom must be taken for what it is, merely a very summary survey. Like all such surveys of actual conditions it has a natural tendency to obliterate the finer nuances. A real analysis of the problem of price differences would have to probe into much greater detail. It is necessary in the first place to enquire how these geographical price differences are related to short-period movements in national prices and to the general economic situation and especially the course of business cycles. It is necessary to correlate price differences with corresponding differences of wages, with internal migrations and with the whole diversified development of industrial life in different parts of the country. Above all it is of course necessary to observe the influence of transport developments, especially the construction of railways.

With reference to transport developments the *a priori* assumption is, of course, that improved communications

(i. e. relatively cheaper transport facilities) will be accompanied by a corresponding levelling of price differences.¹

¹ This assumption is, however, valid only with reference to commodities which already before the transport development entered into the trade between the districts compared and which, furthermore, were then traded in the same direction as afterwards. Otherwise there is no direct relation between price differences and costs of transportation. It may therefore very well be the fact that price differences in a certain case will not diminish, or not diminish at the same rate as transport costs are cheapened. It is even conceivable that differences in cost of living may increase, despite a considerable reduction of transport costs. We may, for example, imagine a Norrland district in olden times, where the population was so sparse that it could support itself on the product of the district. The whole economic life of the district was conducted on traditional hide-bound lines in more or less complete isolation from the rest of the country. It is true that coffee, tobacco, sugar, spices, etc. were procured from the south and a number of implements and domestic articles. They were paid for by the produce of the district (possibly with foodstuffs, cheese, butter, meat etc.). But these imported articles of consumption were a mere fraction of the total budget. In spite of high costs of transport the total cost of living might in terms of money be just as low (perhaps lower) than further south. Assume the development of communications in such an area: a railway is built and transport costs are reduced enormously. But with the railway come more people and the produce of the district can easily, from being sufficient, become entirely inadequate. The situation may be such that the immigration of a few hundred souls to a large district may involve the overstepping of the margin and may result in an increase in the cost of living. It is probable, that the reduction of transport costs may render profitable another kind of production than previously prevailed. Previously perhaps only articles of necessity were produced — now it becomes more profitable to exploit the forests or to extract ore than to grow corn and breed cattle. The consequence of the building of a railway may therefore be a very considerable increase in the cost of living. It is possible that the latter may previously have been somewhat lower than in the south where foodstuffs were produced for sale in large quantities. They will now be higher by an amount which bears a certain relation to transport costs and middlemen's profits. Even though in reality such extreme cases are naturally rare, yet similar conditions must frequently have the result that the levelling of the cost of living which usually accompanies transport developments does not correspond to what one *prima facie* would have expected.

It would be possible to point to other circumstances which explain why cheaper transport is often not accompanied by a corresponding levelling of the cost of living. Among others there is a mass of psychological and conventional factors in price formation and, in fact, we know very little of the influence of these factors, since a purely theoretical analysis must make abstractions from them or, at best, include them in very general conceptions or reservations. These factors, which sometimes reveal a very constant stability and consequently do permit the assumption of a *ceteris paribus*, may often just under the influence of the wholly changed social conditions and psychological milieu which usually accompanies developments in transport, suddenly become remarkably unstable. It is therefore a pre-condition for a further analysis of the important problem of local price differences that one should be prepared in a concrete case to find very different and special cause factors. Theoretical reasoning as to price formation may be dangerous if it is built on the assump-

Table 12. Dispersion of Prices.

a) average of the divergence of the county prices from the prices for the whole country calculated for 100 kg wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes; for 2 kg fresh beef, pork, bacon; butter; for 1 score eggs.
 b) the former dispersion numbers (a) calculated as percentages of the corresponding prices for the whole country.

Year	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Potatoes		Beef, fresh		Pork		Bacon		Butter		Eggs	
	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %
1830	—	—	130	11.9	114	12.6	89	13.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	10.9	11.2	13.0	—	—
1831	—	—	126	9.5	124	11.3	90	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	11.0	10.1	11.7	—	—
1832	—	—	172	16.7	124	12.7	113	16.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	13.1	11.0	12.9	—	—
1833	—	—	135	14.5	114	14.5	86	15.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	12.6	10.7	12.6	—	—
1834	—	—	96	10.1	89	11.3	73	12.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	12.1	11.5	13.7	—	—
1835	—	—	96	9.5	101	11.5	74	11.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.9	12.8	11.0	12.8	—	—
1836	—	—	96	9.8	94	10.4	82	11.6	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	12.2	10.0	10.9	—	—
1837	—	—	107	9.8	88	9.0	72	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.6	12.7	10.4	10.7	—	—
1838	—	—	103	8.0	95	8.5	89	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.3	13.0	10.7	10.9	—	—
1839	—	—	93	8.4	85	8.2	69	8.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	9.2	10.2	10.3	—	—
1840	—	—	112	9.9	80	8.7	68	9.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.3	11.6	11.3	11.8	—	—
1841	—	—	107	8.4	44	5.2	60	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	11.8	11.0	11.6	—	—
1842	—	—	95	6.9	74	7.8	63	9.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	12.2	11.9	12.5	—	—
1843	—	—	110	9.6	67	7.2	68	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	11.3	9.5	9.5	—	—
1844	—	—	159	17.8	79	10.0	59	9.7	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	10.5	12.2	13.1	—	—
1845	—	—	103	9.0	108	12.2	80	12.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.5	12.9	10.8	11.4	—	—
1846	—	—	113	8.2	88	7.2	102	11.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.8	11.1	9.7	10.0	—	—
1847	—	—	135	9.9	106	8.3	117	12.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.1	10.9	9.5	9.2	—	—
1848	—	—	128	12.4	112	11.3	71	10.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.4	9.6	11.3	10.6	—	—
1849	—	—	115	12.2	109	13.0	73	11.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.3	8.2	12.3	11.8	—	—
1850	—	—	93	8.7	104	11.6	73	10.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.2	10.3	12.3	11.6	—	—
1851	97	6.8	92	7.3	91	8.6	87	9.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	10.3	12.1	11.3	—	—
1852	103	6.9	109	8.1	75	6.5	69	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	5.9	9.1	11.1	10.4	—	—
1853	101	5.5	79	5.4	100	8.0	80	8.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4.6	6.6	11.0	10.1	—	—
1854	115	6.1	90	6.1	73	5.8	71	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.1	8.0	11.3	9.3	—	—

RELATIONS OF THE PRICE-SERIES 99

1855	100	4.7	79	5.1	83	0.1	93	7.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.7	10.2	10.0	7.8	—	—
1856	172	6.8	115	6.7	133	8.3	100	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.3	8.8	14.5	9.8	—	—
1857	183	9.0	115	7.8	121	8.6	90	8.3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.3	10.3	15.3	10.2	—	—
1858	113	7.0	97	8.5	82	7.4	70	6.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8.4	10.4	15.5	11.2	—	—
1859	71	5.0	114	10.6	92	8.6	78	8.0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7.2	9.5	12.7	9.3	—	—
1860	81	4.9	78	6.5	60	5.0	69	6.8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6.3	8.2	13.6	9.9	—	—
1861	99	5.3	84	5.7	62	4.5	63	6.2	88	17.3	5.2	10.6	—	—	—	7.3	8.7	13.2	9.6	—	—
1862	94	4.8	99	6.2	111	8.1	64	6.6	66	12.3	4.6	9.6	—	—	—	6.9	7.9	13.0	9.8	—	—
1863	152	9.7	115	8.9	86	7.2	53	6.0	73	14.9	7.0	13.8	—	—	—	6.9	8.8	12.7	9.5	—	—
1864	97	7.2	144	12.2	127	11.8	83	10.0	107	25.2	8.4	17.2	—	—	—	7.1	9.3	13.4	10.0	—	—
1865	71	5.1	118	10.7	127	12.8	86	10.2	95	24.8	8.1	17.6	—	—	—	7.0	9.3	17.5	12.5	—	—
1866	71	4.4	125	9.8	110	8.8	58	5.1	72	17.9	6.1	12.5	—	—	—	6.8	8.5	13.5	9.2	—	—
1867	119	5.5	134	7.6	113	7.5	95	8.4	93	16.1	5.8	11.6	—	—	—	5.8	6.9	13.1	9.4	—	—
1868	108	4.7	124	6.2	132	7.3	104	7.7	99	14.8	6.2	14.8	—	—	—	6.2	6.9	13.8	9.5	—	—
1869	119	6.9	107	7.3	100	7.0	91	7.9	90	18.3	5.6	10.4	—	—	—	9.6	9.6	14.1	9.4	—	—
1870	53	3.5	89	7.3	90	8.2	90	9.5	91	21.2	3.3	5.7	—	—	—	9.9	10.1	15.3	10.6	—	—
1871	58	3.1	87	6.6	69	5.6	75	6.8	66	15.6	4.1	6.9	7.5	9.7	9.3	9.3	10.0	16.4	10.6	9.2	11.0
1872	97	4.8	87	6.2	71	5.4	75	7.0	76	16.0	4.6	7.7	9.0	12.5	9.3	10.7	16.3	10.3	12.2	13.6	—
1873	92	4.2	110	7.2	76	5.1	109	9.3	107	19.0	5.8	9.4	7.4	8.4	9.7	10.3	11.6	6.8	12.3	12.8	—
1874	135	6.6	125	7.6	88	5.4	71	5.2	112	17.2	6.8	11.0	8.8	10.0	9.3	9.4	13.9	7.4	13.8	13.2	—
1875	115	6.6	96	6.6	71	4.9	53	4.0	88	15.5	5.9	9.1	8.5	9.0	7.7	7.3	14.5	7.6	15.9	14.7	—
1876	49	2.8	85	6.1	75	5.4	66	5.2	92	19.5	6.2	9.4	9.9	10.4	8.5	7.8	12.7	6.4	17.1	14.9	—
1877	111	5.7	76	5.2	108	7.3	65	5.3	97	18.1	4.9	7.5	7.0	8.2	8.2	8.2	12.0	6.2	17.7	15.5	—
1878	115	6.9	97	7.6	88	6.8	67	6.5	74	14.5	5.0	8.1	8.6	11.3	6.8	7.8	20.0	11.6	16.7	17.4	—
1879	60	3.5	82	6.7	92	7.5	71	7.7	69	13.8	5.7	9.1	6.6	9.3	7.0	8.5	18.0	12.0	11.1	12.1	—
1880	61	3.3	69	4.5	78	5.7	80	7.4	58	10.6	5.2	8.5	5.4	6.7	6.1	6.9	15.9	8.6	11.8	12.2	—
1881	111	5.7	80	4.7	82	5.8	71	6.2	56	12.2	3.5	5.8	7.2	8.8	6.3	6.8	13.4	7.4	14.1	11.1	—
1882	115	6.8	80	6.1	113	9.2	68	7.1	64	13.8	5.6	8.4	10.5	12.2	7.2	7.2	13.5	7.2	10.6	11.3	—
1883	76	4.5	85	6.8	82	6.8	58	5.9	69	12.1	4.6	6.6	8.5	10.1	7.0	7.1	13.7	7.7	10.6	10.7	—
1884	86	5.9	61	5.2	64	5.5	49	4.9	60	12.0	4.9	7.3	10.0	13.5	6.4	7.2	16.5	9.0	12.5	11.9	—
1885	82	6.3	61	5.6	75	6.6	50	5.0	62	13.5	4.6	7.4	7.2	9.7	6.8	8.1	13.4	12.8	11.4	12.4	—
1886	63	5.2	59	6.1	65	6.2	51	5.7	60	15.1	5.5	9.7	6.5	9.3	4.2	5.3	12.8	12.7	9.1	10.7	—
1887	43	3.6	72	8.1	80	8.5	59	7.9	54	15.8	5.6	10.6	8.0	11.9	4.0	5.1	13.0	7.9	9.0	10.7	—
1888	68	4.8	75	7.2	107	10.5	68	8.4	62	14.8	4.2	7.4	8.9	12.9	5.7	7.0	12.5	7.6	11.2	11.8	—
1889	48	3.4	63	5.4	71	6.5	62	7.3	64	13.3	5.1	8.2	9.4	13.2	7.0	8.3	13.0	7.6	10.6	11.8	—

Table 12²(cont.).

Year	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Potatoes		Beef, fresh		Pork		Bacon		Butter		Eggs	
	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %	a öre	b %
1890	49	3.2	55	4.3	53	4.3	62	6.3	57	11.2	5.0	7.6	7.8	10.1	4.8	5.4	10.8	6.2	9.3	9.7
1891	74	4.4	75	5.0	75	6.1	52	5.2	102	16.4	4.7	6.8	8.3	10.6	4.6	5.1	9.8	5.7	11.0	11.2
1892	82	5.5	66	4.7	78	6.1	44	4.5	104	18.7	3.9	5.6	7.2	9.0	6.0	6.5	11.1	6.1	8.1	8.5
1893	46	3.7	72	6.6	92	8.4	53	5.6	78	15.8	4.3	6.6	8.8	10.7	6.7	6.8	14.3	8.0	9.5	9.7
1894	37	3.4	69	7.5	74	7.6	60	7.0	91	20.1	4.8	7.6	9.1	12.3	6.8	7.4	14.3	8.3	8.5	8.7
1895	61	5.0	58	5.5	74	7.2	65	8.6	93	18.6	4.6	7.4	8.4	12.5	6.6	8.0	11.9	7.2	9.4	9.4
1896	68	5.1	73	7.0	81	7.4	59	7.4	75	17.0	4.0	6.6	7.5	11.9	5.9	8.0	10.1	5.9	10.5	10.8
1897	77	4.9	44	3.9	73	5.9	68	7.1	87	19.6	4.2	7.0	4.6	6.1	5.2	6.1	10.7	6.3	9.9	9.6
1898	90	5.6	67	5.4	42	3.4	68	6.9	102	17.3	3.8	6.1	5.6	6.7	4.1	4.4	10.0	5.7	10.9	9.9
1899	48	3.3	55	4.1	68	5.6	59	6.1	108	15.2	3.8	5.8	6.7	8.3	5.9	6.5	8.8	4.7	9.2	8.1
1900	38	2.7	59	4.4	65	5.0	54	5.3	101	16.5	3.4	5.0	6.1	6.6	5.0	4.9	11.3	6.1	10.7	9.2
1901	38	2.6	66	5.4	77	6.4	53	5.2	103	18.7	3.0	4.3	7.1	7.3	4.5	4.0	10.4	5.4	8.9	7.8
1902	75	5.2	82	6.5	78	6.1	81	7.2	69	11.4	3.2	4.6	8.3	8.6	6.1	5.4	9.2	4.8	8.9	7.9
1903	60	4.2	107	9.0	104	8.5	100	9.8	77	13.9	3.7	5.1	9.8	10.6	6.7	6.1	11.7	6.2	6.7	6.0
1904	65	4.5	84	6.7	90	7.4	81	7.5	99	16.8	3.5	4.9	10.2	11.9	5.9	5.8	11.3	6.1	9.3	8.1
1905	61	4.2	70	5.5	87	7.0	74	7.0	84	15.1	4.9	7.0	7.1	7.6	4.8	4.6	10.3	5.4	7.0	6.0
1906	47	3.2	55	4.1	67	5.2	62	5.5	67	13.2	4.9	6.6	6.7	6.6	4.6	4.0	9.3	4.7	6.4	5.3
1907	61	3.9	82	5.9	81	6.0	76	6.6	67	11.3	5.0	6.3	8.5	8.4	3.6	3.1	7.8	3.9	6.5	6.2
1908	63	3.9	80	5.7	87	6.3	98	9.0	56	8.7	3.6	4.1	9.4	10.1	6.1	5.8	8.0	4.0	6.9	5.4
1909	81	4.8	71	4.9	77	5.7	94	8.4	74	13.1	3.6	4.6	9.4	10.5	5.7	5.1	9.2	4.6	8.1	6.1
1910	52	3.3	82	6.5	95	7.3	78	7.4	67	11.1	4.9	6.5	9.3	9.0	6.1	5.2	10.5	5.2	9.1	6.9
1911	56	3.5	69	5.2	70	5.1	78	6.8	74	8.4	4.6	6.4	11.7	12.1	5.9	5.4	11.7	5.7	7.9	6.2
1912	65	4.0	74	5.0	68	4.7	97	7.6	88	11.8	6.0	7.7	10.0	9.7	4.0	3.5	9.9	4.6	8.3	6.2
1913	75	5.1	79	6.1	130	9.9	85	7.8	90	14.1	4.9	5.8	8.2	7.4	6.1	5.0	10.1	4.8	6.7	4.9

Table 13. Dispersion of Prices.

a) decennial averages of the annual dispersion coefficients (table 12, pp. 98—100).
 b) dispersion coefficients, calculated on the basis of decennial average prices.

Year	Wheat		Rye		Barley		Oats		Potatoes		Beef, fresh		Pork		Bacon		Butter		Eggs	
	a %	b %	a %	b %	a %	b %	a %	b %	a %	b %	a %	b %	a %	b %	a %	b %	a %	b %	a %	b %
1831/40	—	—	10.6	8.8	10.6	9.4	11.6	9.9	—	—	—	—	—	—	12.0	10.8	11.8	11.3	—	—
1841/50	—	—	10.3	7.8	9.4	7.3	10.6	8.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	10.9	9.5	11.1	9.7	—	—
1851/60	6.3	5.3	7.2	5.9	7.3	6.0	7.8	5.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	9.1	7.3	9.9	7.6	—	—
1861/70	5.7	3.5	8.2	6.6	8.3	7.1	7.8	6.7	18.3	15.7	12.4	11.8	—	—	8.6	6.7	10.0	9.2	—	—
1871/80	4.8	3.6	6.4	5.3	5.9	3.9	6.4	5.0	16.0	14.5	8.7	7.0	9.6	8.3	8.7	5.6	8.8	7.3	13.7	12.1
1881/90	4.9	3.2	6.0	4.6	7.0	5.3	6.5	5.3	13.4	9.8	7.9	6.8	11.2	10.0	6.8	4.3	8.6	6.7	11.2	8.1
1891/00	4.4	3.2	5.4	4.1	6.1	4.6	6.4	5.1	17.5	10.7	6.5	6.1	9.5	7.2	6.4	4.7	6.4	5.9	9.5	6.9
1901/10	4.0	3.0	6.0	5.0	6.6	5.7	7.4	6.6	13.3	9.8	3.4	4.9	9.1	8.1	4.9	3.7	5.0	4.4	6.6	5.5

From the material here published, it would also appear evident, that transport developments and the consequent rationalisation of the whole mechanism of trade has in general occasioned a certain equalisation of prices.

We have for certain important commodities calculated as a comparatively simple, though by no means perfect, measure of the dispersion of prices an annual "*dispersion number*" (average of the divergence of the various county prices from the national prices), as well as an annual *dispersion coefficient* (the above mentioned dispersion figure stated as a percentage of the national price). Table 12, pp. 98—100 presents these two dispersion measures. In Table 13, p. 101 we have collected firstly the decennial average of the annual dispersion coefficients and secondly similarly calculated dispersion coefficients of the decennial county averages of prices. The latter dispersion coefficient is naturally always less than the decennial average of the annual dispersion coefficients, as it is dependent in a less degree on annual fluctuations. It gives, so to speak, a measure of the dispersion between the more stable price levels in the various districts of investigation.

The dispersion coefficients for different commodities are perhaps not fully comparable one with another, as there is a certain unavoidable difference in the number of county prices available.¹ The more important differences are,

tion of already existing, developed market conditions at the moment when transport developments are initiated, or on the presumption that the psychologically conditioned coefficients of the functional connections between demand, supply and price remain passive in the process.

It may be mentioned in passing that the above example was by no means taken at random. There are indications that price formation in remote parts of Sweden really developed in relative isolation before the vast social revolution which was introduced by the construction of railways. We know also that the development of transport has radically changed the whole social and psychological constitution of the people.

¹ For *rye* the calculations are based on complete price-series for Stockholm City and all the counties except Jämtland. The same applies to *barley* after 1854; before that year Norrbotten was also lacking, for which reason the neighbouring county of Västerbotten, which is comparable as regards prices, has been reckoned twice. With regard to *oats*, not only Jämtland but also both Norrbotten and Västerbotten are blanks (similarly Blekinge is lacking before 1846, but this lacuna should not be of great importance for the height of the dispersion figure). As regards *wheat*, for which our dispersion measure is only calculated after 1851 Jämtland, Västernorrland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten (as well as

however, apparent. Thus the dispersion coefficient for potatoes remains remarkably high during the whole period, which is explained by the greater difficulty of transporting and warehousing this commodity.

For every commodity, taken by itself — apart from the greater or less weakness of the primary material at various points in the period of investigation — a comparison in time should be fully justified. In the comparatively few cases where, for a particular commodity, a county price which would otherwise have been included is lacking for a short part of the period of investigation, the dispersion figure for that part of the period has only been calculated where a thorough investigation of price conditions within that county for similar commodities and for the same commodity in adjacent periods has led us to believe that the lacuna is irrelevant or that the missing price figures could be safely interpolated. The dispersion coefficients, which constitute a measure of the relative dispersion, show, apart from short-period fluctuations, a practically general falling tendency. (Among the exceptions from this general rule may be specially mentioned the rise in the dispersion figure in the middle of the 'eighties shown by potatoes.) This fall in the long run of the relative dispersion of prices must of course not be entirely attributed to developments of transport and the development of inter-local trade organisation. The equalisation and standardization of quality

Småland after 1890, though this lacuna seems to be irrelevant) are lacking. As the Norrland counties usually deviate quite considerably from the national price, we must assume that the dispersion coefficients for *oats*, and still more for *wheat*, will appear too low in relation to the dispersion coefficients for the two other kinds of grain.

The coefficients for *potatoes* are calculated on the price-series for Stockholm City and all the counties except Jämtland and Stockholm. (For the period 1871—1878 there are no figures for Norrbotten, and for the period 1861—1870 none for the same county and Västerbotten, but these two lacunae would appear, to judge by the price material, fairly irrelevant so far as the general level of the dispersion figure is concerned.) For *fresh beef* our calculations are based on only 17 price-series: Halland, Östergötland, Stockholm, Jämtland, Västerbotten and Norrbotten counties are missing. It is difficult to say whether the dispersion coefficients are for this reason too high or too low. For *pork* only Halland, Stockholm, and Norrbotten counties are missing. For *bacon* Kristianstad, Halland, Örebro and Västerbotten counties are missing. For *butter* only Blekinge is missing. For *eggs* Halland, Stockholm, Jämtland, Västerbotten and Norrland counties are missing.

which has taken place in most commodities tend in the same direction. It is true that we have endeavoured to fix prices of the same quality in different parts of the country, but, as we have often remarked, it is very probable that we have not been able entirely to surmount the difficulties in this respect. During the first half of our period, up to the 'fifties and 'sixties, the completeness and reliability of our primary material improves without interruption. The calculated price-series during this period became more and more accurate from the statistical point of view and this circumstance must also have contributed to some extent to the considerable fall in the dispersion coefficients which occurred during this period. For the two or three last decades the degree of accuracy of the calculated price-series is, however, diminished. We have therefore to take into account fluctuations in particular county prices which are not due to other causes, and this circumstance tends, during the latter half of the period, to keep the dispersion coefficients relatively high.

If again, we regard the short-period fluctuations of the dispersion coefficients, they will show, as is natural, a certain tendency to move in inverse relation to the national price level of the commodity in question. Transport and trading costs move as a rule somewhat slowly, and in any case they do not necessarily follow the price movements of commodities. This tendency is naturally strongest in the case of grain, as these commodities show the most marked short-period price variations.

The Temporal Movements of Prices.

Hitherto we have only considered local differences in prices. It has throughout been characteristic that one element of comparison has been the national price for a year or a decade. If, instead, we look at *the temporal movements in absolute prices*, the problem becomes essentially different according as we look at movements over a long or a

short period. For the present we draw attention only to the problem of *short-period fluctuations*.

A comparison between these price movements and the wider general economic movement requires a clear definition of the conception "economic movement", a chronology of business cycles properly adapted to Swedish conditions. This problem in its turn presents difficulties, especially since conditions are so fundamentally different in agriculture and in industry; and in former times Sweden was principally an agricultural country. At the present stage of the investigations — the study on the national income of Sweden 1861—1930 will present more material bearing on this question — we will only remark that the enormous and general rise in prices in the middle of the 'fifties and in the 'seventies is obviously dependent on these general economic causes and reflects very important movements in the monetary system of the country and in its general economic conditions.

In regard to the short-period price movements there are one or two general observations which ought to be made. One relates to the *change* in the *magnitude* of the annual price movements which took place as a long period result. In olden times, when Sweden was more isolated and world-trade was not so fully developed, these short-period variations were vastly greater. The result of the harvest, for example, had considerably greater influence on prices. A good grain harvest was often regarded as a misfortune by the farmers, as they must then look forward to extremely reduced grain prices.¹

World trade here operated as a powerful brake on the range of annual price fluctuations. This applies especially to grain prices, the development of which in general is more even after the 'seventies and 'eighties. A similar tendency is apparent for other commodities. Certain differences appear, however. It is evident, for example, that the variability in the price of potatoes, a commodity

¹ Wages did not fall to the same extent. There were often complaints that labourers could maintain their standard of living with less work, owing to the lower price of grain, and that in consequence less labour was offered and wages were kept up.

Chart 1. Prices in Öre per Kilogramme of Wheat, Rye, Dried Peas, Barley, Oats, and Potatoes (logarithmic scale).

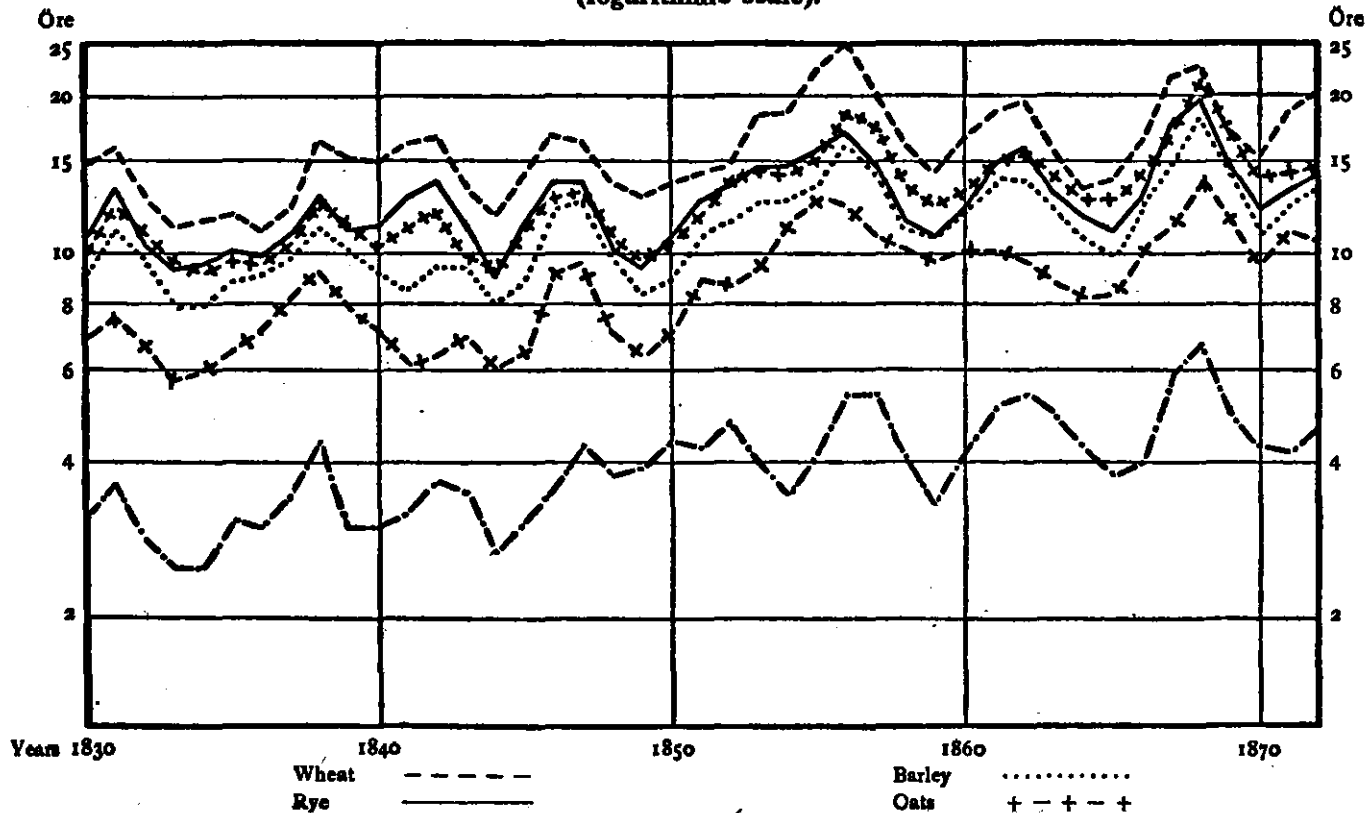
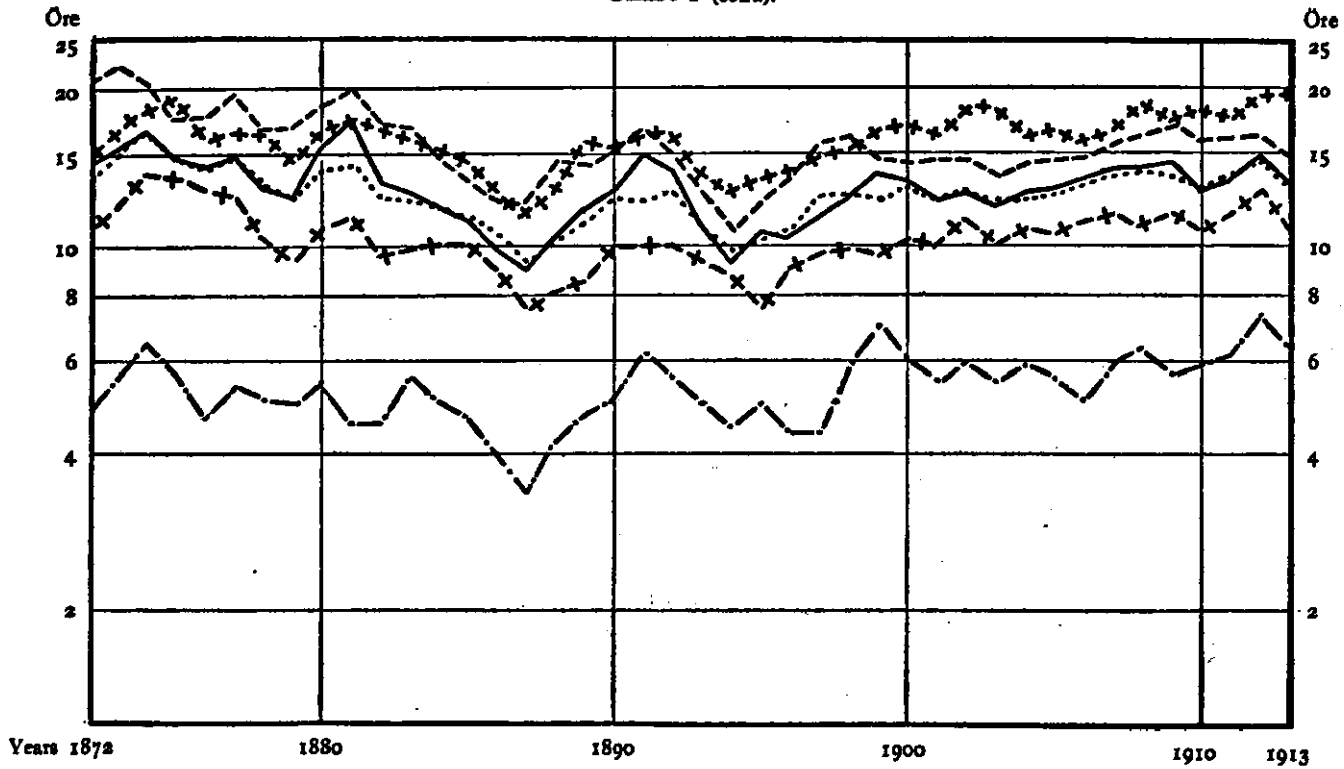


Chart 1 (cont.).



difficult to transport, and therefore more protected from foreign competition, was reduced less than that of grain.

The second observation relates to the very considerable *differences in the latitude of variation* for different kinds of goods. We have in mind principally former times. The greatest variations are shown by grain and potatoes. The prices of meal and groats produced from grain follow as a rule a more even course and often show a certain time lag. The cause is to be found partly in the stocks held by merchants and by the millers, which no doubt caused a certain dullness in price movements for the manufactured products of those goods. Grain prices react immediately and strongly to an abnormal harvest, and prices of meal and groats react somewhat later and less strongly. Another cause is to be found in the fact that those costs of production for meal and groats which do not consist of the price for the grain as raw material, i. e. above all wages, are less flexible and in any case need not be regarded as strictly following the movements of grain prices.

The relative amplitudes of variation for animal foodstuffs and especially dairy produce, are, however, much less still. A comparison shows a complete difference in character with regard to the general form of price movements.

The explanation of this remarkable difference between vegetable and animal stuffs must not be sought in the differences between the two groups as regards foreign competition, which should cancel each other. It is true that the animal foodstuffs are as a rule much dearer per unit of weight or volume and should therefore more easily bear the cost of transport, but on the other hand they are more perishable, and it is a fact that whereas Sweden has always had a considerable foreign trade in grain, yet her foreign trade in animal foodstuffs has until recent times been less extensive. The explanation is rather to be sought in two other circumstances: the greater steadiness in the volume of production of animal foodstuffs and the greater elasticity of demand.

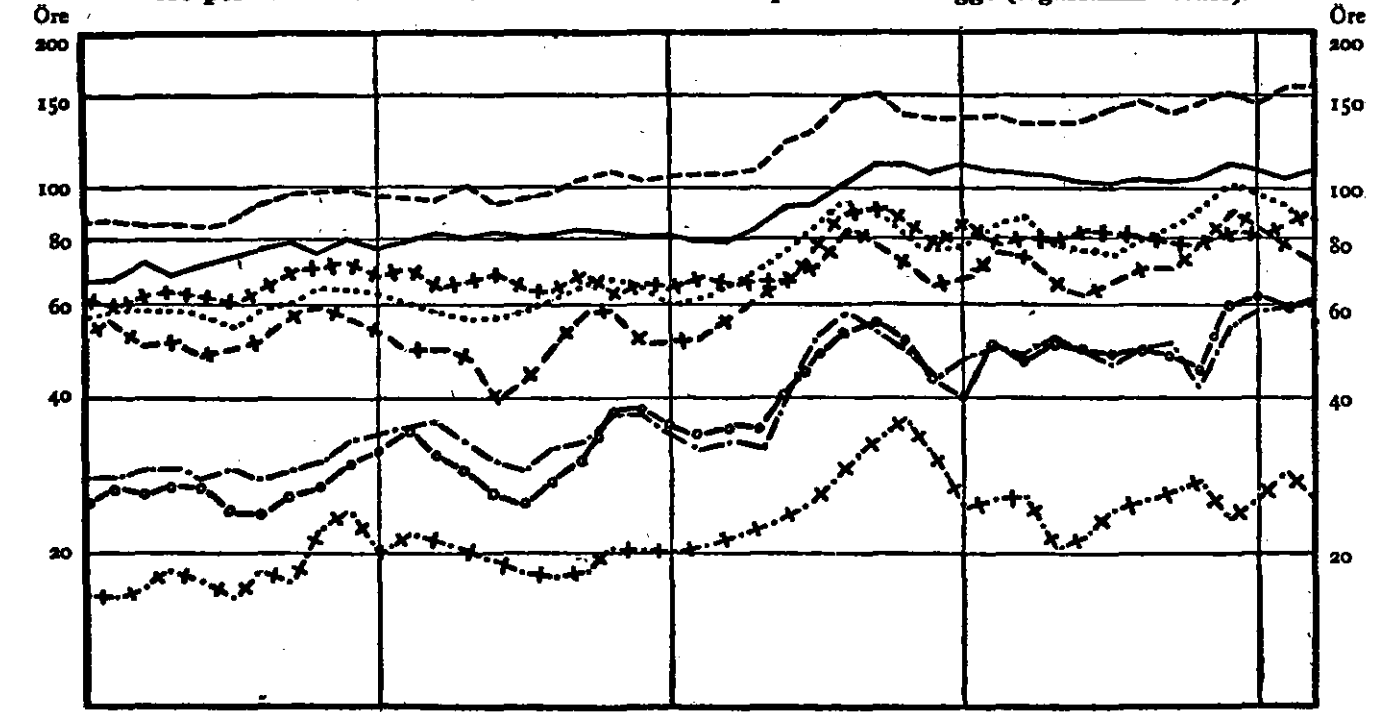
The yield of the grain harvests can be calculated with some degree of accuracy. On the other hand it is more dif-

difficult to say anything definite concerning the total output of animal foodstuffs. There is a probability, however, that these changes were less considerable than those of the grain harvest. Especially in olden times the fallow meadows and forest pastures in Sweden played an important part in cattle raising. Even though these pastures were probably as a rule worse in bad harvest years and *vice versa* (always when the cause was a cold summer or drought, but not when the bad harvest was due to bad harvest weather), yet the pastures were frequently so extensive that the cattle could be well nourished, even in bad summers. In such years especially meadow hay, leaves and moss were collected as cattle fodder for the winter. In this manner there existed a certain elastic reserve of available fodder, which had no corresponding counterpart in the cultivation of grain. These circumstances are of importance, especially in explanation of the more even movement of prices of dairy produce.

As regards the production of meat, it must also be remembered that whereas rising prices for grain and fodder must as a rule raise the costs of production for meat (though not in the same degree, since wages and other costs of production need not rise at the same rate) and tend to *raise* the price of meat, yet on the other hand a real failure in the harvest with high grain and fodder prices might compel farmers to slaughter on a large scale, whereby the quantity of meat offered would increase and prices would tend to *fall*. This state of affairs is clearly visible in the famine year of 1868, when grain prices soared to the skies, whilst meat prices fell (with the exception of bacon). But even where the consequences are not so extreme as in this case yet in any case there is in such increased slaughtering a tendency counteracting a rise in prices (and *vice versa* in reduced slaughtering a tendency counteracting a fall in prices) which should level out the curve of prices for meat. In general meat prices, especially bacon, often tend to lag behind during the levelling out process.

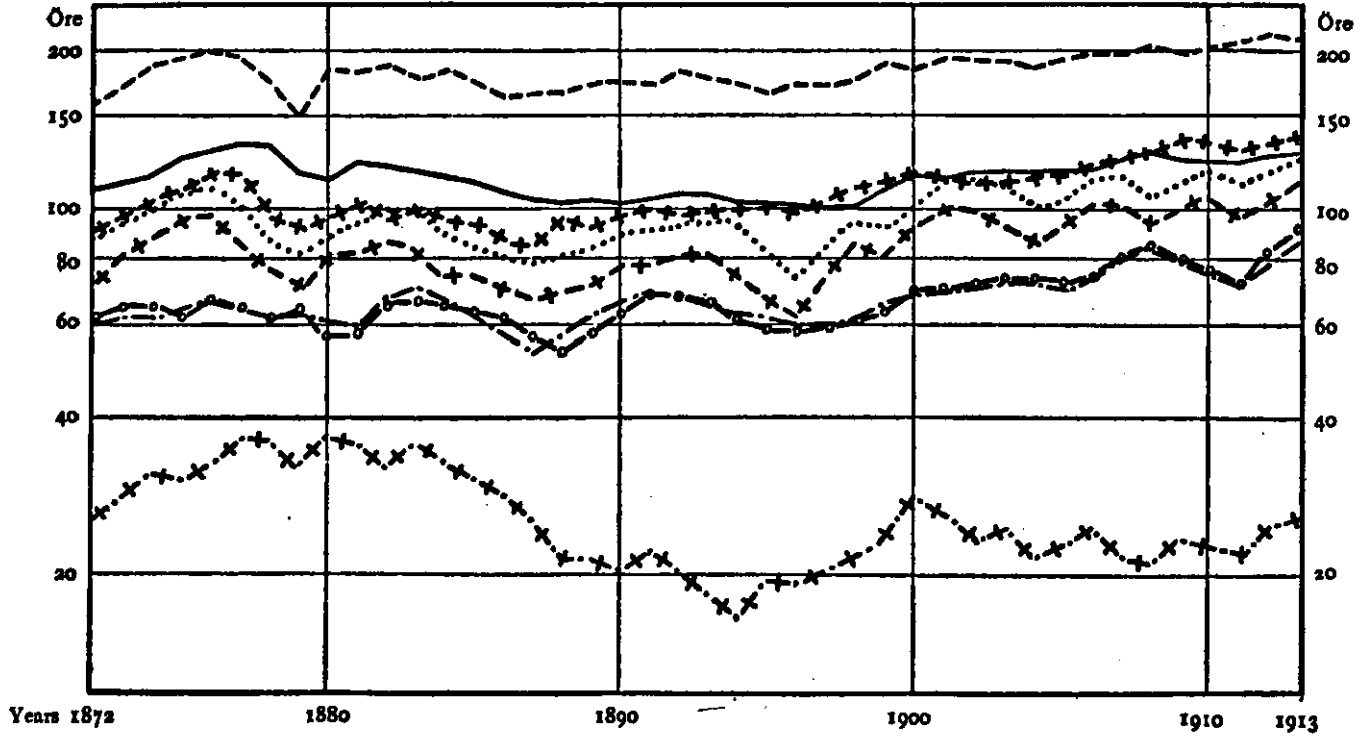
The principal cause of the greater short-period variations of vegetable foodstuffs in comparison with animal

Chart 2. Prices in öre per Kilogramme of Butter, Bacon, Pork, Fresh Beef, Salted Beef, Herrings, in öre per 10 Litres of unskimmed Milk and in öre per Score of Eggs (logarithmic scale).



Years 1830	1840	1850	1860	1870			
Butter	-----	Eggs	+ + + + +	Pork	- - - - -	Beef, salted	- o - o - o -
Milk, unskimmed	—————	Bacon	Beef, fresh	- · - · - · - · -	Herrings	+ · + · + · + · +

Chart 2 (cont.).



foodstuffs should not be sought, however, in differences on the supply side but rather in differences on the demand side. The elasticity of demand must be assumed to have been always considerably greater for the more expensive animal foodstuffs than for grain and potatoes, which latter were the chief sustenance of the people, in a higher degree in earlier times than at the present day. We must even assume that sometimes higher prices for vegetable foodstuffs would directly occasion a *reduced* demand for animal foodstuffs, even if the price of the latter remained unchanged. For the great majority of the population an increased price for grain and potatoes must have had the result in the first place that they had less income available for the purchase of animal foodstuffs — which were of the nature of luxuries —, and in the second place that it would compel a restriction of demand for vegetable foodstuffs.

As to the secular movement of the prices we content ourselves with a reference to tables 14 and 15 pp. 113 and 114.

RELATIONS OF THE PRICE-SERIES 113

Table 14. Decennial Averages of Prices for the Whole Country
(1861=1870 = 100).

	1831 —40	1841 —50	1851 —60	1861 —70	1871 —80	1881 —90	1891 —00	1901 —10
Wheat	76.2	83.1	103.5	100.0	107.5	85.2	80.7	86.2
Wheat flour	85.1	87.2	102.0	100.0	106.1	87.2	80.1	83.8
Rye	75.6	81.0	95.4	100.0	99.3	82.8	83.9	90.9
Rye meal	82.5	85.9	91.5	100.0	96.0	83.6	89.3	94.9
Rye flour	—	—	—	(100.0)	97.9	83.8	87.6	91.0
Barley	72.4	73.7	95.4	100.0	106.5	87.6	89.0	98.2
Barley meal	74.0	65.9	90.2	100.0	111.0	91.3	98.8	114.5
Barley groats	81.6	85.0	95.3	100.0	101.7	85.9	85.5	90.2
Oats	70.7	70.4	101.1	100.0	113.7	91.9	91.2	106.5
Oat groats	87.7	86.7	99.1	100.0	99.4	79.8	71.4	71.7
Peas, dried	68.9	71.9	93.6	100.0	105.4	95.5	97.2	112.0
Potatoes	63.7	73.5	88.0	100.0	106.7	93.7	110.6	117.5
Potato flour	—	—	104.1	100.0	110.2	102.0	79.6	73.5
Beef, fresh	60.0	68.0	88.0	100.0	126.0	124.0	128.0	150.0
" salted	52.9	62.7	86.3	100.0	123.5	119.6	125.5	149.0
Veal, fresh, young calf	—	—	121.7	100.0	134.8	134.8	130.4	187.0
" fattened calf	—	71.4	110.2	100.0	126.5	128.6	138.8	173.5
Mutton, fresh	—	76.0	94.0	100.0	128.0	132.0	140.0	184.0
" salted	66.0	60.0	94.0	100.0	128.0	122.0	146.0	184.0
Pork	71.6	66.2	90.5	100.0	110.8	102.7	105.4	131.1
Bacon	69.4	71.8	91.8	100.0	110.6	103.5	105.9	130.6
Herrings, salted	76.9	80.3	108.6	100.0	129.7	115.3	85.0	94.3
Sprats, "	103.3	105.2	119.2	100.0	113.9	90.4	76.0	97.7
Cod, "	100.0	89.7	105.1	100.0	100.0	105.1	100.0	105.1
Milk, unskimmed	69.8	76.4	91.5	100.0	111.3	103.8	99.1	112.3
" skimmed	—	—	—	100.0	87.7	67.9	59.3	74.1
Butter	65.0	71.4	91.4	100.0	125.7	124.3	125.0	139.3
Cheese, whole-milk	—	—	91.2	100.0	130.8	131.9	136.3	152.7
" skim-milk	80.9	91.5	117.0	100.0	114.9	95.7	80.9	106.4
Eggs	81.3	82.5	96.3	100.0	125.0	116.3	128.8	151.3
Coffee	96.9	75.5	86.2	100.0	124.5	100.0	101.9	69.2
Sugar	124.8	115.0	106.2	100.0	95.6	78.8	57.5	52.2
Syrup	89.7	92.6	101.5	100.0	88.2	69.1	51.5	50.0
Rice	156.2	147.9	141.7	100.0	89.6	70.8	64.6	62.5
Tallow	100.0	101.1	118.3	100.0	83.9	63.4	50.5	—
Tallow candles	95.5	94.6	109.9	100.0	93.7	87.4	—	—
Stearin candles	—	—	—	(100.0)	94.7	78.1	59.4	69.5
Petroleum	—	—	—	(100.0)	55.8	29.0	22.3	21.8
Gas	—	—	—	100.0	95.9	80.0	60.4	51.9
Birchwood	63.3	73.3	96.0	100.0	139.6	119.4	113.6	130.1
Pine and fir wood	66.4	74.7	97.0	100.0	134.7	120.8	126.4	149.1

Table 15. Decennial Averages of the Country Prices for Manufactured Products in Percentage of Prices for the Raw Materials.

	1831 —40	1841 —50	1851 —60	1861 —70	1871 —80	1881 —90	1891 —00	1901 —10
Wheat flour/wheat	189	178	167	169	167	173	168	165
Rye meal/rye	135	131	118	123	119	125	131	129
Rye flour/rye	—	—	—	—	161	165	170	163
Barley meal/barley	135	118	125	132	138	138	147	154
Barley groats/barley	201	206	179	179	171	175	172	164
Oat groats/oats	405	402	320	326	285	283	256	220
Potato flour/potatoes	—	—	1181	998	1031	1087	718	624
Beef, salted/beef, fresh	90	94	100	102	100	98	100	101
Calf, fattened/calf, young	—	—	193	213	200	203	227	198
Mutton, salted/mutton, fresh	—	79	100	100	100	92	104	—
Bacon/pork	111	124	116	115	115	116	115	114
Milk, skimmed/milk, unskimmed	—	—	—	76	60	50	46	50
Butter/milk, unskimmed	1230	1235	1320	1321	1492	1582	1667	1639
Cheese, whole-milk/milk, unskimmed	—	—	856	858	1008	1091	1181	1168
Cheese, skim-milk/milk, skimmed	514	531	567	443	458	409	362	420
Tallow-candles/tallow	114	112	111	119	133	164	—	—

CHAPTER VI.

COST OF LIVING INDEX.

As a conclusion to this investigation we shall in this chapter offer, and comment upon, a cost of living index. The index-numbers — which we have calculated in two variant forms — is based on *national* prices, and thus relates to an average of the kingdom as a whole. It is calculated on the basis of an *unchanged* approximate *weighing* of budget quantities for the whole of the period of investigation. It may be said to correspond to some extent to the requirements of a general all-purpose cost of living index for the 84 years covered by the investigation.

As has already been explained in the brief theoretical notes in the opening of our introductory chapter, the scientific problem of which such an index is the solution is not sufficiently clearly and unequivocally defined. Price and budget material should be combined in index-numbers in different ways according to the special problem which presents itself in each special economic analysis. The compilation of a cost of living index should, ideally, be regarded as an integral part of the calculations of real income, and be adapted to each special case. The various standard of living problems should affect the calculations in quite different ways. A number of practical and theoretical difficulties must be confronted — some of which are touched upon in the introductory chapter — and the manner of dealing with these difficulties will differ with the different objects in view, each of which must give a more definite though shifting logical content to the essentially vague question: what is the relation between costs of living under the two assumed sets of circumstances.

The significance of these observations is, among other things, that our general cost of living index should, if possible, be differentiated and broken up in various ways.

Special county index-numbers should be compiled with due reference — as far as the material permits — both to local price differences and to local differences of habits of life and consequently of budget quantities. Social differentiation constitutes another ground of distinction; cost of living indices for different social groups — e. g. agricultural labourers and factory workers — should be calculated on the basis of different budget quantities. These two lines of division may in their turn be combined. Finally, account should be taken, if possible, of the very considerable changes of budget which have always occurred in all parts of the country as a result of long-period developments. In order to satisfy to some extent this last requirement we have calculated two parallel index-series, each based on its own weighing of prices, one of which corresponds roughly to the kind and quantities of consumption during the 'forties and 'fifties and the other during the 'eighties and 'nineties.

A very cogent reason for concluding our work with a general cost of living index has been, however, that the budget material which it is possible to collect for finer calculations of index-numbers is, at best, very poor and as a rule totally lacking. If we wished, therefore, to compile special indices to satisfy more particular requirements, it is probable that this could often more easily and more reliably be accomplished by certain modifications of a general index than by a totally new compilation of special indices, for which the budget material is mostly very scanty.

Budget Compilations.

Recent direct empirical budget investigations in Sweden, conducted on modern scientific principles are, it is true, admirable, but they are not applicable to conditions in earlier times, though they may offer some guidance.¹

¹ We refer to the following official investigations: The investigation made by the Statistical bureau of the City of Stockholm into the cost of living of persons of small means in Stockholm in the years 1907—1908 (published in the series Stockholm Statistics, No. X: 1) and the investigations, conducted by the Social Board, into the cost of living in the whole kingdom of industrial workers in 1913—14 and 1922—23 and for agricultural labourers in 1920 (published in the official statistics and in the "Sociala Meddelanden").

The domestic account books of earlier times which we have collected have proved insufficient as a foundation for more detailed and reliable budget estimates. The material is too scanty and in the majority of cases we also lack precise information as to the size of the household, its social rank etc. In connection with the Social Science Institute's study of wages, information has been collected for industrial works and agricultural estates as to the composition and magnitude of the payments in kind (*stat*), which were frequently fixed, of the commodities which the labourers purchased from the employer and which were debited to them in the books of the employer (in both cases usually grain, salted herrings, milk, wood etc.). This information sometimes proves of value, even from the budget point of view, but usually it is very difficult to make use of it, since we know so little of the size of the household or of the extent to which the household also purchased goods elsewhere or, conversely, sold a part of the receipts in kind. Finally the assistance to be derived from contemporary or subsequent literature is quite inconsiderable. There are certain sporadic data in the above-mentioned quinquennial reports of the county authorities. v. Feilitzen also undertook in the 'nineties certain searching enquiries into the cost of living and into budgets of agricultural workers in some Swedish counties ("Tjänare, statare och torpare", Stockholm 1890—91). There is little more than this to be found in the existing literature.

One source remains, however, and that is the information concerning the national consumption of various goods to be obtained from a combination of the statistics of production and those of exports and imports. But this source must also be used with the greatest caution, especially as the older statistics of production were somewhat faulty. Yet for the compilation of a national index of changes in the cost of living it nevertheless furnishes a comparatively safe foundation. This national budget does not, however, in itself render possible any differentiation between different parts of the country, and between different social classes, even if it constitutes a good framework and a necessary

support for such differentiations (it constitutes a verification through the fact that the total must equal the sum of the parts). On the other hand it can be made annually, which therefore makes possible more accurate calculations of the changes of consumption occurring in the course of time.

The investigation into national income in Sweden 1861—1930 is based on the above-mentioned material found in official statistics and in other sources and seeks, among other things, to establish the annual changes in national consumption. From the results of this enquiry we have calculated the approximate consumption quinquennially per consumption unit of various commodities during the latter part of our period.

After reference to all the statistical sources above-mentioned, and of course especially on the basis of the calculated national consumption, we have estimated for the chief category, foodstuffs, the approximate average consumption per consumption unit for the twenty-year period 1841—1860 (budget *a*) and for the twenty-year period 1881—1900 (budget *b*) table 16, p. 119). The estimates made for the construction of the budgets relate to any particular raw material and the products manufactured from it as a single unit; the allotment of the total weight between the raw material and the manufactured product is of course of no significance in regard to our differentiation of consumption. We have had the working classes in view, but since the Swedish people formerly, as nowadays, naturally consisted mainly of the working classes and the classes closely associated with them, only a slight modification of the average budget of the people as calculated by the number of consumption units has to be made. The estimates are of course extremely rough and we wish to emphasize that the relation between the weights of the various commodities were more important from our point of view than the absolute weight figures, which are probably faulty to a higher degree than the relation between them. The estimate for the earlier period (budget *a*) is, naturally, considerably more uncertain than that for the later period (budget *b*).

Table 16. Weights in the two Foodstuff Budgets.

Commodities	Budget a	Budget b
Wheat	6 kg	30 kg
Wheat flour	2.3 kg	14 "
Rye	55 "	70 "
Rye meal	36 "	45 "
Rye flour	7 "	14 "
Barley	25 "	15 "
Barley meal	7 "	3.5 "
Barley groats	7 "	7 "
Oats	15 "	10 "
Oatgroats	2.5 "	2.5 "
Peas, dried	12 "	8 "
Potatoes	200 "	200 "
Beef, fresh	3 "	8 "
" salted	5 "	4 "
Calf, young	2.5 "	4 "
" fattened	1 "	3 "
Mutton, fresh	2 "	3 "
" salted	3 "	2 "
Pork	2 "	4 "
Bacon	5 "	14 "
Milk, unskimmed	120 litres	180 litres
" skimmed	40 "	70 "
Butter	2 kg	5 kg
Cheese, whole-milk	1 "	1 "
" skim-milk	1 "	2 "
Eggs	1 score	3 scores
Herrings, salted	10 kg	14 kg
Sprats, salted	5 "	5 "
Cod, salted	2 "	3 "
Coffee	0.5 "	3 "
Sugar	1 "	10 "
Syrup	2 "	3 "
Rice	0 "	1.5 "

As regards the degree of accuracy of the weight figures of the various commodities it may be said that the estimates are probably relatively safe for bread-stuffs and, for the later budget period, for those commodities which are not manufactured in the country but are exclusively imported, such as groceries. The estimates of the weight figures for peas, potatoes, oats and barley are somewhat uncertain, partly owing to the difficulty of determining what portion of the total production, or of a family's purchases or receipts in kind, is used as fodder. For all animal foodstuffs the estimates are still more doubtful, since they, insofar as the figures for national consumption underlie them, must in the last instance be based upon very difficult calculations of the total live-stock figures and of the slaughter percentages. A similar remark holds true in regard to dairy produce. The estimates of the weight figures for eggs, herring, sprats and cod had to be made almost entirely on the basis of common sense and of a general knowledge of conditions in former days.

The two budgets reflect the very considerable increase in the consumption of wheat which took place during the time between the two basic periods, and also the increase, though a smaller one, in the consumption of rye. The consumption of oats and barley, on the other hand, has diminished. Consumption of all kinds of meat has increased considerably; it is indeed especially in the increased consumption of the latter and of groceries that the higher standard of living finds its expression as regards foodstuffs.

If our budget estimates are thus for obvious reasons very rough, it would appear nevertheless as if this fact did not in any important degree invalidate our index result. It may be said already here that the two index series based on the somewhat divergent budgets *a* and *b* in the main follow each other astonishingly close. We find herein another confirmation of the old observation that the weight figures, if at all reasonably determined, generally do not greatly influence the general trend of index series.

On the basis of these two budgets the index calculation has been made by the aggregative method, whereby the

above-mentioned absolute weight figures are multiplied by the corresponding national absolute price for the various commodities in the foodstuff budgets. The index series based on budget *a* only runs to 1880, whilst the other index series is calculated for the whole period. In order to facilitate comparison, all index figures have been reduced to a common basis: the decennial average for the years 1861—1870 = 100. The basic period has been selected with reference to its suitability from the point of view of the Social Science Institute's study of wages, but as these indices are calculated on the basis of the aggregate method, the calculations can be converted for another basic period without difficulty. The foodstuffs index is also divided into subsidiary groups, corresponding to the most important categories of foodstuffs. The relative importance in terms of money cost for the different commodities during the different parts of the period is shown by table 17.

Similarly, we have compiled special indices for the main categories of fuel and lighting. As regards *fuel*, we have assumed that consumption of birchwood and that of pine and fir wood in cubic measure had the relation of 2 to 3. As this assumption has been applied to both budgets, the two index series will coincide. For the category *lighting* the determination has been more difficult, since an extremely great change in consumption has occurred. For this reason totally different articles are included in the two budgets. In budget *a*, in which only two articles, tallow and tallow candles, are included, we have assumed similar absolute weights. In budget *b* are included stearin candles, petroleum and gas. To these the following weights have been given: stearin candles 0.5 kg., petroleum 8 litres, gas 3 cubic metres. In the case of this last allocation we have derived some guidance from the official statistics.

Remaining Principal Items in Cost of Living.

It remains to give an account of the treatment of the remaining main items in a complete budget of the cost of living: the cost of *clothing, housing and taxes.*

Table 17. Relative Costs of Different Commodities and
(Stated in percentage of the total cost)

	1831/1840		1841/1850	
	budget a	budget b	budget a	budget b
<i>Commodities:</i>				
Wheat and wheat flour	2.6	7.1	2.6	7.3
Rye, rye meal and rye flour	21.7	16.0	21.7	16.3
Barley, barley meal and barley groats	7.9	3.0	7.5	3.0
Oats and oat groats	3.1	1.4	2.9	1.3
Peas, dried	2.2	0.8	2.2	0.8
Potatoes	10.8	5.9	11.8	6.7
Vegetable foodstuffs	48.3	34.2	48.7	35.4
Beef, fresh and salted	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.6
Veal, young and fattened calf	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.8
Mutton, fresh and salted	2.8	1.5	2.7	1.6
Pork and bacon	6.9	9.9	6.6	9.6
Meat	14.0	16.3	13.9	16.6
Milk, unskimmed and skimmed	19.9	17.0	20.3	17.8
Butter	3.1	4.3	3.3	4.6
Cheese, whole-milk and skim-milk	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.4
Eggs	1.4	1.8	1.1	1.8
Dairy produce and eggs	23.7	24.4	26.4	23.6
Herrings, salted	3.3	2.6	3.2	2.6
Sprats, salted	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.8
Cod, salted	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.0
Fish, salted	6.1	4.5	5.8	4.4
Coffee	1.3	4.4	1.0	3.3
Sugar and syrup	4.6	15.1	4.2	13.7
Rice	—	1.1	—	1.0
Groceries	3.9	20.6	3.2	18.0
The total foodstuff budget	100	100	100	100
Meat, dairy produce and eggs	39.7	40.7	40.3	42.2
Meat, fish, dairy produce and eggs	45.3	45.2	46.1	46.6

COST OF LIVING INDEX

123

Groups of Commodities within the two Foodstuff Budgets.
for the whole of each foodstuff budget.)

1851/1860		1861/1870		1871/1880		1881/ 1890	1891/ 1900	1901/ 1910
budget a	budget b	budget a	budget b	budget a	budget b	budget b	budget b	budget b
2.6	7.5	2.4	7.0	2.4	6.9	6.2	5.9	5.7
20.0	15.4	20.2	16.0	18.2	14.3	13.8	14.6	13.9
7.8	3.1	7.8	3.1	7.6	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.9
3.2	1.4	3.0	1.4	3.0	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.2
2.3	0.9	2.3	0.9	2.3	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0
11.6	6.7	12.5	7.3	12.3	7.2	7.1	8.6	8.2
47.5	35.0	48.2	35.7	45.8	33.7	32.0	34.1	32.9
3.5	4.1	3.8	4.5	4.4	5.2	5.7	6.0	6.4
1.7	2.2	1.4	1.8	1.6	2.1	2.4	2.6	3.0
3.2	1.8	3.2	1.9	3.8	2.2	2.5	2.8	3.3
7.0	10.6	7.3	11.1	7.5	11.3	11.8	12.4	13.7
15.4	18.7	15.7	19.3	17.3	20.8	22.4	23.8	26.4
20.2	18.3	20.3	18.4	20.0	17.9	18.3	17.4	18.2
3.5	5.0	3.6	5.2	4.1	6.1	6.7	6.9	6.9
1.9	1.5	1.8	1.4	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
1.0	1.8	1.0	1.8	1.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.6
26.6	26.6	26.7	26.8	27.3	27.7	28.8	28.3	29.4
3.6	2.9	3.1	2.6	3.7	3.1	3.1	2.3	2.3
1.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.6
1.1	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.9
6.1	4.7	5.2	4.1	5.7	4.6	4.7	3.7	3.8
0.9	3.2	1.0	3.6	1.2	4.1	3.7	3.8	2.3
3.5	11.0	3.2	10.0	2.7	8.7	8.0	5.9	4.9
—	0.8	—	0.5	—	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
4.4	15.0	4.2	14.1	3.9	13.2	12.1	10.1	7.5
100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
42.0	45.3	42.4	46.1	44.6	48.5	51.2	52.1	55.8
48.1	50.0	47.6	50.2	50.3	53.1	55.9	55.8	59.6

As regards the first two, the index numbers published in the tables are unhappily very poor. We include them only because they must in any case be much better than the off-hand estimate to which the reader would otherwise be forced if he desires a general index, and which would be necessary if, for example, he wishes to use the index for converting money wages into real wages. We have not in the price tables accounted for any specified price series in these two groups, because we have not been able, from the available material, to calculate prices sufficiently reliable to be of any real interest *per se*.

Clothing.

The material for our calculations of the *cost of clothing* index consists of:

1. *Markegång* Scales (1830—1913) from a number of counties for flax, linen thread, linen yarn, linen, wool and homespun.

2. Contract prices from an orphanage (*Stockholms allmänna barnhus*, 1830—1847) for tick drill, linings, fine and medium linen, striped linen, grey cloth, Scotch cloth, striped woollens, grey homespun, leather soles and dubbed leather.

3. Contract prices from the Naval Administration in Stockholm (*Marinförvaltningen* 1841—1865) for blankets, woollen sweaters, long white woollen stockings, cotton stockings, white linen shirts, blue woollen shirts, dubbed leather shoes, cloth of hards, baize, sacking, linings, dark blue face cloth, dark grey homespun, dark blue homespun, cotton yarn, leather soles.

4. Contract prices from the Naval Administration in Stockholm (*Marinförvaltningen* 1876—1913) for woollen vests, woollen sweaters, cloth trousers, long white woollen stockings, short white woollen stockings, short grey woollen stockings, canvas trousers, linen shirts, black ties, handmade shoes, handmade boots, grey calico, tick, baize, canvas, dark blue face cloth, dark blue army clothing, linen cloth, leather soles.

The above prices are for specified qualities, as a rule in accordance with fixed regulations. Sometimes no purchases were made for a year or sometimes several years, in which case we have made interpolations with the help of prices of other similar goods.

The final index has been constructed in the following manner. A simple mathematical average was calculated for the six commodities included in the *markgång* scales (index 1). By weighing the above-mentioned groups of contract prices approximately corresponding to the relative weight of the various commodities in the clothing budget an aggregative index was calculated for each of the sources 2—4 (indices 2—4). These different index series were reduced to a comparable basis by equating the average for each of the series 2—4 with the average for corresponding periods of index 1, which in its turn is given with the average figure for the decade 1861—1870 = 100. (Table 18).

Index series 2 and 3 correspond fairly well with index series 1, whilst index series 4, on the other hand, diverges more from 1. The index series published in the final index table has been obtained by a simple graphic construction.

Housing.

It is a common experience derived from almost all earlier investigations into the cost of living that one of the greatest difficulties is to obtain information concerning the *cost of housing*. Partly the difficulty is to obtain any information at all as to the amount of rent paid and partly the quality of housing accommodation has in the course of time undergone radical changes. In an historical investigation such as this it is usually impossible to determine precisely the kind of dwelling for which rent has been paid, even if any information as to the amount of the rent is available. In addition, a considerable part of the working classes in Sweden either owned its own dwellings or occupied houses belonging to their employer as a part of their total wages. Of course, they nevertheless bore the "cost" of their housing in the economic sense, but these costs are naturally more difficult

Table 18. Compilation of the Cost of Clothing Index.
(See pp. 124—125.)

Year	Index no. 1	Index no. 2	Index no. 3	Index no. 4	Finally cal- culated cost of clothing index
1830 . . .	78.2	81.0	—	—	79
1831 . . .	82.8	81.9	—	—	82
1832 . . .	85.1	90.2	—	—	87
1833 . . .	92.0	90.9	—	—	91
1834 . . .	93.1	93.7	—	—	93
1835 . . .	87.9	95.3	—	—	94
1836 . . .	89.1	86.7	—	—	88
1837 . . .	87.9	84.1	—	—	86
1838 . . .	86.2	80.9	—	—	85
1839 . . .	85.6	83.5	—	—	84
1840 . . .	85.6	83.8	—	—	84
1831—40 . . .	87.5	87.1	—	—	87
1841 . . .	85.1	85.9	80.5	—	84
1842 . . .	85.1	87.7	79.3	—	83
1843 . . .	83.9	96.1	78.9	—	82
1844 . . .	81.0	77.8	78.3	—	80
1845 . . .	81.0	82.8	73.0	—	79
1846 . . .	81.6	74.5	72.5	—	78
1847 . . .	79.9	74.5	75.0	—	78
1848 . . .	79.3	—	79.9	—	78
1849 . . .	79.3	—	83.2	—	79
1850 . . .	80.5	—	78.0	—	79
1841—50 . . .	81.6	—	77.9	—	80
1851 . . .	80.5	—	75.7	—	79
1852 . . .	80.5	—	76.5	—	80
1853 . . .	83.9	—	83.1	—	83
1854 . . .	88.5	—	91.2	—	89
1855 . . .	93.7	—	101.4	—	95
1856 . . .	97.1	—	—	—	98
1857 . . .	98.3	—	101.1	—	99
1858 . . .	91.4	—	—	—	95
1859 . . .	92.5	—	92.9	—	93
1860 . . .	90.8	—	97.7	—	94
1851—60 . . .	89.7	—	—	—	91
1861 . . .	93.1	—	103.2	—	96
1862 . . .	101.7	—	—	—	101
1863 . . .	106.3	—	—	—	106
1864 . . .	102.3	—	111.3	—	105
1865 . . .	102.3	—	110.0	—	104
1866 . . .	102.3	—	—	—	103
1867 . . .	101.7	—	—	—	102
1868 . . .	100.6	—	—	—	101
1869 . . .	96.0	—	—	—	96
1870 . . .	94.3	—	—	—	95
1861—70 . . .	100.0	—	—	—	100

COST OF LIVING INDEX

127

Year	Index no. 1	Index no. 2	Index no. 3	Index no. 4	Finally cal- culated cost of clothing index
1871 . . .	96.0	—	—	—	96
1872 . . .	100.0	—	—	—	100
1873 . . .	104.6	—	—	—	105
1874 . . .	106.9	—	—	—	107
1875 . . .	105.7	—	—	—	107
1876 . . .	106.9	—	—	107.9	107
1877 . . .	105.7	—	—	101.8	104
1878 . . .	102.9	—	—	96.6	101
1879 . . .	98.3	—	—	92.9	97
1880 . . .	99.4	—	—	92.5	97
1871—80 . . .	102.6	—	—	—	102
1881 . . .	100.0	—	—	91.9	98
1882 . . .	101.7	—	—	92.4	99
1883 . . .	101.1	—	—	93.4	100
1884 . . .	100.6	—	—	88.9	97
1885 . . .	96.6	—	—	88.7	94
1886 . . .	95.4	—	—	87.6	93
1887 . . .	93.1	—	—	90.2	93
1888 . . .	92.5	—	—	91.4	93
1889 . . .	92.0	—	—	96.3	94
1890 . . .	91.4	—	—	94.5	94
1881—90 . . .	96.4	—	—	91.5	96
1891 . . .	90.8	—	—	97.2	94
1892 . . .	89.7	—	—	88.1	90
1893 . . .	87.9	—	—	90.9	89
1894 . . .	87.4	—	—	90.9	89
1895 . . .	87.4	—	—	95.3	89
1896 . . .	86.8	—	—	90.7	89
1897 . . .	87.9	—	—	91.1	90
1898 . . .	88.5	—	—	90.2	90
1899 . . .	90.8	—	—	96.0	92
1900 . . .	90.8	—	—	95.9	92
1891—00 . . .	88.8	—	—	92.6	90
1901 . . .	89.7	—	—	94.8	91
1902 . . .	89.7	—	—	95.0	91
1903 . . .	89.1	—	—	100.3	92
1904 . . .	89.7	—	—	99.5	93
1905 . . .	89.7	—	—	—	94
1906 . . .	92.5	—	—	—	96
1907 . . .	96.6	—	—	—	97
1908 . . .	98.9	—	—	—	98
1909 . . .	99.4	—	—	—	99
1910 . . .	100.6	—	—	—	100
1901—10 . . .	93.7	—	—	—	95
1911 . . .	100.6	—	—	—	101
1912 . . .	104.6	—	—	—	102
1913 . . .	106.9	—	—	—	103

to observe statistically. And even in the exceptional cases where it is possible to obtain information as to these costs (for example where the cost is debited to the worker in the employers' books, and is thus known to us) we must regard this book-keeper's cost of housing with the greatest suspicion. Frequently it was no doubt determined arbitrarily or at best on traditional grounds. Whether it was fixed higher or lower than the market rate did not affect the interests of either party so long as the other conditions of the agreement were adjusted correspondingly.

For these reasons we have been compelled, after many efforts, to abandon hope of collecting direct information as to the cost of housing. The only exception is the Stockholm list of lodgings to let, of which more will be said later.

We have instead endeavoured to determine the development of the *cost of building*, and to get an index of this development which could fairly be regarded as an approximate index of rents. Full parallelism between these two lines of development would presuppose free competition, in the sense of perfect mobility of the capital invested in houses. It would also pre-suppose a stable rate of interest. Both suppositions are, of course, unreal, the former more so than the latter, but as our estimates of the development of the cost of building in themselves must be considered somewhat unreliable and as, moreover, our possibilities of judging the effects of the imperfect mobility of capital invested in houses are necessarily very slight, we have not wished to give to our calculations an appearance of reliability which they do not in fact possess by manipulating in any way our cost of building index with the intention of transferring it into a real index of rents. We simply leave the former as an approximation to the latter.

Our material for determining the development of building costs has been derived primarily from the minutes of the surveys which must be made according to prescribed regulation on a change of lessee on the so-called Gustavian estate and other lands belonging to Uppsala University.¹

¹ Gustavus Adolphus 1624 bestowed upon Uppsala University more than 300 small-holdings (*hemman*) of which about 200 still belong to the University.

The lessees of these lands, situated mostly in Stockholm county, Uppsala county and some in Västmanland county, were obliged by covenant in a prescribed manner to maintain and build the premises necessary to the leasehold, and on a change of tenant it was determined to what extent the previous tenant had built too little or too much. The legal obligations which had to be satisfied related therefore primarily to the old and the new tenant between themselves. Specially appointed valuers, who, like the interested parties, usually belonged to the agricultural class, then estimated the necessary rebuilding and new construction, and this estimate was made in such a manner that on the one hand labour and the necessary materials were estimated, and on the other hand the prices of such labour and materials. The reason why we have been unable to obtain similar information from other sources is that elsewhere (f. e. in Crown leases) the estimate was as a rule only for a lump sum, instead of the detailed specification which discloses prices per unit.

From the above surveys we are able to note prices of a number of commodities and classes of labour, of which the following have been of use in our calculation, both on account of their great importance in the cost of building, and because the prices are more regularly given: timber, poles, boards, linings, lime, bricks, roof tiles, bricklayers' wages, repairing joiners' wages, hands' wages, cost of carman with horse and cart.

The price material has been treated as follows: first the material was divided up in two groups according as leaseholds were situated in Uppsala, Stockholm and in the part of Västmanland county which belonged to the old *landskap* Uppland, or were situated in the other part of Västmanland county, which belonged to the *landskap* Västmanland. After this division into two groups, the groups may be regarded as fairly homogeneous and they relate to more or less uniform districts. Thereupon, starting from all available price data, special unit prices were calculated, by a simple average calculation, for every group for each commodity and year. The first group includes the majority of

the leaseholds, and the prices calculated for the excluded part of Västmanland county have only been used for purposes of interpolation.

It may be mentioned that the existing primary material is of course very unevenly distributed in time. During the first three decades of our period it is very scanty, often consisting of not more than three or four price statements, and sometimes still less per year per commodity. But the material becomes more and more plentiful during the last decades and then often contains as many as twenty or thirty statements.

These calculated average prices have been combined in two index numbers, based on two different budgets *A* and *B*. These two budgets, which have been prepared by a building expert, represent approximately as follows: *A*-budget, the type of building for working class dwellings in earlier times (beginning and middle of 19th century) and *B*-budget, the type of building at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century. From the *markegång* scales for the three counties in question we have also been able to obtain prices of logs and boards of a certain quality and of ordinary agricultural labour. By weighing together 200 logs, 1,200 boards and 200 labourer's working days we have obtained a third index (*C*). (The *markegång* prices have also been of use, though to a less extent, in checking the statements relating to the Gustavian estate, and also for purposes of interpolation.)

As will be seen from table 19, the three index numbers show a great relative conformity in their trends. Index *C* naturally diverges more from the two others, which are based on the same price material, than the latter among themselves. In the final index table we publish two cost of building indices, of which one is an average of *A* and *C*, corresponding to our budget *a* and the other of *B* and *C* corresponding to our budget *b*. For these average calculations *A* and *B* weigh twice as much as *C*.

It may be mentioned that these final index-numbers of course have their defects as elements in the cost of living indices for the whole kingdom, not only because the price

material is not statistically of the first order and because it does not relate directly to what is to be measured, the cost of housing, but also because it only relates to a certain part of the country, the agricultural and forest tracts immediately north of Stockholm. These districts may, however, be regarded as fairly representative. The index is obviously most suitable for a perspective of the development of building costs in rural districts. For urban districts it would sometimes be misleading. It is especially in regard to housing costs that the differences in the cost of living are great as between town and country. The higher urban site values, which have been rising, especially in the last three decades, constitute the most important item in these differences. In order to give some idea of the relative magnitude of the difference, we have extracted in table T the rent per room from the Stockholm list of houses to let.¹ (Column 7 indicates the relative change. 1883 = 112.2 = the index figure for the same year of the final cost of building index *b* in column 5.) In the great majority of the smaller towns and rural industrial communities of Sweden the development of the cost of housing probably approximated more closely to those in agricultural areas than to the rents represented in the Stockholm list, which relates to the period during which Stockholm developed into a great city, and which naturally shows signs both of the peculiar type of business cycles in the building trade in a growing metropolis and of the rising value of building land.

Taxes.

Finally it may be noted that the item of "taxes" is entirely excluded from our cost of living budget. It seems to be the common opinion that provision is to be made in the budget for taxes and that the corresponding price factor of this item should be represented by the absolute amount of direct taxes. In order to determine this price term it is

¹ Stockholm list of houses to let (*Stockholms hyreslista*) is a publication advertising dwellings to let, edited by *Stockholms Intecknings Garant Aktieförsäkring* twice a week since Oct. 1882. The number of rooms and the rent asked were always included.

Table 19. Compilation of the Cost of Building Index.
(See pp. 128—131.)

Year	1	2	3	4		5		6		7
	Index A	Index B	Index C	Finally calculated		Rent per room (Stockholm List of Houses to let)		Sw. kr.	1883 = 112.2	
				index a	index b					
1830	70.7	78.1	64.9	68.8	73.7	—	—	—	—	
1831	73.0	80.4	66.9	71.0	75.9	—	—	—	—	
1832	75.0	81.7	68.9	73.0	77.4	—	—	—	—	
1833	89.6	82.6	72.7	84.0	79.3	—	—	—	—	
1834	80.3	90.2	73.7	78.1	84.7	—	—	—	—	
1835	81.8	91.1	73.7	79.1	85.3	—	—	—	—	
1836	82.9	92.2	73.7	79.8	86.0	—	—	—	—	
1837	82.5	92.4	73.7	79.6	86.2	—	—	—	—	
1838	83.7	93.2	73.7	80.4	86.7	—	—	—	—	
1839	84.9	93.9	73.7	81.2	87.2	—	—	—	—	
1840	84.3	93.5	73.7	80.8	86.9	—	—	—	—	
1831—40	81.8	89.1	72.4	78.7	83.5	—	—	—	—	
1841	84.1	94.1	74.3	80.8	87.5	—	—	—	—	
1842	80.8	90.8	76.2	79.3	85.9	—	—	—	—	
1843	74.6	91.7	76.2	75.1	86.5	—	—	—	—	
1844	74.5	76.6	75.3	74.8	76.2	—	—	—	—	
1845	72.0	81.4	67.3	70.4	76.7	—	—	—	—	
1846	70.6	75.9	70.8	70.7	74.2	—	—	—	—	
1847	71.5	78.7	73.7	72.2	77.0	—	—	—	—	
1848	81.2	91.0	76.9	79.8	86.3	—	—	—	—	
1849	84.5	92.8	80.1	83.0	88.6	—	—	—	—	
1850	77.2	81.3	80.1	78.2	80.9	—	—	—	—	
1841—50	77.1	85.5	75.1	76.4	82.0	—	—	—	—	
1851	78.4	90.3	80.1	79.0	86.9	—	—	—	—	
1852	78.7	92.7	80.1	79.2	88.5	—	—	—	—	
1853	83.0	92.7	82.3	82.8	89.2	—	—	—	—	
1854	87.6	102.9	89.2	88.1	98.3	—	—	—	—	
1855	89.4	95.1	104.0	94.3	98.1	—	—	—	—	
1856	94.9	96.2	114.1	101.3	102.2	—	—	—	—	
1857	96.8	97.7	131.9	108.5	109.1	—	—	—	—	
1858	98.5	99.3	110.6	102.5	103.1	—	—	—	—	
1859	97.9	100.4	113.2	103.0	104.7	—	—	—	—	
1860	100.5	103.1	115.2	105.4	107.1	—	—	—	—	
1851—60	90.6	97.1	102.1	94.4	98.8	—	—	—	—	
1861	98.3	94.7	111.8	102.8	100.4	—	—	—	—	
1862	106.9	106.1	107.4	107.1	106.5	—	—	—	—	
1863	102.9	101.2	104.7	103.5	102.4	—	—	—	—	
1864	100.2	101.5	101.1	100.5	101.4	—	—	—	—	
1865	106.6	111.5	101.4	104.9	108.1	—	—	—	—	
1866	100.0	99.9	100.9	100.3	100.2	—	—	—	—	
1867	96.7	96.7	97.0	96.8	96.8	—	—	—	—	
1868	95.2	95.2	91.6	94.0	94.0	—	—	—	—	
1869	97.1	96.6	90.4	94.9	94.5	—	—	—	—	
1870	96.2	96.3	93.7	95.4	95.4	—	—	—	—	
1861—70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	—	—	—	—	

COST OF LIVING INDEX

133

Year	1	2	3	4		5		6		7	
	Index A	Index B	Index C	Finally calculated		Rent per room (Stockholm List of Houses to let)					
				index a	index b	Sw. kr.	1883 = 112.2				
1871	100.9	99.9	98.5	100.1	99.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1872	100.7	99.7	109.9	103.8	103.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1873	116.0	116.4	134.3	122.1	122.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1874	110.0	101.1	134.0	118.0	112.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
1875	117.6	116.8	130.2	121.8	121.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1876	124.2	129.5	129.2	125.9	129.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1877	116.1	113.0	131.8	121.3	119.3	—	—	—	—	—	—
1878	108.1	109.4	116.7	111.0	111.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1879	104.3	105.3	108.6	105.7	106.4	—	—	—	—	—	—
1880	105.0	105.3	109.8	105.3	106.8	—	—	—	—	—	—
1871—80	110.1	109.6	120.3	113.5	113.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1881	102.7	105.3	110.9	—	107.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1882	101.9	104.6	115.3	—	108.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1883	107.7	111.1	114.5	—	112.2	165	112.2	—	—	—	—
1884	110.4	110.9	114.6	—	112.1	171	116.3	—	—	—	—
1885	112.3	109.3	110.5	—	109.7	174	118.3	—	—	—	—
1886	110.9	111.9	101.4	—	108.4	165	112.2	—	—	—	—
1887	109.1	110.8	93.4	—	105.0	154	104.7	—	—	—	—
1888	114.3	113.4	99.7	—	108.8	147	100.0	—	—	—	—
1889	113.5	111.7	104.3	—	109.2	140	95.2	—	—	—	—
1890	115.9	114.3	106.1	—	111.6	139	94.5	—	—	—	—
1881—90	109.9	110.3	107.1	—	109.2	—	—	—	—	—	—
1891	113.8	110.4	105.6	—	108.8	138	93.8	—	—	—	—
1892	109.4	107.3	106.3	—	107.0	137	93.2	—	—	—	—
1893	106.9	106.2	106.3	—	106.2	136	92.5	—	—	—	—
1894	104.1	99.4	102.6	—	100.4	140	95.2	—	—	—	—
1895	110.3	119.2	102.5	—	113.6	147	100.0	—	—	—	—
1896	113.5	120.9	109.7	—	117.2	157	106.8	—	—	—	—
1897	115.8	122.6	110.6	—	118.6	157	106.8	—	—	—	—
1898	118.1	124.5	121.8	—	123.6	176	119.7	—	—	—	—
1899	125.7	129.6	133.6	—	130.9	199	135.3	—	—	—	—
1900	124.0	122.3	129.1	—	124.6	203	138.0	—	—	—	—
1891—00	114.1	116.2	112.8	—	115.1	159	108.1	—	—	—	—
1901	113.3	118.5	108.0	—	115.0	203	138.0	—	—	—	—
1902	117.9	119.0	112.9	—	117.9	194	131.9	—	—	—	—
1903	135.2	146.0	114.4	—	135.5	199	135.3	—	—	—	—
1904	130.8	133.2	114.8	—	127.1	204	138.7	—	—	—	—
1905	137.8	148.4	116.8	—	137.9	207	140.8	—	—	—	—
1906	140.6	147.5	122.6	—	139.2	213	144.8	—	—	—	—
1907	155.7	165.6	134.1	—	155.1	235	159.8	—	—	—	—
1908	144.9	151.2	131.3	—	144.6	257	174.8	—	—	—	—
1909	152.2	155.9	131.4	—	147.7	258	175.5	—	—	—	—
1910	150.7	159.3	133.6	—	150.7	249	169.3	—	—	—	—
1901—10	137.9	144.5	122.0	—	137.0	222	150.9	—	—	—	—
1911	145.6	150.9	131.2	—	144.3	244	165.9	—	—	—	—
1912	159.1	171.1	137.1	—	159.8	253	172.0	—	—	—	—
1913	162.0	170.2	139.0	—	159.8	248	168.6	—	—	—	—

necessary to determine in a conventional manner the features of a representative family which are relevant from the taxation point of view (amount of income, number of children etc.) and then to ascertain from the finance laws the amount which a family so constituted would pay. This presents no difficulties, and it would have been easy to adopt this method in our investigation. The procedure implies that if the rate of taxation rises then the amount of the cost of this item in the budget must also be raised in the same degree, and conversely if the rate of taxation is lowered. Now it is true that this budget item of taxes only represents a part of the payments which citizens make in exchange for the advantages they derive from the public services, i. e. that part which is covered by direct taxation. But indirect taxation is already included in the composition of the budget though not under its proper heading, since its effect is to raise the price of other commodities; except insofar, it may be added, as their effect is not instead to lower money income. In this second case they are, of course, not included in the budget of the final taxpayer but on the other hand a corresponding part of the nominal income may be said to be also excluded in calculations of real income, since in such case a lower nominal income is calculated than in the case of no taxation with such results as to the income.

Let us for the sake of simplicity assume that all the public services are paid for by direct taxation and that there are no indirect taxes. The tax item in the budget would then correspond to all the payments by the citizen for this purpose. Underlying this procedure there would be the assumption that the taxes may be regarded as the price paid by the citizen for the sum total of commodities and services which he enjoys from the public services. Even if this assumption is in itself an unreal analogy from the price formation of free competition to public finance (the "principle of benefit" in the science of finance), yet from the point of view of the cost of living we might be prepared to accept the assumption as reasonable. But it would be necessary to make the further assumption that the sum of commodi-

ties and services paid for by taxes remains qualitatively and quantitatively the same year after year. In the calculation of every price index there exists the fundamental premise that the units of quantity adopted in the budget may be regarded as unchanged both in quantity and quality at the two points of time between which a comparison is made. This second assumption is quite untenable, especially for the period of time included in our enquiry. In particular, it was during the latter half of our period that the public economy developed in the modern form. And what is worse, there is no possibility of calculating even an approximate term of correction which would represent reasonably the qualitative and quantitative changes which have actually occurred in the return to the citizen for the taxes he pays. It need scarcely be mentioned that this difficulty is the same for indirect taxation, i. e. that part of total taxation which is accounted for, not by an item in the budget but indirectly by higher prices of commodities (or is excluded in the case of the effect being lower nominal income). As may be shown, the assumption of unchanged quality and quantity in the public services still remains and underlies the method.

From this point of view it might appear best to exclude direct taxes altogether from the budget and to readjust commodity prices to the level they would have in the case of no indirect taxation. The consequence would further be that in calculations of real income one would have to subtract from the total money income an amount corresponding to payments of taxes.¹ Everything paid by the citizen for public services and all the benefits which he derives from them would then be excluded from the calculations of the cost of living and of real wages. The method is of course only a makeshift, for it would indeed be advantageous to include even this

¹ Compare the parallel problem of work in the family in the production of finished goods from purchased raw materials, and our reasons for taking prices of raw materials instead of prices of finished articles as price terms in our calculations, and for not counting the value of work within the family as income in our calculation of real wages. cf. *supra*. pp. 14—15.

phase of economic life in our calculations. The reason for not doing so is merely that there is no rational means of paying proper regard to the quantitative and qualitative changes in the utilities and services which are obtained for the taxes paid. It is nevertheless of importance to indicate the problem. Its existence discloses a new side of economic life which is not properly accounted for by investigations into the cost of living and real income. The public services are a part of all the other advantages and conveniences which a person derives from his environment. They are moreover extremely important and have changed in character and amount vastly during the past century. If we wish to say anything of the change of economic and social standard of the Swedish worker during this period, we must not forget the immense improvement in the moral, intellectual and material level which has followed the development of primary education, poor law administration and general social policy. But it would certainly be dangerous to try to incorporate these important considerations by means of artificial, more or less unfounded, manipulations of the index of the cost of living or of real wages which are statistical instruments by necessity confined within rigid technical boundaries. It seems to be more profitable to present them as reservations or corrections.

Unfortunately, however, it is not possible to accomplish in a perfectly rational way this logical separation of taxes and public finance from our calculations. One consequence is, of course, that we ought to eradicate also the effects of indirect taxation from our calculations. This in its turn would imply the possibility of more or less correctly computing the incidence of indirect taxation, which in the present state of knowledge we are in fact unable to do.

Our method has therefore been to allow the actual prices of commodities to remain (prices in which the indirect effects of taxation have operated) whilst at the same time not including direct taxes as an item in the budget. The method, as has been pointed out, does not lay claim to a rational solution of the problem. The only rational methods are: either (1) to include direct taxation in the budget,

whilst making due allowance for qualitative and quantitative changes in the conveniences and services obtained by the citizens for direct and indirect taxes paid, or (2) to exclude both direct and indirect taxation from the budget, whilst at the same time an amount equal to the total amount of the taxes is subtracted from money income when the real income is calculated. These rational methods are, however, as has been said, impossible in practice. Our problem has been merely: to what extent can we without making estimates of the said qualitative and quantitative changes (necessary for the application of the first one of the above-mentioned rational methods) and without seeking to eradicate from our calculations the indirect effects of taxation on price formation (necessary for the application of the second method), achieve a better approximation by including direct taxes as an item in the budget or by entirely excluding direct taxes from the budget? In selecting the latter of these alternatives we have had in mind, among other things, that the improvement in quality and quantity of the public services, at least during the last decades, has proceeded contemporaneously with a shifting of the weight of taxation from indirect to direct. By selecting this alternative we may expect to get a better approximation, since we then have two counteracting tendencies which should to some extent cancel each other out.¹ This, however, is somewhat poor comfort, since we cannot form any very definite opinion of the relative strength of the two tendencies, especially as the problem of the incidence of taxation is still for the most part an unsolved riddle. In any case there

¹ We have then the working class in view. The improvement of public services (to a large extent payed for by the more prosperous classes) actually means a higher standard of life for the workers. If we had included all the taxes in our calculations this tendency ought rightly to be balanced by a term of correction with the effect of lowering the cost of living and raising the real income. But if we now exclude from our calculations of cost of living a relatively growing part of the total taxation (the direct taxes) and at the same time in our calculations of real income refrain from subtracting the corresponding income, which is also mostly a growing part of total income, it means that we get a downward bias in cost of living and a somewhat still greater upward bias in real income. The tendency of the two last mentioned measures would, therefore, work against the first mentioned tendency, i. e. work in the same direction as the rationally motivated term of correction.

is no reason to suppose, that we should obtain a better approximation by including direct taxes in our budget.

Calculation of General Index.

We have thus arrived at special indices for the following items: foodstuffs, wood, lighting, clothing and housing (the last represented by the cost of building). All of these special indices with the exception of that for clothing are presented in two variants, of which one is for the first half of our period and the other for the second half (for wood the two coincide, as we have taken the same weight number for each).

In order to combine these special indices in a general index we have used the following *relative weights*:

<i>Commodities</i>	<i>Budget a</i>	<i>Budget b</i>
Foodstuffs	65.0	55.0
Fuel	2.5	3.0
Lighting	1.0	1.5
Clothing	10.0	12.0
Housing	7.5	10.0
Various costs not included in the budget	14.0	18.5
	Sum total 100	100

Further, we have assumed the same development of prices for the costs not included in our budget as for the specified items in the budget and therefore allotted the percentage for the costs not included between the specified items in proportion to their own weights. Finally, we have multiplied the relative special index figures given in table A pp. 194 et seq., columns 12, 13, 14, 15 and 16 by these calculated percentages and in this way compiled the general cost-of-living index figures in column 17. The weights are of course to some extent uncertain, but should be approximately correct.

The *b* variants for lighting only go back as far as 1865. The commodities specified in budget *b* were scarcely consumed earlier. In this group petroleum naturally plays the most important rôle and the price of this commodity shows a tremendous fall. The same applies, in a less degree, to the two other articles in this group, stearin candles and

Table 20. Classification of the Commodities in the Cost of Living Tables.

Wheat	} Grain and peas, column 1	} Vegetable foodstuffs, column 4	} Food-stuffs, column 12
Rye			
Barley			
Oats			
Peas, dried	} Meal and groats, column 2		
Wheat flour			
Rye meal			
Rye flour			
Barley meal			
Barley groats			
Oat groats			
Potatoes	} Potatoes, column 3		
Beef, fresh	} Beef, veal, mutton, column 5	} Meat column 7	
" salted			
Veal, fresh, young calf			
fattened calf			
Mutton, fresh	} Pig-meat, column 6	} Meat, dairy produce and eggs, column 9	
" salted			
Pork	} Dairy produce and eggs, column 8	} Meat, dairy produce and eggs, column 9	
Bacon			
Milk, unskimmed			
" skimmed			
Butter			
Cheese, whole-milk	} Fish, salted, column 10		
skim-milk			
Eggs			
Herrings, salted	} Groceries, column 11		
Sprats, salted			
Cod, salted			
Coffee	} Fuel, column 13		
Sugar			
Syrup			
Rice			
Birchwood	} Lighting, column 14		
Pine and fir wood			
Tallow	} Clothing, column 15		
Tallow candles			
Stearin candles			
Petroleum			
Gas			
			} Housing, column 16

Cost-of-living index, column 17

gas. In proportion as the price fell, consumption increased enormously. The use of a fixed weight for this important item in the budget has therefore been difficult to maintain and as it was also desirable to take index *b* as far back as 1830, we have permitted ourselves to depart from our general plan. For common use with *both* general indices, we have calculated for the period 1867—1890 an arithmetical average figure between the two special indices *a* and *b* for lighting, by the use of a variable weight, in such a way that for 1830—1866 index *a* weights 100 % and index *b* 0 %, for year 1867 *a* 96 % and *b* 4 %, 1868 *a* 92 % and *b* 8 % etc., 1890 *a* 4 % and *b* 96 %, 1891—1913 *a* 0 % and *b* 100 %. Without entering further into the assumptions on which these calculations are based, we think it probable that this new average index reflects developments better than the two special index series separately. The lighting item is moreover comparatively unimportant in its relation to the calculation of the general index.

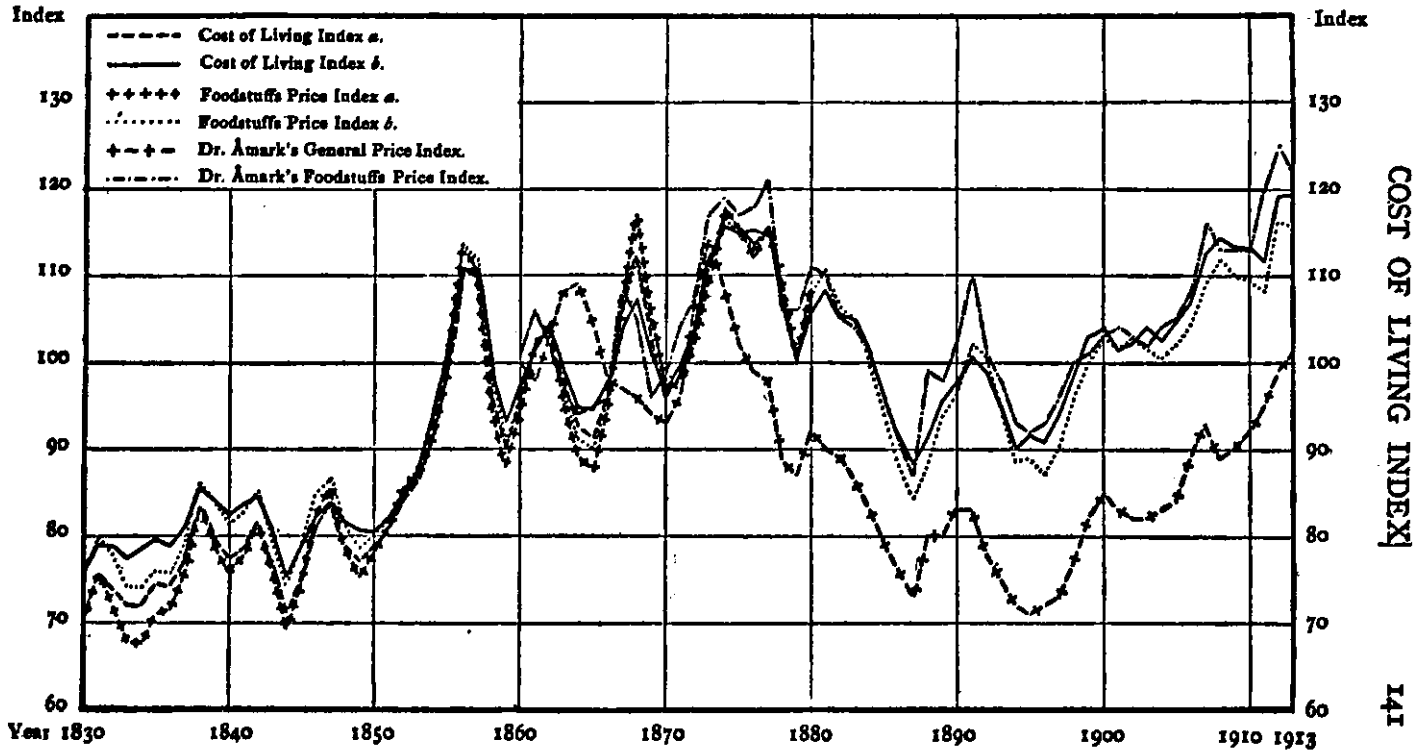
The whole of this attempt to construct general cost of living indices from our special indices is, however, only tentative, and it is a simple matter for anybody to make his own calculations as desired.

Comments.

In conclusion a few comments may be made upon the movements of the cost of living indices published in Table A, columns 17 *a* and *b*. It is obvious that the indices, especially from the great boom in the 'fifties, reveal very considerable annual variations reflecting the business cycles. The movement of the cost of living indices seems sometimes to show a certain time lag, as for instance in the boom period in the 'seventies.

For several reasons it is quite probable that the indices give a somewhat exaggerated picture of the annual variations. It is possible that the various costs not included in the budgets, the "extras", do not vary within such wide limits as does the average of the costs included. Further it has to be remembered that the indices are based upon

Chart 3. Comparison with Åmark's Index-Series.



COST OF LIVING INDEX

Chart 4. Cost of Living Index as Analysed.

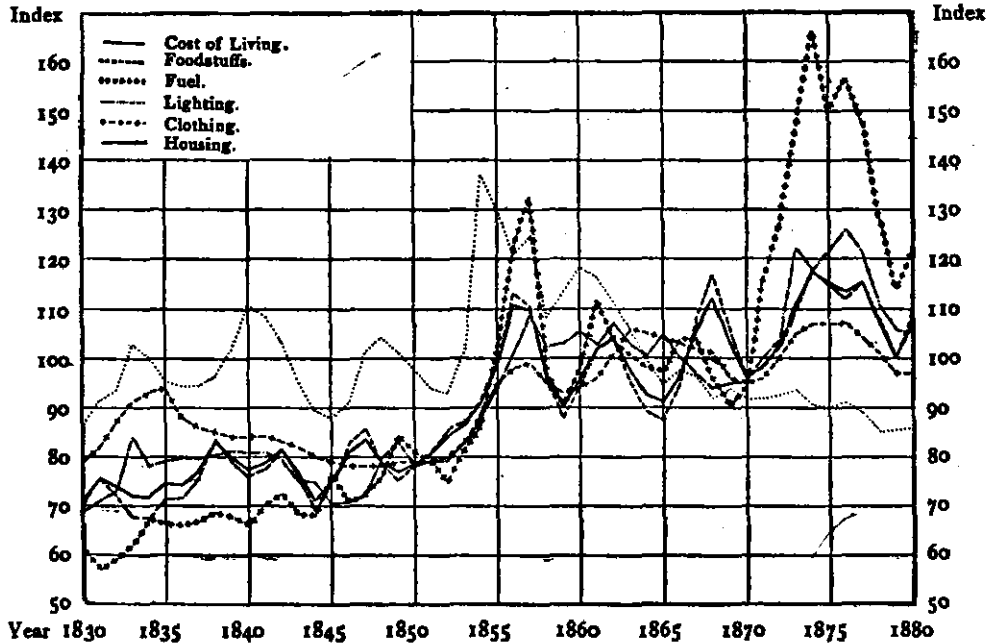
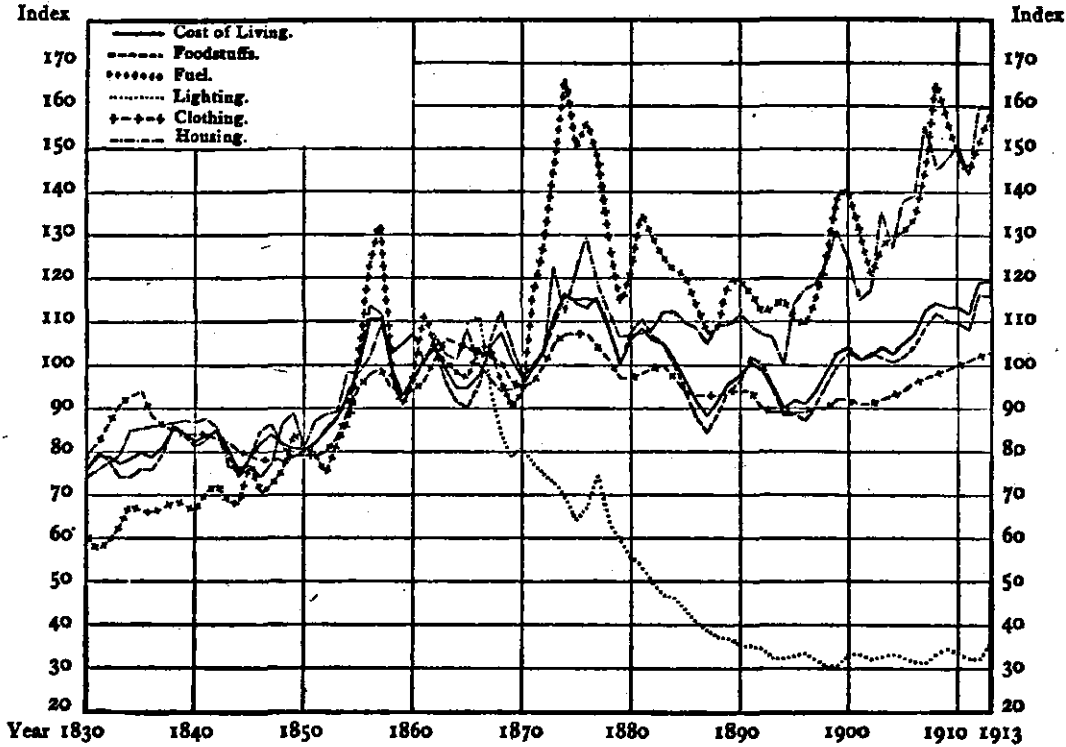


Chart 5. Cost of Living Index & Analysed.



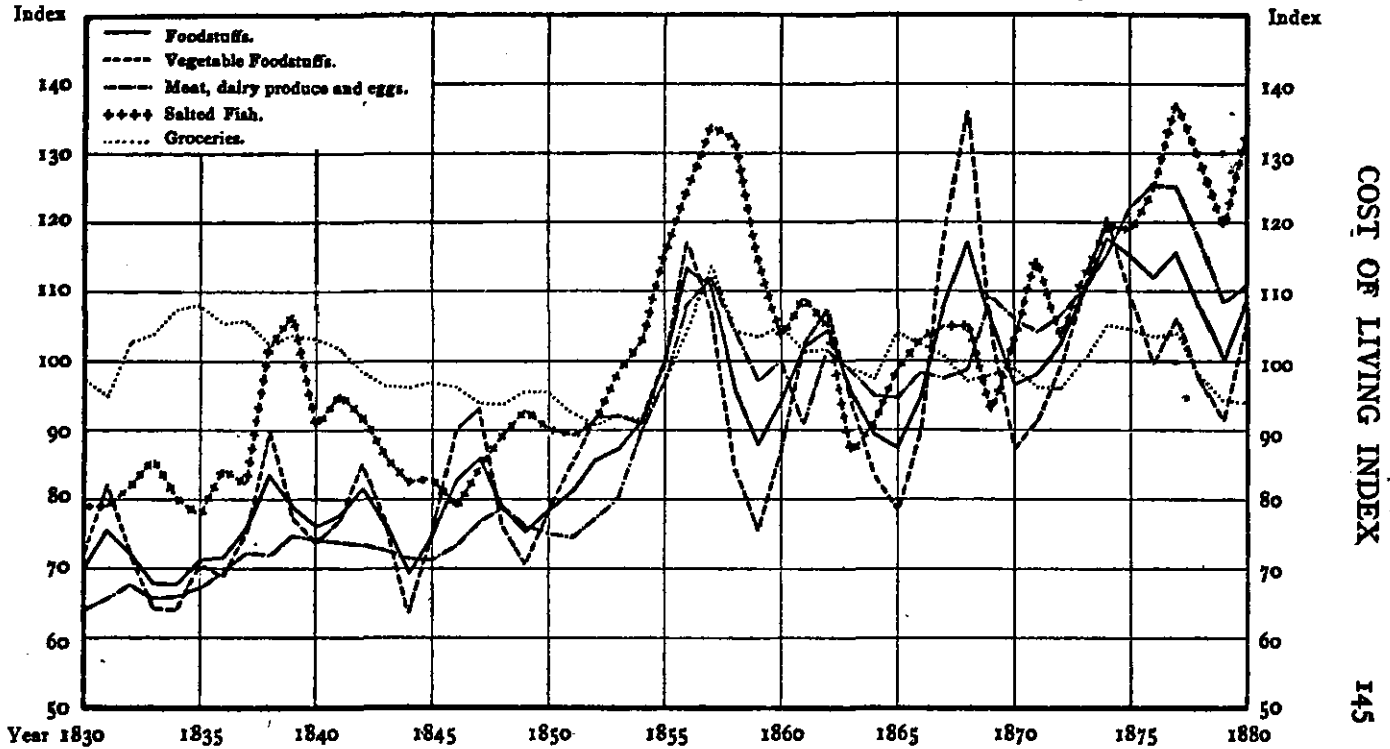
semi-wholesale prices while, in fact, at least during some decades towards the end of the period, the cost of living for most of the workers was determined by retail prices, which may be supposed to have moved in a more slow and smooth way. During the first half or more of the period, on the other hand, the semi-wholesale prices are certainly more significant for the actual cost of living.

The most conspicuous thing to be noted in commenting upon our general cost of living indices is the fact that they, both in long and short period fluctuations, move so closely parallel to the special indices for foodstuffs. The indices for foodstuffs might perhaps be said to have slightly greater latitudes of annual variations than the general cost of living indices, but otherwise the agreement is striking. To a large extent this is, of course, due to the fact that foodstuffs in both budgets, and especially in the earlier one, are such a dominating item in total budgets.

For the rest, the remarkable agreement between the general indices and the special foodstuff indices is explained by the circumstance that the other cost-items in the general budgets seem to differ between themselves as to their typical scheme of movement in such a way that the differences to a great extent neutralize each other, so that the average conforms rather closely with that of the foodstuff indices. Thus the prices included in the item for lighting shows during the whole period a falling secular trend compared with the foodstuff indices and the same is true, though to a less marked degree, of clothing during the latter part of the period. Fuel, on the other hand, nearly all the time becomes more and more expensive in comparison with foodstuffs, as also housing, during the latter part of the period. While, furthermore, these last mentioned cost items with a relatively upward trend display on the whole rather more pronounced business cycle variations than foodstuffs, the cost items for lighting and clothing seem to be less affected by the cyclical influences.

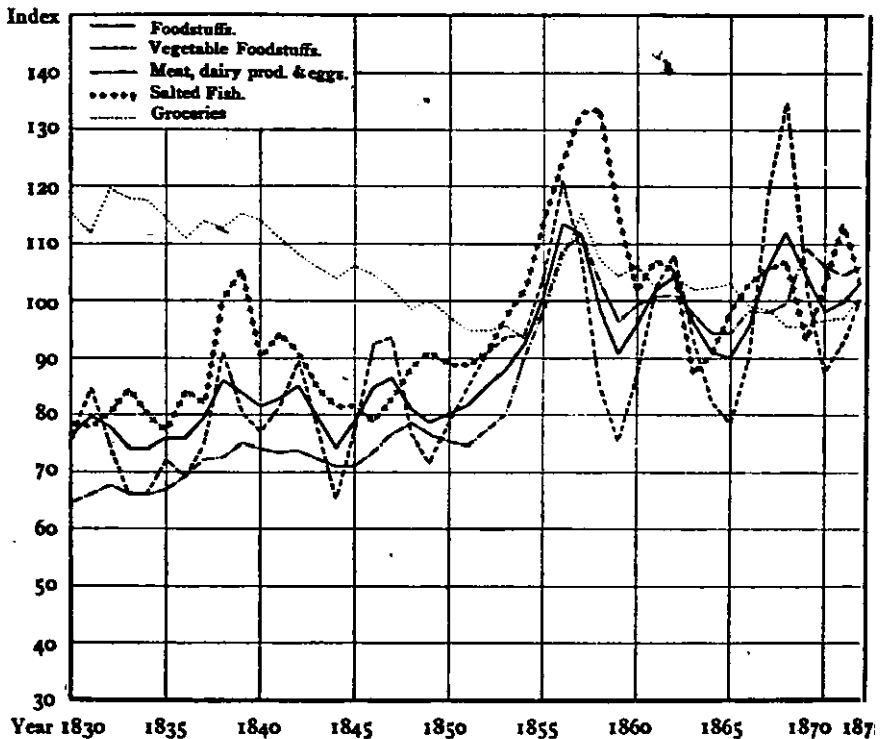
So much concerning the general cost of living indices. Within the foodstuffs' index it is remarkable how the item for meat, dairy produce and eggs become relatively more

Chart 6. Foodstuffs Price Index as Analysed.



COST OF LIVING INDEX

Chart 7. Foodstuffs Price Index & Analysed.

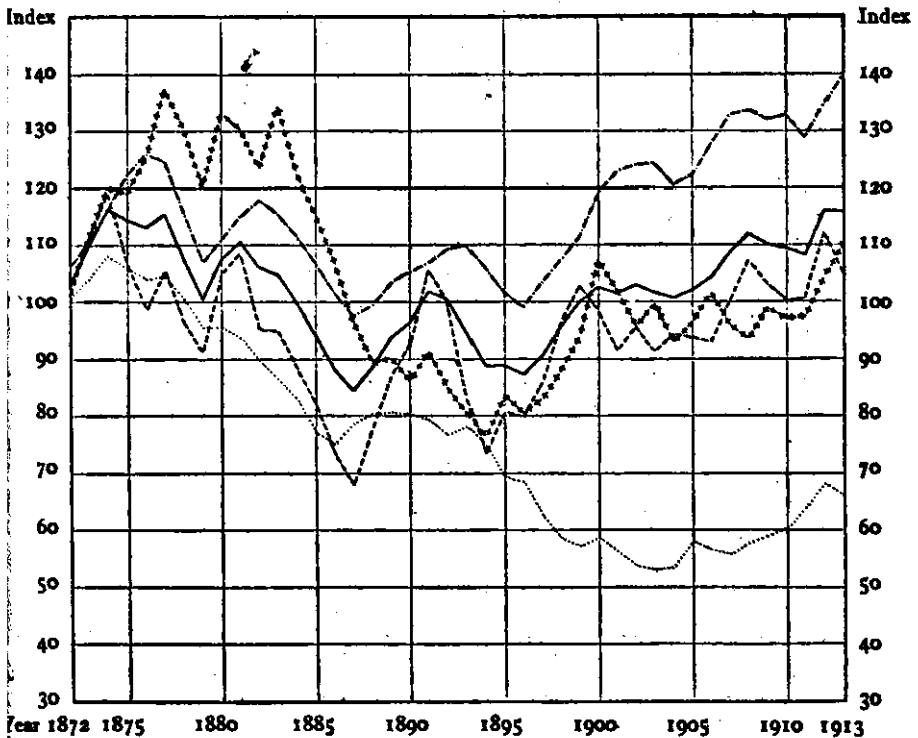


expensive, while groceries become cheaper all the time. Vegetable foodstuffs and salted fish show the largest annual movements, but the general average indices for foodstuffs are evened out because of the more steady course of the two other cost series and, of course, also because of the differences in the time-position of cycles for all the different series.

In the two last columns of table A we have for comparison printed Dr. Åmark's general wholesale price index for Sweden and also the special index for foodstuffs included therein.¹ Dr. Åmark's index, which is the only one constructed for the pre-war period, is from the point of view

¹ En svensk prisindex för Åren 1860—1913. Kommersiella Meddelanden, Sept. 1921. From 1860. Both indices have been reduced to the basis 1861—70=100. See also Chart 3, p. 141.

Chart 7 (cont.)



of statistical reliability to be divided into two parts, the one from 1860 to 1875 and the other from 1875 to 1913. For the first fifteen years he was compelled to rely upon much less valuable and extensive price-material than for the rest of the period.¹ That explains why there is a better agreement between his indices and ours after 1875 than before.

Dr. Amark's index, which is more of the type of an all-purpose wholesale index, shows, apart from the years 1860—1875, when especially the price-material for other items than foodstuff is rather poor, a remarkably close conformity with our cost of living indices. Amark's general index seems to have a downward tendency compared with

¹ See *op. cit.* p. 1261.

our cost of living index, but that tendency is mainly due to movements before 1875, when, as has been said, his price-material is weaker. His index for foodstuffs taken separately has on the other hand, if anything, an upward tendency. From what has been said on the conformity between our general cost of living indices and the special indices for foodstuffs it is natural that Åmark's index for foodstuffs should approach closer to our cost of living index than does his general index, which includes a lot of commodities out of immediate interest for cost of living, such as rawmaterials for agriculture and industry. That holds true especially for the period 1860—1875, when his general index is rather far from agreement both with our indices and his own foodstuff-index. If we were allowed to take our index as a norm we should therefore consider his special foodstuff index as a better approximation to a cost of living index than his general index, and especially so, of course, for the earlier period.¹

¹ The prices used for constructing his foodstuff index are mainly averages for the whole country of the *marhegång*-scales, a material which we have also used, although only as a supplementary source of information. As we have pointed out earlier, our investigation of other sources for price-statistics has confirmed Åmark's view, that the *marhegång*-scales are fairly reliable price observations. A comparison between our price-series contained in Table C and the country-averages of the *marhegång*-prices used by Åmark shows a remarkable conformity. The slight differences between the two types of price-series are quite easy to explain: the *marhegång*-scales have a tendency to keep lower as being nearer to actual wholesale prices, and move sometimes one year before because they are fixed in the autumn after the harvest (the last characteristic also marks Åmark's foodstuff index).

APPENDIX.

THE OFFICIAL STATISTICS OF RETAIL PRICES AND COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN UP TO 1931.

By SVEN BOUVIN.

Historical Notes on the official retail price statistics.

THE official retail price statistics go back to 1903. Ever since that year information on the prices of a great many necessities of life have been collected from a selected number of representative places all over the country by agents specially commissioned to procure the primary statistical material. The number of those places amounted to 28 prior to the year 1910, but has since then been increased and is now 49.

The need for reliable and authoritative retail price statistics had made itself felt as early as in the beginning of the 20th century as a result of the development of institutions and the trend of conditions on the labour market, and particularly the extension of collective bargaining between employers and employees. During these transactions there often arose long discussions concerning the price level and cost of living in the different industrial localities, and, for lack of official data, the bargaining parties themselves had to collect price quotations for food-stuffs, rents, etcetera. Frequently, of course, these quotations were found to be contradictory, and sometimes the conflicting opinions on the cost of living prevented the parties from coming to agreement on the terms of wages, resulting in strikes and lockouts. It was therefore soon deemed to be to the common interest that an impartial and authoritative institution should collect and publish reliable price quotations for the primary necessities of life in representative localities. The Labour Statistics Bureau of the Board of Commerce (*Kommerskollegii avdelning för arbets-*

statistik) was then commissioned to prepare official retail price statistics. From 1913 the task was transferred to the then established Social Board (*Socialstyrelsen*).

Thus, continuous price series for a great many categories of goods were published in the *Meddelanden från K. Kommerskollegii avdelning för arbetsstatistik* for the years 1903—11 and in the *Sociala Meddelanden* from 1912. General surveys of retail prices are to be found in special publications, such as the *Livsmedels- och bostadspriser i Sverige* (Foodstuffs prices and house rents in Sweden) for the periods 1904—07, 1908—09, and 1910—12. A volume covering the years 1913—30 is just being prepared for publication.¹

Before 1912 no statistical index numbers were calculated. The chief reason was the lack of detailed knowledge of the way of spending income, i. e. the composition of the consumption budget. The Statistical Bureau of the City of Stockholm (*Stockholms stads statistiska kontor*) had carried out a statistical budget inquiry as early as in 1907—08 (150 housekeeping books), but elsewhere no such information was available. In the years 1913—14, however, the Stockholm budgetary investigation was followed by a similar inquiry covering the whole country, carried out by the Social Board (1 355 housekeeping books). The scope of this inquiry was confined to the wage-earners and the small-salaried men of the lower middle classes in towns and municipalities, as was also the earlier Stockholm investigation. The material for the budget inquiries was collected by means of special housekeeping books designed for the purpose. They were to be kept during a whole year by a number of families entrusted with the duty. This intensive method has been used afterwards in similar investigations, firstly in the inquiry of the year 1920 concerning the cost of living in rural districts (372 agricultural workers), and secondly in the inquiry of the year 1923 concerning the cost of living in towns and industrial communities (1 400 housekeeping books). During the Great War

¹ *Detaljpriser och indexberäkningar åren 1913—1930, av K. Socialstyrelsen, Stockholm 1933.*

annual investigations were carried out in order to obtain some idea of the changes in consumption caused by the exceptional circumstances of that time. In the last-mentioned inquiries the books were kept for only four weeks.

The first calculations of index numbers showing changes in the cost of foodstuffs were made by the Social Board in the year 1912. They were based on price data collected from 27½ representative localities during the period 1905—1912 and on weightage figures taken from the above-mentioned statistical budget enquiry carried out in Stockholm in 1907—08. The result of the calculations was published in *Livsmedels- och bostadspriser i Sverige under åren 1910—1912* (Foodstuffs prices and house rents in Sweden in the years 1910—1912) issued by the Social Board in 1914. These computations were however of a somewhat sporadic nature, though they have proved to be of great importance in the work of constructing and elaborating subsequent index statistics.

A *continuous* weighted price index showing the changes in the cost of foodstuffs and fuel and lighting was first published in October 1916 in the *Sociala Meddelanden*. In this index series the month of July 1914 was chosen as the basis, and that basis has been kept until now. But as early as in December 1916 a complete cost of living index was calculated, which included, besides foodstuffs and fuel and lighting, costs of housing, clothing, taxes, and miscellaneous items.

Since then the continuous cost of living statistics comprise two index series — one referring to the monthly changes in the cost of foodstuffs and fuel and lighting, the other referring to the quarterly changes in the total cost of living. Later on we shall give an account of the methods of compiling these index numbers.

Besides these continuous index series, based on price quotations collected by special agents in certain representative places, extensive inquiries into the cost of living are carried out at certain fixed intervals in very many places all over the country. For the purpose of these inquiries the price quotations are secured through the local authori-

ties. Such investigations, instituted for the "classification of localities according to the height of the cost of living", have been carried out in the years 1919, 1924, and 1929. For the investigation in 1924, for instance, price data were gathered from 3600 towns and rural districts and also from 3000 particular localities within these districts. The purpose of these cost of living inquiries is to fix the relative dearness of each individual locality in the country at a given time. The total expenditure for a given budget is calculated for each place from the price quotations collected from the localities. The budget is not common to and fixed for the whole country, but several budgets are used, being supposed to reflect an "equal value" of consumption in different parts of the country. This total expenditure is resolved into an index number: the average dearness of all the places is fixed at 1000. The localities are then divided into groups according to the relative height of the index numbers thus calculated. This grouping of localities according to relative dearness is partly done for taxation purposes, and partly in order to regulate the salaries of officials. According to the laws and tax regulations certain tax-free deductions have to be made from the gross income. These deductions are greater in the dearer places than in the cheaper ones. For this purpose the towns and rural districts are divided into five groups according to the height of the index number. The salaries of officials are also regulated according to the varying costs of living in different places, and for this purpose all the districts in the country are divided into seven groups. These arrangements have a bearing not only on State and municipal policy in the matter of taxes and salaries, but also on the contracts between employers and employees on the labour market, in view of the fact that in their collective bargaining they often refer to this grouping.

An account of the continuous price and cost of living statistics for Sweden referred to above is given in the following pages, special attention being paid to the manner in which the primary material is collected and treated, and to the methods of calculating indices.

*The Collection and Preliminary Arrangement
of the Primary Material.*

As has already been mentioned, the primary material is collected by special agents, at the present times in 49 different places, who are appointed and salaried by the Social Board. These "agent-places" consist of certain towns and important industrial centres selected with regard to the varying price conditions and the difference in the density of the population throughout the country, with the idea of their being representative in these respects. The price quotations do not refer to the purely rural districts with an agricultural population, but reflect the prices and their fluctuations in towns, municipalities, and important industrial places. As the official price statistics are important for regulating the adjustable portions of the salaries of public and municipal officials, and also in view of the bargaining that takes place between the parties on the labour market, the special agents in the different localities have been carefully selected, if possible from those professions in which the salary is not directly affected by those factors. The agents may therefore be expected to perform with impartiality their important task of collecting the primary material for the statistics. The commission is entrusted to the managers of Labour Exchanges, to retired teachers at elementary schools, to bank officials, and to people in similar professions. The special-agent institution has turned out remarkably well as a means of amassing information and relatively very reliable price data are thus secured. This is due partly to the fact that the Social Board has established a close connection with its agents through correspondence and inspections on the spot, and partly to the regular routine and the competence of the agents, who have usually been entrusted with this task for a long period of years.

The number of agent-places has considerably increased during the period covered by the statistics. Thus, the number of places from which price quotations were collected amounted to 39 at the end of 1912. Prior to the year 1910

the number had been only 28, but at the turn of the year it was increased to 39, and at the beginning of 1913 5 places were added. After 1913 4 of the original agent-places were withdrawn, having been surpassed as industrial centres by other places in the neighbourhood that were more representative in regard to price conditions; on the other hand, 9 new places have been added, so that the present number of agent-places amounts to 49.¹ By increasing the number of agent-places it has been possible to gain a better knowledge of the cost of living in various parts of the kingdom. As to the relation between the places withdrawn and those added from the point of view of their dear-ness, no appreciable dislocations of the average prices have taken place, according to special inquiries carried out by the Social Board. Thus the continuity of the price series may be regarded as practically unbroken.

The general principle for determining the prices of the various categories of goods is that exactly the same qualities ought to be priced in all the different places, so that complete comparability may be attained.

One great difficulty in this respect is the fact that the commodities are sold and bought in a great many different qualities, and consequently at various prices. Thus it may be that the qualities concerning the prices for which the Social Board desired to have information have not been put on the market in certain places owing to the small demand for those commodities. This fact, of course, gives rise to certain difficulties as to how to select appropriate substitutive qualities.

The number of foodstuffs and articles for fuel and lighting included in the cost of living statistics and collected monthly

¹ The agent-places are:

Stockholm	Växjö	Ystad	Filipstad	Sundsvall, the town
Södertälje	Kalmar	Halmstad	Arvika	, the saw-
Uppsala	Västervik	Varberg	Örebro	mill district
Nyköping	Visby	Göteborg	Västerås	Kramfors
Eskilstuna	Karlskrona	Lysekil	Falun	Östersund
Linköping	Kristianstad	Vänersborg	Avesta	Umeå
Norrköping	Malmö	Borås	Ludvika	Vilhelmina
Motala	Lund	Lidköping	Mora	Luleå
Jönköping	Landskrona	Tidaholm	Gävle	Malmberget
Värnamo	Hälsingborg	Karlstad	Söderhamn	Kiruna

amounts to 58.¹ The list of categories of goods has been slightly changed after 1912, inasmuch as 8 new commodities have been added, whereas a similar number have been discarded as being of less importance. The discarded commodities are: skim-milk cheese, margarine (first and last qualities), rice (certain less important qualities), salted cod, and petroleum (Standard White). Instead there have been added: hard rye-bread, venison, perch, pike, cod, haddock, salt, and English coal. This means that whereas before 1913 three different qualities of margarine were quoted, there is now included in the list only margarine of the highest quality. The heading "wheat flour, first quality", has been made clearer by altering it to "wheat flour, Swedish, 'kärn'-, ('patent'-)". The principal flour-mills in Sweden produce four qualities of wheat flour (extra "kärn"-, "kärn"-, bakery wheat flour, and fine flour). The price quotations refer exclusively to "kärn"-flour and therefore either to the last or to the first qualities. Since 1910 the price quotations for coffee, first quality, refer to Santos coffee, whereas before they referred to Brazilian coffee. Otherwise there are no changes made in the list.

The list of foodstuffs and articles for fuel and lighting is, then, as follows:

Milk, unskimmed
 skimmed
 separated
 Butter, first quality
 second "
 Cheese, whole-milk, unseasoned
 skim-milk, "
 Margarine, first quality
 Eggs, Swedish, new-laid
 " , preserved
 Potatoes, last year's harvest
 new, this year's harvest
 Peas, dried (yellow)
 Beans, haricot
 Wheat flour, Swedish, "kärn"-
 Rye flour, first quality
 Rye meal, first quality
 Groats, oaten, "vapour-prepared"
 Rice, Burma or Swedish, first quality

¹ The price quotations for potatoes in quantities of 1 hectolitre and 5 litres are then considered to refer to only *one* category of goods.

Rye bread, hard, coarse, "spis"-
" , "knäcke"-
loaf, spiced, sweet
" , " , sour
Wheat bread, biscuits, average
loaf, baked with water
" , " , milk
Beef, fresh, roast
" , for soup
Veal, roast, fattened calf
" , young calf
Mutton, fresh, roast
salted, Swedish
Venison (reindeer), fresh, roast
Pork, fresh, Swedish
salted, bacon, side, Swedish
" , " , " , American
Fish, fresh, perch
" , pike
" , herrings
" , sprats
" , cod
" , plaice
" , haddock
salted, herrings, first quality
" , sprats
" , ling with fins and tail
Coffee, unroasted, Santos, first quality
Sugar, lump-
Salt, cooking-
Beer, small
Petroleum, Water white
Wood, birch, unsawn
pine and fir, unsawn
Peat
Coal, anthracite
English, coal
Coke, gas-works, crushed
English, stove

The agents of the Social Board have to ask various retailers for information about the ruling prices of these articles. As the price statistics are principally intended to represent the conditions of life of the less well-to-do classes, the quotations have to be collected from such shops as are visited by the working and lower middle classes. Moreover the quotations have to be collected where the different articles are most generally sold, whether on markets in the open air, in market-halls, or in retail-shops. If cooperative retail shops are to be found in the locality, information is collected also from these. If possible, the same number of quotations, and quotations from shops of the same kind

are collected each time, so that the varying number and character of the quotations do not cause any change in the calculated averages that does not correspond to the actual conditions. Even though the quality prescribed on the form should not be the one most sold in the locality, that quality has to be quoted and none other, so that an entire comparability with other agent-localities is made possible. But if any of the prescribed qualities is entirely lacking in the locality, and it may be considered proper to communicate price quotations for other qualities, which are on the market, it shall be expressly stated to what qualities the quoted prices refer. The quotations refer to cash payment for a small quantity by weight, and not in packets.

To facilitate matters the agents are given special books of blank forms, which have to be filled in by them when they visit the shops, and which are also distributed among the shopkeepers that have undertaken to return regular price quotations. The prices of the so-called "fresh commodities"¹ are collected *once a week* on a fixed day of the week on account of their prices fluctuating considerably. The forms filled in have to be returned to the Social Board by the agents to be at the disposal of the Board at the latest on the Monday of the week next after the one to which the quotations refer. The data concerning the prices of other categories of goods are collected only *once a month*, and refer to the middle of the month.

For the purpose of control the price quotations are sent in to the financial committees of the municipal councils at the same time. After having critically examined the figures these committees sometimes publish the price quotations in a local newspaper.

At particular dates the agents also have to collect price quotations for certain articles of clothing and some of them for other items of expenditure. They have likewise to quote the rents paid by workers for lodgings. The number of the articles of clothing that are included in the list of statistics is 17 and consists of woollen and

¹ Butter, eggs, new potatoes, beef, veal, mutton, venison, pork and fresh fish.

cotton cloth, woollen yarn, men's suits (ordered and ready-made), greatcoats (ordered and ready-made), shirt, undershirt, drawers, stockings, working-blouse, dubbed leather boots, men's, women's, and children's box-calf boots, and also the soling and heeling of men's boots. The quotations are collected in the last month of each quarter of the year and have to be returned to the Social Board at the same time as the monthly report. The agents have special samples of most articles of clothing in order to procure price information that is most likely to refer to nearly the same quality in various localities. During the War-period it was not possible to take into consideration the deterioration of quality, and therefore the relative increase in the index for the cost of clothing may be considered to be too small.

Furthermore, once a quarter there are returned to the Social Board quotations of the prices of furniture and furnishings and a great many other items in seven agent-localities. The price quotations refer to 29 different categories of goods and services, divided into six groups, viz. furniture and household fittings, washing and cleaning, hygiene, newspapers, amusements, and travelling. Among furniture and furnishings there are: a described suite of furniture for a plain sitting-room; various kitchen utensils, such as milk-basins, plates, coffee service, drinking-glasses, a bucket and a washboard, and such articles as nails, a hammer, a flat-iron, a wood-saw, and a stove — and all these articles are of specially determined trademarks and qualities. As to washing and cleaning prices, the prices are quoted for hard and soft soap, and the expenditure for the washing and ironing of 5 collars, one coloured, starched shirt without cuffs, and the laundering of 1 kg. of "washing" with and without mangling. Within the group "hygiene" there are quoted the prices of a bath with soap, second class, and of shaving and hair-cutting in a second-class barber's shop. The price of a year's subscription to the newspaper most widely circulated among the working classes, and also the price of a single copy of the paper have to be quoted. The price quotations for different amusements refer to a cheap ticket for a cinema and a theatre. Where tramways

are to be found, the price of a tramway-journey is stated. Also the expenditure on temporary help in the house has to be reported.

The agents are obliged not only to collect the price data but also to carry out a preliminary critical examination of the price quotations. This preliminary examination will provide an explanation of the more notable changes in the prices that have occurred since the last quotation.

More reliable statements of charges and dues to societies, funds, and insurance companies are procured direct from the institutions concerned. The mail and telegraph authorities provide every quarter an index number showing the changes in postage and telephone fees compared with the pre-War period. Information on doctor's fees and the prices of medicines is obtained from the Medical Board (*Medicinalstyrelsen*).

When the forms have been filled in and returned to the Social Board, they are examined in detail. This examination often leads to a correspondence with the agents, and then errors as to the qualities, for instance, are corrected. On the basis of these price quotations an arithmetical average price for each commodity and each agent-locality is calculated. The arithmetical average prices from all the agent-localities combined are published every month in the *Sociala Meddelanden*. It may be noted that these average monthly prices are based on weekly reports on butter, eggs, new potatoes, beef, veal, mutton, venison, pork and fresh fish, whereas the average prices of the other articles included in the list refer to price quotations as from about the 15th of each month. In addition to this summary monthly report, special statistics are published at the turn of the quarter (the *Sociala Meddelanden* of January, April, July, and October), starting from 1923 inclusive, before that year, however, in differently monthly numbers.

It is partly on the basis of these statistics, collected and dealt with in the manner just described, that the Social Board makes its index calculations regarding the changes in the cost of living. There is also needed for this purpose

information on rents and taxes. Inquiries into the housing conditions — so-called "rental budget" — in different parts of the country were carried out by the Social Board in the years 1912—13, 1920, 1924, 1926, and 1928, and will be continued at regular intervals. The house-owners had to account for all the apartments in their houses and for all their rents on a form drawn up by the Social Board. Information had to be given as to the rent and also as to whether the house was warmed by means of central heating or by separate stoves in the rooms.

Apart from the city of Stockholm, the last housing census (1928) recorded 280,535 apartments *leased in the open market* in 263 localities with a total population of 1,883,741, corresponding to 33.5 % of the population of the entire country — exclusive of Stockholm — at the end of the year 1928. In Stockholm a housing census is taken by the local authorities annually. This regular housing census forms the basis of the continuous calculations of the cost of housing.

During the interval between two successive inquiries information is obtained from the local urban authorities about building activities, the supply of new buildings, and the tendency of rents. On the basis of these less intrusive inquiries it is possible to effect an annual adjustment of the amount of rent included in the cost of living calculations of the Social Board.

Methods of Calculating the Index.

The month of July 1914 serves as the basic period of the cost of living indices. The basic period is selected partly in order to obtain the highest possible comparability with similar index series in several other countries which, like Sweden, started to calculate continuous cost of living statistics during the Great War. By chance it so happens that the year 1913 may equally well be considered to constitute the basic period of the index series, for exactly the same total expenditure is obtained from the index budget whether the average prices for the year 1913 or the July 1914 prices are used.

The index calculations of the Social Board are founded on the principle of an unchanged economic standard. The calculations refer to the changes in the cost of living for a worker's or a small-salaried official's family composed of husband, wife, and two children under age with an annual income of about kr. 2,000 before the War. At the turn of each quarter there is calculated the total expenditure to which this standard family's budget should amount, assuming an unchanged consumption. The index numbers are obtained by comparing the expenditure totals thus calculated by the use of an unchanged budget with the corresponding aggregate for July 1914.

The composition of the budget for foodstuffs and fuel and lighting appears from the table given below. It represents the preliminary result of the budget inquiries in 1913—14. This index-budget has in all essentials been retained during the whole period in which the cost of living index has been calculated. In 1920, however, some small adjustments were made in this original budget in view of the definitive result of the inquiry of 1913—1914 into domestic expenditure.

Preliminary budget.

Article	Quantity	Price in öre July 1914	Quantity consumed according to the index budget	Total cost in kronor
Milk, unskimmed	l	15	523.33	78.50
skimmed	»	8	574.04	45.92
Butter, first and second quality (average price)	kg	222	40.96	90.93
Cheese, skim-milk	»	119	13.03	15.51
Margarine	»	138	19.25	26.57
Eggs, new-laid	score	159	21.65	34.42
Potatoes, last year's harvest	5 l	32	78.20	25.02
Peas, dried	kg	30	9.18	2.75
Beans, haricot	»	46	2.46	1.13
Wheat flour	»	31	169.10	52.42
Rye flour and rye meal ¹ (average price)	»	24 (21.27)	16.21	3.89
Rye bread, hard	»	41	100.75	41.31
sweet	»	38	63.05	23.96

¹ In the calculation of the average price the price of rye flour is given a double weight as compared with the price of rye meal. This average price is then multiplied by the quantity number.

162 THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN

Article	Quantity	Price in öre July 1914	Quantity consumed ac- cording to the index-budget	Total cost in kronor
Wheat bread, biscuits	»	75	9.29	6.97
loaf baked with wa- ter and loaf baked with milk (aver- age price)	»	52	13.26	6.90
Groats	»	36	21.73	7.82
Rice	»	39	8.47	3.30
Beef, fresh, roast and for soup (average price)	»	108	23.49	25.37
Veal, roast, fattened and young (average price)	»	100	11.63	11.63
Mutton, fresh, roast	»	136	1.15	1.56
Pork	»	128	19.67	25.18
Bacon	»	135	18.34	24.76
Herrings, salted	»	43	22.79	9.80
Ling, salted, with fins and tail	»	57	2.68	1.53
Coffee	»	157	15.57	24.44
Sugar, lump-	»	64	81.44	52.12
Petroleum	l	20	127.90	25.58
Wood, birch	cord	2600	0.68	17.68
pine and fir	»	2090	1.20	25.08
Coal, anthracite	hl	392	1.80	7.06
English	»	229	1.30	2.98
Coke, gas-works	»	145	4.06	5.89
<i>Total expenditure</i>				727.98
<i>Foodstuffs</i>				643.72
<i>Fuel and lighting</i>				84.27

To illustrate the method of calculating the index numbers we have inserted in the table the consumed quantities and also the average price of each article in the month of July 1914. The total expenditure on the annual consumption of each category has then been calculated and aggregated.

According to the average prices for the whole kingdom in July 1914 the expenditure on a consumption as quoted above amounted to 727.98. The corresponding total of expenditure in August 1914 amounted to 759.15. In calculating the index numbers from these totals the fractions were discarded, and the expenditure in July 1914 was made to serve as the basis. Thus the figures for July and August were 728 and 759 respectively. The corresponding index numbers were 100 and 104.

The index number calculated in this way refers only to the price changes on the market for foodstuffs and fuel and

lighting. These indices are published every month in the *Sociala Meddelanden*, starting from September 1916. The need for some gauge of the changes in the total cost of living made itself increasingly felt as the War proceeded and gave rise to violent fluctuations in the prices of all the necessities of life. On the basis of the budget inquiries carried out in the years 1913—14 a total budget was calculated, which included also the expenditure on rent, clothing, taxes and miscellaneous items. In December 1916 the first calculations were made of the increase in the total cost of living since the outbreak of the War. According to the complete index budget, the expenses of the basic month in 1914 were distributed as follows, the items foodstuffs and fuel and lighting being added:

1. Foodstuffs	Kr. 876	43.80 %
2. Rent	300	15.00 "
3. Fuel and lighting	97	4.85 "
4. Clothing	219	10.95 "
5. Taxes	122	6.10 "
6. Miscellaneous expenditure	386	19.30 "
<i>Total</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>100.00 "</i>

The cost of a similar budget in December 1916 amounted to kr. 2,784, implying an increase of 39.2 %. Thus a complete cost of living index was obtained, which, on the basis of the habits of consumption and life then prevailing, and of the primary material collected by the special agents, reflected the changes in the cost of living that had occurred since the outbreak of the War. Later on a record will be published of the method of calculating the expenditure on clothing and taxes. Since 1918 these cost of living calculations have been carried out four times a year — on about the 1st of January, April, July, and October. The prices refer to the 15th of the last month of the quarter. The calculations of the changes in the prices of foodstuffs and fuel and lighting are worked out every month, being published in the form of a special index series, called the Social Board's Foodstuffs Index.

As has already been mentioned, some adjustments of the index calculations were made in the year 1920 the de-

164 THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN

finite results of the 1913—1914 inquiry into domestic expenditure serving as a basis of calculation.

This budget, called the standard budget is as follows:

The Standard Budget.

Milk, unskimmed	l	644.85
skimmed	}	225.16
separated	}	
Butter, first quality	kg	31.41
second	}	
Cheese, whole-milk	}	13.70
skim-milk	}	
Margarine, first quality		20.41
Eggs, new-laid	score	21.60
Potatoes, last harvest	5 l	87.93
Peas, dried	kg	6.53
Beans, haricot	}	2.94
Wheat flour, Swedish, first quality	}	129.56
Rye flour and rye meal	}	55.54
Groats	}	22.15
Rice	}	6.16
Rye-bread, hard, coarse, "spis"-	}	36.61
loaf, sweet	}	156.91
Wheat-bread, biscuits	}	11.34
loaf baked with water and loaf baked with milk	}	16.74
Beef, fresh, roast and for soup	}	29.09
Veal, roast, fattened and young calf	}	10.33
Mutton, fresh, roast	}	3.41
Pork	}	27.61
Bacon, Swedish	}	13.14
Fish, fresh, perch and pike	}	6.09
, herrings	}	15.52
, sprats	}	5.87
, cod	}	16.35
salted herrings, first quality	}	14.85
ling with fins and tail	}	1.20
Coffee, unroasted Santos, first quality	}	17.06
Petroleum, Water White	l	109.51
Wood, birch, unsawn	cords	1.113
, pine and fir, unsawn	}	0.64

The expenditure on foodstuffs and fuel and lighting for the standard family in July 1914 according to the two different budgets will be seen from the following table:

	Expenditure in kronor in July 1914, according to	
	the preliminary budget	the standard budget
Foodstuffs	643.71	662.07
Fuel and lighting	84.27	64.22
<i>Total</i>	<i>727.98</i>	<i>726.29</i>

According to the standard budget the total expenditure for January 1920 amounted to kr. 2,160.75 — foodstuffs kr. 1,962.47, fuel and lighting kr. 198.28. The index number — $\frac{2181}{728}$ — thus amounted to 298. In spite of the changes in the composition of the budget the difference in the total of expenditure for July 1914 amounted to only kr. 2. The substitution of the standard budget for the preliminary one could apparently be effected without any serious break in the continuity of the index series. But if the total expenditure for January 1920 is calculated according to the preliminary budget it amounts to kr. 2,238.13 — foodstuffs 1,936.42, fuel and lighting 301.71. The index number for January 1920 according to the preliminary budget is thus 307. However, the difference of 9 points that appears when the two methods of calculation are compared almost exclusively refers to the item fuel and lighting. According to the standard budget the total expenditure on fuel and lighting amounted to kr. 198.28, but according to the preliminary budget it amounted to kr. 301.71. The index numbers representing the different items in the budget according to the two methods of calculation, work out as follows:

July 1914 = 100	January 1920 according to	
	the preliminary budget	the standard budget
Foodstuffs	301	296
Fuel and lighting	360	309
<i>Total index number</i>	<i>307</i>	<i>298</i>

These changes in the method of calculation were carried out on the 1st of April 1920 as regards the index calculations of the total cost of living. The index number for that date calculated in the new way amounted to 265. But if the calculations are made in the old way, the index number is 267. The difference amounts to only 2 points, and did not cause the Social Board any special difficulty in connecting up the series.

A comparison between the two methods in regard to the relative weight and importance of the main items shows

166 THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN

that the items of expenditure foodstuffs, fuel and lighting, and also miscellaneous expenditure weigh relatively heavier in the preliminary budget than in the standard budget.

	Food- stuffs	Rent	Fuel and light- ing	Cloth- ing	Taxes	Miscel- laneous expen- diture	Total ex- penses
The preliminary bud- get	43.80	15.00	4.85	10.95	6.10	19.30	100.00 %
The standard budget	42.80	15.00	4.10	11.85	7.95	18.30	100.00 %

The relative cost of rent is equally high in both cases. The total expenditure in the standard budget amounts to

foodstuffs	kr. 856
rent	300
fuel and lighting	82
clothing	237
taxes	159
miscellaneous expenses	366
<i>Total</i>	<i>2000</i>

The calculations of the item representing taxes were slightly adjusted at this date, and shall be dealt with later on.

Since the new budget was introduced in January 1920 only very small adjustments have been made, which are of no interest in this connection. A brief summary of the methods of calculating each of the 6 main items of the budget is given below.

Foodstuffs: As stated above, a sum total of expenditure is calculated for each category of goods included in the list. The kronor amount thus obtained is compared with the corresponding total of expenditure for July 1914. The percentage increase from that date up to the present is then calculated. But as not all the foodstuffs included in the budget are entered in the list of articles that is returned to the Social Board once a month (or partly once a week), the balance of the total expenditure on foodstuffs must be made up in some way. Supposing that the trend of prices has been similar for the categories of goods the prices of which are not quoted, the total expenditure on foodstuffs in July 1914 (kr. 856) is increased in the same proportion as the amount spent on the commodities that

are included in the list. This hypothesis is, naturally, more sensible than any other. And some hypothesis must be made as to the movement of the non-reported prices, for otherwise the reported prices could not be used for compiling an index number based on a budget containing commodities, the prices of which are not reported. From a practical point of view this source of weakness of the index calculation may be considered small as the great bulk of commodity prices are reported on.

The calculations are made once a quarter and are based on the price quotations for the final month of the quarter.

Fuel and lighting: The index for these categories of goods is calculated in the same way as that relating to foodstuffs. But as the total expenditure on fuel and lighting, calculated on the basis of the articles quoted once a month, does not include the whole amount of the standard budget, as some less important commodities are not entered in the list, the balance of this sum is made up. As usual, it is assumed that the prices of these categories of goods should rise proportionately to those of the quoted articles. The calculations are made once a quarter.

Rent: The calculations of the expenditure on rent are based on the Rent and Housing Inquiries. On the basis of the data regarding rent conditions obtained as a result of these inquiries particularly relating to the towns, the average rent for two rooms and kitchen is fixed as to this point of time. The average rents in the different localities are weighted according to the number of inhabitants, and even the localities that have not been covered by special inquiries are taken into account. The expenditure on rent, which is calculated once a year (on the 1st April), is determined for the intervening period between two successive rent and housing inquiries by an expert estimate of the changes in the rent level that may have occurred since the last housing inquiry. These estimates are based on certain annual inquiries, carried out by the Social Board, into the building activities in the towns and the principal country boroughs, and also on information obtained from the local financial committees on the tendency of rent.

Clothing: The expenditure on clothing, which in July 1914 amounted to kr. 237, is calculated according to the schedule of consumption given below.

Consumption of Clothing (the Standard Budget).

Woolen cloth	6 metres
Cotton cloth	35 "
Woolen yarn	1 kilogramma
Man's suit, made to order	} 1
" " , ready-made	
Greatcoat, made to order	
" " , ready-made	
Shirt	} 2
Woolen vest	
Woolen drawers	2 pairs
Socks	3 "
Working-blouse	1
Boots, dubbed leather	1½ pair
" " , box-calf, men's	1/8 "
" " " , women's	1 "
" " " , children's	2 "
Soling and heeling of men's boots	8 times

As, however, the expenditure on such a schedule of consumption only corresponds to 72 % of the total cost of clothing according to the standard budget, the balance is made up in the same way as were the total sums expended on foodstuffs and fuel and lighting.

The index number for clothing has been calculated in this way since the 1st April 1920. Before that date a somewhat different schedule of consumption was applied, based on the preliminary budget of 1913—14. The total expenditure for the basic period then amounted to kr. 219. This item of expenditure is calculated once a quarter.

Taxes: The taxes were formerly (that is to say, before the 1st October 1922) calculated only once a year (on the 1st April), and the figures thus obtained then remained unchanged for four quarters, but nowadays the calculations are made twice a year (on the 1st April and the 1st October). They refer to the direct taxes that fall due during the calendar year. The kinds of taxes that are taken into account are the crown taxes (on income and property), the county rates, and the local rates (these rates are in Sweden of the same type as the above-mentioned

crown taxes). For the period July 1914—January 1919 the burden of taxes was calculated on the basis of an unchanged income of kr. 2,000, corresponding to the total expenditure shown in the index budget for July 1914. After January 1919 it was considered necessary to assume that the income of the standard household, i. e. the income that is calculated to form the basis of taxation, had changed proportionately to the general level of wages. As has already been mentioned, the calculations were formerly made as of the 1st April each year, when preliminary information as to the level of wages for the preceding year was available, the bases of public taxation having already been fixed by the Diet of the preceding year. As to county rates, those for the preceding year were not fixed until September. And finally, as regards local rates, on the 1st of April information was available concerning the level of the rates, which had been resolved upon in December of the preceding year.

As the Government financial year begins nowadays on the 1st July, a certain change in the method of calculating the item of taxes has become necessary. The bases on which the crown taxes are payable at the end of the year are not fixed by the Diet early enough to enable them to be included in the index calculations on the 1st April. The most convenient way of settling the matter has proved to be as follows. The various kinds of rates and taxes are calculated on two different occasions in the year. The local rate figures are adjusted as of the 1st April, and the crown tax and county rate figures on the 1st October. Each tax item is included in the calculations for four successive quarters.

The calculations of the local rates are based on the returns showing the rates decided upon in the various localities, which returns are sent in to the Central Bureau of Statistics (*Statistiska Centralbyrån*) by the local authorities. The county rates are obtained direct from the various borough councils in the kingdom. The Social Board then calculates a weighted average of all the rates and taxes. The rates and taxes of the standard

household are then calculated in the usual way. As has already been mentioned, the annual income of the standard household amounted in July 1914 to about kr. 2,000, and has — from 1918 and onwards — been increased in the same proportion as the general level of wages. The index number for taxes is constructed as the percentage relation between the sum (total of the rates and taxes for the year in question and the corresponding 1914 total.

Miscellaneous expenditure: Under this heading a great many different items have been collected, such as furniture and furnishings, washing and cleaning, hygiene, intellectual pursuits, premiums and fees to societies and insurance offices, amusements and sports, travelling, telephone, postage and stationery, also servants' wages. These calculations are made once a quarter and refer partly to prices ruling in about the middle of the last month of the quarter, and partly to tariffs at about the turn of the quarter.

Total index: The total expenditure on each item included in the budget having been calculated, the results are all added together. The total sum thus obtained shows how much money is required to enable our standard household to keep up the same standard of living today as existed before the Great War. If the sum total of expenditure is compared with the corresponding sum of July 1914, an index number is obtained, showing the percentage by which the cost of living has increased since that time.

The cost of living index of the Social Board is not, as it has often been stated to be, an index of retail prices in the proper sense, because there are included in it such items of expenditure as, for instance, taxes, rents, social and insurance charges, which are not retail prices in any sense of the term. But its weighted foodstuffs index may be regarded as constituting a real index of retail prices, though it does not include all the categories of goods that should form part of a general index number indicating the changes in the level of retail prices. '

*The Trend of Prices and the
Changes in the Cost of Living
since the Year 1914.*

The main characteristics of the trend of prices in Sweden, and the manner in which it has affected the cost of living, will be seen from table 21 and the chart 8 (p. 176).

Thus the total cost of living in the second half of the year 1931 increased by 58 % as compared with the pre-war period. If we look at the index numbers of the various chief items, we find that the cost of rent increased by 106 %, but the cost of foodstuffs by only 28 %. As distinct from the other index series, the index number for rent is going up all the time. During the period July 1914—July 1923, however, the rent level did not rise as rapidly as the total price level. But from the latter date up to the 1st October 1931 the rent level rose 26 %, whereas the total cost of living fell 9 % during the same period. These differences in the trend of prices are due to two important circumstances, one of which is the legislation prohibiting an unreasonable increase in rent. These provisions came into force on the 25th May 1917 and were repealed on the 1st October 1923. As a result of this legislation free competition on the residential market had practically ceased to operate. Control over house rents was entrusted to special Housing Boards (*hyresnämnder*). The laws were interpreted in different ways and enforced with different degrees of rigour in the 150 odd localities in which they were applicable. In most large towns control was exercised by the Housing Boards in the case of between 20 and 50 % of the apartment flats, but in smaller localities the laws were enforced in relatively few cases, and then they often assumed the character of laws against flagrant usury on the part of the landlords. The effect of the laws was that the production of residential flats came to a standstill, so that there came to be a considerable scarcity, particularly of small flats, when the laws against increases in rent were repealed. And few families moved while these laws were in force. The consequence was that the rent level, which had been

172 THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN

Table 21. The Cost of Living Index of the Social Board
1914-1931.

	Food-stuffs	Rent	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	Taxes	Miscellaneous expenditure	Total expenditure
1914 July	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1916 Dec.	152	108	168	160	109	125	189
1917 May	174	108	190	170	109	130	182
Sept.	180	112	240	210	109	150	166
1918 I Jan.	214	112	275	250	109	175	192
I April	229	112	280	270	114	185	203
I July	258	112	286	285	114	195	219
I Oct.	281	112	305	350	114	220	242
1919 I Jan.	323	120	381	350	114	225	267
I April	327	120	367	320	160	215	263
I July	318	120	326	310	160	210	257
I Oct.	311	130	294	330	160	215	257
1920 I Jan.	307	130	307	345	160	220	289
I April	287	130	333	370	290	230	263
I July	287	130	372	390	290	235	270
I Oct.	298	155	400	390	290	245	281
1921 I Jan.	286	155	380	355	290	245	271
I April	247	155	316	295	372	235	249
I July	231	155	264	270	372	225	236
I Oct.	228	163	231	250	372	220	231
1922 I Jan.	202	163	207	240	372	210	216
I April	184	163	196	225	264	200	193
I July	178	163	188	210	264	195	190
I Oct.	180	163	183	205	263	195	190
1923 I Jan.	166	163	188	203	263	190	182
I April	164	163	188	199	211	188	177
I July	158	163	185	196	211	188	174
I Oct.	163	178	183	194	201	187	177
1924 I Jan.	162	178	181	192	201	187	176
I April	160	178	183	192	173	185	173
I July	155	178	182	192	173	183	171
I Oct.	164	178	180	191	170	183	174
1925 I Jan.	171	186	181	192	170	183	178
I April	171	186	179	192	162	182	177
I July	168	186	177	191	162	181	176
I Oct.	167	186	172	190	168	180	173
1926 I Jan.	163	188	171	190	168	180	174
I April	158	188	170	188	185	179	173
I July	156	188	168	187	185	180	172
I Oct.	156	188	166	184	183	180	171
1927 I Jan.	155	188	186	182	183	179	171
I April	149	198	180	181	184	179	170
I July	148	198	176	180	184	179	169
I Oct.	154	198	171	181	184	180	172

Table 21. (Cont.)

		Food-stuffs	Rent	Fuel and lighting	Clothing	Taxes	Miscellaneous expenditure	Total expenditure
1928	1 Jan. . . .	152	198	168	182	184	179	171
	1 April . . .	152	199	166	184	183	179	171
	1 July . . .	156	199	164	185	183	179	173
	1 Oct. . . .	154	199	162	186	184	179	172
1929	1 Jan. . . .	150	199	159	186	184	179	170
	1 April . . .	151	200	165	185	187	178	171
	1 July . . .	148	200	161	184	187	178	169
	1 Oct. . . .	150	200	160	183	183	178	170
1930	1 Jan. . . .	145	200	160	183	183	178	167
	1 April . . .	140	205	160	181	176	178	165
	1 July . . .	138	205	159	180	176	178	164
	1 Oct. . . .	137	205	156	178	176	176	163
1931	1 Jan. . . .	132	205	155	177	176	177	161
	1 April . . .	130	206	155	175	173	177	160
	1 July . . .	127	206	153	173	173	176	158
	1 Oct. . . .	128	206	150	170	173	175	158

forced down by the laws, now began to rise rapidly. Brisk building activities developed, notably in the large towns and municipalities, being first of all directed to the building of flats consisting of 1 or 2 rooms and a kitchen. As therefore the number of new flats showed such a decided tendency to increase, the quality of the apartments began to change for the better. This change in the quality of the apartments constitutes the second important circumstance that has influenced the trend of rents during these years.

For several reasons this improvement in the quality cannot be entirely eliminated from the index calculations. Thus the rent index reflects the increase in rents that has occurred in Sweden since the outbreak of the War, this including also the rise in the housing standard.

The rise in the index number for taxes in the 2nd quarter of 1920, as indicated in chart 8, is partly due to the change in the method of calculating the expenditure on rates and taxes as on the 1st April that year. The burden of taxes was no longer calculated on the basis of an amount of kr. 2,000 (the income of the standard

Table 2a. Prices of Foodstuffs in

Average prices (in öre) of import-

	Quantity	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917
1 Milk, unskimmed	lit.	14	15	16	19	25
2 skimmed	"	8	8	9	10	15
3 separated	"	6	6	7	8	12
4 Butter, first quality	kg	236	239	262	*310	*402
5 second	"	213	218	260	*295	*358
6 Cheese, whole-milk	"	164	162	197	257	*305
7 skim-milk	"	121	119	149	191	*234
8 Margarine	"	135	144	170	216	—
9 Eggs, new-laid	score	159	171	198	237	343
10 Potatoes, last year's harvest	5 lit.	28	30	36	33	*58
11 Peas, dried	kg	31	35	57	55	*63
12 Beans, haricot	"	48	49	75	111	*199
13 Wheat flour	"	31	33	*40	*38	*42
14 Rye meal	"	22	23	*22	*29	*36
15 Rye flour	"	27	29	*39	*34	—
16 Groats	"	36	42	52	50	*68
17 Rice	"	41	41	46	52	*75
18 Rye bread, hard	"	41	43	54	53	*62
19 loaf, sweet	"	38	40	48	49	*60
20 sour	"	30	31	38	38	*45
21 Wheat bread, biscuits	"	76	78	88	90	*117
22 loaf, baked with water	"	43	46	53	54	*68
23 " " milk	"	60	61	67	66	*83
24 Beef, fresh, roast	"	122	116	140	193	219
25 for soup	"	100	95	119	169	193
26 Veal, roast, fattened calf	"	131	130	154	203	*215
27 young	"	72	70	87	122	*148
28 Mutton, fresh	"	133	130	158	215	258
29 salted	"	114	118	139	194	241
30 Venison reindeer	"	119	121	140	184	261
31 Pork, fresh	"	133	129	191	233	*270
32 Bacon, Swedish	"	140	137	198	246	*287
33 American	"	—	—	—	—	—
34 Fish, fresh, perch	"	75	76	80	99	122
35 pike	"	108	110	117	149	188
36 herrings	"	34	35	45	68	91
37 sprats	"	38	39	43	56	65
38 cod	"	55	57	62	82	111
39 haddock	"	79	81	89	123	167
40 salted, herrings	"	45	45	57	97	105
41 sprats	"	30	31	36	61	73
42 ling	"	56	58	72	111	152
43 Coffee	"	170	159	161	209	*315
44 Sugar	"	67	65	66	*68	*70
45 Salt	"	—	10	10	13	19
46 Small beer	l	6	6	7	8	10
47 Petroleum	"	20	21	23	27	37
48 Wood, birch	cbm	720	740	810	1070	1550
49 pine and fir	"	575	595	650	860	1265
50 Coal, anthracite	hl	401	411	531	717	803
51 English	"	234	242	367	543	707
52 Coke, ¹	"	165	157	211	292	414
53 English	"	189	190	248	339	521

* Maximum prices or prices determined in some other way. — ¹ Up to coke, crushed.

Sweden during the Years 1913-1931.

ant articles (100 öre = 1 krona).

1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931
*38	*47	44	35	25	23	24	24	22	21	22	22	21	21
*24	—	26	20	13	12	13	13	12	11	12	11	11	11
*19	*23	19	13	9	9	9	9	8	8	8	8	8	8
*587	*729	657	496	375	366	374	384	337	339	351	339	284	255
*546	*727	651	486	358	350	350	353	311	306	322	305	265	240
*372	*624	524	389	277	275	289	266	248	236	237	231	195	190
*332	*500	374	267	178	187	203	182	174	171	172	167	144	141
—	*433	376	293	178	184	178	178	166	148	140	133	138	129
725	681	578	428	320	271	274	265	247	232	241	241	211	193
*68	*71	60	60	47	50	61	58	45	51	64	47	42	44
*66	*78	69	58	48	50	51	50	48	57	62	54	36	32
*173	*214	130	83	97	72	88	72	58	58	84	87	52	43
*50	*75	91	71	52	45	44	48	48	48	45	43	41	39
*41	*56	56	46	31	27	30	33	28	31	32	29	25	24
—	*73	73	63	44	38	40	42	38	43	39	35	35	35
*82	*99	101	72	52	50	48	50	46	47	51	46	38	36
*111	*111	176	85	61	53	54	53	53	53	54	54	52	46
*73	*96	111	108	86	75	73	77	72	73	75	71	66	64
*75	*96	105	93	73	65	64	70	66	65	65	64	62	61
*49	*64	71	65	50	44	46	52	48	48	48	48	46	46
*180	*230	254	217	172	157	156	161	156	154	153	150	145	141
*88	*116	128	113	88	77	77	85	79	77	77	76	75	75
*144	*167	145	129	103	90	91	99	94	94	94	93	90	89
567	563	398	301	223	209	204	212	210	197	190	189	189	181
507	490	333	243	175	169	167	175	174	164	158	156	155	150
*546	*512	493	377	280	256	247	255	253	240	238	239	238	225
*357	*312	274	204	155	149	144	152	152	144	140	144	145	138
626	600	431	310	233	225	223	241	238	225	225	230	231	218
546	547	385	264	193	184	181	198	198	183	185	187	185	176
509	557	442	348	270	264	239	247	240	242	238	230	235	210
*388	*605	449	321	250	214	197	249	238	191	205	226	210	147
*404	*619	470	338	263	227	204	256	248	199	210	232	217	153
—	—	364	275	204	192	189	236	243	223	213	228	227	195
211	202	191	166	140	132	135	132	129	124	122	127	127	121
317	333	312	260	211	209	212	204	191	185	179	191	190	182
149	110	102	92	79	67	72	78	75	67	66	68	70	68
123	114	106	91	70	61	66	74	75	69	66	67	67	68
196	160	139	119	100	94	100	101	97	95	92	100	100	97
295	244	219	199	169	154	154	155	154	151	152	157	155	154
145	148	120	87	77	59	70	86	66	66	66	67	68	56
100	105	74	65	51	45	46	52	53	50	48	48	49	52
293	223	156	113	97	83	90	98	105	96	95	96	96	85
*307	*316	331	210	219	244	281	335	329	296	309	309	244	205
*92	*133	*168	*170	*156	*107	96	78	71	72	64	54	45	42
31	32	31	26	21	20	19	19	19	19	18	17	17	16
14	16	16	17	15	14	14	15	15	15	15	15	16	16
—	71	60	53	38	32	31	31	31	31	29	29	29	24
2205	2310	2895	1990	1400	1475	1450	1400	1310	1330	1300	1260	1220	1165
1860	1895	2310	1580	1075	1075	1080	1055	995	1010	980	945	920	890
—	—	2069	1286	948	840	782	737	787	794	713	703	688	651
—	—	1664	703	444	414	389	344	404	383	331	340	323	300
—	—	1177	452	326	310	303	256	254	273	247	243	238	214
—	—	1249	481	356	337	326	278	293	303	275	289	276	249

1920 the quotations refer to coke, uncrushed and after that year to

Chart 8. The Cost of Living in Sweden during the Years 1914-1930.

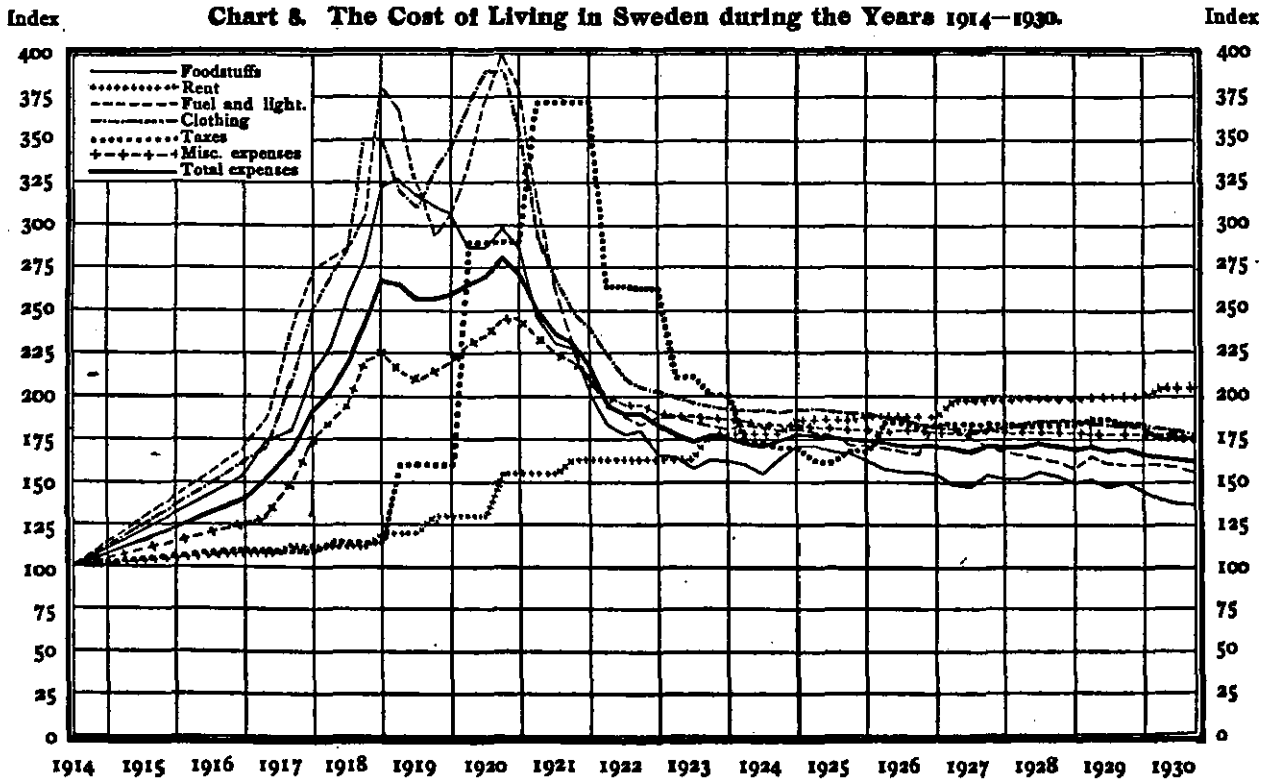


Table 23. Articles of Clothing. Average Prices (in kronor) in the Agent-Places of the Social Board.

Articles of clothing	1914 May	1916 Oct.	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930
<i>Cloth and yarn.</i>																
Woollen cloth (for women's dresses) per m	2.50	5.00	7.00	13.50	13.75	12.00	6.75	4.45	4.05	3.90	3.85	3.75	3.60	3.60	3.55	3.35
Cotton cloth (for women's dresses) pr m	0.50	0.80	1.15	2.50	1.90	2.15	1.45	1.05	0.95	0.95	0.95	0.90	0.85	0.85	0.85	0.80
Woollen yarn pr kg	6.50	20.00	27.00	50.00	45.00	36.40	16.50	11.95	10.85	10.75	11.10	10.35	10.15	10.65	10.55	9.55
<i>Men's clothes.</i>																
Men's suit, made to order	65.00	90.00	120.00	205.00	228.00	270.00	222.00	169.00	155.00	153.00	154.00	151.00	148.00	148.00	147.00	145.00
Men's suit, ready-made	40.00	60.00	80.00	130.00	135.00	179.00	141.00	108.00	98.00	97.00	96.00	94.00	91.00	91.00	91.00	90.00
Greatcoat, made to order	70.00	95.00	118.00	195.00	217.00	260.00	214.00	166.00	151.00	147.00	147.00	145.00	143.00	143.00	142.00	141.00
Greatcoat, ready-made	40.00	60.00	75.00	123.00	130.00	167.00	131.00	102.00	93.00	89.00	90.00	88.00	85.00	85.00	85.00	85.00
Cotton shirt	2.00	3.00	4.00	7.25	7.25	7.00	4.75	3.70	3.45	3.40	3.35	3.30	3.10	3.15	3.10	3.00
Half-woollen vest	1.50	2.50	3.75	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.25	4.25	3.70	3.45	3.40	3.25	3.10	3.15	3.10	3.00
Half-woollen drawers	1.75	2.75	4.00	8.50	7.50	6.50	5.50	4.55	3.95	3.70	3.65	3.50	3.35	3.35	3.35	3.20
Woollen socks	1.25	2.50	3.10	5.50	4.75	5.00	3.25	2.35	2.15	2.15	2.20	2.25	2.10	2.15	2.25	2.20
Working-blouse	1.75	—	—	—	7.25	7.90	5.75	4.35	4.10	4.00	3.90	3.85	3.70	3.70	3.70	3.60
<i>Boots.</i>																
Dubbed leather	8.50	16.50	21.00	29.00	31.00	33.50	22.50	15.50	13.75	13.50	13.50	13.00	13.00	14.00	14.25	13.75
Working-boots	16.50	31.50	38.00	63.00	62.50	65.00	41.50	28.75	26.00	25.50	25.50	25.50	25.25	27.00	27.50	26.25
Box-calf, men's	13.00	19.50	26.00	39.25	40.25	44.25	31.75	22.00	19.25	18.75	18.50	18.25	18.00	19.25	19.50	18.75
women's	11.50	17.00	23.00	36.75	37.50	41.50	29.75	21.50	19.00	18.50	18.25	18.00	17.75	18.75	18.75	18.25
children's	7.00	10.50	13.50	19.50	17.25	19.50	15.50	12.00	11.00	11.00	10.75	10.75	10.50	11.50	11.25	10.75
Soling and heeling	3.50	5.50	6.75	8.25	9.75	11.15	9.95	8.00	7.15	6.85	6.75	6.65	6.45	6.55	6.60	6.60

178 THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN

Table 24. The Increase in Rent in Sweden 1913—1928.

	1 kitchen	1 room without kitchen	2 or more rooms without kitchen	1 room and kitchen	2 rooms and kitchen	3 rooms and kitchen	4 rooms and kitchen	5 rooms and kitchen	6 rooms and kitchen	7 or more rooms and kitchen	All the apartments	
											a	b ¹
<i>Stockholm.</i>												
Average rent per annum in kr.												
1915	150	220	605	315	515	783	1048	1391	1831	3067	626	499
1920	206	321	956	462	746	1159	1623	2189	2887	4668	939	742
1924	237	400	1152	546	917	1459	2061	2720	3503	5281	1144	906
1928	249	569	1273	671	1126	1604	2233	2850	3657	4681	1294	1047
Percentile increase												
1915—20	37	46	58	47	45	48	55	57	58	58	50	49
1915—24	58	82	90	73	78	86	97	96	92	72	83	82
1915—28	66	159	110	113	119	113	113	105	100	53	100	110
<i>Gothenburg.</i>												
Average rent per annum in kr.												
1915	123	134	451	218	398	593	835	1041	1317	1896	379	264
1920	209	215	652	331	573	841	1170	1467	1828	2748	581	532
1924	212	254	797	385	696	1003	1576	1971	2473	3638	660	626
1928	246	311	900	448	830	1267	1717	2170	2631	3728	784	784
Percentile increase												
1915—20	70	60	45	52	44	42	40	42	39	45	45	46
1915—24	72	90	77	77	75	79	89	89	88	92	74	80
1915—28	100	132	100	106	109	114	106	108	100	97	107	107
<i>70 localities.</i>												
Average rent per annum in kr.												
1912 (13)	93	92	257	163	251	409	577	772	955	1271	259	253
1920	136	139	424	246	388	627	898	1193	1488	1923	388	388
1924	163	174	498	300	486	785	1107	1467	1815	2370	501	478
1928	184	203	527	340	548	857	1194	1549	1915	2460	580	527
Percentile increase												
1912 (13)—20 . .	46	51	65	51	55	53	56	55	56	51	50	53
1912 (13)—24 . .	75	89	94	84	94	92	92	90	90	86	93	89
1912 (13)—28 . .	98	121	105	109	118	110	107	101	101	94	112	108
<i>All the localities (72).</i>												
Average rent per annum in kr.												
1912/15	97	147	437	210	350	561	790	1067	1388	2146	386	348
1920	140	223	689	310	512	821	1191	1632	2128	3358	566	519
1924	172	282	824	374	634	1026	1507	2036	2607	3781	707	637
1928	191	397	926	446	760	1164	1650	2168	2754	3701	803	728
Percentile increase												
1912/15—20 . . .	44	52	58	48	46	46	51	53	54	56	47	49
1912/15—24 . . .	77	92	89	78	81	83	91	91	88	76	83	83
1912/15—28 . . .	97	170	112	112	117	107	109	103	98	72	108	109
1920—1924	23	26	20	21	24	25	27	25	22	13	25	23
1924—1928	11	41	12	19	20	13	9	6	6	—2	24	14

¹ Standardized averages, account being taken of the locally varying distribution of the flats according to size.

household before the War), but on that of a figure that corresponded to the average rise in the general level of wages.

The rapid and violent rise in prices that took place during the Great War culminated in the autumn of 1920. On the 1st October the cost of living index number was 281. The prices of the articles for fuel and lighting were quadrupled as compared with the period before the War, whereas foodstuffs prices were almost trebled (298). From 1921 there set in a rapid and comprehensive fall in prices, followed by a stabilization of the price level. From 1925 there was with some unimportant exceptions a slow decline, which towards the end of 1929 assumed the character of a pronounced fall in prices.

The trend of prices for the categories of goods included in the cost of living statistics will be seen from Tables 22, 23 and 24, which show the average annual prices of foodstuffs, fuel and lighting, clothing, and rent.

To afford a better survey of the changes in the prices during the period 1913—30 we have calculated the percentile increase in 44 important foodstuffs given in the following table. The articles are arranged according to the size of the increase in prices throughout the whole country.

The Percentile Increase in Retail Prices from 1913 to 1930.

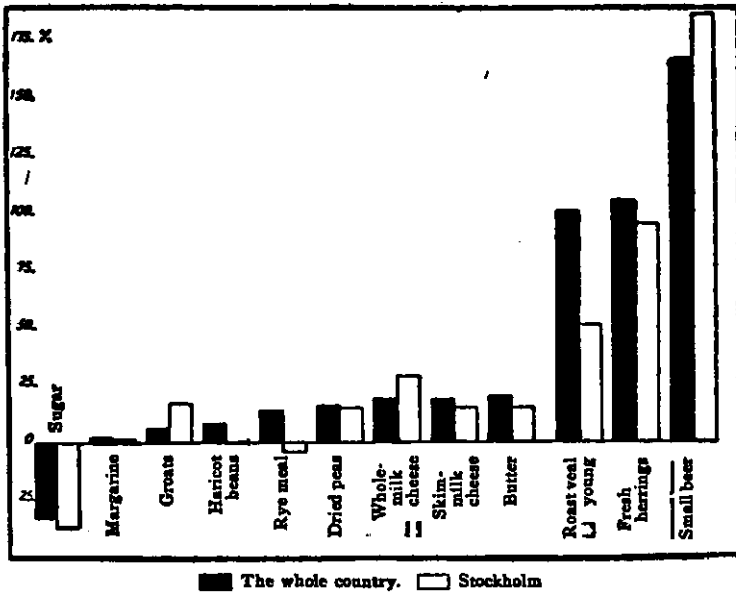
	The whole country	Stockholm
Lump-sugar	— 32.8	— 37.3
Margarine	+ 2.2	+ 1.5
Groats	+ 5.6	+ 17.1
Haricot beans	+ 8.3	+ 0.0
Rye meal	+ 13.6	— 4.1
Dried peas	+ 16.1	+ 14.8
Whole-milk cheese	+ 18.9	+ 28.9
Skim-milk cheese	+ 19.0	+ 14.8
Butter, first quality	+ 20.3	+ 15.3
Butter, second	+ 24.4	+ 10.3
Rice	+ 26.8	+ 37.1
Rye flour	+ 29.6	+ 17.2
Wheat flour	+ 32.3	+ 21.9
New-laid eggs	+ 32.7	+ 30.3
Separated milk	+ 33.3	+ 28.6
Skimmed milk	+ 37.5	—
Coffee	+ 43.5	+ 41.0
Unskimmed milk	+ 50.0	+ 50.0

	The whole country	Stockholm
Potatoes	+ 50.0	+ 43.8
Wheat loaf, baked with milk	+ 50.0	+ 39.8
Salted herrings	+ 51.1	+ 27.3
Soft coarse bread	+ 53.3	+ 50.0
Roast beef	+ 54.9	+ 60.5
Meat for soup	+ 55.0	+ 44.3
Bacon	+ 55.0	+ 50.9
Pork	+ 57.9	+ 58.3
Hard rye bread	+ 61.0	+ 68.4
Salted mutton	+ 62.3	+ 81.8
Sweet rye loaf	+ 63.2	+ 54.5
Salted sprats	+ 63.3	+105.9
Perch	+ 69.3	+ 87.5
Salted ling	+ 71.4	+ 49.2
Roast mutton	+ 73.7	+ 67.1
Wheat loaf, baked with water	+ 74.4	+ 34.5
Pike	+ 75.9	+ 88.1
Sprats	+ 76.3	+ 19.7
Roast veal (fattened)	+ 81.7	+ 69.4
Cod	+ 81.8	+108.6
Wheat biscuits	+ 90.8	+ 94.0
Plaice	+ 96.2	+101.2
Venison (reindeer)	+ 97.5	+ 97.7
Roast veal (young)	+101.4	+ 50.5
Fresh herrings	+105.9	+ 94.6
Small beer	+166.7	+187.5

According to the cost of living index the expenditure on foodstuffs had increased 38 % during this period. 28 of the 44 articles included in our list show a higher and 16 a lower percentage number. The price of sugar is 33 % lower than before the War, but the prices of all the other articles have increased. The prices of margarine, oats, and haricot beans have shown the smallest rise. The foodstuffs the prices of which have increased less than the average price of all the articles, are: vegetable foods (meal and groats) and dairy produce (skimmed and separated milk, cheese, butter, and eggs). Both hard and soft bread show a considerably more substantial increase than meal. The prices of animal foodstuffs have advanced more than those of the vegetable foodstuffs. Small beer as a representative of the maltliquors shows the heaviest increase in price. The advance in prices has thus affected the individual necessities in a widely differing degree.

If we compare the prices quoted in Stockholm during the period in question with those in the country as a whole,

Chart 9. The Percentile Increase in Retail Prices from 1913 to 1930.



we find that the advance in the prices of most articles has been less considerable in Stockholm. But this circumstance does not mean that the cost of foodstuffs is now lower in Stockholm. If the average total cost of foodstuffs and fuel and lighting for our standard family throughout the country is fixed at 100, the index number for Stockholm will be found to be about 111 in 1930. The expenditure on these articles is thus 11 % higher in Stockholm than in the country as a whole. In chart 9 the increase in the prices of several foodstuffs has been represented by columns of various lengths. For each article one column indicates the increase in Stockholm, and the other the increase in the whole country.

Table 25 shows how the retail prices of foodstuffs and fuel and lighting have changed in different parts of the country, and Table 26 how the average prices vary from one part of Sweden's far-stretching area to another.

In studying the statistical price-tables here published, we

Table 25. The Increase (+) or Decrease (−) in Percentages of the Average Prices in Different Parts of the Country from 1913 to 1930.

Article	Quantity	Stock-holm	East Sweden	Små-land and the islands Öland and Gotland	South Sweden	West Sweden	The mining districts of Central Sweden	South Norr-land	North Norr-land	Whole country
Milk, unskimmed	lit.	+ 50.0	+ 42.9	+ 42.9	+ 35.7	+ 35.7	+ 57.1	+ 60.0	+ 62.5	+ 50.0
skimmed	"	—	+ 57.1	+ 57.1	+ 71.4	+ 25.0	+ 57.1	+ 66.7	—	+ 37.5
separated	"	+ 28.6	+ 33.3	+ 40.0	+ 40.0	+ 16.7	± 0.0	+ 42.9	—	+ 33.3
Butter, first quality	kg	+ 15.3	+ 17.4	+ 18.5	+ 14.8	+ 21.8	+ 21.8	+ 26.4	+ 32.9	+ 20.3
second "	"	+ 10.3	+ 24.1	+ 23.6	+ 18.1	+ 24.9	+ 23.4	+ 27.4	+ 33.0	+ 24.4
Cheese, whole-milk	"	+ 28.9	+ 21.0	+ 31.1	+ 16.6	+ 16.4	+ 12.4	+ 14.0	+ 25.2	+ 18.9
skim-milk	"	+ 14.8	+ 22.1	+ 12.0	+ 9.7	+ 38.5	+ 23.0	+ 22.2	+ 22.0	+ 19.0
Margarine	"	+ 1.5	+ 3.0	+ 1.5	+ 3.8	+ 2.2	+ 0.7	—	+ 3.0	+ 2.2
Eggs	score	+ 30.3	+ 29.9	+ 33.3	+ 30.9	+ 32.7	+ 33.7	+ 35.8	+ 46.0	+ 32.7
Potatoes, last year's harvest	5 lit.	+ 43.8	+ 46.4	+ 39.3	+ 34.5	+ 50.0	+ 56.0	+ 53.6	+ 70.6	+ 50.0
Peas, dried	kg	+ 14.8	+ 3.6	+ 16.7	+ 14.7	+ 15.6	+ 12.9	+ 19.4	+ 39.4	+ 16.1
Beans, haricot	"	± 0.0	+ 6.7	+ 12.8	+ 4.1	+ 8.5	+ 6.3	+ 10.4	+ 29.2	+ 8.3
Wheat flour	"	+ 21.9	+ 33.3	+ 32.3	+ 28.1	+ 33.3	+ 32.3	+ 31.3	+ 36.4	+ 32.3
Rye meal	"	—	+ 4.2	+ 13.6	+ 9.1	+ 13.6	+ 14.3	+ 20.0	+ 19.0	+ 27.3
Rye flour	"	+ 17.2	+ 30.8	+ 29.6	+ 25.0	+ 30.8	+ 29.6	+ 33.3	+ 44.4	+ 29.6
Groats	"	+ 17.1	+ 5.7	+ 2.7	—	+ 2.6	+ 5.7	+ 8.8	+ 11.4	+ 5.6
Rice	"	+ 37.2	+ 23.8	+ 31.7	+ 27.9	+ 24.4	+ 20.0	+ 29.3	+ 27.5	+ 26.8
Rye bread, hard	"	+ 68.4	+ 64.9	+ 60.5	+ 48.0	+ 60.5	+ 68.6	+ 65.8	+ 65.0	+ 61.0
loaf, sweet	"	+ 54.5	+ 71.1	+ 54.3	+ 58.6	+ 70.3	+ 52.3	+ 57.1	+ 69.6	+ 63.2
sour	"	+ 50.0	+ 41.2	+ 72.0	+ 66.7	+ 81.5	—	—	—	+ 53.3
Wheat bread, biscuits	"	+ 94.0	+ 84.2	+ 74.7	+ 91.9	+ 109.5	+ 101.4	+ 101.3	+ 108.5	+ 90.8
loaf, baked with water	"	+ 34.5	+ 73.8	+ 85.0	—	+ 73.2	+ 62.2	+ 92.7	+ 80.4	+ 74.4
" " milk	"	+ 39.8	+ 55.0	+ 50.9	+ 49.1	+ 72.0	+ 42.9	+ 44.8	—	+ 50.0

Beef, fresh, roast	•	+ 60.5	+ 63.6	+ 47.9	+ 60.3	+ 46.8	+ 48.5	+ 53.7	+ 68.1	+ 54.9
for soup	•	+ 44.3	+ 63.9	+ 57.9	+ 51.4	+ 45.7	+ 56.9	+ 52.0	+ 60.9	+ 55.0
Veal, roast, fattened calf	•	+ 69.4	+ 83.6	+ 83.6	+ 81.2	+ 78.9	+ 75.4	+ 87.0	+ 93.2	+ 81.7
young	•	+ 50.5	+ 111.8	+ 109.1	+ 84.0	+ 113.6	+ 104.3	+ 104.1	+ 115.9	+ 101.4
Mutton, fresh	•	+ 67.1	+ 81.6	+ 73.1	+ 76.3	+ 69.6	+ 70.4	+ 68.7	+ 65.6	+ 73.7
salted	•	+ 81.8	+ 66.7	+ 64.5	+ 50.0	—	—	+ 67.9	+ 79.4	+ 62.3
Pork, fresh	•	+ 58.3	+ 52.9	+ 48.5	+ 51.2	+ 58.6	+ 64.1	+ 64.2	+ 71.0	+ 57.9
Bacon, Swedish	•	+ 50.9	+ 52.8	+ 50.4	+ 53.9	+ 56.8	+ 54.3	+ 59.6	+ 62.1	+ 55.0
Fish, fresh, perch	•	+ 87.5	+ 85.5	+ 60.5	+ 69.6	+ 57.5	+ 66.7	+ 59.5	+ 53.7	+ 69.3
pike	•	+ 88.1	+ 80.6	+ 62.4	+ 71.4	+ 63.3	+ 70.1	+ 86.7	+ 70.0	+ 75.9
herrings	•	+ 94.6	+ 91.7	+ 88.2	+ 150.0	+ 109.7	+ 85.7	+ 78.8	—	+ 105.9
sprats	•	+ 19.7	+ 75.7	+ 100.0	+ 122.6	+ 66.7	+ 72.5	+ 57.5	+ 45.5	+ 76.3
cod	•	+ 108.6	+ 104.7	+ 78.6	+ 21.3	+ 38.8	+ 105.0	+ 124.5	+ 54.3	+ 81.8
haddock	•	+ 101.2	+ 110.4	+ 85.4	+ 75.6	+ 93.6	+ 101.2	+ 123.4	+ 109.0	+ 96.2
salted, herrings	•	+ 27.3	+ 43.2	+ 55.6	+ 38.8	+ 78.9	+ 53.5	+ 47.8	+ 88.1	+ 51.1
ling	•	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	+ 63.3
Cod, salted	•	+ 49.2	+ 76.4	+ 84.5	—	+ 77.6	+ 63.8	—	—	+ 71.4
Coffee	•	+ 41.0	+ 52.4	+ 40.5	+ 44.1	+ 45.2	+ 41.3	+ 39.8	+ 42.3	+ 43.5
Sugar	•	— 37.3	— 31.8	— 32.4	— 35.3	— 33.3	— 31.8	— 29.9	— 28.6	— 32.8
Small beer	•	+ 187.5	+ 166.7	+ 133.3	+ 140.0	+ 114.3	+ 142.9	+ 183.3	+ 266.7	+ 166.7
Petroleum	cbm	+ 45.0	+ 35.0	+ 28.6	+ 42.1	+ 35.0	+ 42.9	+ 42.9	+ 81.0	+ 45.0
Wood, birch	•	+ 53.9	+ 48.8	+ 66.4	+ 109.5	+ 72.6	+ 66.9	+ 54.6	+ 77.6	+ 69.4
pine and fir	hl	+ 31.3	+ 43.7	+ 58.3	+ 100.0	+ 66.1	+ 51.5	+ 47.6	+ 64.3	+ 60.0
Coal, anthracite	•	+ 58.4	+ 72.7	+ 79.4	+ 67.5	+ 65.1	+ 77.7	+ 77.4	+ 86.7	+ 71.6
English	•	+ 27.9	+ 45.8	+ 56.9	+ 31.7	+ 33.3	+ 34.0	+ 33.7	—	+ 38.0
Coke, gas-works	•	+ 75.8	+ 47.0	+ 49.7	+ 42.8	+ 48.1	+ 28.9	+ 56.8	—	+ 44.2
English stove	•	+ 57.1	+ 58.2	+ 55.0	+ 37.9	+ 41.1	+ 37.1	+ 45.7	+ 59.9	+ 46.0

184 THE COST OF LIVING IN SWEDEN

Table 26. Average Prices (in öre) in Different Parts of the Country during the Year 1930.

Article	Quantity	Stockholm	Sweden	East Bohuslän and Göteborg	Småland and the islands Öland and Gotland	South Sweden	West Sweden	The mining districts of Central Sweden	Norland	South Norland	North Norland
Milk, unskimmed	lit.	24	20	20	19	19	22	24	26		
skimmed	"	—	11	11	12	10	11	15	—		
separated	"	9	8	7	7	7	7	10			
Butter, first quality	kg	279	276	275	271	285	285	302	311		
second	"	247	263	257	254	261	264	279	282		
Cheese, whole-milk	"	223	196	219	204	177	181	187	199		
skim-milk	"	163	149	149	147	133	139	143	144		
Margarine	"	139	138	139	138	138	138	137	137		
Eggs	score	228	204	188	195	195	218	239	257		
Potatoes, last year's harvest	5 lit.	46	41	39	39	42	39	43	58		
Peas, dried	kg	31	29	35	39	37	35	37	46		
Beans, haricot	"	49	48	53	51	51	51	53	62		
Wheat flour	"	39	40	41	41	40	41	42	45		
Rye meal	"	23	25	24	25	24	24	25	28		
Rye flour	"	34	34	35	35	34	35	36	39		
Groats	"	41	37	38	37	37	37	39	41		
Rice	"	59	52	54	55	51	48	53	51		
Rye bread, hard	"	64	61	69	74	69	59	63	66		
loaf, sweet	"	68	65	54	46	63	67	66	78		
sour	"	60	48	43	35	49	54	53	59		
Wheat bread, biscuits	"	163	140	138	142	132	145	155	171		
loaf, baked with water	"	74	73	74	70	71	73	79	92		
" " milk	"	116	93	86	79	86	90	97	—		
Beef, fresh, roast	"	207	193	176	194	185	193	189	190		
for soup	"	153	159	150	162	153	160	152	148		
Veal, roast, fattened calf	"	244	235	213	241	229	235	258	284		
young	"	149	144	138	149	141	141	151	149		
Mutton, fresh	"	259	256	206	245	229	230	221	202		
salted	"	200	190	176	186	—	—	183	192		
Venison (reindeer)	"	261	—	—	—	—	255	247	208		
Pork, fresh	"	247	214	193	192	211	215	220	224		
Bacon, Swedish	"	246	217	200	217	218	213	225	227		
American	"	—	—	—	—	—	221	227	231		
Fish, fresh, perch	"	165	128	122	134	126	140	118	83		
pike	"	222	195	177	204	178	199	196	136		
herrings	"	72	69	64	80	65	65	59	—		
sprats	"	73	65	58	69	80	69	63	64		
cod	"	146	131	100	57	68	123	119	71		
haddock	"	163	162	152	137	151	167	172	140		
salted, herrings	"	70	63	70	68	68	66	68	79		
ling	"	70	—	—	—	—	41	36	51		
Cod, salted	"	91	97	107	—	87	95	—	—		
Coffee	"	244	250	236	245	241	243	246	249		
Sugar	"	42	45	46	44	44	45	47	50		
Salt	"	17	17	18	16	16	17	16	19		
Small beer	l	23	16	14	12	15	17	17	22		
Petroleum	"	29	27	27	27	27	30	29	38		
Wood, birch	cbm	1370	1190	1115	1540	1415	1085	1005	1030		
pine and fir	"	945	855	815	1320	1055	750	760	805		
Coal, anthracite	hl	700	689	716	655	634	686	729	814		
English	"	316	344	339	266	296	359	361	—		
Coke, gas-works	"	269	244	244	207	228	254	276	—		
English stove	"	286	288	279	240	261	281	287	363		

should not overlook the consequences of State interference with the consumption of foodstuffs during the War period.

Owing to the unexpected length of time the War lasted and to the international blockade there was a serious lack of necessaries in the neutral countries of Europe. In Sweden the scarcity of foodstuffs began to make itself felt at the turn of the year 1916—1917, becoming worse and worse until after the Armistice in the autumn of 1918. As early as in the summer of 1916 the consumption of certain important foodstuffs, above all sugar and corn and corn-products, was limited by State interference. This regulation of consumption was carried out by *Folkhushållningskommissionen* (F. H. K.), which was appointed on the 28th September 1916. The procedure was as follows: all available stores of certain commodities and the raw-materials from which they were produced were confiscated under the law governing disposal and were paid for by the State at officially fixed prices. The distribution was regulated through an elaborate rationing system. The scope of the control was gradually extended and eventually covered also potatoes, coffee, and other articles. It did not however interfere so much with animal foodstuffs. When the food-control was at its height almost all categories of foodstuffs came within the sphere of activities of the F. H. K.

The local administration was entrusted to special District Boards (*livsmedelsstyrelser*) — 37 in number — one or more in each county. The municipal organizations were called *livsmedelsnämnder*, and there was generally one in each commune. After the War this regulation of foodstuffs was liquidated more rapidly and more completely in Sweden than in most other countries. At the turn of the year 1920—21 the Commission on National Economy was officially dissolved after having ceased its real activities in 1919.

Certain notes have been made at the foot of Table 22 referring to those articles that were affected in one way or another by legal restrictions, so that their average prices are not exactly based on the free fixation of prices.

As has already been mentioned, the official retail price statistics in Sweden go back to 1903, when the special agent

Table 27. Average Prices (in öre) for the Years 1904-1912.

Article	Quantity	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912
Milk, unskimmed	lit.	13	13	14	14	14	14	14	14	14
skimmed	"	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	8
separated	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	6
Butter, first quality	kg	206	212	221	219	226	220	222	228	237
second	"	185	191	201	199	204	198	200	205	214
Cheese, whole-milk, unseasoned	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	151	156
average quality,	"	103	107	109	116	119	116	114	111	115
skim-milk,	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	48	51
Margarine, highest quality	"	149	157	159	157	164	159	169	152	157
average	"	100	104	108	108	119	116	125	116	122
lowest	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	126	132
Eggs, Swedish, new-laid	score	129	133	142	150	148	151	149	149	161
preserved	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	133	135	145
Potatoes, old	5 lit.	—	29	25	29	32	28	27	29	32
fresh	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	48	49
Peas, dried	kg	27	27	26	27	30	28	29	29	30
Beans, haricot	"	40	39	39	40	42	41	46	47	53
Wheat flour, Swedish, first quality	"	27	27	27	28	31	33	32	30	31
Rye meal,	"	19	19	19	20	23	22	20	20	22
Rye flour	"	23	24	24	26	29	28	26	25	27
Groats, oatens, vapour-prepared	"	31	31	31	32	33	33	34	32	36
Pot-barley	"	26	25	25	26	28	28	—	—	—
Rice, first quality, Carolina	"	—	57	58	59	59	60	63	64	65
Swedish	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	39	39	40
last	"	32	32	31	32	35	34	33	33	35
Rye bread, hard, coarse, spiss-	"	36	35	35	37	41	40	40	39	41
loaf, sweet	"	35	34	35	35	39	39	39	37	38
sour	"	25	25	26	26	28	28	28	27	29

Wheat bread, biscuits, average	kg	63	64	65	67	73	74	76	74	76
loaf, baked with water	"	—	42	44	46	51	53	46	44	44
" " milk	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	61	60	61
Beef, fresh, roast	"	91	89	98	106	109	104	98	96	111
for soup	"	76	74	81	89	91	85	78	78	91
Veal, roast, fattened calf	"	102	104	118	118	122	120	117	116	123
young	"	53	53	58	64	66	63	60	58	65
Mutton, fresh	"	103	105	118	125	125	121	118	115	124
salted	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	103	103	105
Pork, fresh	"	105	110	127	123	114	121	129	120	123
Bacon, Swedish	"	115	117	132	131	121	127	138	129	129
American	"	113	113	124	125	121	128	149	139	136
Fish, fresh, herrings	"	31	33	34	34	28	28	31	31	32
" sprats	"	42	40	41	44	37	37	36	36	36
" plaice	"	70	71	75	80	81	79	80	79	77
salted, herrings, first quality	"	36	38	40	41	38	37	39	39	41
" " second	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	34	34	36
" sprats	"	24	25	26	25	25	23	24	25	25
" ling	"	51	54	56	59	60	61	51	51	52
" cod	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	45	44
Coffee, unroasted, Santos, first quality	"	¹ 110	¹ 115	¹ 117	¹ 116	¹ 115	¹ 115	125	155	176
Sugar, lump	"	61	69	62	62	66	67	71	69	72
Beer, small	l	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	6	6
Petroleum, Water White	"	18	16	16	16	18	18	17	15	17
Standard White	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	15	14	15
Wood, birch-} unsawn (per great cord 2.5 x 1.6 x {		2180	2170	2220	2360	2680	2520	2280	2280	2360
peat-} 0.39 m = 3.56 cbm) :		1660	1650	1710	1850	2140	2020	1810	1820	1880
Peat	100 kg	—	² 70	² 70	² 73	80	74	187	185	187
Coal, anthracite	hl	—	322	318	355	388	376	373	373	397
Coke, gas-works, uncrushed	"	—	112	106	126	139	134	130	132	155
English, stove	"	—	—	—	—	—	—	157	156	177

¹ Brazilian coffee. — ² Per hectolitre.

institution was established. Table 27 gives the annual average prices of some important commodities during the period 1904—12. The table may serve to complement the price series quoted in the preceding chapters.

*The Cost of Living in Sweden in
1830—1931.*

By combining the findings of various enquiries made into the development in past decades of the prices of essential consumers' goods and accounted for in the earlier chapters of this volume with the official retail price statistics from 1904, we obtain a survey of the changes in the cost of living in Sweden during a period of 100 years. The cost of living index covering the years 1830—1913 can in fact without much complication be connected up with the index series of the Social Board. Both index series are based on the same method of calculation, though the number of articles and their qualities differ somewhat. The real difficulty lies, of course, in the important changes that have taken place in the habits of life and in consumption during the past century, due to the considerable improvement in the general standard of living and to the industrial revolution.

For the period 1830—1913 have been used two different budgets in the index calculations. In our attempt to connect up the index series we shall have to introduce two more series, relating to the preliminary budget and to the standard budget.

The expenditure percentages of the main items of the four different budgets appear from the table given below.

	Food, ¹ stuffs	Rent	Fuel and light- ing	Cloth- ing	Miscel- laneous expen- diture	Total expen- diture
Budget <i>a</i>	65.00	7.50	3.50	10.00	14.00	100.00
Budget <i>b</i>	55.00	10.00	4.50	12.00	18.50	100.00
The preliminary budget . .	46.86	15.97	5.17	11.66	20.55	100.00
The standard budget ¹ . . .	46.50	16.30	4.45	12.87	19.88	100.00

¹ The item "taxes" has been eliminated in order to secure comparability with budgets *a* and *b*.

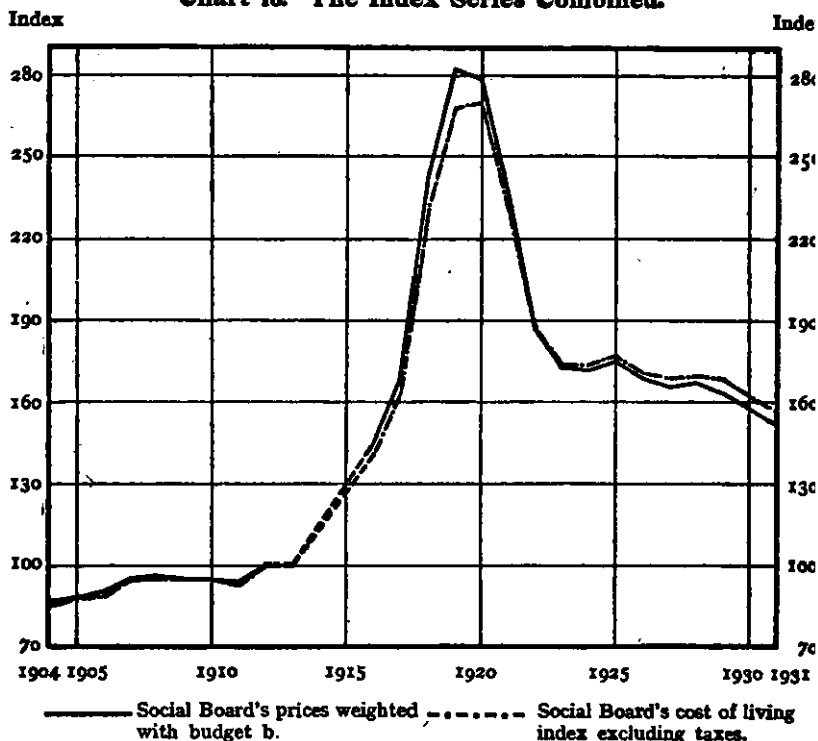
Table 28. The Index Series Combined.

1 Year	2 The cost of living index 1830—1913. 1913 = 100	3 Social Board's prices weighted with the budget b. 1913 = 100	4 Prices weighted with the Social Board's index budget. 1913 = 100	5 Social Board's cost of living index excluding taxes. 1913 = 100	6 The earlier index series as from 1913 written up with the aid of the Social Board's cost of living index excluding taxes.		8 Social Board's cost of living index including taxes. July 1914 = 100
					1861/70 = 100	1913 = 100	
1904	87	—	85	—	103	87	83
1905	88	—	88	—	105	88	84
1906	90	—	89	—	107	90	88
1907	95	—	95	—	113	95	90
1908	96	—	95	—	114	96	94
1909	95	—	95	—	113	95	94
1910	95	—	95	—	113	95	94
1911	94	—	93	—	112	94	95
1912	100	—	100	—	119	100	98
1913	100	100	100	100	119	100	100
1914	—	(July) 100	—	(July) 100	121	102	102
1915	—	—	—	—	139	117	115
1916	—	(Dec) 144	—	(Dec.) 141	157	132	130
1917	—	(May) 160	—	(May) 155	198	166	162
		(Sept) 174	—	(Sept) 170			
1918	—	242	—	232	276	232	225
1919	—	282	—	268	319	268	261
1920	—	279	—	270	321	270	269
1921	—	216	—	211	275	231	241
1922	—	188	—	187	223	187	195
1923	—	173	—	174	207	174	177
1924	—	172	—	174	207	174	174
1925	—	175	—	177	211	177	176
1926	—	169	—	171	203	171	172
1927	—	166	—	169	201	169	171
1928	—	167	—	170	202	170	171
1929	—	164	—	168	200	168	169
1930	—	158	—	163	194	163	164
1931	—	152	—	157	187	157	159

The successive decrease of the percentage of foodstuffs from budget a (65.0) to the standard budget of 1920 (46.5) reflects the considerable improvement in the standard of living that has taken place during the period from 1830 onwards.

The price indices can obviously be combined in several

Chart 10. The Index Series Combined.



ways. In table 28 are recorded some alternative combinations of the index series calculated on the basis of the prices and the budget figures given in the previous chapters. We may compare the earlier cost of living index for the years 1904—13, calculated on the basis of the year 1913, with the index series that is obtained, if the same prices are weighted according to the index budget of the Social Board. The series composed in this way (column 4) differs very little from the earlier index series (column 1). The tendency as well as the yearly fluctuations are about the same. If we calculate an index for the years 1904—13 by making the cost of living index of the Social Board (column 8) refer to that early period, we obtain a fresh possible basis of comparison. These three series tally

remarkably well, and they may thus be considered to represent the development of the cost of living during the ten years' period before the outbreak of the Great War.

From 1913 we can compare the index series of columns 3 and 5. The figures in column 3 are based on the prices of the Social Board weighted according to budget *b*, whereas the series in column 5 is constructed from the cost-of-living index of the Social Board — taxes not included. If the series in columns 2 and 3 are combined we get a continuous index series, which compares well with a corresponding series obtained by combining other series in column 4 and 5. These two continuous index series differ inasmuch as the one is based on budget *b*, and the other on the index budget of the Social Board. The result is clearly seen in chart 10.

The differences are unimportant. During the period 1904—13 the series are practically the same. As the prices of foodstuffs increased more rapidly than the general cost of living index during the War period, though they afterwards decreased more rapidly, the index series based on budget *b* shows a stronger increase during the earlier period and a stronger decrease after the War as compared with the other series, and this is due to the fact that foodstuffs constitute a larger part of budget *b* than of the Social Board's budget.

As the differences in the series are so slight, we can combine the series in still another way. We can continue the cost of living index covering the years 1830—1913 from 1913 with the aid of the cost of living index of the Social Board for later years, provided we exclude the taxes from this last series. The basis is the index number of 1913 (119) and this number is then changed in proportion to the increase that appears from the index number of the Social Board (column 5). In columns 6 and 7 we find the series calculated in that way.

For all practical purposes any of the series can be used, as the differences are so slight. We have thus obtained an index series for the changes in the cost of living in Sweden during the last 100 years.

TABLES

Table A. Index of Cost of Living in Sweden 1830—1913.

Year	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	Grain and peas		Meal and groats		Potatoes		Vegetable foodstuffs		Beef, veal and mutton		Pig-meat		Meat		Dairy produce and eggs		Meat, dairy produce and eggs	
	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b
1830	73.1	76.7	79.3	81.2	62.3	62.3	72.4	75.5	57.9	57.6	66.7	66.5	62.0	62.7	65.6	66.0	64.2	64.6
1831	87.2	89.1	83.2	86.5	72.9	72.9	82.2	84.8	61.0	60.2	69.8	69.4	65.1	65.5	66.0	66.3	65.7	66.0
1832	72.2	72.5	85.2	86.3	56.6	56.6	72.4	74.6	61.5	60.9	68.1	68.1	64.6	65.0	69.6	69.7	67.7	67.7
1833	62.8	63.6	77.0	76.7	50.7	50.7	64.3	66.0	62.3	61.6	68.4	68.3	65.2	65.5	66.3	66.6	65.9	66.2
1834	63.3	64.8	74.9	76.0	51.3	51.3	64.0	66.3	58.7	58.8	66.5	66.6	62.3	63.3	68.2	68.3	66.0	66.2
1835	68.0	68.5	79.4	80.3	63.7	63.7	70.7	72.1	58.4	58.6	64.2	64.0	61.1	61.7	70.8	70.8	67.2	67.0
1836	67.6	66.8	77.1	76.0	60.5	60.5	68.9	69.1	58.8	58.3	68.4	68.3	63.3	64.1	73.1	73.1	69.5	69.3
1837	74.8	73.9	80.5	78.5	69.0	69.0	75.2	74.7	61.5	60.9	71.9	71.6	66.3	67.1	75.8	76.1	72.3	72.3
1838	88.2	90.0	92.6	93.6	88.8	88.8	89.8	91.1	60.7	61.3	76.4	76.1	68.0	69.9	74.1	74.7	71.9	72.7
1839	78.0	79.9	88.9	90.8	61.7	61.7	77.4	80.4	68.0	68.1	75.4	75.3	71.5	72.3	76.6	76.9	74.7	75.0
1840	75.2	78.6	81.5	83.7	61.3	61.3	73.7	77.0	72.7	71.8	73.5	73.6	73.0	72.8	74.8	75.0	74.1	74.1
1831—40	73.7	74.8	82.0	82.8	63.7	63.7	73.9	75.6	62.4	62.0	70.3	70.1	66.0	66.7	71.5	71.8	69.5	69.6
1841	79.5	85.0	83.5	86.9	64.4	64.4	76.9	81.5	73.7	74.0	69.5	69.7	71.8	71.5	74.9	75.0	73.7	73.5
1842	85.3	90.3	93.3	97.6	74.4	74.4	85.1	89.8	72.2	72.5	67.7	67.8	70.1	69.8	76.8	76.6	74.3	73.8
1843	74.8	76.3	83.0	83.2	71.1	71.1	76.5	77.9	64.8	66.4	65.3	65.4	65.0	65.8	77.0	77.1	72.6	72.4
1844	62.0	63.6	72.2	72.9	55.2	55.2	63.6	65.4	60.3	62.1	62.8	63.5	61.5	62.9	77.2	77.0	71.4	71.1
1845	75.1	77.6	84.1	85.7	62.5	62.5	74.8	77.6	59.4	60.6	65.6	66.2	62.3	63.8	76.4	76.3	71.2	71.1
1846	93.2	94.5	98.9	100.3	73.7	73.7	90.0	92.5	62.0	64.1	70.7	70.9	66.1	68.0	77.5	77.4	73.2	73.5
1847	94.5	94.2	95.0	95.6	88.4	88.4	93.1	93.6	70.2	70.5	76.3	76.3	73.0	73.8	78.8	78.8	76.6	76.7
1848	72.8	74.0	79.2	79.8	77.4	77.4	76.1	76.9	77.6	78.8	78.4	78.4	78.0	78.6	78.6	78.5	78.4	78.6
1849	65.3	67.3	70.6	71.6	79.6	79.6	70.7	71.5	75.0	77.1	74.2	74.7	74.6	75.7	77.2	77.3	76.2	76.6
1850	72.4	74.3	77.1	77.8	89.0	89.0	78.3	78.7	70.3	73.0	70.2	70.2	70.2	71.4	77.8	78.0	75.0	75.3
1841—50	77.5	79.7	83.7	85.1	73.6	73.6	78.5	80.5	68.6	69.9	70.1	70.3	70.2	70.1	77.2	77.2	74.3	74.3
1851	84.9	84.9	83.1	83.2	87.6	87.6	85.0	84.8	69.1	70.6	71.0	71.2	70.0	70.9	77.0	77.4	74.4	74.7
1852	90.7	90.0	89.0	88.8	97.4	97.4	91.9	91.0	74.6	74.5	76.3	76.3	75.4	75.5	78.2	78.4	77.1	77.2
1853	98.7	100.8	91.7	92.8	81.7	81.7	92.0	93.8	74.9	74.1	82.4	82.1	78.4	78.9	80.9	81.0	80.0	80.1
1854	100.3	102.4	95.4	98.2	70.3	70.3	90.9	94.2	80.4	88.7	80.7	80.6	80.5	80.2	80.5	80.5	80.1	80.1

194

1857	105.8	107.4	105.6	107.7	110.1	110.1	106.9	108.1	120.6	120.6	106.1	106.0	113.8	112.2	110.7	111.4	111.9	111.7
1858	84.5	85.2	84.6	85.8	83.5	83.5	84.3	85.1	102.0	104.5	95.8	95.6	99.1	99.4	106.8	106.8	104.0	103.7
1859	79.7	79.1	74.7	74.7	69.9	69.9	75.5	75.5	92.5	92.9	89.0	89.1	90.9	90.7	101.0	100.8	97.2	96.6
1860	87.9	88.4	87.5	86.5	84.5	84.5	86.9	86.9	95.7	96.0	90.6	90.5	93.3	92.8	104.1	103.9	100.1	99.3
1851-60	96.3	97.8	93.0	94.3	88.0	88.0	93.1	94.4	94.5	94.9	91.1	91.1	92.9	92.7	94.6	94.9	94.0	94.0
1861	102.7	103.7	100.6	101.2	103.7	103.7	102.3	102.7	101.5	101.5	99.9	99.5	100.7	100.4	100.9	100.7	100.8	100.6
1862	106.8	108.9	106.1	107.3	109.0	109.0	107.1	108.3	99.5	98.4	102.1	102.1	100.7	100.5	101.7	101.4	101.3	101.0
1863	90.3	90.1	94.7	94.6	99.8	99.8	94.2	93.8	102.6	103.6	91.1	91.2	97.2	96.5	98.9	98.3	97.8	97.8
1864	81.7	80.6	83.3	82.4	86.6	86.6	83.5	82.5	94.8	95.5	88.3	88.5	91.8	91.4	96.8	96.9	95.0	94.6
1865	78.2	78.2	79.1	79.1	78.0	78.0	78.4	78.5	92.7	93.7	88.1	88.1	90.6	90.5	97.2	97.4	94.7	94.5
1866	92.2	91.7	93.1	92.9	81.9	81.9	89.8	90.1	88.6	99.1	94.2	94.2	96.5	96.3	99.4	99.8	98.3	98.3
1867	118.6	121.1	115.6	116.3	117.9	117.9	117.4	118.6	95.7	97.4	97.7	97.9	96.6	97.7	98.1	98.2	97.5	98.0
1868	137.7	136.6	133.4	133.8	135.8	135.8	135.8	135.3	86.6	86.6	105.8	105.7	95.5	97.7	100.6	101.0	98.7	99.6
1869	105.4	103.0	105.3	103.6	100.0	100.0	104.0	102.6	111.9	109.8	118.3	118.1	114.9	114.6	105.9	105.7	109.2	109.4
1870	86.4	86.2	88.7	88.8	87.4	87.4	87.4	87.5	116.1	114.4	114.5	114.6	115.4	114.5	100.5	100.1	106.0	106.1
1861-70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1871	94.8	96.9	91.1	92.2	85.9	85.9	91.3	92.8	117.3	116.8	108.0	108.3	113.0	111.9	98.8	99.4	104.1	104.6
1872	100.5	103.6	99.7	101.0	96.7	96.7	99.3	101.2	120.2	120.6	101.0	101.3	111.3	109.5	103.5	104.0	106.4	106.3
1873	110.2	112.7	105.8	107.6	114.5	114.5	109.8	111.1	123.5	123.5	110.3	110.3	117.3	115.9	105.9	106.8	110.1	110.6
1874	119.5	117.6	113.0	113.8	132.4	132.4	120.7	119.2	126.6	126.7	117.1	116.9	122.2	121.0	111.1	112.9	115.2	116.3
1875	108.7	104.6	106.3	103.7	115.3	115.3	109.6	106.4	131.8	131.3	124.4	124.2	128.4	127.2	118.5	119.7	122.1	122.8
1876	102.7	101.9	98.7	97.2	96.1	96.1	99.7	98.6	135.6	134.1	128.3	128.2	132.2	130.7	121.2	122.7	125.3	126.1
1877	107.8	107.4	101.0	101.2	109.4	109.4	106.0	105.4	137.4	136.2	116.9	117.0	127.8	125.1	123.3	124.2	125.0	124.6
1878	94.9	93.4	95.3	96.2	104.1	104.1	97.4	96.7	128.8	128.2	102.4	102.4	116.5	113.3	118.5	118.0	117.7	116.0
1879	89.5	90.2	85.2	86.3	101.8	101.8	91.3	91.1	127.6	127.6	96.3	96.3	113.0	109.5	105.8	105.3	108.5	107.1
1880	106.2	106.0	99.9	100.6	111.0	111.0	105.4	104.9	123.8	124.9	105.1	104.7	115.0	113.2	108.2	109.4	110.7	111.0
1871-80	103.5	103.3	99.6	100.0	106.7	106.7	103.0	102.7	127.2	127.0	111.0	110.9	119.7	117.7	111.5	112.2	114.5	114.5
1881	—	115.4	—	109.6	—	93.7	—	108.7	—	123.6	—	109.6	—	115.5	—	114.8	—	115.1
1882	—	94.6	—	96.6	—	94.3	—	95.3	—	135.7	—	117.3	—	125.1	—	112.9	—	118.0
1883	—	91.9	—	87.0	—	115.9	—	94.9	—	137.8	—	115.8	—	125.1	—	108.5	—	115.5
1884	—	85.1	—	84.8	—	102.3	—	88.5	—	132.8	—	103.7	—	116.0	—	108.7	—	111.8
1885	—	79.2	—	79.2	—	93.7	—	82.2	—	126.0	—	99.0	—	110.4	—	104.4	—	106.9
1886	—	71.2	—	72.4	—	81.1	—	73.7	—	118.7	—	94.2	—	104.5	—	99.6	—	101.7
1887	—	66.1	—	69.2	—	69.7	—	68.0	—	113.0	—	91.5	—	100.6	—	95.7	—	97.7
1888	—	76.4	—	74.6	—	85.1	—	77.5	—	116.9	—	94.8	—	104.1	—	96.2	—	99.5
1889	—	82.5	—	85.6	—	98.2	—	86.9	—	125.9	—	98.2	—	109.9	—	98.9	—	103.5
1890	—	89.7	—	89.5	—	103.7	—	92.5	—	133.0	—	103.6	—	116.0	—	97.6	—	105.3
1881-90	—	85.2	—	84.9	—	93.7	—	86.8	—	126.3	—	102.8	—	112.7	—	103.7	—	107.5

Table A. (Cont.)

Year	10		11		12		13	14		15	16		17		18	19
	Salted fish		Groceries		Foodstuffs		Fuel	Lighting		Clothing	Housing		Cost of living index		Dr. Amark's	
	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budgets a and b	Budget a	Budget b	Budgets a and b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Food-stuff index	General index
1830	79.1	78.5	97.4	115.6	70.3	76.3	60.9	86.5	—	79	68.8	73.7	72.1	75.9	—	—
1831	79.2	77.9	95.1	112.2	75.6	79.7	57.2	92.4	—	82	71.0	75.9	78.6	79.0	—	—
1832	81.8	80.4	102.7	119.5	72.2	78.0	59.3	93.4	—	87	73.0	77.4	78.9	78.8	—	—
1833	85.8	84.6	103.9	118.2	67.8	74.2	62.1	102.8	—	92	84.0	79.3	72.1	77.4	—	—
1834	80.3	80.0	107.4	117.7	67.6	74.2	67.5	100.3	—	93	78.2	84.7	71.9	78.4	—	—
1835	77.6	77.2	107.9	114.6	71.2	75.9	66.4	95.4	—	94	79.2	85.3	74.5	79.7	—	—
1836	84.4	84.3	105.3	111.2	71.5	75.8	66.0	94.4	—	88	79.8	86.0	74.2	78.9	—	—
1837	82.2	82.0	105.7	114.0	75.6	79.4	66.9	94.4	—	86	79.6	86.2	77.0	81.1	—	—
1838	101.8	100.3	102.2	113.0	83.4	86.1	68.6	96.4	—	85	80.4	86.7	82.0	85.5	—	—
1839	106.6	105.6	103.6	115.3	78.9	83.8	67.8	102.3	—	84	81.2	87.2	79.7	84.1	—	—
1840	90.5	90.0	103.0	114.1	76.0	81.4	66.3	110.6	—	84	80.8	86.9	77.4	82.4	—	—
1831-40	87.0	86.2	103.7	115.0	74.0	78.8	64.8	98.2	—	87	78.7	83.6	78.9	80.5	—	—
1841	95.1	94.3	101.6	111.0	77.5	82.8	70.2	108.7	—	84	80.8	87.3	78.7	82.6	—	—
1842	91.2	91.0	98.3	108.4	81.4	85.1	72.4	103.2	—	83	79.3	85.9	81.4	84.7	—	—
1843	86.0	84.9	96.4	105.9	76.5	79.6	68.4	95.4	—	82	75.2	76.5	76.7	80.7	—	—
1844	82.4	81.5	96.1	104.0	69.2	74.2	68.2	89.5	—	80	74.8	76.2	71.1	78.3	—	—
1845	82.9	81.6	96.8	106.1	74.6	78.8	76.7	88.0	—	79	70.4	76.7	74.9	78.6	—	—
1846	79.1	78.8	96.2	104.6	82.6	84.9	70.6	91.0	—	78	70.7	74.2	80.9	82.2	—	—
1847	84.3	82.8	93.9	102.0	85.7	86.5	72.4	102.3	—	78	72.2	77.0	82.5	82.9	—	—
1848	89.3	88.3	93.6	98.6	78.5	81.2	75.9	104.2	—	78	79.2	86.3	78.3	81.6	—	—
1849	92.9	91.1	95.5	100.1	75.3	78.7	84.3	101.3	—	79	83.0	88.6	77.0	80.6	—	—
1850	90.2	88.9	95.5	97.2	78.2	80.2	81.0	97.8	—	79	78.2	80.9	78.6	80.4	—	—
1841-50	87.4	86.3	96.4	103.2	77.9	81.2	74.0	98.0	—	80	76.4	82.0	78.2	81.2	—	—
1851	89.3	88.8	92.5	95.0	81.0	81.7	79.6	93.9	—	79	79.0	86.9	80.7	82.0	—	—
1852	91.3	90.8	90.8	94.9	85.6	85.2	74.7	92.9	—	80	79.2	88.5	84.2	84.6	—	—
1853	98.6	97.3	92.0	95.7	87.2	87.9	82.7	102.8	—	83	82.2	89.2	86.4	87.3	—	—
1854	102.8	101.8	91.7	93.6	92.2	92.3	86.9	137.2	—	89	88.2	98.3	91.0	92.3	—	—
1855	115.7	114.0	96.9	98.3	99.4	102.6	102.7	129.6	—	95	94.2	98.2	92.2	100.1	—	—

961

1857	133.9	133.1	113.4	115.4	110.7	111.8	132.4	124.4	—	99	108.5	109.1	109.9	110.6	—	—
1858	132.0	133.6	104.1	107.5	95.9	98.8	96.7	108.2	—	95	102.5	103.1	96.5	99.0	—	—
1859	115.0	115.4	103.3	104.5	87.9	90.9	90.7	113.1	—	93	103.0	104.7	90.1	93.2	—	—
1860	103.3	101.6	104.8	106.1	94.1	95.9	98.0	118.5	—	94	105.4	107.1	95.4	97.4	101	100
1851—60	110.6	110.1	99.4	101.8	94.6	95.9	96.6	114.1	—	91	94.4	98.7	94.4	95.8	—	—
1861	109.1	107.1	101.3	102.5	102.0	101.9	111.8	116.5	—	96	102.8	100.4	102.0	101.4	106	98
1862	104.9	105.3	101.6	104.1	104.3	104.2	103.3	111.6	—	101	107.1	106.5	104.1	104.2	102	103
1863	86.9	87.1	98.7	102.2	95.7	96.6	100.7	105.7	—	106	103.5	102.4	97.7	99.0	97	108
1864	91.2	90.7	97.5	102.4	89.3	91.2	98.3	99.8	—	105	100.5	101.4	92.6	94.8	94	109
1865	99.0	98.2	103.9	102.9	87.5	90.1	97.2	94.9	109.8	104	104.9	108.1	91.2	94.7	95	104
1866	103.0	103.1	102.2	99.0	94.6	95.7	103.9	97.3	111.0	103	100.3	100.2	96.3	97.7	96	98
1867	104.8	105.6	100.7	98.6	107.6	105.7	104.0	96.4	95.9	102	96.8	96.8	105.7	103.8	108	97
1868	104.9	106.9	97.1	95.7	116.9	112.2	96.3	91.9	85.3	101	94.0	94.0	112.2	107.3	105	96
1869	92.7	93.2	98.0	95.8	105.4	104.4	90.5	93.9	78.9	96	94.9	94.5	102.9	101.2	96	94
1870	103.3	102.8	98.9	96.8	96.6	98.0	94.1	91.9	80.7	95	95.4	95.4	96.0	97.0	99	93
1861—70	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100	100
1871	115.1	113.8	96.3	97.1	98.2	99.7	115.7	91.9	77.2	96	100.1	99.4	98.5	99.5	104	96
1872	103.2	102.7	96.0	100.7	102.3	103.5	127.3	92.4	74.9	100	103.8	103.1	102.7	103.5	107	107
1873	112.2	111.6	100.1	104.1	109.7	109.9	146.5	93.4	72.7	105	122.1	122.4	111.0	111.7	117	114
1874	119.4	119.8	105.0	108.0	117.7	116.3	166.3	90.5	69.2	107	118.0	112.1	111.5	118.7	119	108
1875	118.8	119.1	104.4	105.8	115.2	114.4	150.2	90.0	64.2	107	121.8	121.3	118.4	114.9	117	102
1876	124.7	125.3	103.3	104.0	112.0	113.1	156.3	91.0	67.0	107	125.9	129.4	113.5	115.3	118	99
1877	137.1	137.6	103.8	104.3	115.5	115.4	147.5	89.0	74.6	104	121.3	119.3	118.1	114.7	121	98
1878	129.0	130.6	97.8	100.4	107.7	107.5	128.0	85.1	63.6	101	111.0	111.8	107.4	107.2	106	89
1879	119.4	120.0	94.2	95.7	100.1	100.3	113.9	85.3	59.4	97	105.7	106.4	100.3	100.6	106	87
1880	132.8	133.1	93.9	95.7	108.6	107.6	121.8	86.0	55.4	97	103.3	105.8	106.9	105.8	111	92
1871—80	121.2	121.4	99.5	101.6	108.7	108.8	137.3	89.5	67.8	102	113.5	113.2	108.9	108.9	113	99
1881	—	130.5	—	93.9	—	110.5	135.1	—	53.2	98	—	107.2	—	108.4	110	90
1882	—	123.5	—	89.9	—	106.2	129.5	—	49.6	99	—	108.2	—	105.5	105	89
1883	—	134.3	—	86.3	—	104.8	125.0	—	46.9	100	—	112.2	—	104.9	104	86
1884	—	122.5	—	83.1	—	99.9	121.7	—	46.1	97	—	112.1	—	101.1	101	83
1885	—	115.2	—	77.0	—	94.2	120.7	—	43.2	94	—	109.7	—	96.3	96	79
1886	—	107.0	—	75.0	—	88.1	113.9	—	40.2	93	—	108.4	—	91.6	91	76
1887	—	96.7	—	78.6	—	84.4	106.9	—	38.7	93	—	105.0	—	88.3	87	73
1888	—	89.3	—	80.3	—	88.5	108.4	—	37.3	93	—	108.8	—	91.5	99	80
1889	—	90.3	—	80.6	—	93.8	119.2	—	36.9	94	—	109.2	—	95.6	98	80
1890	—	86.1	—	80.2	—	96.4	119.7	—	35.3	94	—	111.6	—	97.7	102	83
1881—90	—	109.5	—	82.5	—	96.7	120.0	—	42.2	96	—	109.2	—	98.1	99	82

Table A. (Cont.)

Year	1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8		9	
	Grain and peas		Meal and groats		Potatoes		Vegetable foodstuffs		Beef, veal and mutton		Pig-meat		Meat		Dairy produce and eggs		Meat, dairy produce and eggs	
	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b
1891	—	100.7	—	99.0	—	126.9	—	105.4	—	136.4	—	105.7	—	118.7	—	98.4	—	106.9
1892	—	94.3	—	98.8	—	113.2	—	99.9	—	136.6	—	108.2	—	120.2	—	101.4	—	109.3
1893	—	77.2	—	80.9	—	100.8	—	83.5	—	134.6	—	115.3	—	123.4	—	100.4	—	110.0
1894	—	66.6	—	70.9	—	92.1	—	73.5	—	129.9	—	106.5	—	116.4	—	98.5	—	106.0
1895	—	73.9	—	76.4	—	102.0	—	80.6	—	126.7	—	95.2	—	108.5	—	96.8	—	101.7
1896	—	75.8	—	79.0	—	89.7	—	79.9	—	124.7	—	86.6	—	102.7	—	96.7	—	99.2
1897	—	85.2	—	83.5	—	90.4	—	85.7	—	127.4	—	100.5	—	111.9	—	97.5	—	103.5
1898	—	89.9	—	90.5	—	119.8	—	96.3	—	133.1	—	110.2	—	119.9	—	98.7	—	107.5
1899	—	92.3	—	91.8	—	144.8	—	102.9	—	138.6	—	107.2	—	120.5	—	104.9	—	111.4
1900	—	91.9	—	91.5	—	124.6	—	98.5	—	146.8	—	120.8	—	131.8	—	110.0	—	119.1
1891—00	—	84.8	—	86.2	—	110.4	—	90.6	—	133.5	—	105.6	—	117.4	—	100.3	—	107.5
1901	—	87.3	—	85.2	—	112.4	—	91.7	—	150.3	—	131.8	—	139.6	—	110.7	—	122.8
1902	—	90.4	—	87.0	—	123.0	—	95.8	—	151.9	—	132.5	—	140.7	—	112.0	—	124.0
1903	—	85.5	—	86.4	—	112.6	—	91.4	—	156.4	—	128.3	—	140.2	—	113.1	—	124.4
1904	—	88.7	—	86.8	—	119.8	—	94.4	—	154.5	—	118.2	—	133.6	—	111.4	—	120.7
1905	—	90.0	—	87.3	—	113.4	—	93.8	—	153.7	—	123.2	—	136.1	—	112.4	—	123.3
1906	—	92.6	—	88.1	—	103.3	—	93.0	—	163.2	—	134.8	—	146.8	—	114.2	—	127.8
1907	—	97.6	—	91.3	—	121.2	—	100.0	—	175.9	—	136.4	—	153.1	—	118.6	—	133.0
1908	—	99.2	—	103.1	—	131.0	—	107.3	—	184.7	—	124.8	—	150.1	—	121.9	—	133.7
1909	—	100.9	—	98.5	—	115.3	—	103.0	—	176.3	—	131.2	—	150.2	—	119.2	—	132.1
1910	—	92.6	—	96.6	—	122.4	—	100.3	—	170.4	—	139.4	—	152.5	—	118.5	—	132.7
1901—10	—	92.5	—	91.0	—	117.4	—	97.1	—	163.7	—	130.1	—	144.3	—	115.2	—	127.3
1911	—	96.1	—	91.7	—	125.9	—	100.5	—	163.3	—	129.7	—	143.9	—	118.2	—	128.9
1912	—	104.0	—	100.3	—	150.9	—	112.2	—	176.9	—	136.0	—	153.3	—	121.5	—	134.8
1913	—	96.0	—	101.1	—	129.7	—	104.9	—	188.4	—	145.7	—	163.7	—	122.7	—	139.9

Year	10		11		12		13	14		15	16		17		18	19
	Salted fish		Groceries		Foodstuffs		Fuel	Lighting		Clothing	Housing		Cost of living index		Dr. Amark's	
	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Budgets a and b	Budget a	Budget b	Budgets a and b	Budget a	Budget b	Budget a	Budget b	Food-stuff index	General index
1891	—	91.4	—	79.3	—	101.8	116.6	—	35.8	94	—	108.8	—	100.7	110	83
1892	—	85.1	—	76.7	—	100.4	118.0	—	34.4	90	—	107.0	—	98.9	101	78
1893	—	80.6	—	78.0	—	94.8	118.9	—	32.3	89	—	106.2	—	94.9	98	75
1894	—	76.4	—	74.9	—	88.8	115.1	—	32.1	89	—	100.4	—	90.1	93	72
1895	—	83.6	—	69.4	—	88.9	110.3	—	32.8	89	—	113.6	—	91.7	92	71
1896	—	80.7	—	68.6	—	87.3	109.3	—	33.4	89	—	117.2	—	91.0	93	72
1897	—	83.0	—	62.6	—	90.3	115.3	—	31.8	90	—	118.6	—	98.9	96	73
1898	—	87.9	—	58.6	—	95.8	124.2	—	30.3	90	—	123.6	—	98.4	100	77
1899	—	93.8	—	57.1	—	100.0	139.2	—	30.7	92	—	130.9	—	102.8	101	82
1900	—	107.2	—	58.6	—	102.7	140.9	—	33.1	92	—	124.6	—	102.9	103	85
1891—00	—	87.0	—	68.4	—	95.1	119.6	—	32.6	90	—	115.1	—	96.6	99	77
1901	—	102.2	—	56.2	—	101.3	130.2	—	33.1	91	—	113.0	—	101.4	104	83
1902	—	95.7	—	53.7	—	102.9	120.2	—	32.1	91	—	117.0	—	102.2	103	82
1903	—	99.7	—	53.0	—	101.6	127.3	—	32.6	92	—	135.3	—	104.0	102	82
1904	—	93.1	—	53.4	—	100.7	129.8	—	33.1	93	—	127.1	—	102.7	104	83
1905	—	96.7	—	57.9	—	102.0	130.7	—	32.3	94	—	137.9	—	104.9	105	84
1906	—	101.7	—	56.3	—	104.3	133.9	—	31.4	96	—	139.2	—	107.1	108	89
1907	—	96.3	—	55.7	—	108.8	145.2	—	31.3	97	—	153.1	—	112.6	116	93
1908	—	93.7	—	57.6	—	111.9	163.2	—	33.3	98	—	144.6	—	114.3	113	89
1909	—	98.9	—	58.9	—	110.0	157.3	—	34.5	99	—	147.7	—	112.3	113	90
1910	—	97.2	—	60.3	—	109.3	149.3	—	33.3	100	—	150.7	—	112.2	113	92
1901—10	—	97.3	—	56.3	—	105.3	139.0	—	32.7	95	—	137.0	—	107.6	108	87
1911	—	97.3	—	63.8	—	108.3	144.6	—	32.1	101	—	144.3	—	111.6	120	95
1912	—	104.5	—	68.1	—	116.1	151.9	—	32.4	102	—	159.8	—	119.1	125	99
1913	—	110.3	—	66.0	—	115.8	159.4	—	35.3	103	—	159.8	—	119.4	122	101

Table B. Commodity Prices

Stated in öre (=1/100 Sw. Kr.) per kilogramme with the exceptions: öre per litre of milk, kronor (Sw. Kr.) per cubic metre

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Wheat flour	Rye meal	Rye flour	Barley meal	Barley groats	Oat groats	Peas, dried	Potatoes	Potato flour	Beef, fresh	Beef, salted	Veal, fresh, young calf	Veal, fresh, fattened calf	Mutton, fresh
1830	14.9	10.9	9.1	6.8	27.8	13.6	—	14.6	18.2	28.5	10.0	3.1	—	28	25	—	—	—
1831	15.8	13.2	11.0	7.5	30.4	14.6	—	14.2	17.9	29.0	12.4	3.6	—	28	27	—	—	—
1832	12.8	10.4	9.7	6.7	26.1	15.4	—	12.8	20.4	26.5	11.0	2.8	—	29	26	—	—	—
1833	11.2	9.3	7.9	5.7	22.0	14.1	—	12.8	17.0	22.8	9.8	2.5	—	29	27	—	—	—
1834	11.6	9.5	7.9	5.9	22.8	13.5	—	11.4	16.9	26.3	9.1	2.5	—	28	27	—	—	—
1835	11.8	10.1	8.8	6.5	24.0	14.4	—	12.4	17.9	25.8	9.7	3.1	—	29	24	—	—	—
1836	11.0	9.8	9.0	7.1	21.1	13.6	—	12.6	19.0	28.3	9.5	3.0	—	28	24	—	—	—
1837	11.2	10.9	9.8	8.2	20.7	14.2	—	13.6	19.2	31.5	10.4	3.4	—	29	26	—	—	—
1838	16.4	12.9	11.2	9.2	28.6	16.4	—	14.4	21.0	36.3	12.5	4.4	—	30	27	—	—	—
1839	15.2	11.1	10.3	7.9	29.0	15.5	—	12.4	22.6	34.8	11.4	3.0	—	33	30	—	—	—
1840	15.0	11.3	9.2	7.2	27.0	14.5	—	11.4	19.3	29.5	10.3	3.0	—	34	32	—	—	—
1841	13.3	10.9	9.5	7.2	25.2	14.6	—	12.8	19.1	29.1	10.6	3.1	—	30	27	—	—	—
1841	16.1	12.8	8.5	6.2	28.2	15.4	—	10.4	18.5	27.7	11.0	3.2	—	35	35	—	37	35
1842	16.6	13.7	9.4	6.4	31.7	17.6	—	11.4	19.6	27.0	11.9	3.7	39	36	31	—	36	37
1843	13.3	11.4	9.4	6.9	23.1	15.3	—	11.4	19.0	28.0	9.9	3.5	42	33	29	—	32	37
1844	11.9	9.0	8.0	6.1	21.6	13.0	—	10.2	16.7	27.3	9.3	2.7	40	30	26	18	32	38
1845	14.1	11.5	8.9	6.6	25.9	15.3	—	11.2	20.2	27.8	11.3	3.1	41	29	25	18	31	37
1846	16.8	13.7	12.2	9.1	29.2	18.2	—	12.2	23.7	33.0	12.9	3.6	43	32	28	17	33	37
1847	16.2	13.7	12.8	9.7	28.1	17.0	—	13.6	23.8	32.3	13.1	4.3	43	33	33	22	34	39
1848	13.8	10.3	9.9	7.1	24.3	13.8	—	11.6	20.6	30.3	10.7	3.8	45	37	38	26	39	41
1849	12.9	9.4	8.4	6.4	22.7	12.2	—	10.6	18.3	26.8	9.8	3.9	46	37	38	24	37	42
1850	13.6	10.7	8.9	7.1	23.4	13.8	—	11.6	18.1	27.8	10.6	4.4	59	34	35	22	40	41
1841	14.5	11.6	9.7	7.2	25.8	15.2	—	11.4	19.9	28.8	11.0	3.6	—	34	32	—	35	38
1851	14.2	12.7	10.6	8.9	23.8	15.0	—	12.6	18.8	30.5	11.9	4.3	58	32	34	22	40	37
1852	14.7	13.5	11.5	8.7	25.4	16.0	—	14.2	20.8	30.5	13.7	4.8	58	33	35	26	41	36
1853	18.3	14.6	12.5	9.5	28.8	16.4	—	15.0	21.4	29.8	14.3	4.0	53	32	35	28	40	35
1854	18.7	14.7	12.6	10.5	31.9	17.2	—	14.2	21.7	30.6	14.1	3.5	34	40	41	28	47	46
1855	22.5	15.6	13.6	11.9	35.2	18.0	—	17.4	22.2	32.4	15.1	4.2	45	51	48	30	55	51
1856	25.2	17.1	16.1	12.4	41.6	20.7	—	20.0	25.6	36.6	18.6	5.4	61	57	53	34	70	64
1857	20.3	14.7	14.1	10.8	36.4	17.6	—	17.4	28.6	41.6	17.2	5.4	69	53	56	32	78	59
1858	16.1	11.5	11.1	10.1	28.2	14.2	—	14.2	22.6	32.4	13.5	4.1	51	49	51	30	64	45
1859	14.3	10.8	10.8	9.7	24.4	12.2	—	14.2	19.6	31.6	12.3	3.4	36	43	43	27	56	41
1860	16.6	12.0	12.0	10.2	26.2	14.8	—	17.2	21.2	33.4	13.1	4.2	44	47	40	25	51	52
1851	18.1	13.7	12.5	10.3	30.2	16.2	—	18.6	22.3	32.9	14.4	4.3	81	44	44	28	84	47
1861	18.7	14.8	13.8	10.2	31.0	17.8	—	17.4	23.6	33.0	14.9	5.1	42	49	50	26	51	52
1862	19.5	15.9	13.6	9.7	32.7	19.1	—	17.2	24.4	33.2	15.6	5.4	57	48	47	23	47	54
1863	15.6	13.0	12.0	8.8	27.0	17.0	—	14.2	23.1	32.2	14.0	4.9	59	51	50	24	55	53
1864	13.4	11.8	10.7	8.3	23.0	14.8	—	13.4	20.4	29.8	12.6	3.3	50	49	49	22	43	48
1865	13.9	11.0	9.9	8.4	24.2	13.7	—	14.2	18.8	29.2	12.8	3.8	43	46	48	26	47	43
1866	16.3	12.8	12.5	10.3	28.5	16.4	20.8	18.2	20.2	31.8	14.1	4.0	43	49	49	23	50	51
1867	21.8	17.6	15.0	11.4	35.8	20.7	26.6	21.2	25.4	34.8	17.0	5.8	43	50	48	23	47	49
1868	23.0	19.9	18.1	13.6	39.4	24.0	31.4	22.6	30.7	40.4	21.5	6.7	57	43	45	20	45	42
1869	17.8	14.6	14.2	11.5	28.2	25.4	25.4	18.2	26.7	36.4	17.1	4.9	47	54	60	22	52	55
1870	15.3	12.2	11.0	9.5	25.7	14.8	23.4	16.2	21.0	31.8	14.0	4.3	46	58	62	24	50	55
1861	17.5	14.4	13.1	10.2	29.6	17.7	—	17.3	23.4	33.2	15.4	4.9	49	50	51	23	49	50

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Wheat	Rye	Barley	Oats	Wheat flour	Rye meal	Rye flour	Barley meal	Barley groats	Oat groats	Peas, dried	Potatoes	Potato flour	Beef, fresh	Beef, salted	Veal, fresh, young calf	Mutton, fresh	Veal, fresh, fattened calf
1871 . . .	18.7	13.2	12.3	11.0	29.6	15.6	21.6	17.8	20.0	31.4	14.1	4.2	47	59	59	29	55	55
1872 . . .	20.4	14.1	13.3	10.7	32.4	17.0	24.0	19.6	22.5	32.3	14.8	4.8	45	60	62	29	56	59
1873 . . .	22.0	15.2	15.0	11.8	35.6	17.9	25.0	20.8	25.1	32.7	16.6	5.6	48	62	65	30	57	59
1874 . . .	20.4	16.5	16.4	13.6	34.9	19.6	26.8	20.0	27.5	36.1	18.1	6.5	57	62	65	32	64	59
1875 . . .	17.4	14.5	14.6	13.4	29.1	18.0	24.0	21.0	26.8	38.8	19.0	5.7	59	65	65	30	64	71
1876 . . .	17.7	14.0	13.9	12.6	29.2	16.8	22.0	21.2	23.1	33.5	15.7	4.7	60	66	67	32	62	70
1877 . . .	19.5	14.7	14.9	12.3	32.5	17.2	22.4	20.4	24.4	32.6	16.4	5.4	56	65	65	33	70	72
1878 . . .	16.6	12.8	13.0	10.3	31.6	16.1	20.7	17.6	24.8	32.5	16.3	5.1	57	62	62	32	63	68
1879 . . .	16.9	12.3	12.3	9.3	28.4	14.5	18.8	15.8	21.0	30.0	14.3	5.0	55	63	64	32	62	63
1880 . . .	18.3	15.3	13.8	10.8	31.0	17.7	23.3	18.2	22.8	30.1	16.5	5.5	59	61	57	32	66	65
1871—80	18.8	14.3	13.9	11.6	31.4	17.0	22.9	19.2	23.8	33.0	16.2	5.2	54	63	63	31	62	64
1881 . . .	19.6	17.1	14.1	11.4	34.8	19.9	26.4	19.0	23.7	31.4	17.2	4.6	54	60	58	31	64	65
1882 . . .	17.0	13.1	12.3	9.5	31.0	16.7	22.2	16.6	21.7	30.1	16.7	4.6	52	67	66	33	64	73
1883 . . .	16.8	12.6	12.1	9.8	27.7	14.7	20.5	16.4	20.6	26.5	15.9	5.7	52	70	67	33	65	71
1884 . . .	14.6	11.8	11.7	10.0	25.8	14.8	19.5	16.2	20.2	26.0	15.1	5.0	51	67	66	32	64	66
1885 . . .	13.1	11.0	11.4	9.9	22.8	13.9	18.2	16.0	19.6	27.0	14.1	4.6	50	62	64	30	61	63
1886 . . .	12.1	9.7	10.5	8.9	21.1	12.2	16.8	14.6	19.2	28.1	12.5	4.0	46	57	62	30	60	58
1887 . . .	12.0	8.9	9.3	7.5	21.3	11.7	15.4	13.2	18.1	24.7	11.5	3.4	42	53	57	29	60	58
1888 . . .	14.3	10.4	10.2	8.1	23.8	12.8	17.2	14.0	17.6	21.4	12.6	4.2	41	57	53	29	59	63
1889 . . .	14.1	11.6	10.9	8.5	26.6	15.3	19.1	15.6	19.7	23.1	15.8	4.8	60	62	58	30	67	67
1890 . . .	15.1	12.7	12.3	9.9	25.7	16.2	20.7	16.4	21.0	26.9	15.3	5.1	57	66	63	32	68	71
1881—90	14.9	11.9	11.5	9.4	23.8	14.8	19.6	15.8	20.1	26.5	14.7	4.6	50	62	61	31	63	66
1891 . . .	16.8	14.9	12.2	9.9	27.7	18.3	23.9	16.8	21.8	26.8	16.1	6.2	54	69	69	29	68	73
1892 . . .	14.9	13.9	12.7	9.9	25.2	19.0	23.6	18.2	22.1	26.2	16.2	5.6	50	68	68	30	69	72
1893 . . .	12.6	10.9	10.9	9.4	21.4	14.9	19.3	16.4	19.1	24.4	13.6	5.0	44	65	66	29	67	70
1894 . . .	10.8	9.2	9.8	8.6	18.9	13.2	15.6	14.6	17.6	22.6	12.7	4.5	33	63	62	28	68	66
1895 . . .	12.1	10.6	10.3	7.5	21.3	14.2	17.6	14.8	17.5	20.0	13.4	5.0	34	62	59	29	63	66
1896 . . .	13.3	10.4	10.7	8.0	22.6	14.2	19.3	16.6	18.0	18.8	13.8	4.4	32	60	59	28	64	65
1897 . . .	15.7	11.3	12.3	9.6	25.2	14.6	19.7	18.0	19.6	21.8	14.8	4.4	30	60	60	30	66	67
1898 . . .	16.1	12.3	12.4	9.8	26.8	16.0	21.2	18.8	21.3	24.5	15.2	5.9	31	62	62	32	67	72
1899 . . .	14.6	13.6	12.2	9.6	24.3	17.0	22.4	18.8	20.6	25.4	16.5	7.1	41	66	64	33	71	74
1900 . . .	14.3	13.3	12.9	10.3	23.4	16.9	22.2	17.8	22.7	26.8	16.9	6.1	44	68	69	36	77	79
91—1900	14.1	12.0	11.7	9.3	23.7	15.8	20.5	17.1	20.0	23.7	14.9	5.4	39	64	64	30	68	70
1901 . . .	14.5	12.2	12.1	10.2	22.9	15.5	20.4	18.2	20.5	24.3	16.0	5.5	37	69	70	37	77	85
1902 . . .	14.5	12.5	12.7	11.2	23.9	15.8	20.6	18.2	20.7	24.3	18.4	6.0	34	70	71	38	74	87
1903 . . .	13.6	11.9	12.2	10.2	23.4	15.6	20.4	19.0	21.5	24.1	18.2	5.5	37	72	74	40	80	86
1904 . . .	14.3	12.6	12.2	10.8	24.2	15.8	20.5	19.0	20.2	22.6	16.2	5.9	35	72	74	37	79	85
1905 . . .	14.5	12.8	12.5	10.5	24.6	16.0	20.4	19.0	19.6	22.6	16.6	5.6	37	70	73	40	77	86
1906 . . .	14.7	13.4	13.0	11.2	23.9	16.4	20.6	19.8	19.7	22.2	15.8	5.1	36	74	74	43	87	91
1907 . . .	15.7	14.0	13.5	11.5	23.9	17.1	21.4	22.0	21.1	21.8	16.7	6.0	37	80	80	47	94	97
1908 . . .	16.1	14.1	13.7	10.9	27.1	19.8	23.5	21.2	23.7	24.7	18.7	6.4	37	84	85	51	98	100
1909 . . .	16.9	14.4	13.5	11.3	27.2	18.2	23.5	20.0	22.1	25.3	17.4	5.7	33	79	80	47	93	100
1910 . . .	15.8	12.7	12.8	10.6	26.9	17.8	22.1	21.6	21.9	26.1	18.1	6.0	33	75	76	46	91	91
1901—10	15.1	13.1	12.8	10.8	24.8	16.8	21.3	19.8	21.1	23.8	17.2	5.8	36	75	76	43	85	92
1911 . . .	15.9	13.4	13.6	11.5	25.3	16.9	21.5	22.6	20.5	21.2	17.7	6.2	36	72	71	45	88	91
1912 . . .	16.2	14.9	14.4	12.7	25.7	18.9	23.8	23.0	22.9	26.0	19.4	7.4	36	78	82	52	92	93
1913 . . .	14.8	13.0	12.9	10.9	26.8	19.0	23.6	21.6	22.6	27.8	19.4	6.4	34	85	90	52	96	103

(Cont.)

19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	
			Herrings, salted						Cheese, whole-milk										Petroleum			Pine and fir wood	
99	77	93	29.0	22.3	35	10.4	6.8	155	104	46													
59	72	87	25.4	19.0	37	10.8	7.4	158	112	51													
81	84	94	28.4	20.2	37	11.1	6.8	170	117	54													
88	88	99	31.5	18.8	40	11.4	7.4	187	120	57													
68	68	103	30.4	19.3	43	12.4	7.8	191	126	58													
70	70	109	32.8	19.2	43	12.8	7.6	199	121	56													
75	75	100	36.4	21.4	45	13.2	7.6	194	125	59													
65	65	87	36.1	17.1	41	13.1	7.0	173	124	56													
63	63	82	32.7	18.1	36	11.6	6.4	150	118	51													
61	61	88	36.9	20.6	36	11.3	6.6	184	124	50													
64	64	82	32.0	19.6	39	11.8	7.1	176	119	54													
61	61	93	35.4	20.6	38	12.1	7.0	182	128	54													
86	86	100	32.9	17.8	42	12.0	6.4	188	126	50													
64	64	99	35.9	18.7	46	11.7	5.6	177	125	47													
64	64	89	33.0	15.7	43	11.5	6.0	183	124	47													
64	64	84	30.1	17.0	41	11.1	5.8	171	122	47													
57	57	80	28.4	14.2	39	10.7	5.4	163	116	44													
54	54	78	25.3	12.6	37	10.3	4.6	165	107	39													
61	61	81	21.4	13.7	40	10.2	4.6	165	111	38													
60	60	71	21.3	13.2	43	10.4	5.0	171	122	42													
62	62	77	20.3	12.1	42	10.1	4.8	174	118	38													
61	61	88	28.4	18.6	41	11.0	5.5	174	120	45													
59	59	90	22.0	13.1	42	10.3	4.8	171	121	35													
64	64	80	20.3	12.3	40	10.6	5.0	181	123	35													
77	77	99	18.2	12.6	41	10.5	4.8	178	125	35													
74	74	92	16.8	12.3	40	10.3	4.8	172	124	35													
72	72	82	19.6	13.0	39	10.2	4.6	166	117	36													
71	71	74	19.2	12.1	37	10.1	4.4	172	120	39													
74	74	85	20.2	13.2	35	10.0	4.8	171	123	39													
80	80	93	21.6	13.5	37	10.1	4.6	175	125	37													
79	79	80	21.3	13.8	38	10.8	4.8	187	129	42													
83	83	92	22.0	14.7	40	11.5	5.6	184	133	44													
73	73	90	20.9	13.1	39	10.5	4.8	175	124	38													
—	—	98	112	26.0	15.5	39	11.4	5.4	194	136	50	114	109	59	32	31	—	—	120	14.8	15.0	5.7	3.6
—	—	97	113	23.4	16.3	38	11.6	5.8	191	139	50	112	104	56	32	29	—	—	121	14.0	14.7	5.1	3.4
—	—	92	110	24.3	17.0	40	11.6	6.4	190	137	52	112	99	56	33	28	—	—	123	14.5	14.2	5.4	3.6
—	—	86	101	21.8	16.7	40	11.6	5.8	186	134	49	115	100	56	34	30	—	—	125	14.8	14.2	5.5	3.7
—	—	94	104	22.8	17.3	41	11.7	5.8	191	136	43	116	111	61	35	29	—	—	125	14.1	14.2	5.5	3.7
—	—	102	114	24.7	16.9	42	11.8	5.6	198	138	48	121	113	58	34	29	—	—	127	13.3	14.1	5.5	3.9
—	—	101	116	21.9	16.9	45	11.3	6.2	198	144	53	124	111	57	34	30	—	—	132	13.3	13.5	6.1	4.1
—	—	93	106	21.1	16.9	44	12.7	6.4	202	144	54	127	112	60	34	31	—	—	140	14.3	13.5	7.1	4.6
—	—	99	111	23.5	16.9	42	12.3	6.2	198	139	52	133	115	61	36	31	—	—	142	15.2	13.5	6.5	4.5
—	—	105	118	22.9	17.6	41	12.4	6.0	201	138	51	132	118	63	35	32	—	—	143	14.3	13.4	6.0	4.0
—	—	97	111	23.3	16.8	41	11.9	6.0	195	139	50	121	110	59	34	30	—	—	140	14.3	14.0	5.8	4.0
—	—	97	110	22.1	19.0	43	12.1	5.8	207	142	52	127	141	63	34	31	—	—	143	13.2	13.3	5.8	4.3
—	—	103	115	24.5	20.3	42	12.5	5.6	213	148	59	133	157	66	35	32	—	—	145	13.3	13.2	6.1	4.5
—	—	111	123	25.4	22.3	45	12.6	5.8	210	151	63	136	155	62	36	34	—	—	140	16.1	13.2	6.5	4.7

Table C. Commodity Prices for the Counties.

		Page
Wheat	C 1	206
Rye	C 2	209
Barley	C 3	212
Oats	C 4	215
Peas, dried	C 5	218
Potatoes	C 6	219
Beef, fresh	C 7	221
" salted	C 8	223
Mutton, fresh	C 9	224
Pork	C 10	226
Bacon	C 11	229
Milk, unskimmed	C 12	232
Butter	C 13	233
Eggs	C 14	236
Birchwood	C 15	239
Pine and fir wood	C 16	240
Wheat flour	C 17	242
Rye meal	C 17	242
Barley groats	C 17	242
Oat groats	C 17	242
Ryebread, hard	C 17	242
Potato flour	C 17	242
Fresh veal, fattened calf	C 17	242
Venison	C 17	242
Bacon, smoked	C 17	242
Ham, smoked	C 17	242
Herrings, salted	C 17	242
Cod, salted	C 17	242
Salmon, salted	C 17	242
Milk, skimmed	C 17	242
Cheese, whole-milk	C 17	242
" skim-milk	C 17	242
" caraway	C 17	242
Coffee	C 17	242
Sugar	C 17	242
Syrup	C 17	242
Rice	C 17	242
Tallow	C 17	242
Tallow candles	C 17	242
Stearin	C 17	242
Petroleum	C 17	242
Coke	C 17	242

Table C I. Prices of Wheat.
Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Stockholm City	Malmbus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Gotland county	Halland county	Gotland & Bohus county	Alvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county
1830	14.7	—	—	—	—	14.9	—	14.1	14.5	17.6	19.5	12.5	12.9	14.1	12.5	15.8	14.3	—	—	12.6
1831	15.6	—	—	—	—	15.8	—	15.8	17.3	17.4	15.6	16.1	15.4	15.6	14.8	14.6	15.0	—	—	14.1
1832	10.4	—	—	—	—	13.5	—	14.7	12.8	12.5	11.7	12.9	12.1	12.5	13.3	11.6	12.6	—	—	13.7
1833	10.4	—	—	—	—	10.9	—	11.1	10.9	11.7	11.7	10.5	9.2	10.8	10.2	10.7	12.0	—	—	11.3
1834	10.7	—	—	—	—	11.5	—	11.5	10.2	11.7	11.7	10.9	10.2	11.7	11.3	11.9	13.0	—	—	11.2
1835	12.6	—	—	—	—	11.1	—	12.1	11.0	11.7	10.6	11.9	11.3	12.9	12.5	10.7	12.1	—	—	12.9
1836	10.7	—	—	—	—	11.1	—	11.7	11.3	11.9	11.7	9.5	8.9	10.9	10.9	10.5	10.7	—	—	11.1
1837	10.9	—	—	—	—	12.1	—	12.4	12.3	14.1	12.5	10.9	9.8	11.3	11.3	12.0	11.7	—	—	11.7
1838	17.6	—	—	—	—	16.0	—	13.6	17.0	14.8	17.5	15.7	15.1	19.5	16.3	16.7	16.0	13.3	17.2	14.9
1839	16.5	—	—	—	—	14.3	—	12.1	17.5	14.8	14.0	14.9	14.8	15.2	14.8	15.3	14.5	—	—	15.8
1840	16.7	14.1	—	—	—	13.1	13.0	13.1	19.6	16.4	14.7	15.2	14.5	15.4	14.8	13.6	14.3	—	—	14.1
1841—40	12.2	—	—	—	—	13.0	—	12.8	14.0	13.7	13.2	12.9	12.1	13.6	13.0	12.7	13.2	—	—	13.1
1841	17.5	15.2	—	—	—	14.9	15.6	15.2	18.6	17.6	15.9	17.0	15.6	15.9	15.5	16.0	16.2	—	—	13.1
1842	18.0	15.6	17.5	—	—	15.1	14.5	16.4	20.4	17.0	16.6	15.9	17.2	17.7	16.0	17.0	16.4	—	—	14.5
1843	13.3	12.7	13.0	—	—	13.1	11.9	15.2	14.7	12.5	12.9	12.3	13.3	12.8	13.3	13.5	12.9	—	—	13.1
1844	13.0	10.3	11.1	—	—	11.7	10.0	12.3	12.0	12.5	11.7	11.7	11.3	11.5	11.5	12.3	11.7	—	—	13.7
1845	15.1	12.0	14.5	—	—	13.0	12.4	14.3	14.4	14.1	13.2	14.3	12.5	14.7	14.5	12.8	14.3	—	—	13.1
1846	10.2	14.3	16.9	—	—	14.6	14.5	15.4	18.5	17.6	16.1	17.2	15.6	16.8	16.4	17.6	15.9	—	—	15.2
1847	18.8	14.1	16.9	—	—	14.4	13.3	16.2	19.6	16.4	16.8	16.5	14.8	15.6	15.6	17.2	14.5	—	—	19.1
1848	14.5	12.5	15.3	—	—	13.0	12.5	13.7	15.2	14.1	13.3	13.8	14.3	13.3	12.9	14.5	13.3	—	—	17.8
1849	13.0	10.9	14.3	17.2	—	12.3	12.1	12.0	12.8	12.6	12.1	11.6	11.7	13.3	12.0	11.9	13.3	—	—	13.9
1850	12.6	11.5	13.7	17.2	—	12.9	12.5	12.5	14.4	13.5	13.4	13.3	12.5	14.0	12.6	13.5	12.6	—	—	13.5
1851—50	18.5	12.9	—	—	—	13.5	12.9	14.3	16.0	14.8	14.2	14.4	13.9	14.6	14.0	13.5	12.6	—	—	14.8
1851	14.4	12.9	14.0	17.2	—	13.3	12.2	13.5	15.1	15.0	14.5	13.8	12.9	14.5	13.2	16.0	13.3	15.4	—	14.9
1852	14.5	12.8	13.7	16.4	16.6	12.9	12.2	13.6	16.0	16.0	14.8	14.3	14.5	14.1	13.7	15.1	13.4	15.5	—	13.9
1853	18.9	15.9	18.8	19.5	17.8	17.8	16.8	14.5	19.0	16.7	17.9	19.1	18.3	18.0	18.5	19.0	18.2	18.5	19.1	21.1

1854	20.0	18.2	17.8	22.3	18.0	17.4	19.0	15.2	21.9	18.6	18.1	18.3	17.6	17.4	17.9	18.0	19.0	18.6	19.5	19.9
1855	23.0	21.7	24.6	24.6	22.7	22.1	21.3	18.8	24.5	21.6	21.1	22.1	22.8	22.6	22.6	20.2	22.0	23.4	23.4	22.8
1856	26.1	22.5	21.8	25.8	26.9	22.8	21.5	23.4	26.2	24.1	24.6	22.8	26.2	25.8	23.6	26.3	25.0	30.5	28.1	27.5
1857	20.7	17.2	19.4	24.2	22.4	18.8	15.6	18.9	21.6	22.3	20.6	17.7	19.5	20.3	18.1	22.6	20.9	23.4	22.7	19.4
1858	15.8	14.3	14.8	20.3	16.1	16.2	14.2	14.5	16.2	18.4	16.7	14.6	14.5	14.8	15.5	16.2	16.4	16.6	17.2	17.5
1859	14.8	13.3	13.3	15.1	15.2	13.7	13.5	12.9	14.9	14.9	13.8	13.3	14.1	14.1	14.0	14.1	14.7	15.7	15.6	14.5
1860	16.9	15.8	16.5	16.7	18.6	16.8	15.3	15.0	17.2	18.0	15.4	15.3	15.9	16.4	15.8	15.9	16.3	16.7	18.4	15.9
1861—60	18.5	16.5	17.5	20.2	—	17.2	16.2	16.0	19.3	18.5	17.7	17.1	17.6	17.8	17.3	18.3	17.9	19.4	19.4	18.8
1861	17.5	17.2	18.7	19.1	20.2	19.1	20.6	20.3	19.3	20.1	18.6	17.8	17.4	18.8	16.9	18.7	17.3	19.3	20.3	17.6
1862	18.1	18.2	18.5	19.5	21.8	19.3	16.4	19.0	19.4	20.3	20.6	19.2	18.8	18.0	17.8	20.3	19.7	20.5	19.3	20.2
1863	14.8	13.7	13.3	17.5	17.9	14.5	12.1	16.6	15.7	16.1	15.1	14.5	13.4	13.6	14.3	16.4	15.8	18.9	18.1	16.6
1864	13.1	12.0	11.9	14.7	13.5	12.2	14.5	13.1	13.7	13.3	13.4	12.4	11.8	12.6	12.5	14.6	13.7	16.0	15.7	14.5
1865	13.6	13.5	14.1	15.2	14.0	14.6	12.4	14.0	14.8	13.2	12.9	13.1	14.3	13.7	12.9	15.8	13.8	14.9	15.0	13.4
1866	16.1	17.1	17.1	17.0	16.0	16.2	15.8	15.2	16.7	15.7	16.6	16.5	15.4	15.7	15.4	17.8	14.6	17.8	15.7	15.4
1867	21.0	21.3	23.0	21.1	22.4	24.7	21.3	19.6	20.1	21.0	21.6	21.9	23.6	20.2	22.6	20.5	19.8	22.2	24.1	21.5
1868	21.8	21.5	19.6	23.9	23.1	21.6	21.7	22.6	24.1	23.6	24.6	23.1	23.6	23.6	22.0	23.4	22.1	23.6	26.2	23.7
1869	17.8	16.4	14.9	17.8	16.8	13.4	16.2	16.0	18.3	18.2	18.1	17.1	19.2	18.7	16.5	19.2	16.9	18.9	18.6	17.4
1870	15.3	15.7	15.5	14.8	15.7	14.5	15.2	14.8	15.8	15.5	15.2	15.0	13.5	14.6	15.0	16.2	15.0	15.4	17.2	14.8
1861—70	16.9	16.7	16.6	18.1	18.1	17.0	16.6	17.1	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.1	17.1	16.9	16.6	18.3	16.9	18.8	19.0	17.5
1871	18.9	19.0	18.3	18.3	19.0	18.3	16.2	17.9	19.9	17.9	18.1	18.9	18.7	17.3	18.4	19.5	18.8	18.6	18.9	19.3
1872	19.2	21.2	19.4	20.6	20.9	19.3	19.3	19.1	23.1	18.8	21.2	20.8	20.9	19.3	18.8	21.2	19.1	21.1	19.6	20.5
1873	20.5	21.8	20.5	23.2	23.9	21.5	21.8	20.6	23.5	21.4	24.1	22.0	22.0	20.9	21.1	22.1	20.0	22.3	20.8	21.8
1874	20.1	19.4	18.1	20.9	23.8	19.3	15.6	19.7	21.8	21.5	21.4	21.0	17.6	19.6	19.5	22.3	19.5	20.1	19.7	19.6
1875	15.6	16.4	16.9	17.6	19.1	16.4	15.5	17.4	18.0	20.0	19.5	17.2	17.0	16.4	15.8	18.7	15.7	17.9	18.6	15.6
1876	17.4	17.6	16.7	17.5	18.1	17.5	17.0	17.9	18.4	17.8	17.7	17.6	18.4	17.0	17.2	19.0	18.0	18.4	18.7	16.9
1877	18.9	18.3	18.8	18.8	20.2	18.6	17.8	18.9	21.8	18.9	23.2	20.0	19.8	18.1	17.6	20.7	20.4	18.4	20.1	19.0
1878	15.3	15.8	14.6	18.1	17.0	15.4	13.7	16.2	18.0	19.9	18.0	16.6	16.4	16.1	14.9	17.3	15.1	16.2	17.4	16.0
1879	16.2	17.2	16.3	17.4	17.1	16.8	14.9	15.4	17.6	17.4	17.0	17.3	17.0	17.4	16.8	18.4	16.0	16.2	17.3	16.5
1880	18.8	19.4	16.6	18.0	18.2	18.1	16.8	17.5	18.2	18.3	18.7	18.8	18.2	17.7	18.8	19.5	19.2	17.4	18.7	17.7
1871—80	18.1	18.6	17.6	19.1	19.7	18.1	16.9	18.1	20.0	19.2	19.9	19.0	18.6	18.0	17.9	19.9	18.2	18.6	19.0	18.3
1881	19.8	20.2	18.6	18.8	19.4	19.6	21.4	18.7	21.1	21.1	20.9	19.7	18.3	18.2	15.9	22.2	19.3	18.5	20.5	18.7
1882	16.8	17.7	15.1	18.5	17.1	16.6	15.7	16.6	18.2	16.3	18.0	17.8	16.9	16.7	14.3	21.2	15.4	16.3	18.9	15.6
1883	17.2	17.2	15.1	16.9	17.8	15.8	15.8	15.4	17.3	16.3	17.0	17.0	16.2	14.9	16.5	18.2	16.8	16.5	17.5	17.9
1884	14.7	14.7	13.3	14.9	15.8	12.9	12.4	13.8	14.9	15.0	15.3	14.6	13.3	13.2	13.3	15.6	14.7	16.5	14.4	15.6
1885	13.2	13.6	13.1	12.9	15.2	11.9	11.5	12.5	13.0	13.3	13.1	12.4	11.9	12.3	11.4	15.1	12.6	14.9	13.2	12.3
1886	11.1	12.2	12.7	12.4	13.7	11.9	11.7	12.1	12.5	12.7	11.9	11.5	11.3	11.5	10.5	11.9	11.1	12.4	13.1	11.5
1887	12.8	12.6	11.7	11.7	12.4	11.8	10.1	11.5	12.0	12.1	12.2	12.1	11.0	11.1	11.2	12.3	11.5	12.4	11.8	12.2

Table C I. (Cont.)

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
	Stockholm City	Malarnus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Gotland county	Halland county	Gotthemb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county
1888	14.6	15.2	14.5	14.8	13.9	14.9	14.8	12.0	13.9	13.6	12.8	14.8	14.7	12.3	13.7	14.3	14.9	14.9	14.4	14.5
1889	14.2	15.2	14.0	13.3	14.1	14.0	14.7	14.0	14.6	14.0	13.3	13.6	14.5	14.0	13.4	12.9	13.6	14.8	14.8	14.4
1890	15.6	15.7	13.7	14.7	15.5	14.6	14.9	15.0	15.9	15.5	15.1	15.5	15.2	14.2	14.5	16.1	15.6	14.5	14.9	14.7
1891—90	18.0	18.4	14.2	14.9	18.5	14.4	14.3	14.2	18.3	18.0	18.0	14.9	14.4	13.9	13.5	16.0	14.6	18.2	18.3	14.7
1891	17.7	17.8	15.0	15.7	—	16.2	15.9	16.0	17.9	17.7	16.3	17.0	16.3	15.7	16.9	17.8	16.6	16.1	17.2	17.0
1892	16.4	15.0	13.3	15.0	—	13.8	12.1	15.5	15.6	15.9	14.6	15.2	15.5	15.4	14.4	15.8	15.0	13.6	15.3	16.0
1893	13.3	12.6	12.4	12.6	—	12.3	11.1	12.5	12.6	12.3	11.3	13.0	12.7	13.3	12.7	12.7	13.2	13.2	13.8	12.0
1894	11.2	10.7	10.9	10.4	—	9.7	9.7	10.8	11.2	10.9	10.4	10.8	11.0	10.5	10.3	11.3	10.6	11.8	10.7	11.0
1895	12.9	12.8	12.3	11.0	—	12.3	10.9	12.5	12.6	13.1	11.5	12.0	10.6	10.9	12.0	12.0	11.8	12.6	11.1	12.0
1896	13.7	14.8	13.3	13.3	—	12.5	13.9	13.8	14.1	13.4	12.0	12.7	13.0	11.7	14.1	13.6	12.4	12.7	11.7	13.0
1897	16.2	16.0	14.5	15.2	—	14.8	15.4	16.4	16.1	16.7	14.5	15.8	16.9	14.0	16.0	15.7	15.1	14.3	14.7	17.0
1898	17.8	16.7	15.6	16.0	—	14.6	13.6	16.5	17.6	17.0	15.3	16.5	17.3	15.3	16.1	17.6	16.3	15.5	15.1	17.0
1899	14.7	14.3	14.6	15.0	—	13.9	12.8	14.5	15.1	15.4	14.3	15.0	14.4	14.6	13.9	14.5	14.0	14.4	14.3	16.0
1900	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.7	—	13.9	12.9	14.3	14.6	15.0	13.4	14.5	14.5	14.1	14.1	14.2	13.8	14.3	13.6	14.9
1891—00	14.9	14.5	18.6	18.9	—	18.4	18.8	14.3	14.7	14.7	13.4	14.2	14.2	13.5	14.1	14.5	13.9	13.9	13.7	14.6
1901	14.7	15.4	14.5	14.6	—	14.3	13.3	15.3	15.0	14.6	13.6	14.6	15.0	14.2	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.4	13.9	14.7
1902	15.7	15.3	14.1	14.5	—	13.4	13.1	15.5	14.8	15.2	14.1	14.4	13.5	13.8	13.7	14.8	15.5	15.4	13.0	15.0
1903	13.4	14.2	14.0	13.8	—	13.7	13.5	14.0	13.1	15.0	12.2	12.8	13.6	13.2	12.2	12.9	12.0	14.3	13.2	13.8
1904	13.5	15.5	15.0	14.2	—	14.3	13.5	14.3	14.7	15.5	13.3	14.7	14.0	13.4	13.7	15.0	12.8	14.3	13.3	13.7
1905	14.4	15.7	15.1	14.5	—	13.7	13.6	15.3	15.4	15.9	13.8	14.7	14.7	13.9	14.2	14.4	14.0	14.3	13.1	14.2
1906	15.6	15.3	14.9	14.3	—	14.0	13.5	15.3	14.7	15.5	14.1	14.7	14.4	14.1	14.6	14.9	15.1	14.4	14.1	15.0
1907	15.8	16.3	16.4	15.8	—	16.2	15.0	16.5	16.2	17.2	13.7	15.6	15.7	14.3	15.7	15.3	15.2	15.3	14.9	15.3
1908	16.5	16.8	16.5	16.8	—	15.1	15.1	17.0	16.1	16.9	16.2	16.6	16.4	14.6	16.0	15.9	15.5	15.1	14.8	16.7
1909	18.7	18.2	16.7	16.2	—	16.5	15.7	17.3	16.8	16.8	17.3	18.2	16.8	15.1	17.6	17.1	15.9	15.1	15.2	17.3
1910	16.2	16.6	15.7	15.5	—	15.6	14.8	16.3	16.3	16.5	14.8	16.5	16.0	14.9	16.0	15.9	15.8	14.5	14.9	15.9
1901—10	18.5	18.9	18.3	18.0	—	14.7	14.1	18.7	18.3	18.9	14.3	18.3	18.0	14.1	14.8	18.1	14.6	14.7	14.0	18.2
1911	16.5	16.3	16.1	15.8	—	16.6	15.2	16.5	16.6	16.0	14.5	15.0	16.4	14.8	15.5	16.1	15.4	15.1	15.8	16.7
1912	17.2	18.0	16.8	15.5	—	14.3	15.9	16.3	17.0	16.2	15.8	15.5	16.0	14.9	16.8	15.6	15.9	15.9	16.2	16.7
1913	14.3	15.8	15.7	14.5	—	14.3	13.3	15.4	15.1	16.3	13.8	13.0	13.8	14.4	14.7	15.0	14.4	16.2	15.7	15.8

Table C 2. Prices of Rye.
Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24
	Stockholm City	Malmbus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Göland county	Halland county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Söderman- land county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county	Västernorr- land county	Västertotten county	Norrbotten county
1830 . .	10.6	9.2	10.2	14.4	11.6	10.0	7.8	11.4	12.7	13.1	12.7	9.2	8.9	10.6	10.9	10.3	7.6	12.7	10.2	11.1	10.6	12.4	10.8
1831 . .	13.3	11.4	12.6	15.3	14.6	12.3	11.0	14.4	14.4	13.1	12.7	13.3	12.3	13.1	11.9	12.2	8.5	16.5	12.7	14.8	12.0	15.3	13.6
1832 . .	8.6	10.1	8.5	12.0	10.8	9.8	8.1	8.5	9.2	9.3	8.5	10.4	10.1	10.2	11.1	8.6	7.6	12.7	14.8	12.0	12.4	14.6	13.6
1833 . .	8.6	8.2	8.1	11.9	9.6	9.1	6.4	7.6	8.5	9.3	8.5	8.0	8.2	9.3	11.1	8.2	8.5	10.2	13.2	9.6	10.8	12.1	12.1
1834 . .	8.5	8.4	9.1	11.9	10.4	10.2	7.6	8.7	8.5	9.3	9.3	9.1	7.8	9.0	8.5	9.1	9.3	9.8	10.8	10.6	10.8	11.9	10.6
1835 . .	11.2	8.8	9.5	11.3	9.9	10.2	8.4	9.3	10.2	9.3	8.5	10.0	10.2	9.9	12.3	8.8	9.3	10.4	11.9	11.8	11.0	12.7	10.8
1836 . .	9.5	8.9	9.6	10.8	10.0	8.3	7.6	9.6	10.2	10.2	9.8	8.4	8.2	9.9	10.2	9.2	8.9	11.4	12.0	10.6	11.2	12.7	10.8
1837 . .	9.5	10.2	10.9	12.7	11.9	9.3	8.9	11.1	11.0	12.7	11.4	9.1	8.1	10.3	10.2	11.1	10.0	12.3	12.2	10.9	11.7	12.7	11.9
1838 . .	13.2	10.4	11.6	14.5	12.9	12.6	10.8	11.7	14.4	13.3	12.7	13.6	12.7	11.9	12.4	12.4	11.9	15.9	13.4	14.1	12.7	15.2	11.9
1839 . .	11.2	9.2	9.6	13.4	11.2	9.5	8.9	10.8	11.8	11.0	10.4	10.9	11.2	11.7	10.6	10.4	11.9	14.6	11.1	12.6	11.2	12.7	11.4
1840 . .	11.6	10.1	10.3	13.8	12.0	10.6	9.3	10.0	11.7	12.7	9.3	9.5	10.3	11.0	11.3	11.0	11.9	12.9	13.5	11.6	10.4	13.6	12.4
1841—40	10.5	9.6	10.0	12.8	11.3	10.2	8.7	10.2	11.0	11.0	10.2	10.2	9.9	11.6	11.0	10.1	9.8	12.7	12.6	11.8	11.8	13.3	11.9
1841 . .	12.3	11.1	14.0	16.1	15.0	11.6	11.0	11.6	12.3	13.4	11.1	12.8	12.0	13.4	11.4	12.1	12.3	12.7	14.3	12.6	13.6	14.2	13.6
1842 . .	13.4	11.4	15.9	16.4	15.3	12.7	11.7	13.5	14.8	14.0	12.8	13.0	12.5	13.6	14.7	12.9	14.4	14.0	14.5	14.1	13.1	13.4	13.6
1843 . .	11.4	8.5	11.5	14.2	12.2	8.9	10.4	12.2	12.5	10.8	10.6	11.2	10.6	11.2	11.9	10.7	11.4	12.5	12.9	12.5	13.4	13.4	13.4
1844 . .	8.9	7.8	8.2	12.1	8.1	6.2	7.5	9.4	9.3	7.3	6.5	8.2	9.1	9.8	9.9	7.1	9.7	9.5	12.5	10.4	12.7	12.1	12.7
1845 . .	11.4	12.3	11.4	14.4	11.9	11.1	10.4	10.5	11.9	9.2	8.9	11.1	10.7	12.1	12.3	12.1	10.2	10.5	11.5	13.2	13.3	12.7	13.1
1846 . .	15.5	12.6	16.0	16.9	12.4	13.4	13.0	12.5	15.1	13.1	12.4	14.0	12.4	13.8	13.3	13.1	14.6	15.9	11.6	15.7	13.6	13.6	13.1
1847 . .	13.7	11.0	16.4	15.2	13.7	14.3	11.8	12.5	16.5	14.9	13.3	13.1	11.0	12.0	11.2	11.7	12.2	15.7	14.8	14.4	14.0	14.4	13.6
1848 . .	9.8	9.0	11.4	12.5	10.2	8.3	9.7	10.0	11.1	10.7	8.9	9.0	9.5	10.3	8.5	9.6	8.9	15.3	12.1	10.4	11.4	12.3	12.5
1849 . .	8.5	8.6	9.5	11.7	9.2	7.8	8.0	8.6	9.4	9.9	8.6	8.3	8.6	9.1	7.7	8.5	9.6	11.9	12.0	10.1	11.0	11.7	11.4
1850 . .	10.2	9.3	11.0	11.9	10.4	9.3	9.1	9.2	10.1	11.1	10.5	11.5	9.9	10.5	9.8	11.9	10.7	14.4	11.0	10.4	11.9	12.1	11.9
1841—50	11.5	10.1	12.5	14.1	11.8	10.4	10.3	11.0	12.3	11.4	10.3	11.2	10.6	11.6	11.1	11.0	11.3	12.2	12.7	12.4	12.8	13.0	12.9
1851 . .	11.8	11.7	13.6	13.1	13.4	10.2	11.7	11.5	12.6	13.4	12.6	12.6	11.3	12.2	11.3	13.9	12.2	15.7	12.5	13.2	13.4	13.8	14.0
1852 . .	12.7	11.2	15.3	13.8	14.8	12.1	12.7	12.7	14.3	14.3	13.0	12.9	11.7	12.7	12.9	13.9	12.3	16.2	16.5	14.1	12.1	13.6	13.1
1853 . .	14.4	14.5	16.7	15.1	13.6	13.9	13.0	13.8	15.8	14.5	13.7	14.4	12.8	14.0	14.2	14.1	14.3	15.4	16.3	16.1	14.0	14.8	14.0

Table C.2. (Cont.)

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24
	Stockholm City	Malmhus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Gotland county	Halland county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Alvsborg county	Sjælarborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gästrikland county	Västernorrland county	Västerbotten county	Norrbotten county
1854	14.8	15.4	16.6	15.3	15.3	14.5	14.4	13.7	17.0	14.7	13.2	13.4	13.2	14.4	13.1	13.9	14.0	16.5	13.4	15.3	13.6	14.5	14.4
1855	16.2	15.8	15.9	16.1	15.1	14.1	14.8	14.5	17.2	16.5	14.8	14.8	15.2	16.1	15.1	14.2	15.1	14.9	15.6	16.5	16.5	17.0	17.0
1856	16.7	16.8	16.0	17.4	16.4	16.8	14.8	16.3	19.8	17.8	14.7	16.1	16.5	17.1	15.9	16.8	15.1	18.0	19.4	17.8	17.8	18.2	21.2
1857	13.6	12.9	13.3	14.9	16.1	14.6	12.7	14.3	14.9	15.9	13.4	13.4	13.8	14.0	13.6	15.9	12.9	15.9	17.7	15.9	15.3	15.7	16.1
1858	10.2	10.1	12.3	12.2	12.3	10.8	9.9	11.7	12.0	13.4	11.0	10.5	11.0	11.4	9.8	11.4	9.4	12.5	11.9	11.1	12.0	13.6	13.6
1859	10.6	10.0	11.7	11.3	10.1	9.6	9.5	10.4	12.3	12.3	9.9	9.9	9.8	10.3	10.1	8.9	9.8	10.9	12.0	11.2	12.8	13.4	13.4
1860	11.7	11.9	12.3	13.0	11.3	10.9	10.5	11.4	13.2	13.7	11.6	12.1	10.8	11.3	11.3	11.4	10.9	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.8	14.0	13.4
1851-60	13.3	13.1	14.4	14.2	13.8	12.7	12.4	13.0	14.9	14.7	12.8	13.0	12.6	13.4	12.7	13.5	12.6	14.8	14.8	14.3	14.0	14.8	15.0
1861	13.5	13.6	14.6	14.2	14.8	13.6	13.9	13.8	15.0	16.8	14.6	16.3	13.6	14.3	14.3	15.2	14.2	15.7	16.7	15.1	14.4	15.5	13.4
1862	16.0	15.0	17.0	15.1	15.4	15.2	12.4	15.0	16.3	16.9	15.7	15.7	14.0	14.6	14.8	16.8	15.8	17.7	16.8	16.4	15.8	17.2	18.6
1863	12.8	10.3	13.5	14.1	14.0	10.6	10.0	13.8	13.5	14.5	13.0	12.6	11.9	12.7	12.0	13.0	12.5	12.6	15.1	13.6	14.5	15.7	15.3
1864	11.0	10.4	10.8	12.4	12.7	11.1	10.2	11.5	11.4	12.8	13.4	10.3	9.9	10.8	9.8	12.0	11.4	13.8	13.7	10.7	13.7	14.5	14.5
1865	9.6	11.1	10.8	12.7	10.1	10.8	10.5	10.8	11.1	11.8	10.3	9.7	9.1	10.1	9.6	13.4	9.5	11.5	11.1	10.9	14.0	14.9	14.2
1866	12.0	13.3	12.5	13.7	12.3	12.1	10.8	11.5	13.4	13.5	12.0	12.7	10.1	11.3	10.9	14.8	11.4	14.6	14.9	11.8	14.0	14.9	14.5
1867	16.3	16.4	17.5	18.2	15.5	15.4	16.6	14.8	20.0	20.5	16.8	17.2	16.5	16.1	17.8	18.6	17.2	19.5	18.7	18.6	19.2	18.8	19.9
1868	19.7	18.1	18.3	21.0	20.6	18.1	18.1	17.6	20.2	20.6	19.8	22.2	17.2	18.8	19.1	21.6	19.2	20.3	22.5	20.9	20.2	19.8	22.3
1869	15.1	14.4	13.8	16.2	12.7	13.2	12.5	14.6	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.6	13.3	14.0	13.4	15.2	13.8	15.9	17.8	15.4	16.0	16.1	17.1
1870	11.6	12.6	12.3	13.1	12.0	10.7	10.7	12.8	12.6	13.1	11.9	11.5	10.6	11.1	11.0	12.0	11.0	12.7	12.7	12.5	13.2	14.0	14.5
1861-70	12.8	13.5	14.1	13.1	14.0	13.1	12.6	13.6	14.9	15.5	14.2	14.3	12.6	13.4	13.3	15.3	13.6	13.4	16.0	14.6	13.5	16.1	16.4
1871	12.4	12.8	15.3	14.0	13.4	12.2	12.3	12.7	13.8	14.0	12.4	12.9	11.4	11.8	11.8	13.1	12.2	13.6	14.2	13.5	13.5	14.8	15.1
1872	13.0	13.9	14.8	15.2	14.3	13.7	13.4	13.5	14.9	15.0	13.5	15.4	12.5	12.4	11.7	14.1	12.6	14.3	15.1	13.9	13.5	15.3	15.0
1873	13.5	14.6	15.3	16.3	16.7	13.4	14.0	14.9	17.0	16.6	15.6	15.9	13.7	13.5	13.8	15.7	12.8	15.7	14.8	14.9	14.4	16.8	17.1
1874	14.8	15.2	16.9	17.3	18.2	14.8	14.3	16.2	18.0	17.4	17.8	17.1	16.7	14.1	14.3	16.5	14.8	17.8	16.1	14.9	18.4	18.4	18.9
1875	13.3	14.3	15.0	15.0	16.7	13.2	12.6	14.2	15.5	15.7	15.1	14.0	13.4	13.1	12.9	14.2	13.1	13.6	14.8	13.8	14.4	15.1	17.0
1876	13.1	13.6	14.8	14.1	15.4	13.4	12.7	13.7	14.6	15.0	13.4	13.9	13.0	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.9	14.9	14.2	13.7	14.3	15.5	16.1
1877	13.8	14.2	16.1	16.0	15.5	13.4	14.2	14.5	15.4	15.3	14.7	14.7	14.7	13.1	13.2	14.9	14.1	15.4	14.8	14.8	15.3	16.3	16.9
1878	11.8	12.7	11.9	12.0	14.0	11.4	10.2	13.1	13.3	14.9	12.7	13.6	12.7	12.0	11.4	13.2	11.8	11.8	13.1	12.0	12.7	14.8	15.4
1879	11.5	13.2	11.6	12.3	13.4	11.0	10.4	12.9	12.4	14.1	11.6	12.3	11.9	10.8	11.5	12.0	11.8	11.7	12.8	11.1	12.4	14.0	13.5
1880	15.0	15.3	14.4	16.1	15.8	13.6	14.5	15.3	16.2	15.9	16.2	15.7	15.7	13.3	11.8	16.0	15.5	14.6	16.3	15.6	13.7	14.9	15.6
1871-80	12.2	14.0	14.6	14.8	15.3	12.0	12.8	14.1	15.1	14.4	14.3	14.6	13.6	12.7	12.0	14.2	13.2	14.2	14.7	14.0	13.8	13.6	16.1

1881	17.6	17.4	16.1	17.8	18.2	15.9	16.4	16.9	18.0	17.3	16.4	17.4	16.3	15.8	15.7	17.8	17.7	16.5	18.2	18.1	15.6	18.6	16.8
1882	11.8	12.8	11.9	12.5	14.3	12.7	12.3	13.1	13.2	13.9	13.5	12.7	12.2	13.6	11.8	13.0	12.3	13.6	14.0	12.5	14.0	15.3	15.2
1883	11.5	11.9	11.9	12.1	14.0	12.1	10.4	11.9	12.8	13.1	13.3	12.3	12.4	11.1	11.4	12.6	12.1	12.3	12.9	12.4	13.5	15.0	15.2
1884	11.1	11.6	11.0	11.9	12.5	12.1	9.9	11.1	12.1	12.5	11.8	11.9	10.9	10.5	11.0	11.7	11.7	11.0	12.3	11.8	11.9	13.3	13.3
1885	10.1	11.0	10.2	10.0	11.9	11.2	9.3	11.0	11.2	11.6	10.9	10.5	11.9	9.7	9.9	10.9	10.6	11.3	11.6	11.2	11.0	12.4	11.9
1886	8.7	9.5	9.5	9.2	10.6	9.8	8.5	9.3	9.7	10.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.0	8.6	9.4	9.2	8.8	10.1	9.4	11.0	12.1	11.4
1887	8.3	8.8	8.0	8.8	10.1	9.4	6.8	8.6	9.6	9.5	8.6	8.5	8.5	8.0	7.7	8.4	8.1	8.9	8.3	8.3	10.2	10.8	10.5
1888	9.7	10.9	10.4	10.9	10.4	10.0	9.4	9.8	11.0	10.3	9.5	10.2	10.1	8.6	9.8	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.9	9.6	12.1	12.8	13.5
1889	11.1	12.8	11.3	11.8	12.0	10.6	10.2	11.8	11.9	10.7	11.8	11.5	11.7	10.6	11.1	11.2	11.0	10.8	12.7	11.5	11.6	13.2	13.0
1890	12.6	13.8	11.5	13.5	12.9	12.0	11.9	12.5	13.3	13.2	11.9	12.8	12.9	11.2	12.3	12.7	12.4	12.8	13.5	13.5	11.8	13.2	12.9
1891-90	11.3	12.0	11.2	11.8	12.7	11.6	10.5	11.6	12.3	12.3	11.7	11.7	11.7	10.8	10.9	11.8	11.5	11.6	12.5	11.8	12.3	13.7	12.4
1891	15.6	14.8	13.1	16.7	15.0	14.9	13.0	14.4	14.3	14.6	14.6	15.3	15.5	13.8	15.8	15.4	15.0	14.5	16.5	16.0	14.1	15.5	15.9
1892	14.5	13.1	13.0	14.4	14.3	13.8	11.0	13.3	13.9	14.2	13.7	14.1	13.4	13.8	13.7	14.0	13.7	14.8	15.4	15.0	12.3	14.4	14.9
1893	10.5	10.8	11.0	11.8	11.3	10.5	9.0	10.5	10.5	11.1	9.6	10.5	10.6	10.9	10.3	10.3	9.9	11.0	12.7	11.0	11.3	13.5	13.3
1894	9.3	9.5	9.5	10.0	8.9	8.7	7.5	8.9	8.8	10.0	8.4	8.5	8.8	8.6	8.5	8.9	8.6	9.0	9.9	9.0	10.1	11.6	11.1
1895	10.8	11.8	12.0	11.0	10.5	10.5	9.5	10.2	10.9	10.7	9.6	10.2	9.9	9.2	10.3	10.2	10.1	9.8	10.6	10.5	11.1	11.1	12.3
1896	10.4	11.3	11.5	12.0	10.3	10.6	10.0	10.2	10.1	9.8	8.6	9.7	10.4	9.5	10.2	10.4	10.1	9.8	11.1	10.0	11.3	11.9	12.6
1897	11.3	11.5	11.5	12.8	11.2	11.1	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.3	10.4	10.9	11.4	10.5	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.8	12.0	12.0	12.4	12.3	12.8
1898	12.9	12.9	12.5	13.5	11.3	11.3	11.0	11.6	12.6	12.8	11.9	12.8	12.3	11.2	12.4	12.6	11.6	11.3	13.9	12.5	12.3	13.2	13.6
1899	13.3	13.9	14.5	14.0	14.1	12.3	12.0	12.9	13.8	14.3	13.4	13.4	13.3	12.2	12.8	14.0	12.9	14.3	13.9	13.5	13.5	14.1	13.8
1900	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.3	12.3	11.5	12.0	13.0	15.3	12.4	13.1	12.8	12.9	12.8	13.4	12.7	14.0	14.4	13.5	13.7	14.4	14.0
1901-00	12.2	12.3	12.2	13.0	12.0	11.6	10.6	11.5	11.9	12.4	11.3	11.9	11.8	11.3	11.8	12.0	11.5	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.2	12.2	12.4
1901	12.3	12.5	13.0	11.9	11.5	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	12.1	11.0	11.7	12.2	12.4	12.2	11.8	11.8	12.0	14.4	12.5	13.4	14.3	14.1
1902	13.1	13.5	13.0	12.1	13.2	11.8	11.0	12.5	11.6	13.4	11.3	12.1	11.9	11.5	11.3	12.8	12.3	11.5	13.3	13.0	13.4	14.4	14.8
1903	11.0	11.5	12.0	11.7	12.4	11.6	11.0	12.5	10.9	14.4	9.8	11.2	11.1	11.0	10.9	11.3	10.0	11.3	13.3	11.5	13.8	14.3	14.0
1904	12.2	12.8	13.0	12.5	14.0	11.5	11.5	13.0	11.8	14.4	11.7	12.2	12.0	11.2	11.5	12.8	12.1	13.0	12.9	11.0	13.6	14.3	13.9
1905	13.3	13.5	13.0	12.3	11.0	12.1	12.0	13.3	13.4	14.4	11.8	12.8	12.6	11.5	12.8	13.1	12.8	12.0	13.6	12.0	13.6	14.8	14.0
1906	13.4	13.8	14.0	13.0	13.5	13.2	12.8	13.4	13.5	14.1	12.0	13.1	12.7	11.9	12.6	13.1	12.9	14.0	13.9	14.0	13.4	14.8	14.1
1907	14.1	14.8	15.0	13.3	12.5	12.7	11.8	13.5	14.3	15.1	13.1	16.5	13.2	12.1	13.5	12.9	12.9	13.9	15.6	14.0	14.6	14.8	16.2
1908	14.0	15.8	15.5	14.5	14.3	13.5	12.3	13.0	13.8	14.0	12.3	14.1	13.0	12.4	13.4	13.9	13.4	14.0	15.6	14.3	14.1	15.5	15.7
1909	15.0	15.2	15.5	15.3	14.0	13.6	13.1	14.5	14.0	14.0	13.0	14.1	13.5	12.4	14.6	14.8	14.4	14.8	15.7	14.8	14.0	15.1	15.7
1910	12.3	13.1	13.0	13.0	12.2	11.7	11.3	13.8	12.7	13.5	10.9	12.6	11.9	11.8	12.0	12.4	12.0	13.3	14.5	12.5	13.4	14.4	15.1
1901-10	12.1	12.7	12.7	13.0	12.9	12.3	11.8	12.1	12.7	13.9	11.7	12.0	12.4	11.8	12.5	12.9	12.5	13.0	14.3	12.0	12.7	14.7	14.8
1911	13.3	13.4	14.0	13.5	12.6	13.1	12.0	13.3	13.1	12.5	11.8	13.5	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.3	12.6	15.0	14.8	13.8	13.7	15.5	15.4
1912	15.4	16.1	16.0	15.5	14.3	14.3	13.5	14.0	15.5	16.0	13.3	15.0	14.0	13.2	14.9	14.0	14.4	15.3	15.3	14.5	14.5	15.3	16.2
1913	13.0	14.1	14.0	14.0	13.0	13.0	12.0	13.3	12.5	13.0	11.4	12.0	12.8	11.9	11.8	12.8	12.4	13.0	13.7	13.3	13.7	15.7	15.6

Table C3. Prices of Barley.
Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Stockholm City	Malmbus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Gottland county	Halland county	Bohus county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gästrikland county	Västernorrland county	Västerbotten county	Norrbottn county
1830	9.7	6.7	7.5	9.6	10.6	9.0	9.7	7.7	8.7	9.6	9.5	8.2	8.2	8.7	7.7	10.0	8.7	10.6	11.1	8.4	10.2	11.2	—	—
1831	12.1	8.3	9.2	10.9	11.8	9.7	9.3	9.6	10.9	9.9	10.1	12.4	10.6	11.3	10.6	10.8	11.8	11.7	13.0	11.2	14.1	13.9	—	—
1832	7.3	8.2	9.4	10.3	11.1	9.3	9.3	9.1	9.8	9.9	9.1	8.9	9.3	10.8	10.1	10.2	9.8	9.3	12.2	10.7	12.1	13.5	—	—
1833	7.3	5.8	7.2	8.1	8.7	8.4	7.9	6.8	6.8	6.2	7.3	7.3	7.5	8.7	7.7	8.3	7.9	7.8	11.4	8.3	9.9	11.5	—	—
1834	7.2	6.1	7.8	8.7	8.4	7.9	6.6	6.8	6.2	7.1	7.5	8.0	7.9	8.0	7.4	8.5	8.2	7.8	10.5	7.9	9.6	10.6	—	—
1835	9.2	7.3	9.0	9.5	8.7	8.5	7.6	7.7	7.4	7.7	7.7	9.7	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.8	9.1	9.0	10.9	10.7	9.7	11.5	—	—
1836	9.2	7.7	9.3	9.5	8.9	8.9	7.8	8.2	8.2	7.9	7.7	8.7	8.3	9.5	9.1	8.8	8.8	9.5	11.4	9.9	10.6	12.3	—	—
1837	8.8	8.7	10.3	11.7	9.6	9.1	8.7	9.4	9.1	9.4	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.5	9.0	9.7	9.4	11.3	12.0	9.6	10.8	12.0	—	—
1838	11.0	9.3	10.7	13.1	11.5	11.2	10.2	10.6	11.2	10.1	10.6	11.3	10.1	10.7	10.3	11.2	10.1	12.5	13.0	11.9	12.0	14.2	—	—
1839	10.7	8.4	9.4	11.1	11.3	10.1	9.9	8.3	9.9	9.9	9.6	10.2	10.0	10.5	9.7	11.1	9.9	11.5	12.7	10.8	12.0	12.0	—	—
1840	9.3	7.5	8.5	10.2	9.0	9.6	8.2	7.6	8.7	8.8	8.9	9.2	9.5	8.9	9.0	9.7	9.0	10.1	11.7	9.6	10.1	11.2	—	—
1831—40	9.2	7.7	9.1	10.3	9.9	9.2	8.4	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	9.5	9.1	9.7	9.2	9.7	9.4	10.0	11.9	10.1	11.0	12.3	—	—
1841	8.3	7.2	8.7	10.2	8.8	8.8	7.6	7.7	7.2	7.8	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.1	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.8	10.0	8.7	8.5	8.9	—	—
1842	8.7	7.2	9.0	10.2	10.3	10.2	8.7	8.1	10.0	8.4	8.9	11.3	8.9	9.7	9.1	10.1	9.1	9.6	10.3	10.0	9.0	9.4	—	—
1843	8.7	7.5	8.5	11.2	11.2	8.7	8.3	8.5	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.8	8.9	9.1	9.0	10.5	9.5	9.7	10.6	10.0	9.1	10.0	—	—
1844	7.2	6.9	7.3	9.9	8.8	7.3	7.0	7.5	8.0	7.7	6.4	7.7	8.2	8.3	7.5	8.1	7.8	7.8	9.4	8.4	9.7	9.7	—	—
1845	8.5	7.3	8.9	11.6	7.7	9.5	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.1	7.4	8.9	9.6	9.6	8.7	8.1	8.9	8.7	10.8	11.1	10.5	11.5	—	—
1846	12.3	9.7	13.8	13.5	11.3	11.4	10.5	12.4	11.4	12.0	13.7	11.8	12.3	13.0	11.7	11.9	11.9	13.7	15.6	11.1	11.5	12.0	—	—
1847	13.9	10.1	14.9	13.1	12.5	14.8	11.3	9.9	14.7	13.3	12.5	13.0	11.1	12.3	11.1	12.0	12.4	12.4	13.7	13.5	12.8	13.5	—	—
1848	9.5	8.4	9.3	11.2	11.1	9.5	9.3	8.1	9.1	9.3	8.7	10.3	9.1	10.3	7.7	11.4	9.5	10.8	12.5	9.3	10.3	12.5	—	—
1849	7.8	6.8	8.1	8.7	8.9	7.7	8.0	6.6	7.9	7.3	7.3	8.2	8.1	9.1	7.5	10.0	7.8	9.6	11.3	8.7	9.5	11.5	—	—
1850	8.8	6.9	8.5	9.1	9.4	8.6	8.4	6.7	8.1	7.9	8.3	10.0	8.5	9.3	8.4	10.1	8.4	10.2	11.2	8.7	10.3	11.3	—	—
1841—50	9.4	7.8	9.7	10.9	10.0	9.7	8.8	8.1	9.5	9.0	8.9	10.2	9.3	9.9	9.1	10.1	9.4	10.0	11.3	10.4	10.1	11.1	—	—
1851	11.0	8.5	10.5	10.5	10.8	10.4	10.2	8.3	11.1	10.1	10.0	11.1	9.9	10.2	9.0	11.5	10.6	12.1	12.0	10.9	11.8	13.0	—	—
1852	12.0	9.2	12.1	12.4	11.5	11.6	11.1	9.1	12.4	11.3	11.7	11.5	10.6	11.1	10.1	13.6	11.6	12.7	12.9	12.1	11.5	12.0	—	—
1853	13.2	10.3	13.3	13.5	12.2	12.2	11.5	10.3	12.3	11.9	11.0	12.5	11.5	12.0	12.0	13.8	12.7	12.7	12.9	12.1	11.5	12.0	—	—

1854	13.5	11.1	12.4	13.5	12.3	12.3	12.3	11.2	13.7	12.6	11.2	13.2	12.3	13.0	11.8	13.5	13.1	13.7	14.7	13.2	11.8	12.6	12.5
1855	13.8	12.2	13.0	13.9	13.5	12.8	13.0	12.1	14.2	13.1	12.2	13.7	14.2	14.2	13.0	13.7	13.9	14.5	15.9	14.4	13.5	16.4	15.4
1856	16.7	14.2	14.4	15.4	15.4	15.3	15.9	14.4	17.2	16.2	14.0	16.6	16.1	15.9	14.1	17.3	16.0	16.4	17.7	16.5	18.3	19.6	23.1
1857	13.2	12.5	13.2	14.9	13.8	14.6	12.0	13.5	15.0	14.4	12.7	14.6	14.2	14.9	11.1	14.3	12.5	16.1	16.8	12.3	15.0	15.4	16.6
1858	11.0	9.6	10.9	13.9	11.1	10.6	10.1	10.8	10.6	11.1	10.1	11.5	11.3	12.4	10.5	11.1	10.7	13.0	11.3	10.4	10.6	12.5	14.4
1859	11.6	10.6	10.6	11.8	9.9	9.8	10.1	9.6	11.3	10.5	9.5	10.9	10.3	11.4	10.7	10.2	10.1	10.0	11.6	10.3	13.0	13.7	14.2
1860	12.1	11.7	11.7	12.3	11.4	11.7	12.0	11.2	13.1	12.7	11.5	11.9	11.1	12.5	11.8	12.1	11.1	12.3	12.2	10.8	12.0	14.1	14.2
1851-60	12.8	11.0	12.2	13.2	12.2	12.2	11.8	11.1	13.2	12.4	11.4	12.9	12.1	12.8	11.4	13.1	12.3	12.4	12.9	12.6	12.9	14.2	—
1861	13.7	12.7	12.7	13.5	14.0	13.2	13.7	12.1	13.7	14.1	13.4	15.5	12.5	13.7	13.7	14.9	13.9	14.9	15.2	13.9	13.8	14.7	14.2
1862	13.7	11.1	12.9	12.9	14.6	12.9	12.4	11.8	13.4	14.3	13.6	13.8	12.5	13.0	12.3	14.3	14.1	14.3	14.9	14.5	13.9	17.0	18.8
1863	11.8	10.3	10.7	12.2	12.6	12.2	11.4	11.1	11.2	12.7	11.6	12.0	11.5	12.0	10.9	12.4	11.2	12.6	13.4	11.5	13.4	15.2	14.4
1864	10.9	9.8	8.2	11.4	10.3	10.6	9.9	9.7	10.8	11.2	10.2	10.1	10.0	10.6	8.7	11.8	9.9	12.0	13.3	8.7	12.8	14.5	15.5
1865	9.1	9.3	8.5	10.5	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.5	10.9	10.8	9.1	10.0	8.8	9.6	9.1	10.6	8.6	11.5	10.1	8.6	12.8	15.2	14.4
1866	13.0	12.2	12.0	11.7	12.7	12.7	12.1	10.7	14.0	12.7	11.8	12.9	9.8	10.6	11.3	12.8	10.9	13.0	14.0	10.9	13.7	15.9	14.4
1867	14.7	14.4	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.8	15.8	13.0	16.2	15.0	13.7	15.3	13.2	13.2	15.2	16.0	13.4	14.7	14.7	15.0	17.0	19.3	20.3
1868	18.1	15.7	16.3	17.3	18.5	16.9	16.6	15.7	18.8	18.2	18.8	19.8	16.1	16.4	17.6	20.6	18.4	19.0	20.7	18.3	18.5	20.0	22.5
1869	15.2	12.9	12.4	15.1	13.5	13.8	12.7	13.4	14.4	14.5	14.6	15.2	13.1	13.7	13.1	15.1	13.4	15.4	16.6	14.3	14.0	16.2	16.7
1870	10.9	10.7	9.6	12.1	10.7	10.4	11.5	10.2	11.5	11.0	10.7	10.4	10.0	10.4	10.8	10.8	9.8	11.5	12.7	10.7	12.5	14.8	13.8
1861-70	12.1	11.9	11.9	12.2	12.1	12.6	12.5	11.7	13.5	12.5	12.7	13.5	11.8	12.3	12.3	13.9	12.4	13.9	14.5	12.6	14.2	16.3	16.5
1871	12.3	12.0	13.5	12.6	12.0	11.7	12.3	10.8	13.0	12.0	11.7	12.5	10.7	11.3	12.8	12.0	11.7	11.8	12.9	13.4	12.3	15.2	13.5
1872	12.8	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.8	13.3	13.5	11.7	14.3	12.8	12.6	14.7	11.9	12.1	13.8	12.8	11.6	12.6	14.2	13.5	12.5	14.6	13.1
1873	14.6	14.4	15.4	15.8	15.7	15.5	14.9	13.0	15.8	15.1	15.2	15.9	14.6	14.3	15.4	14.5	13.6	14.1	14.4	16.3	13.0	16.7	15.2
1874	16.8	15.2	16.4	17.4	16.7	17.3	15.4	14.5	16.7	16.5	16.1	17.1	15.9	15.8	16.0	17.3	15.7	14.9	16.4	17.7	15.5	20.0	18.2
1875	14.1	13.6	15.2	16.1	15.0	14.6	14.1	14.2	14.8	15.1	15.6	13.7	14.0	14.5	13.8	15.0	13.0	14.3	15.0	14.0	17.0	17.1	15.5
1876	13.9	12.8	14.9	15.0	13.9	14.9	13.2	14.0	13.9	13.2	14.1	12.2	14.0	13.1	12.8	12.5	14.0	13.7	13.9	14.3	16.7	15.4	—
1877	14.0	13.6	14.9	15.4	15.9	15.1	16.1	13.2	15.6	15.1	14.3	15.1	15.7	14.5	13.1	14.9	13.5	14.6	14.0	13.6	16.0	18.6	19.4
1878	12.8	11.2	13.1	14.1	13.8	13.0	13.0	12.7	13.7	14.4	13.3	13.0	13.4	13.0	10.7	14.5	12.2	13.2	13.0	11.4	13.5	15.8	15.2
1879	12.0	11.5	11.9	13.2	12.7	12.1	12.5	12.4	11.9	13.1	12.2	11.5	11.0	11.8	12.1	11.7	10.6	12.1	11.7	11.8	13.0	14.3	20.2
1880	14.9	14.1	12.6	13.4	13.5	13.7	13.4	12.8	13.6	12.3	13.4	15.3	15.9	13.1	14.6	14.1	14.2	12.6	13.4	14.3	13.4	15.2	15.3
1871-80	12.8	13.2	14.1	14.7	14.3	14.1	14.0	12.8	14.4	14.0	13.8	14.3	13.5	13.4	13.5	14.0	12.9	13.4	13.8	14.0	13.7	16.4	16.1
1881	14.0	13.8	13.2	14.0	15.4	14.0	13.9	13.6	15.0	14.0	14.7	11.6	13.7	14.2	11.9	16.0	13.6	13.2	14.2	14.0	14.8	16.4	16.4
1882	11.0	12.6	12.1	13.2	13.2	12.1	12.4	12.8	13.2	11.7	11.6	10.7	11.8	15.1	10.1	11.8	10.6	13.2	12.5	10.2	13.4	15.4	15.0
1883	11.8	12.0	12.1	11.5	13.5	12.1	11.0	11.4	12.9	11.3	11.9	12.1	12.1	13.5	10.8	10.7	10.5	13.0	10.9	10.9	12.8	14.4	15.0
1884	11.7	12.1	12.0	11.3	12.0	11.5	11.0	11.5	12.2	11.1	10.4	11.6	12.6	10.9	10.7	11.4	11.2	12.6	11.3	11.3	12.3	13.8	14.2
1885	11.2	12.3	11.1	11.2	12.2	11.2	9.6	11.0	12.7	10.9	10.4	11.3	10.9	10.5	9.9	10.7	10.5	11.8	11.2	10.9	11.9	13.0	13.2
1886	10.0	10.4	10.7	10.6	10.9	11.0	11.0	10.0	11.5	10.1	10.4	10.4	9.9	9.9	8.9	10.5	9.6	11.0	10.0	9.9	11.5	12.8	12.4
1887	8.6	10.1	9.2	8.8	10.3	9.4	9.6	9.3	9.2	8.9	9.1	8.8	8.1	8.5	7.7	8.8	8.1	10.2	8.4	8.9	10.6	12.0	10.9

Table C 3. (Cont.)

214

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24
	Stockholm City	Malmöhus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Gotland	Halland county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county	Västernorrland county	Västerbotten county	Norrbotten county
1888 . .	9.8	10.9	9.5	9.3	9.6	10.8	11.3	10.2	11.5	10.1	10.0	9.4	9.4	8.8	9.1	8.5	8.1	10.2	10.3	9.5	12.3	13.8	14.1
1889 . .	11.0	10.9	10.7	11.4	10.3	11.1	12.0	10.4	12.2	9.0	9.9	10.9	11.2	10.7	10.5	10.3	10.4	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.9	13.7	13.6
1890 . .	13.3	12.4	11.3	12.4	12.7	12.3	11.9	12.0	12.2	11.8	11.8	13.1	13.3	11.2	11.4	12.8	13.3	11.9	11.9	12.5	12.3	13.6	13.2
1881—90	11.2	11.8	11.2	11.4	12.0	11.5	11.4	11.2	12.3	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.3	11.3	10.1	11.1	10.6	11.8	11.2	10.9	12.4	13.9	13.8
1891 . .	12.5	12.1	10.9	11.7	11.7	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.6	11.4	11.5	12.0	13.3	12.4	12.6	12.4	13.3	12.4	12.0	12.5	13.3	15.1	15.9
1892 . .	13.3	12.8	12.1	12.8	12.3	12.1	12.3	13.0	14.0	11.5	11.2	12.9	13.8	12.7	11.6	13.0	12.5	12.8	14.3	12.0	14.8	16.1	16.1
1893 . .	10.8	10.8	10.7	10.7	11.9	11.5	11.5	10.5	11.9	10.3	9.5	10.4	10.4	11.5	9.8	9.9	9.5	11.7	10.5	11.0	11.0	14.0	14.8
1894 . .	9.4	10.1	9.9	10.2	10.1	9.1	9.0	9.5	11.1	9.7	8.7	9.0	9.8	9.4	8.5	8.9	9.0	10.6	10.1	9.5	10.1	11.9	13.0
1895 . .	10.6	11.1	10.3	10.7	10.5	9.6	9.8	9.8	11.5	9.2	8.5	9.6	10.1	10.0	9.7	9.5	9.6	11.1	10.2	10.5	11.2	11.6	14.0
1896 . .	10.5	12.1	11.0	12.0	11.1	9.8	9.5	10.0	12.5	10.5	9.3	10.1	10.5	10.1	10.5	9.8	9.9	10.9	9.8	10.5	11.4	12.3	13.5
1897 . .	12.3	13.4	12.6	12.7	11.8	12.3	13.0	11.0	14.8	12.3	10.6	12.4	12.5	11.4	12.5	11.0	11.1	11.6	11.3	13.0	12.5	12.6	13.5
1898 . .	12.8	12.3	12.1	13.2	12.3	12.3	11.8	11.8	12.8	13.0	11.7	13.1	12.3	12.2	12.1	11.9	12.2	12.2	12.6	12.5	12.4	13.2	13.5
1899 . .	11.8	11.9	11.9	13.4	12.3	12.2	11.5	11.5	12.5	11.5	10.8	12.3	12.8	12.2	11.3	12.7	11.2	12.3	12.6	13.0	13.5	13.9	14.4
1900 . .	13.3	13.9	12.9	13.4	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.0	12.8	12.0	11.8	13.9	13.0	12.3	12.6	12.6	11.6	12.7	13.6	12.5	13.5	13.9	14.7
1891—00	11.7	12.0	11.4	12.1	11.7	11.3	11.2	11.1	12.6	11.1	10.4	11.6	11.8	11.4	11.1	11.2	11.0	11.8	11.7	11.7	12.1	13.3	14.3
1901 . .	12.2	12.1	11.7	12.9	11.3	12.3	11.5	12.0	12.8	10.5	11.1	11.8	12.8	12.2	12.1	11.5	11.6	12.8	13.6	11.0	13.4	14.2	14.7
1902 . .	13.4	13.5	13.1	13.4	12.5	12.5	12.0	12.8	12.8	12.0	11.3	12.7	12.5	11.9	10.7	12.6	12.0	12.8	13.8	12.0	13.3	14.5	16.7
1903 . .	10.4	13.2	13.3	13.3	12.3	12.2	11.5	12.0	12.8	12.0	10.8	11.9	12.0	11.5	9.5	11.1	11.8	12.0	13.8	12.0	13.3	14.3	15.7
1904 . .	11.0	11.8	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.0	10.5	12.0	13.5	13.5	11.3	12.1	12.8	11.4	10.7	12.0	11.8	12.1	12.6	10.0	13.2	14.3	15.5
1905 . .	11.5	12.6	12.7	13.1	13.0	12.0	10.5	12.5	13.3	14.0	10.8	11.5	12.5	11.5	12.0	11.4	12.0	12.7	13.4	11.5	13.0	14.5	15.2
1906 . .	12.9	13.9	12.7	13.4	13.3	12.3	11.5	12.8	13.3	14.0	11.6	12.8	12.8	11.9	11.9	13.1	12.3	13.1	13.3	12.5	13.1	14.5	15.1
1907 . .	13.8	14.3	13.9	14.4	13.5	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.5	14.0	11.4	13.7	13.0	12.1	12.8	12.9	12.5	13.5	15.1	12.5	14.4	14.9	16.9
1908 . .	13.4	14.2	14.8	14.8	13.5	13.0	13.5	14.0	13.1	14.5	11.8	13.6	13.3	12.2	12.3	13.4	13.0	14.1	14.5	13.0	14.2	14.7	16.5
1909 . .	13.5	13.1	13.5	13.4	13.3	14.3	12.3	13.3	13.3	15.5	12.4	13.3	13.0	12.1	13.0	13.5	13.3	14.2	13.8	13.0	14.0	14.3	16.7
1910 . .	12.0	12.5	12.7	12.4	12.5	14.0	12.0	13.0	12.8	16.0	11.1	12.4	12.8	11.7	11.8	13.0	12.8	13.7	14.0	12.8	13.4	13.7	15.9
1901—10	12.4	13.1	13.1	13.4	12.8	12.7	11.8	12.7	13.1	13.6	11.3	12.6	12.7	11.9	11.7	12.5	12.3	13.1	13.8	11.9	13.5	14.4	15.9
1911 . .	13.3	14.3	13.3	13.2	13.0	13.5	13.0	14.0	13.8	14.5	11.8	13.0	13.8	12.3	13.2	13.8	13.3	13.7	14.3	13.5	14.5	14.8	16.1
1912 . .	15.0	15.6	14.6	14.5	14.1	14.5	13.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	13.3	14.5	14.0	12.8	13.3	14.5	13.8	14.2	14.4	14.0	14.3	15.5	16.4
1913 . .	11.5	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.5	13.0	12.8	12.8	13.8	14.8	11.8	11.0	11.8	11.0	11.5	12.8	12.0	14.1	13.0	12.0	13.6	15.8	16.5

Table C 4. Prices of Oats.

Table C 4. Prices of Oats.
Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22
	Stockholm City	Malmoüs county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Göteborg county	Hälsing county	Bohus county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gästeborg county
1830	7.1	5.3	5.8	—	7.5	6.4	4.2	5.8	6.4	7.1	7.7	6.9	7.7	6.4	5.8	6.6	6.1	7.7	8.7	7.1	9.1
1831	8.9	5.9	7.4	—	8.2	7.2	5.1	7.7	6.4	7.1	6.4	7.2	7.7	7.5	7.7	6.6	8.3	9.4	8.0	9.0	9.8
1832	6.3	5.1	6.1	—	7.1	6.7	5.1	7.1	5.1	5.8	5.4	5.6	6.7	7.7	7.1	7.5	7.4	10.3	9.6	9.6	8.8
1833	6.4	4.3	5.0	—	5.9	5.5	4.7	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.4	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.9	6.1	6.1	9.6	6.7	6.7	8.2
1834	6.1	4.8	5.8	—	6.4	5.1	5.0	5.1	4.6	5.0	5.5	5.9	6.7	5.8	6.1	5.1	6.1	6.0	6.5	6.4	7.9
1835	7.7	5.5	6.5	—	6.7	5.5	5.5	6.1	5.7	5.1	6.1	7.1	7.1	6.4	6.7	5.6	6.4	8.3	8.3	7.5	8.1
1836	8.5	6.2	7.8	—	7.1	6.4	5.1	6.4	5.5	5.8	6.7	7.1	7.1	7.4	7.4	6.7	7.1	7.7	9.0	8.7	8.7
1837	8.9	7.2	8.5	—	9.0	7.5	6.4	8.2	7.6	7.7	7.7	7.2	8.0	9.0	8.0	8.2	9.0	9.1	10.3	8.7	9.2
1838	11.0	8.0	8.7	—	9.3	8.0	7.1	8.5	10.3	8.3	8.7	9.3	9.4	9.6	8.2	8.7	9.5	10.7	10.9	10.9	9.0
1839	8.6	6.3	7.8	—	8.0	7.3	6.4	7.1	8.2	7.7	7.7	7.5	9.1	8.3	7.5	8.5	7.8	8.3	10.4	9.1	8.1
1840	9.0	6.0	6.8	—	7.6	6.2	6.1	6.4	7.8	6.7	6.3	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.1	7.5	6.3	8.1	9.3	8.3	7.1
1841—40	8.1	5.9	7.0	—	7.5	6.5	8.6	6.7	6.6	6.4	6.5	7.0	7.5	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.4	8.0	9.4	8.5	8.5
1841	6.7	5.7	5.9	—	7.5	6.3	5.1	5.8	5.6	5.5	4.8	6.3	6.1	6.9	6.7	6.4	5.6	6.4	7.4	7.5	6.1
1842	7.1	5.5	6.3	—	8.3	6.5	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	5.9	6.9	5.9	6.6	6.4	6.1	5.8	6.5	6.7	8.3	6.1
1843	7.7	5.2	6.7	—	9.1	6.6	5.8	6.0	6.6	6.6	6.7	7.2	6.3	6.7	6.5	6.4	6.3	8.0	7.5	7.7	6.3
1844	7.1	5.2	6.0	—	6.1	6.4	4.8	5.5	6.6	5.6	5.5	5.2	6.1	6.7	6.1	5.4	5.3	6.7	6.7	7.7	6.3
1845	8.0	6.0	7.1	—	5.8	6.5	5.1	5.5	6.1	5.6	5.5	6.7	7.1	7.5	7.7	6.1	6.1	6.6	8.0	8.5	7.1
1846	11.5	7.7	10.7	10.9	8.2	9.5	7.1	7.4	9.8	8.3	8.3	9.8	8.4	9.5	9.3	8.2	8.2	9.6	10.3	9.8	8.5
1847	10.6	7.9	11.1	9.6	10.4	10.7	6.7	7.5	11.9	10.3	10.3	9.1	7.9	9.3	8.5	9.1	8.0	9.6	10.2	11.2	8.7
1848	7.4	6.5	7.2	8.3	6.9	5.9	5.8	6.1	7.3	7.7	5.9	6.7	6.5	7.4	7.2	6.4	7.8	7.4	9.4	7.9	8.0
1849	7.0	5.7	6.7	7.7	6.5	5.3	5.5	5.3	6.9	6.4	5.4	6.1	5.9	6.7	5.9	5.6	5.9	6.4	8.5	7.1	8.0
1850	8.1	6.1	7.1	7.8	7.1	6.4	5.5	5.1	6.7	6.7	6.3	7.7	6.9	7.7	6.4	6.9	7.1	7.9	8.4	7.5	9.1
1841—50	8.1	6.2	7.5	—	7.6	7.0	8.6	6.0	7.3	6.9	6.5	7.2	6.7	7.5	7.1	6.7	6.6	7.5	8.3	8.3	7.4
1851	10.6	7.0	10.2	9.6	9.8	7.1	6.7	7.6	9.0	8.4	8.4	9.2	8.7	9.6	9.3	8.5	9.8	9.1	9.3	10.7	8.9
1852	9.7	6.9	9.1	9.6	6.9	8.7	8.3	7.1	8.4	8.7	7.7	8.0	8.7	9.8	9.6	9.1	8.6	8.7	9.9	8.5	8.2
1853	11.0	8.1	10.4	11.5	9.8	9.9	9.6	7.9	9.3	8.3	8.3	10.7	9.7	10.1	10.6	9.5	10.0	8.7	9.9	9.8	8.7

1881	11.9	12.2	11.4	11.4	10.3	10.3	9.7	11.7	11.4	11.1	10.7	11.3	11.7	11.4	11.9	11.0	11.0	10.7	12.8	13.0	13.6
1882	9.9	11.0	9.3	10.3	8.7	8.1	8.6	10.2	9.7	9.1	8.9	9.1	9.5	10.5	8.8	8.7	9.4	9.3	9.6	9.5	12.6
1883	10.0	10.9	9.8	9.7	9.5	9.0	8.1	10.1	9.8	9.2	9.2	11.5	9.9	9.5	9.4	9.1	9.0	9.4	8.9	9.8	11.8
1884	10.1	11.5	10.2	10.3	9.2	10.2	8.1	10.3	10.0	9.6	9.5	10.1	10.0	9.6	10.0	9.8	9.5	9.7	9.1	9.8	11.4
1885	10.3	11.0	9.8	9.2	8.7	9.7	8.5	10.3	10.2	9.6	9.6	10.1	10.5	9.6	9.7	10.1	9.8	9.6	10.4	10.2	11.4
1886	9.5	9.4	9.1	8.1	7.7	8.3	7.7	9.5	9.4	8.9	8.7	8.7	9.0	9.2	8.5	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.1	9.8	11.0
1887	8.0	8.6	7.6	7.1	6.8	7.1	7.3	8.0	7.4	7.0	6.2	7.0	7.1	8.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.4	11.0
1888	8.4	8.7	8.1	8.3	7.1	8.8	6.9	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.1	7.6	7.9	8.4	7.8	7.5	7.6	8.3	9.2	8.7	11.2
1889	9.0	9.8	8.5	9.2	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.8	8.0	7.9	7.2	7.8	8.0	9.2	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.4	8.8	9.0	10.8
1890	10.9	11.1	9.2	9.3	9.8	8.4	9.6	10.8	10.1	10.3	8.8	10.0	10.3	9.3	8.9	9.8	10.1	9.3	10.0	11.0	11.0
1881-90	9.8	10.4	9.3	9.3	8.6	8.8	8.3	9.7	9.3	9.0	8.6	9.3	9.4	9.5	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.5	9.8	11.6
1891	10.8	11.1	10.6	10.3	9.1	8.4	10.0	10.5	9.9	10.1	9.3	9.7	10.1	10.2	10.3	9.7	9.8	9.3	9.5	10.5	11.0
1892	10.5	11.2	9.8	9.5	9.8	8.8	9.8	10.3	9.2	10.0	8.8	9.8	9.9	10.4	9.8	9.8	9.3	10.0	9.9	11.0	10.6
1893	10.1	10.6	9.6	10.2	8.4	9.0	9.2	10.5	9.5	9.3	8.8	9.2	8.9	10.4	9.4	8.9	9.1	9.0	9.3	9.0	10.6
1894	9.7	9.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4	9.1	9.4	8.2	7.8	7.3	8.7	8.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	8.3	7.8	8.1	9.0	10.6
1895	7.8	8.3	8.3	8.3	7.4	7.0	8.0	7.8	7.1	6.9	6.2	7.0	6.8	7.6	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.6	8.5	10.6
1896	8.0	8.6	8.7	8.9	7.3	6.9	7.6	7.8	8.0	7.4	6.6	7.4	8.0	8.1	7.9	7.4	7.7	8.0	8.4	9.0	10.8
1897	9.6	10.4	10.8	10.4	9.5	8.3	9.0	8.5	9.5	10.1	8.6	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.3	8.6	8.9	9.8	10.0	11.0	11.0
1898	10.5	10.8	10.5	10.8	10.2	9.1	9.0	10.0	9.1	10.4	8.5	8.9	8.8	9.6	9.6	9.6	9.1	9.5	10.3	10.5	11.6
1899	9.8	9.9	10.0	10.4	9.5	9.0	9.8	9.0	8.7	9.6	8.6	8.9	8.9	10.3	9.6	9.2	9.3	10.0	10.3	10.5	12.2
1900	10.7	10.7	10.5	10.9	10.5	10.3	10.5	10.0	9.0	9.9	8.8	10.1	9.8	10.3	10.6	10.1	9.6	10.5	11.2	10.5	12.4
1891-00	9.8	10.1	9.7	9.8	9.0	8.5	9.2	9.4	8.8	9.2	8.1	8.9	8.9	9.6	9.2	8.9	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.9	11.1
1901	10.7	10.7	10.6	9.8	9.8	9.5	10.5	10.5	9.5	10.1	9.0	9.7	9.9	10.3	10.0	9.9	9.9	10.3	11.2	10.5	13.0
1902	12.2	12.2	12.7	12.3	11.9	11.5	10.8	11.3	9.8	11.3	9.7	10.7	10.0	10.5	9.8	11.1	10.8	10.3	11.7	11.0	13.3
1903	9.3	11.1	11.5	11.5	10.4	10.4	10.5	10.5	9.1	11.3	8.8	9.3	9.5	9.9	8.4	8.7	9.3	9.8	11.7	9.0	12.9
1904	10.5	10.7	11.7	11.8	11.1	10.5	10.8	12.0	9.7	12.2	9.3	10.1	9.9	10.1	9.9	10.4	10.0	12.0	11.7	10.0	12.7
1905	10.4	10.9	11.8	11.9	10.3	10.0	10.0	11.8	10.7	11.6	9.5	9.8	9.8	10.5	9.6	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.8	9.0	12.8
1906	11.5	11.3	12.0	12.3	12.0	11.0	11.3	12.0	11.0	12.0	9.6	10.6	9.8	10.6	10.5	10.6	10.3	11.0	11.6	11.0	13.4
1907	11.5	11.6	12.3	12.8	12.0	11.0	11.3	12.5	11.3	13.1	10.0	10.8	10.1	11.2	10.2	11.3	10.6	11.3	12.6	11.0	13.7
1908	10.6	11.2	12.0	12.2	11.5	10.5	11.5	11.8	10.3	11.8	9.0	9.5	9.8	10.2	9.1	10.7	8.8	11.8	11.7	10.9	13.6
1909	11.8	12.4	12.5	12.3	11.8	11.0	11.8	11.8	11.3	12.4	10.0	9.7	10.2	9.2	10.3	10.3	9.4	11.3	11.5	10.8	13.7
1910	11.0	10.7	11.0	11.1	10.5	10.5	11.3	9.5	10.0	11.6	9.1	9.9	9.5	9.7	9.6	11.0	9.3	11.0	11.3	10.5	14.0
1901-10	11.0	11.3	11.8	11.8	11.1	10.6	11.0	11.4	10.3	11.7	9.4	10.0	9.8	10.2	9.7	10.4	9.9	10.9	11.6	10.4	13.3
1911	11.6	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.8	11.5	11.8	11.8	10.3	11.4	9.5	11.0	10.8	10.2	10.3	11.5	10.0	12.0	11.9	11.8	14.7
1912	13.1	14.3	14.0	13.3	13.8	12.5	12.0	12.5	12.1	13.8	11.2	13.0	11.5	10.6	11.0	11.6	11.0	12.5	12.1	12.3	14.5
1913	10.8	11.2	12.0	11.5	10.5	11.5	10.0	10.0	9.9	11.5	9.4	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.0	10.3	9.8	11.0	11.0	11.3	15.3

Table C 5. Prices of dried Peas.

Stated in Öre per kilogramme.

Year	I	6	10	11	12	20	Year	I	9	10	11	12	20
	Stockholm City	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Alvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Gävleborg county		Stockholm City	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Alvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Gävleborg county
1830	10.6	9.8	10.0	—	9.8	11.0	1872	13.9	13.5	15.8	13.8	13.7	15.0
1831	14.4	14.4	12.3	—	11.5	13.0	1873	15.2	16.9	18.7	17.1	14.8	17.0
1832	7.1	12.1	10.0	—	8.6	13.0	1874	16.6	18.1	17.2	17.2	18.5	19.0
1833	8.5	7.5	9.2	—	8.7	11.0	1875	18.4	24.2	18.8	18.5	16.3	18.0
1834	8.1	7.6	9.2	—	8.2	11.0	1876	14.2	16.4	15.8	13.2	13.3	16.0
1835	9.1	8.8	9.2	—	8.7	12.0	1877	16.4	16.2	15.8	13.6	14.8	16.0
1836	9.8	9.5	8.3	—	8.1	10.0	1878	15.7	17.3	16.4	16.0	14.4	16.0
1837	9.8	10.0	10.0	—	8.6	12.0	1879	12.7	11.4	16.9	14.4	12.1	14.0
1838	13.0	13.4	10.9	—	12.6	14.0	1880	16.0	16.1	17.5	17.1	16.3	15.0
1839	11.5	11.5	10.3	—	10.3	14.0	1871—80	15.2	16.4	16.8	15.4	14.6	16.0
1840	9.7	9.8	9.1	—	8.9	12.0	1881	17.0	17.7	17.4	16.4	15.5	17.0
1831—40	10.0	10.5	9.9	—	9.4	12.2	1882	16.9	17.5	18.4	15.9	16.3	16.0
1841	10.5	9.7	10.3	—	10.0	12.0	1883	13.9	16.4	17.6	16.5	14.4	15.0
1842	11.5	14.6	11.3	12.2	10.4	13.0	1884	14.9	14.8	15.3	16.2	13.8	16.0
1843	9.4	9.2	10.0	7.9	9.8	11.0	1885	13.0	13.6	13.2	13.7	12.5	13.0
1844	9.7	8.9	10.0	6.9	8.7	9.0	1886	11.4	13.1	12.0	11.1	10.7	12.0
1845	12.7	10.8	11.5	9.1	11.5	15.0	1887	10.1	11.5	11.8	10.7	9.3	12.0
1846	13.9	13.9	13.4	11.2	13.7	14.0	1888	10.6	13.2	13.5	13.9	12.1	11.0
1847	14.3	15.1	15.5	12.3	12.5	15.0	1889	14.2	17.3	13.8	15.7	13.5	17.0
1848	11.0	12.3	10.2	9.6	8.9	12.0	1890	14.5	14.1	14.2	15.2	15.7	14.5
1849	9.4	11.0	9.8	8.9	8.8	12.0	1881—90	13.7	14.9	14.7	14.6	13.4	14.4
1850	11.6	9.0	11.5	10.7	10.5	12.0	1891	14.1	15.5	15.1	16.5	14.8	18.0
1841—50	11.4	11.5	11.3	—	10.5	12.5	1892	17.3	16.9	14.3	16.7	15.9	16.0
1851	11.4	10.1	13.5	12.8	11.9	13.0	1893	12.6	14.5	13.1	12.3	11.7	14.0
1852	13.7	13.1	13.9	14.1	11.5	17.0	1894	11.7	12.6	12.6	11.5	10.6	13.0
1853	14.0	14.0	14.5	13.6	12.9	17.0	1895	12.7	14.5	13.0	12.8	11.3	14.0
1854	14.4	15.0	14.4	12.4	12.7	16.0	1896	14.0	15.5	13.1	10.8	12.6	14.5
1855	15.5	13.9	15.4	13.5	14.1	17.0	1897	15.0	17.0	13.9	11.3	14.0	15.0
1856	22.0	20.5	18.5	17.7	17.9	23.0	1898	13.2	17.0	14.3	12.8	15.1	14.5
1857	17.4	18.5	15.4	18.2	14.1	20.0	1899	16.5	18.8	15.3	14.5	15.1	17.5
1858	12.2	13.0	13.9	15.3	11.3	13.0	1900	17.6	18.4	15.6	14.5	17.4	16.5
1859	12.9	13.0	12.8	11.5	11.5	13.0	1891—00	14.5	16.1	14.0	13.4	13.9	13.3
1860	13.0	13.9	14.0	12.6	11.3	13.0	1901	14.9	16.5	16.7	16.3	14.8	15.3
1851—60	14.7	14.5	14.6	14.2	12.9	16.2	1902	18.9	21.0	19.5	19.0	16.6	17.5
1861	13.5	15.6	15.2	15.0	12.5	16.0	1903	18.0	20.5	19.3	17.8	19.0	14.0
1862	14.2	15.7	16.1	15.5	14.7	17.0	1904	13.9	18.0	19.2	15.3	14.9	15.5
1863	12.1	14.7	14.6	14.1	11.7	14.0	1905	14.5	19.8	19.0	16.9	17.0	16.0
1864	11.9	13.5	12.4	11.3	10.3	14.0	1906	13.9	17.6	18.0	14.8	14.0	16.3
1865	11.1	12.7	11.9	10.8	10.4	15.8	1907	13.9	18.4	19.8	14.9	16.0	17.5
1866	13.9	13.9	14.6	12.1	11.3	17.2	1908	17.4	21.5	19.4	17.9	19.5	17.3
1867	18.8	16.2	18.5	13.2	17.7	21.0	1909	15.3	22.0	19.1	19.0	17.0	16.1
1868	20.6	21.4	23.0	22.9	20.9	22.0	1910	16.0	21.0	18.0	17.5	18.0	18.3
1869	17.0	17.3	17.9	15.2	14.4	16.0	1901—10	15.7	19.6	18.8	16.9	16.7	16.4
1870	12.6	14.2	13.7	12.7	11.3	14.0	1911	15.6	17.0	18.6	16.5	19.0	18.8
1861—70	14.6	15.5	15.8	14.3	13.5	16.7	1912	18.8	20.0	19.4	18.5	19.0	19.3
1871	13.2	13.5	13.4	12.8	12.0	14.0	1913	16.8	22.0	19.4	20.0	17.0	17.5

Table C 6. Prices of Potatoes.

Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	
	Stockholm City	Malmöhus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Gotland county	Halland county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county	Västerbotten county	Västernorrland county	Norrbotten county	
1830	3.5	1.7							3.9				2.8				2.7		3.4	3.5				
1831	3.1	2.4							4.1				3.3				3.4		4.6	4.1				
1832	3.0	1.8							2.7				2.4				2.7		4.0	3.9				
1833	2.3	2.1							1.9				2.5				2.3		3.6	3.4				
1834	3.3	1.8							1.9				2.5				2.1		4.0	3.6				
1835	3.3	1.9				3.6			3.7			2.9	2.8				2.1		3.6	3.6				
1836	3.2	2.2				2.3			3.7			2.4	2.2				2.3		4.1	3.4				
1837	3.1	2.6				3.2			3.8			2.4	2.8				3.1		5.1	4.0				
1838	4.2	3.2				4.6			5.4			3.1	3.6				4.6		5.5	3.9				
1839	2.5	2.8				2.0			3.9			2.5	2.1				3.0		4.1	3.6				
1840	3.0	2.8				2.3			3.5			2.6	2.5				2.7		3.9	3.6				
1831-40	3.1	2.4							3.5				2.7				2.8		4.2	3.7				
1841	2.7	3.1	3.0	3.6		2.9			3.1		3.2	2.7	3.1				2.7		4.6	3.1				
1842	2.9	3.0	4.0	5.4		3.5			4.1		4.0	3.6	2.8				3.4		4.0	3.3				
1843	3.4	3.1	3.0	3.0		2.8			4.7		3.4	2.8	3.1				3.2		5.5	3.4				
1844	3.9	3.2	1.7	2.7		2.1			2.4	2.3	1.6	2.4	2.5				3.2		3.6	3.6				
1845	3.6	3.3	2.8	3.2		2.2			3.1	3.4	2.4	2.5	3.3			3.9	2.4	4.1	3.6	3.2				
1846	3.6	3.3	4.2			3.8			3.9	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.7			2.5	3.2	3.6	3.6	4.1				
1847	3.4	4.7	5.9			4.5			4.0	4.5	4.4	4.2	3.4			2.5	3.5	3.2	4.4	4.6				
1848	3.3	3.9	4.2			3.2			5.2	4.1	2.8	3.3	3.7			2.7	3.4	3.2	4.7	4.6				
1849	6.3	3.8	4.2			3.8			3.6	3.4	3.0	4.4	4.0			4.1	3.7	3.6	4.3	3.0				
1850	5.8	3.9	4.4			4.7			4.6	3.4	4.1	5.2	4.0			4.1	4.7	4.0	4.7	3.5				
1841-50	3.9	3.5	3.8			3.4			3.9		3.2	3.5	3.4				3.4		4.3	3.6				
1851	4.8	3.9	4.4		4.3	4.0			4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	3.9			3.8	4.1	4.6	4.9	4.2				
1852	6.4	3.9	5.3		4.6	3.9			4.5	4.0	4.3	4.8	3.9			5.0	5.6	4.6	5.6	5.3				
1853	4.6	4.1	4.3		3.2	4.0	3.2		5.0	3.0	3.0	3.9	3.7			4.0	4.4	4.6	4.1	5.1				
1854	4.2	4.2	4.1		2.4	3.7	3.1		5.0	3.0	2.4	2.8	3.6			2.6	2.7	3.4	3.9	3.6				
1855	3.9	4.2	5.8	4.1	3.9	3.8	3.2		5.0	4.7	4.1	4.2	3.6			3.3	3.9	3.3	4.4	3.8				
1856	5.8	4.0	5.9		5.3	4.9	5.0		7.0	5.5	4.8	6.0	4.4			4.8	5.8	5.2	5.5	7.3	6.9			
1857	6.3	4.5	3.9	4.6	5.4	5.3	4.6	3.6	7.3	4.7	4.4	5.5	3.9			3.2	6.0	5.7	5.8	8.7	6.9			
1858	4.7	4.1	3.6		3.9	3.5	3.2	3.3	8.6	4.0	3.4	3.6	4.1			2.7	3.5	4.3	3.8	5.1	3.2			4.0
1859	2.7	3.9	3.9		2.1	2.3	3.2	2.7	6.7	3.7	2.6	2.5	3.5			2.5	2.1	2.5	3.1	3.9	3.3			7.5
1860	4.3	4.1	4.7	3.1	3.4	2.7	3.0	3.9	6.3	4.4	3.8	3.8	3.9			3.4	3.7	3.2	5.2	3.8	4.3			7.5
1851-60	4.8	4.1	4.6		3.8	3.8			6.0	4.1	3.7	4.2	3.8			3.5	4.2	4.1	5.2	4.7				
1861	7.6	5.3	5.0	4.6	3.8	3.7	3.3	5.5	7.2	4.8	4.2	4.3	5.0			4.4	4.8	4.8	6.0	6.8	5.4			6.0
1862	6.7	5.4	5.9	4.6	4.4	4.4	4.6	4.8	6.5	5.1	4.7	5.3	5.9			4.3	4.9	5.3	5.3	6.1	6.9			6.0
1863	3.5	5.2	5.1		4.8		2.7	4.6	5.7	4.8	4.5	4.3	5.1			3.6	4.9	4.7	4.5	5.6	4.9			9.0
1864	6.4	4.8	2.7	3.4	3.2	3.6	3.5	5.0	3.5	3.9	2.8	3.9	5.5			2.8	4.6	4.6	4.3	6.4	3.8			8.5
1865	4.6	4.2	2.5		2.4	2.7	3.2	5.3	4.4	3.3	2.7	3.1	5.2			3.6	3.6	3.9	3.8	5.0	5.1			7.5
1866	4.4	4.6	3.5	4.2	3.9	3.0	3.6	5.3	4.7	3.9	3.0	3.6	4.0			3.1	4.1	3.1	4.3	6.7	4.0			6.0
1867	9.0	4.8	5.3	4.6	4.5	5.5	4.3	6.5	6.5	5.1	4.3	5.9	5.8			6.6	5.6	5.5	6.9	6.4	7.0			7.5
1868	9.6	6.7	6.9	6.6	5.8	6.9	6.4	9.6	6.8	5.1	5.6	7.2	5.7			5.1	5.9	5.7	7.2	6.6	6.5			10.5
1869	5.8	6.7	4.9	5.7	3.5	4.2	4.3	7.3	4.8	4.3	3.7	4.3	4.5			3.5	4.7	4.1	5.9	6.4	5.1			6.0
1870	5.2	5.0	4.0	4.0	3.5	3.5	2.5	5.9	4.3	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.9			3.4	3.9	3.9	5.5	5.9	4.9			7.5
1861-70	6.3	5.3	4.6		3.9	4.2	3.8	6.0	5.4	4.4	3.9	4.5	5.1			4.1	4.7	4.6	5.4	6.2	5.4			7.5

Table C 6. (Cont.)

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	22	23	24	
	Stockholm City	Malmöhus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Götaland county	Halland county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Alvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gästeborg county	Västernorrland county	Västertotten county	Västernorrland county	northern county
1871	4.6	5.8	3.9	3.5	4.1	3.2	3.4	5.5	5.0	3.7	3.8	3.6	4.4	—	3.0	3.7	3.7	4.1	5.0	4.5	5.8	4.3	—	—
1872	5.5	5.2	5.5	5.4	3.9	3.7	4.1	5.7	5.7	4.4	4.1	4.7	5.4	—	2.6	4.4	3.9	5.2	5.2	5.7	6.3	4.3	—	—
1873	8.2	5.7	4.3	5.7	5.0	4.5	4.6	7.3	7.4	5.6	4.8	5.2	6.1	—	3.6	4.8	4.7	7.7	6.8	5.8	7.1	4.1	—	—
1874	7.7	7.3	10.0	6.7	5.6	5.9	6.3	8.5	6.6	5.3	5.4	5.6	5.7	—	4.5	6.4	5.3	8.7	7.7	6.3	8.2	5.0	—	—
1875	7.1	6.4	6.5	7.2	5.2	5.4	4.6	5.9	5.8	5.5	4.6	4.6	4.0	—	4.9	5.2	4.8	6.5	5.4	5.5	9.0	5.0	—	—
1876	5.6	5.5	7.3	5.7	3.8	4.0	4.7	6.0	5.7	4.5	3.5	4.2	3.6	—	3.4	4.0	4.2	4.1	5.6	4.3	7.1	4.5	—	—
1877	6.7	5.9	7.3	5.7	4.2	4.3	5.0	6.2	5.6	4.8	3.9	4.8	5.0	—	4.1	5.0	4.7	4.8	7.3	5.2	8.1	7.2	—	—
1878	5.4	5.7	7.5	4.8	4.6	3.6	4.0	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.3	4.7	4.8	—	3.9	5.3	4.8	5.5	5.9	4.7	7.4	5.7	—	—
1879	8.2	5.9	5.3	4.3	4.2	4.4	4.1	5.7	4.9	5.0	4.0	4.3	4.5	—	4.7	4.5	5.0	5.2	4.5	5.1	7.7	4.6	—	—
1880	7.5	5.5	5.7	5.3	4.7	3.9	5.3	5.5	6.8	5.4	4.8	4.8	5.6	—	5.3	5.3	6.3	6.2	4.9	6.1	6.4	5.2	—	—
1871—80	6.6	5.9	6.3	5.4	4.5	4.3	4.6	6.0	5.9	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.9	—	4.4	4.9	4.7	5.8	5.9	5.3	7.3	5.0	—	—
1881	6.0	5.2	5.2	5.2	4.3	3.3	4.7	4.4	5.4	4.3	3.7	4.0	3.8	—	4.4	3.8	4.6	4.5	5.1	5.1	6.4	4.6	—	—
1882	5.2	5.2	5.5	4.9	4.1	4.2	3.5	4.9	5.4	4.6	3.8	4.2	3.8	—	3.5	4.7	3.9	5.6	4.1	4.7	6.4	4.8	—	—
1883	7.0	5.6	6.2	6.4	5.3	4.9	4.1	4.1	5.9	5.4	5.0	5.3	5.4	—	5.8	6.1	7.1	6.1	6.7	6.7	5.0	4.6	—	—
1884	6.2	5.3	5.8	4.5	4.4	4.8	4.2	5.8	4.2	4.1	4.3	5.3	5.3	—	4.4	5.7	6.0	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.9	3.4	—	—
1885	5.8	5.4	6.5	5.0	4.4	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.3	3.7	3.7	4.7	4.0	—	3.6	4.4	5.2	4.1	4.7	4.4	5.7	4.0	—	—
1886	5.1	5.1	5.2	4.3	3.6	3.0	3.5	4.0	4.6	3.7	3.2	3.7	3.2	—	3.3	3.6	4.2	3.9	4.0	3.0	5.6	4.2	—	—
1887	3.9	4.5	5.0	3.9	3.4	2.7	3.1	3.6	3.9	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.8	—	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.4	2.7	4.4	2.2	—	—
1888	4.1	5.6	6.0	5.1	3.9	3.8	3.0	3.8	4.3	3.5	3.8	3.4	3.8	—	3.5	3.3	4.0	4.1	5.2	4.1	4.5	4.2	—	—
1889	5.0	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.3	4.0	6.1	4.2	4.2	4.7	4.5	—	4.1	4.4	3.2	4.2	4.9	4.8	5.4	3.6	—	—
1890	6.0	4.8	5.5	6.2	5.4	4.6	5.0	4.5	6.9	4.4	5.1	4.8	6.2	—	4.7	4.9	5.1	4.2	5.1	3.8	4.3	5.6	—	—
1881—90	5.4	5.2	5.7	5.1	4.4	4.1	3.9	4.3	5.1	4.1	4.0	4.3	4.3	—	4.0	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.9	4.5	5.4	4.4	—	—
1891	8.5	7.7	6.5	8.4	6.0	4.9	5.5	6.0	9.0	5.3	5.4	5.9	7.2	6.6	6.8	5.3	6.3	4.6	5.2	3.5	6.1	6.0	6.5	—
1892	5.2	7.2	6.0	7.9	6.5	4.5	4.4	5.3	6.9	6.0	4.7	5.3	5.2	4.5	5.8	4.4	4.4	4.5	5.3	2.6	7.4	5.6	6.1	—
1893	5.4	6.0	6.5	6.0	4.9	3.8	4.8	4.9	4.0	4.2	3.7	5.2	4.4	4.3	4.7	4.2	4.4	4.3	5.2	4.4	6.3	6.0	7.3	—
1894	3.8	6.8	5.9	6.0	4.2	3.4	4.1	3.6	3.7	4.5	3.7	4.9	4.0	3.0	3.3	4.3	3.7	4.1	3.6	5.5	6.0	6.0	5.8	—
1895	4.2	5.6	6.8	7.5	4.5	4.3	3.6	5.5	6.0	4.7	4.9	5.4	4.2	2.8	3.6	5.1	5.0	5.3	5.4	3.2	4.1	9.0	5.1	—
1896	3.8	6.0	5.3	5.6	3.3	3.3	3.6	4.1	5.6	3.8	3.5	4.5	4.1	2.8	3.3	4.0	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.6	6.2	5.5	4.8	—
1897	4.3	6.0	5.9	6.4	3.9	3.4	3.6	3.6	5.3	3.2	3.3	4.4	4.5	3.6	3.6	4.9	4.1	3.8	4.5	3.7	5.0	7.5	5.1	—
1898	5.0	6.8	7.1	6.9	5.1	4.3	4.1	5.3	7.1	5.2	6.4	5.2	5.1	5.0	5.4	6.2	6.1	6.4	6.0	6.9	6.8	8.5	5.1	—
1899	5.3	9.0	8.4	7.5	5.9	4.8	4.8	6.0	7.4	5.9	7.8	9.2	6.0	5.6	7.0	7.9	8.0	8.8	7.4	6.1	7.8	7.5	7.3	—
1900	6.8	7.5	7.3	7.5	5.1	4.4	5.2	4.6	6.4	4.9	5.4	5.6	7.8	4.0	5.9	5.6	6.4	5.8	7.3	5.9	7.5	8.0	8.5	—
1891—00	5.2	6.9	6.5	7.0	4.9	4.1	4.4	4.9	6.1	4.8	4.9	5.6	5.3	4.3	4.9	5.2	5.3	5.2	5.5	4.8	6.3	6.9	6.3	—
1901	6.0	6.0	7.3	6.5	4.0	4.0	5.0	3.9	5.4	4.2	4.3	5.1	6.3	—	6.0	5.4	6.1	5.4	6.4	6.4	6.0	9.0	8.3	—
1902	5.9	6.0	7.2	6.0	5.6	5.2	4.6	5.0	6.9	4.8	5.5	6.2	8.1	—	6.1	6.3	5.8	6.4	5.6	5.5	6.0	7.8	8.3	—
1903	5.8	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.1	4.2	4.8	4.8	6.6	4.5	5.0	5.6	6.0	—	5.3	6.8	4.8	5.4	5.3	4.1	7.5	6.3	7.0	—
1904	5.7	7.5	7.4	6.8	4.4	5.1	4.6	4.9	7.3	5.2	6.1	5.9	4.5	—	8.1	7.1	4.2	5.6	5.9	4.6	4.5	6.0	6.8	—
1905	6.4	6.0	7.7	5.6	3.6	5.7	4.6	4.0	7.3	5.0	5.0	4.9	6.0	—	5.6	6.5	5.1	5.3	5.8	4.1	6.6	5.6	7.5	—
1906	5.5	5.3	7.1	4.4	4.8	5.3	4.1	4.6	6.2	4.6	4.0	4.3	6.0	—	5.1	4.0	4.4	4.4	4.8	5.5	5.9	5.1	6.4	—
1907	5.4	6.8	8.4	5.8	4.8	6.3	5.5	5.8	7.5	5.5	4.7	4.7	6.5	—	4.7	5.8	5.7	6.1	5.9	6.0	6.5	7.0	6.4	—
1908	6.1	6.8	9.5	6.8	5.6	6.9	6.2	6.0	6.8	6.4	6.9	4.9	7.0	—	5.3	5.9	6.4	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.9	6.3	6.8	—
1909	5.5	6.0	7.4	5.7	4.8	5.8	4.3	4.6	8.3	6.0	4.7	4.7	6.0	—	4.8	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.6	3.3	5.5	6.8	7.0	—
1910	6.0	6.0	7.8	5.1	5.4	6.0	4.3	5.4	7.9	5.7	5.1	4.9	6.9	—	5.9	6.4	6.0	6.9	5.7	6.2	5.6	6.9	5.3	—
1901—10	5.8	6.2	7.6	5.9	4.8	5.5	4.8	4.9	7.0	5.2	5.1	5.1	6.3	—	5.7	6.0	5.4	5.7	5.7	5.4	6.1	6.6	7.0	—
1911	6.1	5.6	8.0	5.3	5.8	6.8	5.3	5.8	7.9	4.8	5.3	5.5	6.9	—	0.4	6.7	6.6	6.0	6.0	6.4	5.7	7.0	7.5	—
1912	6.7	8.3	10.4	7.3	6.0	7.3	6.2	5.9	9.0	6.4	6.8	7.7	7.5	—	8.0	5.7	7.4	6.7	8.4	6.3	8.4	7.3	8.4	—
1913	6.1	7.5	8.6	6.0	5.4	5.8	4.1	5.6	8.4	6.0	5.5	6.3	7.5	—	6.9	5.2	6.1	5.2	5.3	5.9	7.3	6.8	7.4	—

Table C 7. Prices of fresh Beef.

Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	15	16	17	18	19	20	22
	Stockholm City	Malmöhus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Gotland county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county	Västernorrland county
1830 . . .	29	26	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	29	—	28	27	25	31	32	—
1831 . . .	29	26	—	—	—	—	—	30	—	29	—	26	27	25	33	33	—
1832 . . .	30	26	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	30	—	26	27	25	27	34	—
1833 . . .	30	26	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	33	—	26	27	25	25	32	—
1834 . . .	29	27	—	—	—	—	—	29	—	30	—	26	28	25	26	31	—
1835 . . .	29	27	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	29	—	25	28	25	26	32	—
1836 . . .	27	27	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	29	—	25	28	25	24	29	—
1837 . . .	29	26	—	—	—	—	—	33	—	31	—	27	30	26	31	29	—
1838 . . .	30	26	—	—	—	—	—	34	—	31	—	27	31	29	29	35	—
1839 . . .	35	30	—	—	—	—	—	35	—	35	—	28	34	29	29	37	—
1840 . . .	39	29	—	—	—	—	—	36	—	39	—	32	36	33	29	39	—
1841—40	31	27	—	—	—	—	—	32	—	32	—	27	30	27	28	33	—
1841 . . .	38	27	26	—	—	—	—	38	—	39	—	34	37	36	29	41	—
1842 . . .	40	29	29	—	—	—	—	39	—	40	—	35	35	36	35	40	—
1843 . . .	36	29	26	—	—	—	—	37	—	35	—	29	30	32	32	36	—
1844 . . .	35	29	23	—	—	—	—	35	—	29	—	27	28	31	28	35	—
1845 . . .	30	29	25	—	—	—	—	34	—	28	—	24	23	29	29	32	—
1846 . . .	36	31	27	—	—	—	—	36	—	29	—	27	28	34	29	39	—
1847 . . .	39	30	32	—	—	—	—	37	—	31	—	31	33	37	29	40	—
1848 . . .	44	32	35	—	—	—	—	40	—	38	—	35	35	40	30	41	—
1849 . . .	44	30	34	—	—	—	—	44	—	41	—	34	34	35	34	38	—
1850 . . .	41	31	30	—	—	—	—	45	—	32	—	30	30	33	35	34	—
1851—50	38	30	29	—	—	—	—	39	—	34	—	31	31	34	31	38	—
1851 . . .	37	30	29	—	33	—	—	40	—	29	32	29	30	33	35	33	—
1852 . . .	38	30	31	—	29	32	—	42	—	32	30	35	33	33	35	38	—
1853 . . .	38	33	30	—	27	26	—	43	—	28	28	30	32	33	35	36	—
1854 . . .	47	37	36	—	38	36	—	47	—	37	36	44	45	45	38	44	—
1855 . . .	54	44	48	—	48	40	—	50	—	50	47	59	56	59	54	56	—
1856 . . .	57	52	53	—	55	53	—	55	—	61	50	59	61	63	58	62	—
1857 . . .	63	45	45	—	47	48	44	59	—	51	48	51	58	60	56	63	—
1858 . . .	53	43	43	—	47	42	35	56	—	48	50	46	52	54	53	53	—
1859 . . .	48	40	42	—	42	40	34	45	—	38	47	39	42	47	44	47	—
1860 . . .	52	45	44	—	42	39	36	49	—	44	50	41	47	50	47	50	—
1851—60	49	40	40	—	40	—	—	49	—	42	42	43	46	48	46	48	—
1861 . . .	62	47	46	40	44	43	37	60	52	48	47	45	46	50	44	52	55
1862 . . .	50	44	45	38	46	45	34	55	47	43	48	46	45	50	49	56	59
1863 . . .	76	45	45	47	44	43	33	63	55	49	47	55	50	50	45	61	64
1864 . . .	72	47	43	45	41	40	30	66	52	40	44	54	47	48	41	58	61
1865 . . .	68	44	40	44	34	37	33	62	50	35	42	41	40	45	44	56	59
1866 . . .	60	48	47	40	41	43	35	65	53	43	46	45	42	50	46	52	55
1867 . . .	59	51	48	39	47	45	35	64	55	48	42	51	41	52	49	55	56
1868 . . .	59	47	46	42	37	33	28	50	42	41	35	38	37	47	38	41	58
1869 . . .	74	57	55	53	49	47	36	64	52	51	50	52	46	56	54	49	59
1870 . . .	69	58	57	57	55	58	43	59	60	57	60	54	49	59	55	57	59
1861—70	65	49	47	45	44	44	34	61	52	46	46	48	44	51	47	54	59

Table C 7. (Cont.)

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	15	16	17	18	19	20	22
	Stockholm City	Malmöhus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Götaland county	Gotland county	Alvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county	Västernorrland county
1871	68	61	69	58	56	59	43	69	58	62	66	62	51	59	53	55	69
1872	75	63	64	61	54	54	44	62	55	51	66	64	57	59	56	61	68
1873	80	63	65	60	54	55	45	64	54	56	66	64	62	62	68	61	71
1874	70	69	68	65	50	52	42	69	69	57	69	57	56	59	63	61	78
1875	69	68	65	64	63	49	49	65	63	64	66	58	60	65	75	58	89
1876	74	66	62	60	59	49	50	69	68	72	66	63	63	64	68	64	90
1877	70	65	62	58	61	61	47	63	66	65	65	59	60	68	65	66	90
1878	66	68	65	60	60	56	51	59	63	56	65	66	64	62	58	75	80
1879	75	71	69	65	58	56	47	61	65	60	63	61	65	55	56	68	73
1880	68	71	68	63	55	53	45	64	64	65	66	59	68	57	61	61	59
1871—80	72	67	65	61	57	54	46	63	62	61	64	61	61	61	62	62	77
1881	65	65	65	58	60	62	43	58	61	60	59	56	66	48	55	59	58
1882	75	68	67	63	62	60	58	61	62	62	71	70	74	61	59	75	77
1883	73	70	69	70	66	60	58	62	66	70	75	73	74	66	66	72	82
1884	67	69	68	68	62	56	53	60	62	71	71	70	70	63	63	70	80
1885	64	67	67	64	57	49	47	61	58	61	66	69	64	60	59	64	67
1886	60	66	65	58	48	41	38	59	53	59	59	59	59	59	55	59	65
1887	56	64	62	56	41	40	37	56	54	48	50	56	58	56	54	55	56
1888	55	63	61	54	51	42	35	58	59	58	57	60	57	57	57	61	60
1889	58	67	68	65	54	49	53	63	62	65	61	70	70	63	60	60	68
1890	65	69	71	65	54	49	57	66	70	69	65	72	73	68	65	67	75
1881—90	64	67	66	63	56	51	48	60	61	62	63	66	67	60	89	65	69
1891	69	74	74	75	60	54	53	68	74	71	65	70	72	75	68	69	85
1892	65	73	72	70	63	55	60	66	71	68	65	68	70	71	67	69	79
1893	66	69	66	65	60	48	55	64	67	65	63	70	70	67	67	68	75
1894	66	64	64	60	50	50	50	66	68	65	60	69	68	68	60	68	69
1895	63	62	60	58	50	48		62	66	60	60	68	66	67	60	67	70
1896	61	60	58	53	50	49		60	64	61	60	67	65	65	57	67	61
1897	67	60	60	59	57	50	51	62	64	63	55	68	63	64	56	65	64
1898	69	61	61	61	59	55	55	65	66	65	58	71	67	65	62	65	65
1899	70	64	63	62	60	55	55	68	69	67	65	72	68	69	65	68	73
1900	68	65	65	64	62	60	59	70	70	70	68	72	71	70	69	70	74
1891—00	66	65	64	62	60	53	54	65	68	66	62	70	68	68	63	68	72
1901	70	68	68	66	64	62	60	72	69	70	69	74	70	73	71	74	72
1902	71	68	69	66	66	60	62	73	71	70	70	73	73	73	75	77	73
1903	71	70	71	67	67	61	65	75	75	75	72	75	75	77	77	76	74
1904	74	71	72	69	64	64	62	73	73	76	72	77	76	75	78	73	75
1905	71	69	69	63	61	61	59	74	74	75	68	79	78	71	70	78	76
1906	71	77	73	67	68	65	65	75	74	70	70	80	82	88	77	86	77
1907	83	82	78	75	75	70	69	76	78	74	82	85	85	90	83	90	80
1908	86	81	79	78	83	78	70	86	87	86	88	84	80	88	83	90	83
1909	85	79	75	73	79	72	73	78	77	86	80	77	80	85	81	85	81
1910	74	76	72	68	71	66	63	70	73	84	75	80	78	80	75	83	78
1901—10	76	74	73	69	70	66	68	78	78	77	78	78	78	80	77	81	77
1911	70	74	70	63	66	65	57	69	70	77	72	79	75	71	75	80	75
1912	69	75	75	70	71	70	76	72	77	75	80	88	86	90	85	89	80
1913	87	86	85	71	82	82	76	78	85	88	83	92	90	93	92	94	88

Table C 8. Prices of salted Beef.
Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	5	Year	1	5	Year	1	5
	Stockholm City	Smaland		Stockholm City	Smaland		Stockholm City	Smaland
1830 . .	27	21	1860 . .	45	35	1887 . .	63	50
1831 . .	29	21	1851—60	50	38	1888 . .	58	48
1832 . .	29	21				1889 . .	59	55
1833 . .	33	21	1861 . .	55	43	1890 . .	65	60
1834 . .	32	21	1862 . .	47	41	1881—90	67	58
1835 . .	29	19	1863 . .	61	38			
1836 . .	28	19	1864 . .	62	35	1891 . .	74	63
1837 . .	30	19	1865 . .	58	35	1892 . .	74	61
1838 . .	32	20	1866 . .	55	41	1893 . .	74	57
1839 . .	34	24	1867 . .	55	40	1894 . .	68	57
1840 . .	33	28	1868 . .	55	37	1895 . .	63	57
1831—40	31	21	1869 . .	65	53	1896 . .	64	55
			1870 . .	68	58	1897 . .	64	58
1841 . .	38	32	1861—70	58	42	1898 . .	66	60
1842 . .	33	29				1899 . .	70	63
1843 . .	32	27	1871 . .	60	57	1900 . .	73	70
1844 . .	30	22	1872 . .	62	59	1891—00	69	60
1845 . .	28	21	1873 . .	66	59			
1846 . .	32	25	1874 . .	71	53	1901 . .	74	70
1847 . .	38	29	1875 . .	61	60	1902 . .	75	71
1848 . .	44	34	1876 . .	77	61	1903 . .	77	73
1849 . .	45	34	1877 . .	75	60	1904 . .	77	72
1850 . .	43	30	1878 . .	74	58	1905 . .	74	70
1841—50	36	28	1879 . .	74	58	1906 . .	77	75
			1880 . .	66	55	1907 . .	81	79
1851 . .	40	28	1871—80	69	58	1908 . .	87	82
1852 . .	42	29				1909 . .	85	80
1853 . .	45	29	1881 . .	67	56	1910 . .	82	77
1854 . .	48	35	1882 . .	76	58	1901—10	79	78
1855 . .	54	40	1883 . .	74	60			
1856 . .	58	48	1884 . .	72	58	1911 . .	75	72
1857 . .	62	50	1885 . .	71	54	1912 . .	87	74
1858 . .	58	45	1886 . .	67	52	1913 . .	98	81
1859 . .	48	38						

Table C 9. Prices of fresh Mutton.

Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	6	7	9	10	11	12	15	16	17	18
	Stockholm City	Kalmar county	Gotland county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Uppsala county	Orebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county
1841 . . .	42	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
1842 . . .	44	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
1843 . . .	45	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
1844 . . .	44	—	—	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	—
1845 . . .	45	—	—	—	—	24	—	—	—	—	—
1846 . . .	45	—	—	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—
1847 . . .	50	—	—	—	—	22	—	—	—	—	—
1848 . . .	48	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
1849 . . .	46	—	—	—	—	33	—	—	—	—	—
1850 . . .	47	—	—	—	—	29	—	—	—	—	—
1841—50	46	—	—	—	—	26	—	—	—	—	—
1851 . . .	48	—	31	—	—	29	—	36	—	—	—
1852 . . .	47	—	30	—	—	28	—	35	—	—	—
1853 . . .	45	—	28	—	—	27	—	36	—	—	—
1854 . . .	53	—	38	—	—	37	—	51	—	—	—
1855 . . .	62	—	50	—	—	35	—	50	—	—	—
1856 . . .	70	—	53	—	—	59	—	68	—	—	—
1857 . . .	74	—	38	—	—	50	—	68	—	—	—
1858 . . .	56	—	28	—	—	45	—	45	—	—	—
1859 . . .	57	—	28	—	—	30	—	45	—	—	—
1860 . . .	61	—	35	—	—	49	—	56	—	—	—
1851—60	57	—	36	—	—	39	—	49	—	—	—
1861 . . .	58	41	44	60	—	46	—	56	—	—	—
1862 . . .	74	41	34	52	—	42	—	56	—	—	—
1863 . . .	68	35	31	53	—	42	—	65	—	—	—
1864 . . .	58	34	35	55	—	42	—	50	—	—	—
1865 . . .	56	37	29	50	—	35	—	43	—	—	—
1866 . . .	65	37	36	70	—	43	50	47	—	—	—
1867 . . .	62	36	35	65	—	43	42	49	—	—	—
1868 . . .	56	31	29	46	—	34	38	44	—	—	—
1869 . . .	65	38	39	53	—	50	59	56	—	—	—
1870 . . .	63	41	46	58	—	56	54	53	—	—	—
1861—70	63	37	36	56	—	43	—	52	—	—	—
1871 . . .	69	45	50	68	—	58	55	49	—	56	50
1872 . . .	75	45	48	65	—	53	57	50	—	58	57
1873 . . .	68	53	50	62	—	56	61	60	—	59	61
1874 . . .	75	45	45	57	—	50	63	70	—	65	62
1875 . . .	82	53	53	85	—	73	75	71	—	68	74
1876 . . .	86	60	46	82	—	64	71	70	—	69	74

Year	1	6	7	9	10	11	12	15	16	17	18
	Stockholm City	Kalmar county	Gotland county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Alvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Ostergotland county	Uppsala county	Orebro county	Vastmanland county	Värmland county
1877 . .	82	63	50	97	—	61	70	80	—	72	72
1878 . .	82	66	53	92	—	61	69	74	—	77	59
1879 . .	81	50	44	78	—	61	69	69	—	65	54
1880 . .	79	56	47	66	—	66	64	64	—	62	58
1871—80	78	53	49	75	—	60	65	66	—	65	62
1881 . .	76	50	44	68	65	64	65	68	—	65	60
1882 . .	81	59	55	87	72	71	69	77	—	84	74
1883 . .	83	55	53	87	68	68	76	70	74	78	63
1884 . .	79	51	47	68	65	67	67	70	73	68	62
1885 . .	73	47	40	71	58	60	63	71	65	77	69
1886 . .	66	40	40	65	49	55	59	57	67	65	53
1887 . .	68	47	40	57	52	47	59	55	72	60	52
1888 . .	68	46	45	78	51	62	58	64	74	69	63
1889 . .	75	56	50	79	53	62	61	62	73	76	67
1890 . .	75	59	58	79	70	66	68	69	72	75	72
1881—90	74	54	47	74	60	62	65	66	—	72	63
1891 . .	79	59	70	80	70	68	68	65	76	77	67
1892 . .	75	60	63	83	71	66	66	71	73	77	67
1893 . .	85	60	64	80	64	65	65	63	74	76	68
1894 . .	80	51	55	73	62	71	65	60	70	69	65
1895 . .	71	57	49	79	65	70	67	66	65	70	63
1896 . .	71	53	48	70	61	68	62	58	70	79	64
1897 . .	79	56	50	65	62	70	67	63	74	79	65
1898 . .	80	65	60	80	65	76	72	65	79	86	72
1899 . .	81	61	65	80	68	74	79	77	82	83	74
1900 . .	85	72	63	85	71	77	80	74	89	83	81
1891—00	79	59	78	78	66	71	69	66	75	78	69
1901 . .	87	71	70	95	81	87	81	78	86	95	90
1902 . .	97	70	70	92	85	89	82	89	95	101	89
1903 . .	91	68	65	93	80	92	83	89	97	99	88
1904 . .	92	67	70	89	74	88	83	85	91	95	87
1905 . .	93	70	75	93	79	83	80	80	96	95	90
1906 . .	92	71	77	90	94	100	83	90	98	96	95
1907 . .	99	73	93	97	103	98	85	100	105	98	97
1908 . .	108	80	95	106	109	100	90	100	102	100	95
1909 . .	111	85	96	101	98	105	95	95	102	97	97
1910 . .	107	80	96	100	98	103	92	98	105	100	98
1901—10	98	74	81	96	90	95	85	90	98	98	93
1911 . .	107	75	90	96	92	95	98	92	98	98	90
1912 . .	108	80	92	98	95	102	89	102	105	100	99
1913 . .	121	80	100	114	104	115	105	105	110	110	105

Table C 10. Prices of Pork.
Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Stockholm City	Malmöus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Gotland county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Upsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gästeborg county	Jämtland county	Västernorrland county	Västerbotten county	Norrbotten county
1830	55	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1831	55	40	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	55	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1832	55	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1833	55	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1834	55	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	40	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1835	55	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	—	—	51	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1836	55	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1837	56	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	54	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1838	65	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	63	—	—	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1839	64	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52	—	—	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1840	59	39	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	50	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1841	40 60	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	49	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1842	55	37	—	—	—	40	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1843	52	35	44	—	—	56	—	—	—	—	42	—	—	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1844	54	34	42	—	—	55	—	—	—	—	39	—	—	47	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1845	54	34	37	—	—	45	—	—	—	35	39	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1846	53	34	38	—	—	47	—	—	—	40	40	—	44	44	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1847	59	40	43	—	—	54	—	—	—	44	46	—	47	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1848	71	45	45	—	—	62	—	—	—	53	50	—	50	63	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1848	64	48	53	—	—	65	—	—	—	49	54	—	48	64	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1849	55	42	44	—	—	55	—	—	—	48	41	—	45	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1850	56	42	40	—	—	56	—	—	—	47	47	—	48	59	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1841—50	57	39	—	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	44	—	—	58	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1851	64	40	44	—	—	52	—	—	—	47	50	—	50	57	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1852	63	47	52	—	55	51	—	—	—	48	52	—	53	69	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1853	71	50	54	—	50	58	—	—	—	50	58	—	61	72	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table C 11. Prices of Bacon.

Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24
	Stockholm City	Malmöhus county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Gotland county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county	Jämtland county	Västernorrland county	Norrbotten county
1830	53	40	40	52	59	61	53	67	65	54	57	55	59	—	62	—	—	65	59	—	64
1831	50	39	44	52	59	61	53	67	62	58	62	60	65	—	63	—	—	66	68	—	67
1832	55	37	43	55	59	61	59	67	62	52	53	64	71	—	68	—	—	66	71	—	68
1833	55	37	50	55	53	61	57	67	68	52	56	61	65	—	64	—	—	62	73	—	75
1834	53	38	47	49	53	61	57	67	62	52	56	55	61	—	60	—	—	59	78	—	70
1835	54	38	46	47	47	61	59	67	65	51	50	53	59	—	60	—	—	58	74	—	73
1836	59	38	49	47	53	61	71	67	67	60	65	60	57	—	58	—	—	59	72	—	71
1837	67	39	53	49	53	61	77	69	65	58	65	60	58	—	60	—	—	59	71	—	76
1838	76	40	59	53	59	61	77	73	73	58	66	68	61	—	65	—	—	65	75	—	78
1839	70	44	53	55	65	61	77	67	72	64	65	64	62	—	63	—	—	62	78	—	70
1840	70	45	53	50	65	61	74	67	80	61	60	64	62	—	65	—	—	59	82	—	78
1841	40	49	58	51	57	61	66	68	67	87	60	61	62	—	63	—	—	62	74	—	73
1841	68	39	53	49	59	65	65	67	71	58	61	63	61	—	63	—	—	59	78	—	79
1842	54	38	47	49	59	61	65	61	65	64	62	55	58	—	60	—	—	57	74	—	80
1843	59	37	49	49	56	61	59	67	62	52	56	55	55	—	58	—	—	57	70	—	74
1844	58	37	59	50	53	61	57	67	62	52	61	54	53	—	55	—	—	50	65	—	72
1845	59	37	56	53	53	61	60	67	62	58	62	58	52	—	59	—	—	50	76	—	77
1846	68	37	56	59	56	61	63	68	64	58	65	54	55	—	68	—	—	60	70	—	80
1847	72	35	55	59	56	61	71	73	68	64	68	67	64	—	73	—	—	65	74	—	84
1848	72	35	62	62	65	71	68	73	74	64	65	66	67	—	70	—	—	70	75	—	85
1849	68	41	70	62	59	61	63	70	68	61	63	62	62	—	68	—	—	68	72	—	72
1850	62	41	44	62	59	61	53	70	70	55	59	55	59	—	66	—	—	64	70	—	68
1841—50	68	38	58	55	58	55	62	68	67	59	63	59	59	—	64	—	—	60	72	—	77
1851	60	40	46	61	59	61	59	68	68	58	60	61	59	—	69	—	—	68	73	—	72
1852	68	44	71	62	59	61	65	69	68	60	63	60	60	—	72	—	—	70	77	—	75
1853	76	57	64	77	71	72	71	71	71	63	64	70	63	—	73	—	—	78	77	—	75

Table C II. (Cont.)

Year	1	2	4	5	6	7	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	24
	Stockholm City	Malmöhus county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Götland	Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Upsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county	Jämtland county	Västernorrland county	Norrbotten county
1854	77	60	70	67	74	78	75	85	86	71	70	73	68	—	82	78	—	85	82	—	85
1855	87	64	75	77	88	82	97	96	95	77	75	79	78	—	92	82	—	98	98	—	93
1856	100	71	78	101	94	108	106	100	103	88	85	86	92	—	97	88	—	111	—	—	100
1857	99	70	68	84	88	108	94	101	95	90	86	92	100	—	101	93	—	117	—	—	94
1858	80	62	61	77	78	77	72	78	92	73	82	80	94	—	92	85	—	112	—	—	82
1859	76	68	59	74	65	72	71	79	83	71	77	75	82	—	82	83	—	108	—	—	88
1860	76	71	61	80	71	71	80	83	87	78	77	70	77	—	78	80	77	98	—	—	90
1851—60	81	61	68	76	78	79	80	82	85	78	74	78	77	—	84	80	—	98	—	—	88
1861	86	67	68	88	78	75	90	86	92	82	82	82	79	—	81	88	99	93	—	—	94
1862	92	58	82	89	78	77	96	91	92	87	88	88	80	—	87	92	94	103	—	—	96
1863	85	58	78	85	71	70	78	82	82	70	85	82	76	—	71	85	82	94	—	—	90
1864	81	69	65	75	68	68	79	79	82	64	82	78	70	—	71	86	88	76	—	—	88
1865	76	62	60	69	68	68	74	81	80	74	80	75	74	—	72	84	94	82	—	—	85
1866	79	67	56	82	77	71	80	85	85	79	86	80	78	—	78	88	94	82	—	—	88
1867	81	85	65	80	80	83	83	89	89	80	88	82	80	—	89	90	85	104	—	—	90
1868	93	84	86	76	85	80	91	94	97	85	90	90	82	—	89	94	109	86	—	—	90
1869	95	92	76	100	97	90	88	96	110	97	91	90	93	—	120	109	123	104	—	—	100
1870	91	85	88	95	97	90	90	94	107	93	89	91	99	—	112	112	115	120	—	—	105
1861—70	86	73	72	84	80	76	88	88	92	81	86	84	81	—	87	93	98	106	135	—	93
1871	89	89	78	88	94	88	87	96	104	86	85	88	88	—	99	109	100	85	115	130	103
1872	76	85	80	83	81	80	76	85	92	83	82	75	82	—	97	94	100	97	105	123	102
1873	84	84	75	97	90	90	82	95	102	99	86	80	88	—	100	100	105	102	108	125	108
1874	103	74	85	96	95	94	98	104	111	103	90	95	100	—	106	100	109	106	110	128	118
1875	103	82	96	106	100	98	96	112	115	106	108	100	106	—	113	112	115	106	115	130	115
1876	108	73	108	112	112	100	101	115	113	106	110	105	106	—	112	118	132	118	123	135	113
1877	91	70	96	99	100	96	99	111	102	94	104	102	103	—	104	109	109	105	118	130	112
1878	73	85	76	86	85	88	82	85	83	85	94	85	91	—	82	82	80	92	103	122	95
1879	75	86	69	80	85	84	87	85	72	81	82	79	83	—	90	73	68	98	115	85	85
1880	76	92	67	88	90	84	89	90	93	96	88	85	86	—	97	87	83	105	100	100	99

1881	83	97	87	82	100	88	93	92	92	94	95	91	—	101	80	91	93	109	101	118
1882	93	102	105	80	99	108	104	100	96	98	98	99	112	109	92	91	100	125	108	125
1883	92	103	94	94	105	96	90	95	104	94	95	99	97	95	85	99	93	118	120	118
1884	90	94	78	80	87	84	95	88	91	88	85	92	94	95	84	93	105	115	103	
1885	86	88	76	80	79	72	75	88	85	87	80	89	100	98	75	85	93	99	90	
1886	84	83	77	77	74	72	79	78	82	82	80	83	94	80	83	70	80	85	88	89
1887	75	81	75	79	71	69	81	78	79	77	77	77	82	70	75	74	93	85	86	
1888	77	80	73	82	82	72	91	83	73	80	80	80	79	78	75	80	74	100	90	93
1889	84	79	80	80	71	76	90	75	80	85	86	85	83	91	83	80	110	110	96	98
1890	86	89	87	83	78	83	83	93	85	92	90	93	92	87	78	86	100	98	98	
1881—90	88	90	84	82	84	82	88	87	87	88	87	89	—	89	81	86	104	101	102	
1891	89	93	91	75	82	90	89	103	91	89	92	90	96	95	83	90	89	102	103	95
1892	94	93	85	63	100	98	91	99	94	91	93	95	98	96	90	99	93	105	106	100
1893	98	97	99	80	103	102	110	108	99	98	95	95	99	106	92	87	110	90	108	110
1894	88	93	81	78	93	95	89	103	96	94	98	90	90	96	90	83	83	107	120	102
1895	78	84	68	73	81	90	75	92	82	84	90	75	83	86	85	83	84	103	100	95
1896	72	72	60	70	83	82	60	77	76	77	85	77	78	78	81	72	75	89	80	82
1897	79	84	71	86	96	95	78	93	88	91	80	92	90	84	85	85	78	90	78	84
1898	86	87	86	96	95	95	83	100	94	95	85	97	95	90	92	95	93	95	102	98
1899	94	87	77	96	82	95	78	98	98	91	95	98	99	90	92	90	98	100	96	104
1900	92	89	97	100	103	97	103	100	103	105	100	100	102	107	98	115	108	111	100	120
1891—00	87	88	82	82	92	94	86	97	92	92	91	91	92	92	86	98	87	101	100	99
1901	114	109	106	110	108	100	109	110	115	112	110	102	110	112	115	115	112	118	123	125
1902	113	108	105	108	103	110	123	110	112	111	112	99	111	112	119	110	119	120	131	128
1903	113	104	103	109	94	100	112	118	117	110	98	95	101	110	115	110	122	117	125	115
1904	105	97	90	105	85	103	93	120	106	100	95	96	101	99	108	105	102	105	110	103
1905	101	91	93	103	101	110	104	115	112	105	98	101	106	110	103	100	108	110	111	104
1906	107	109	107	115	110	110	115	115	129	117	105	103	112	121	112	113	117	115	118	120
1907	115	112	112	120	105	110	112	118	125	120	115	112	117	118	111	118	118	120	118	119
1908	118	105	99	98	95	103	105	100	110	105	120	110	119	110	110	108	110	120	110	112
1909	102	105	94	108	113	110	125	108	114	118	115	105	115	112	115	115	117	114	110	122
1910	109	103	101	120	120	120	136	118	129	122	120	110	112	122	120	118	120	120	125	125
1901—10	110	104	101	110	108	108	118	114	117	119	109	108	111	118	118	111	114	118	119	119
1911	114	109	102	100	98	92	119	115	113	108	115	112	120	115	110	113	114	113	117	116
1912	109	113	107	105	105	116	118	118	118	120	120	115	118	120	118	120	116	117	120	115
1913	114	115	110	115	113	121	138	121	136	125	128	120	125	125	125	135	124	123	130	129

Table C 12. Prices of unskimmed Milk.
Stated in Öre per litre.

Year	1	2	12	19	Year	1	2	12	19
	Stockholm City	Malmbus county	Ostergotland county	Kopparberg county		Stockholm City	Malmbus county	Ostergotland county	Kopparberg county
1830 . .	11.3	6.2	7.0	8.8	1872 . .	13.1	10.9	9.6	13.5
1831 . .	10.3	6.2	6.1	8.9	1873 . .	13.4	10.7	10.7	15.0
1832 . .	11.8	6.2	7.3	9.8	1874 . .	13.6	11.1	10.5	16.9
1833 . .	11.2	6.2	7.0	9.1	1875 . .	15.5	11.0	11.4	16.1
1834 . .	11.1	6.2	7.9	9.0	1876 . .	16.4	11.6	12.1	16.4
1835 . .	12.0	6.2	6.5	9.9	1877 . .	17.3	11.4	12.3	16.5
1836 . .	12.0	6.2	6.6	11.8	1878 . .	17.2	11.7	12.6	15.4
1837 . .	12.5	6.2	7.4	11.1	1879 . .	16.2	10.9	12.3	11.5
1838 . .	12.1	6.2	8.1	10.4	1880 . .	15.2	11.0	12.1	12.0
1839 . .	13.0	6.2	8.0	10.4	1871—80	14.8	11.1	11.3	14.6
1840 . .	12.4	6.2	9.1	10.3	1881 . .	16.2	11.4	11.8	13.1
1831—40	11.8	6.2	7.4	10.1	1882 . .	15.6	11.3	12.2	13.0
1841 . .	11.9	6.2	8.5	10.0	1883 . .	14.5	11.2	13.3	11.4
1842 . .	11.7	7.0	8.6	10.1	1884 . .	14.4	11.0	12.8	11.2
1843 . .	11.3	7.0	8.1	10.2	1885 . .	14.3	11.0	12.6	10.5
1844 . .	11.4	7.0	7.9	9.8	1886 . .	14.1	10.8	12.2	10.0
1845 . .	11.3	7.0	8.4	10.0	1887 . .	12.6	10.3	12.0	10.4
1846 . .	12.8	7.0	8.5	10.1	1888 . .	12.3	10.0	12.4	9.8
1847 . .	11.6	7.0	9.2	10.2	1889 . .	12.4	9.6	11.4	10.5
1848 . .	12.3	7.0	10.0	9.8	1890 . .	12.4	9.6	10.1	11.3
1849 . .	12.2	7.0	9.8	9.9	1881—90	13.9	10.6	12.1	11.1
1850 . .	11.1	7.0	9.6	9.7	1891 . .	12.1	9.6	10.3	11.1
1841—50	11.8	6.9	8.9	10.0	1892 . .	12.3	9.7	11.1	11.2
1851 . .	10.4	7.0	8.9	10.0	1893 . .	11.9	9.8	11.0	10.8
1852 . .	10.8	7.0	8.4	10.0	1894 . .	11.8	9.6	10.2	10.3
1853 . .	11.3	7.0	8.5	10.4	1895 . .	11.2	9.7	9.4	10.0
1854 . .	13.3	8.0	9.1	11.0	1896 . .	11.0	9.6	9.3	9.8
1855 . .	14.2	8.0	10.4	11.0	1897 . .	11.2	9.2	9.4	9.6
1856 . .	16.7	8.3	10.5	12.1	1898 . .	11.3	9.3	9.5	9.0
1857 . .	17.0	9.5	11.0	13.1	1899 . .	11.6	9.4	10.5	10.2
1858 . .	15.8	10.2	10.8	13.5	1900 . .	12.3	9.7	10.7	11.4
1859 . .	15.5	10.2	10.6	13.1	1891—00	11.7	9.6	10.1	10.3
1860 . .	15.3	10.1	11.0	12.8	1901 . .	12.3	10.1	10.9	11.8
1851—60	14.0	8.5	9.9	11.7	1902 . .	13.4	10.2	11.2	14.1
1861 . .	14.0	9.5	11.4	12.9	1903 . .	14.2	10.2	11.2	13.0
1862 . .	13.7	10.4	11.7	12.7	1904 . .	12.8	10.3	11.3	11.9
1863 . .	13.5	10.8	11.0	12.6	1905 . .	12.5	10.2	10.9	12.5
1864 . .	13.4	10.3	11.4	13.4	1906 . .	12.6	10.6	11.3	12.8
1865 . .	13.3	10.5	10.8	13.5	1907 . .	13.7	11.2	12.1	13.3
1866 . .	13.6	10.8	9.5	13.4	1908 . .	13.7	11.5	12.4	13.4
1867 . .	14.0	10.4	10.4	13.3	1909 . .	13.8	12.0	12.5	10.9
1868 . .	14.2	11.0	10.8	13.4	1910 . .	13.6	12.1	12.8	11.0
1869 . .	13.9	11.1	10.5	15.0	1901—10	13.3	10.8	11.7	12.5
1870 . .	13.3	10.5	9.9	13.9	1911 . .	13.4	12.1	13.2	11.5
1861—70	13.7	10.5	10.7	13.4	1912 . .	13.4	12.5	13.6	11.3
1871 . .	13.0	10.6	9.1	13.0	1913 . .	13.2	12.3	13.4	12.0

Table C 13. Prices of Butter.

Stated in öre per kilogramme.

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	Stockholm City	Malmöus county	Kristianstad county	Bläkinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Göteborg county	Hålland	Göteborg & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Östergötland county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	Uppsala county	Örebro	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county	Jämtland	Västernorrland county	Västerbotten county	Norrbottnen county
1830	102	109	79	—	75	71	88	78	92	78	88	80	88	106	100	82	100	85	77	97	59	82	63	62
1831	110	99	79	—	78	81	88	71	85	78	88	84	94	106	106	79	97	78	83	96	65	88	71	65
1832	99	106	79	—	78	80	90	71	86	71	88	77	88	100	106	79	94	106	82	85	65	71	68	65
1833	102	98	88	—	78	112	112	74	91	78	88	68	88	94	102	75	94	78	106	85	65	71	65	71
1834	94	94	97	—	79	72	112	78	100	78	91	71	88	82	94	64	88	78	94	85	65	71	59	59
1835	89	105	97	—	78	77	118	74	103	88	88	81	88	88	97	79	88	78	93	80	65	77	59	62
1836	99	109	106	—	88	86	118	88	100	98	98	88	90	94	99	88	94	88	88	88	65	77	62	62
1837	105	111	100	—	90	101	98	88	124	98	100	90	94	97	106	86	112	88	97	97	65	78	65	71
1838	111	115	106	—	88	97	98	94	121	88	100	90	94	106	112	88	106	88	100	99	71	82	74	71
1839	114	126	106	—	88	94	106	88	117	88	100	96	100	106	106	94	100	88	100	95	71	88	77	79
1840	113	122	98	—	88	92	106	82	116	88	106	83	94	100	106	93	97	88	100	93	71	77	71	71
1841—40	104	109	96	—	83	86	108	81	104	83	95	83	92	97	103	83	97	83	95	90	67	78	67	68
1841	116	118	93	—	88	84	106	88	113	88	106	92	94	100	102	88	94	82	95	93	71	71	70	71
1842	108	119	100	—	88	84	106	91	114	88	110	84	100	100	100	88	91	82	85	83	65	82	77	71
1843	112	114	93	—	100	95	112	106	122	100	80	90	112	108	109	100	94	94	82	97	79	100	94	88
1844	119	115	82	—	84	85	90	78	117	88	72	88	110	106	106	88	92	88	97	96	71	82	71	77
1845	113	113	91	—	86	92	88	77	117	88	74	87	98	106	110	88	94	88	96	108	74	91	78	82
1846	117	112	93	—	88	88	118	88	110	88	89	101	99	106	112	99	94	88	98	95	73	88	79	88
1847	126	117	103	—	88	98	118	88	115	108	94	110	106	112	112	104	100	94	94	107	78	100	88	94
1848	126	120	118	—	87	104	118	94	129	108	85	110	106	112	115	111	100	106	118	93	82	97	84	94
1849	119	120	110	—	88	97	118	85	118	112	85	113	106	118	115	108	100	98	106	95	71	88	78	88
1850	132	119	115	—	88	101	118	88	123	98	94	115	112	118	115	109	100	106	106	106	71	88	78	88
1841—50	119	117	100	—	89	93	109	88	118	97	89	99	104	110	110	98	96	93	98	97	74	89	80	84
1851	130	124	105	—	97	101	118	82	118	98	99	115	112	124	115	113	103	106	111	99	71	88	78	94
1852	133	121	105	—	102	101	116	100	118	98	91	110	112	118	116	104	103	116	112	104	71	93	78	88
1853	133	122	111	—	85	108	108	97	124	112	87	115	118	129	119	111	109	106	106	106	82	94	85	94

Table C 13. (Cont.)

Year	1 Stockholm City	2 Malmöhus county	3 Kristianstad county	4 Blekinge county	5 Småland county	6 Kalmar county	7 Gotland county	8 Halland county	9 Göteborg & Bohus county	10 Älvsborg county	11 Skaraborg county	12 Östergötland county	13 Söderman- lands county	14 Stockholm county	15 Uppsala county	16 Drebro county	17 Västmanland county	18 Värmland county	19 Kopparberg county	20 Gästrik county	21 Jämtland county	22 Västernor- land county	23 Västernor- land county	24 Norrbotten county
1854	141	135	120	—	104	110	177	118	138	123	104	120	128	141	123	121	118	121	122	109	109	103	103	109
1855	151	147	138	—	116	120	113	118	145	123	113	117	129	141	132	134	129	118	122	129	112	124	118	118
1856	158	158	152	118	136	144	140	141	162	163	146	152	155	159	150	172	140	167	124	155	114	121	118	121
1857	186	167	159	118	131	166	153	176	152	147	151	157	159	136	153	165	135	142	135	150	118	129	118	129
1858	176	163	150	124	112	123	134	118	152	138	126	131	151	159	145	132	126	130	166	129	130	124	100	118
1859	163	138	118	124	112	132	131	129	176	132	127	134	163	162	145	134	141	132	123	151	116	141	118	129
1860	163	148	136	124	114	135	129	129	150	139	123	127	171	141	144	130	135	125	159	150	111	153	104	118
1861—60	184	142	129	—	111	124	123	121	148	127	117	128	140	141	138	123	124	128	120	103	117	102	102	112
1861	160	155	148	122	118	127	122	120	157	147	120	131	161	129	149	139	130	143	153	146	120	141	117	118
1862	159	155	137	118	117	125	158	118	160	123	117	131	155	129	135	128	123	123	141	131	118	148	115	118
1863	157	159	145	113	118	130	136	118	151	120	115	117	149	135	149	128	131	122	147	131	117	141	118	118
1864	165	162	140	124	117	123	127	141	149	126	102	126	158	153	141	134	127	130	146	135	120	140	108	112
1865	161	182	158	120	118	131	115	133	148	129	113	122	158	153	156	124	131	140	176	137	127	145	110	118
1866	159	175	155	137	130	131	114	142	163	145	129	132	154	150	146	145	130	160	176	140	126	150	118	129
1867	144	165	149	145	123	126	116	120	145	130	125	126	144	145	141	131	127	151	176	148	134	155	118	118
1868	148	172	160	158	127	140	127	135	167	140	134	132	145	155	133	129	164	145	144	131	153	102	106	106
1869	169	173	157	120	142	139	118	122	167	150	136	147	153	153	157	160	144	161	153	166	140	146	108	118
1870	158	172	167	127	127	133	141	118	165	139	131	129	147	158	146	141	126	165	151	161	129	165	114	123
1861—70	188	167	152	128	124	131	127	128	168	138	122	129	182	146	148	136	120	156	181	144	126	148	112	118
1871	177	176	196	141	147	140	130	125	179	143	136	150	158	159	165	156	138	156	171	162	130	153	110	129
1872	169	174	196	154	140	152	152	132	206	139	135	150	169	158	165	152	143	152	176	169	140	155	114	129
1873	181	178	193	162	156	165	159	163	208	154	155	169	172	171	172	164	154	171	182	180	144	173	136	162
1874	209	195	212	179	177	169	178	167	227	171	171	184	179	197	174	196	177	188	200	201	168	196	165	176
1875	203	196	217	193	195	182	206	176	220	163	167	197	207	192	183	181	177	200	203	162	203	165	165	161
1876	199	207	232	200	188	188	204	195	230	188	175	208	196	202	213	203	197	196	200	211	166	194	148	174
1877	194	207	230	201	186	187	196	177	223	192	172	198	178	188	200	184	191	188	196	202	188	190	167	171
1878	160	208	232	185	161	176	194	161	206	151	143	180	172	141	198	170	167	153	152	177	153	178	134	128
1879	152	193	197	136	145	135	132	145	164	156	122	148	141	141	175	137	132	165	129	141	121	160	118	107
1880	174	210	218	186	182	164	149	182	216	170	160	178	174	176	204	178	176	200	195	141	180	148	152	152

1881	184	210	197	175	171	170	154	179	213	179	156	187	174	188	188	174	170	190	200	177	159	188	146	167
1882	177	215	226	178	179	187	166	180	214	179	166	188	197	171	192	188	182	184	200	188	151	188	165	159
1883	160	204	209	180	179	168	148	160	212	167	157	171	170	165	174	167	167	172	179	180	166	185	159	145
1884	161	210	209	171	181	161	144	195	210	171	180	196	203	162	192	188	171	182	194	188	159	175	158	145
1885	158	192	200	175	172	158	139	182	190	160	168	180	175	156	174	173	171	161	168	178	159	170	129	124
1886	175	183	182	165	162	151	165	184	196	155	147	165	155	148	159	103	164	153	165	166	149	168	110	119
1887	179	189	184	161	164	146	156	175	188	151	153	163	154	147	153	163	166	159	194	162	158	169	126	135
1888	174	182	189	166	150	150	139	166	186	149	156	168	159	153	172	159	158	153	194	172	168	182	138	154
1889	185	191	198	173	160	170	145	183	184	149	162	168	173	153	167	164	164	159	195	167	171	189	153	150
1890	183	193	192	175	174	173	154	182	193	156	174	174	138	160	170	166	164	168	180	176	178	187	154	150
1881—90	171	197	199	172	169	163	181	179	199	162	162	176	170	160	174	171	168	168	187	178	162	180	144	148
1891	191	192	183	168	164	163	155	183	185	156	162	164	168	166	170	164	165	162	190	170	170	188	163	157
1892	191	202	194	189	181	178	148	195	194	165	170	180	190	173	169	174	175	170	180	177	178	200	155	163
1893	190	204	200	179	175	176	140	190	189	162	165	178	202	168	165	162	167	153	190	165	172	198	143	175
1894	183	199	190	164	165	164	155	180	186	152	159	169	180	158	148	157	159	159	190	172	168	200	153	178
1895	173	196	175	167	161	161	145	170	172	145	156	165	165	154	145	149	155	154	190	163	176	196	145	163
1896	181	190	205	175	163	170	155	172	174	155	158	179	166	163	155	163	170	161	183	172	176	199	158	170
1897	184	188	190	161	165	164	159	180	177	152	169	177	177	168	160	160	163	141	190	165	173	189	155	172
1898	181	193	195	161	176	172	151	176	183	158	167	171	177	171	163	166	165	170	190	173	193	197	161	172
1899	195	201	200	186	183	178	162	187	190	179	180	197	190	184	183	182	182	173	190	200	177	210	165	178
1900	193	207	190	180	180	175	160	188	198	160	181	180	198	180	168	173	177	175	198	175	185	210	162	195
1891—00	186	197	192	173	171	170	153	182	185	158	167	176	181	169	163	168	168	162	189	173	177	197	156	172
1901	216	211	203	185	187	194	171	193	204	173	188	194	203	189	191	189	182	177	205	205	200	213	173	200
1902	207	206	201	190	183	190	164	187	210	172	189	189	185	186	182	187	179	186	193	188	195	216	178	200
1903	205	204	197	—	180	198	167	186	208	176	188	190	190	183	173	184	173	185	195	180	170	218	172	210
1904	202	197	199	—	169	194	170	182	194	178	183	176	193	184	174	183	169	177	200	180	165	208	166	199
1905	210	200	208	—	190	198	165	191	200	179	187	186	185	180	174	188	180	188	200	180	172	205	171	196
1906	215	212	201	—	203	190	183	198	213	185	194	202	200	185	187	198	188	199	213	195	163	193	179	199
1907	207	208	200	—	200	195	183	195	200	199	195	188	198	191	185	191	183	198	210	200	178	215	183	210
1908	212	209	210	—	203	200	195	198	205	210	197	197	200	194	182	194	185	190	211	203	206	215	180	210
1909	204	211	195	—	198	200	183	203	205	208	192	194	205	196	197	188	179	184	190	201	223	220	176	190
1910	212	211	213	—	198	208	190	196	245	187	196	187	200	193	184	180	186	195	200	203	204	207	179	204
1901—10	209	207	203	—	191	197	177	193	208	187	191	190	196	188	183	188	180	188	202	194	188	211	176	202
1911	221	213	239	—	214	200	203	213	215	190	214	210	228	193	189	203	195	180	195	200	208	200	181	198
1912	224	229	232	—	210	205	210	218	218	209	212	215	218	205	198	210	203	206	195	220	185	220	180	203
1913	213	225	230	—	206	213	203	211	218	203	191	217	203	205	197	198	198	200	203	218	226	220	180	201

Table C 14. Prices of Eggs.
Stated in öre per score.

Year	1 Stockholm City	2 Malmöhus county	3 Kristianstad county	4 Blekinge county	5 Småland	6 Kalmar county	7 Gotland county	8 Gotthob. & Bohus county	9 Alvsborg county	10 Skaraborg county	11 Östergötland county	12 Söderman- land county	13 Upsala county	14 Örebro county	15 Västmanland county	16 Värmland county	17 Kopparberg county	18 Gävleborg county	19 Västernorr- land county
1830	—	—	—	—	70	69	—	59	55	50	—	65	—	69	—	—	70	—	
1831	—	—	—	—	69	68	—	59	55	52	—	65	—	69	—	—	69	—	
1832	—	—	—	—	69	68	—	59	55	53	—	63	—	69	—	—	69	—	
1833	—	—	—	—	69	68	—	59	57	55	—	63	—	69	—	—	69	—	
1834	—	57	—	—	69	67	—	59	54	53	—	63	—	69	—	—	69	—	
1835	—	19	—	—	69	69	—	59	55	54	—	63	—	69	—	—	69	—	
1836	18	62	—	—	69	62	—	59	55	57	—	63	—	69	—	—	69	—	
1837	104	69	—	—	70	69	—	59	56	56	—	63	—	69	—	—	69	—	
1838	101	69	—	—	75	67	—	59	60	60	—	75	—	69	—	—	69	—	
1839	101	69	—	—	78	69	—	59	60	60	—	75	—	73	—	—	69	—	
1840	97	69	—	—	69	62	—	59	60	60	—	75	—	74	—	—	69	—	
1841	40	—	—	—	69	64	—	60	67	67	—	66	—	68	—	—	73	—	
1841	66	71	—	—	68	67	—	59	61	59	—	69	—	74	—	—	83	—	
1842	68	70	—	—	69	68	—	60	68	53	—	63	—	71	—	—	67	—	
1843	68	73	—	—	63	60	—	60	60	59	—	63	—	68	—	—	75	—	
1844	62	74	—	—	65	63	—	62	62	68	—	63	—	65	—	—	73	—	
1845	62	70	—	—	68	69	—	55	50	50	—	56	—	63	—	—	77	—	
1846	78	69	—	—	68	61	—	50	52	51	—	58	—	63	—	—	76	—	
1847	67	66	—	—	70	78	—	53	55	58	—	63	—	65	—	—	90	—	
1848	66	66	—	—	69	70	—	52	50	59	—	63	—	62	—	—	67	—	
1849	61	66	—	—	63	65	—	54	59	59	—	69	—	68	—	—	73	—	
1850	69	66	—	—	60	60	—	50	54	59	—	69	—	68	—	—	73	—	
1841	50	69	—	—	68	68	—	58	68	68	—	64	—	67	—	—	78	—	
1851	60	66	—	—	67	58	—	59	52	60	—	68	—	67	—	—	92	—	
1852	68	68	—	—	68	52	—	62	60	60	—	68	—	68	—	—	81	—	

1854	93	54	58	—	65	63	—	—	63	55	63	—	69	—	63	77	—	79	—
1855	110	76	57	—	83	66	—	—	66	65	74	—	75	—	69	80	88	109	—
1856	117	80	56	—	82	94	—	89	84	75	86	—	79	—	73	100	100	138	—
1857	117	90	66	—	94	81	69	90	89	77	91	—	73	100	80	100	111	125	—
1858	140	82	60	—	78	68	66	79	79	76	93	—	86	78	81	90	118	107	—
1859	136	74	50	—	77	67	62	68	58	61	73	—	74	69	80	85	111	104	—
1860	120	84	55	—	79	82	69	79	72	68	84	—	101	79	85	90	125	100	—
1851-60	111	74	—	—	76	70	—	—	69	63	74	—	76	—	73	84	—	101	—
1861	106	87	59	—	72	69	73	70	75	61	72	—	78	73	80	79	113	87	—
1862	97	90	55	—	74	74	67	77	67	64	80	—	81	86	88	85	110	91	—
1863	110	85	63	—	74	76	65	70	70	63	71	80	77	79	75	83	102	94	—
1864	118	82	54	—	80	76	54	72	77	64	77	75	82	80	85	88	110	113	—
1865	100	75	63	—	82	73	58	72	75	63	74	76	86	94	91	90	120	90	—
1866	104	87	58	—	81	68	60	72	70	66	72	76	68	74	80	82	130	107	—
1867	92	85	58	—	71	73	55	66	68	62	72	70	83	72	82	80	113	96	—
1868	103	80	55	—	75	70	63	75	71	70	72	72	84	76	75	82	100	93	—
1869	97	83	67	—	83	73	67	76	77	69	74	75	79	82	77	77	115	104	—
1870	100	75	59	—	72	70	75	71	80	69	80	73	81	74	73	80	113	94	—
1861-70	103	83	89	—	76	72	64	72	73	68	74	—	80	79	81	83	113	97	—
1871	98	78	61	—	81	70	67	83	80	74	86	74	97	82	80	83	104	106	—
1872	102	85	67	—	84	79	71	85	84	73	90	81	110	86	79	88	120	118	—
1873	116	87	74	84	95	80	80	86	93	80	91	95	97	93	98	100	128	130	123
1874	130	87	75	84	109	84	88	102	95	91	98	104	113	106	113	125	134	126	120
1875	137	83	71	86	121	109	104	100	92	89	96	109	117	97	110	119	134	138	145
1876	133	85	90	87	107	106	110	114	111	97	102	105	117	109	130	144	145	145	160
1877	132	88	84	100	106	88	106	109	111	96	118	103	124	103	120	138	142	154	160
1878	113	95	60	71	95	88	82	79	80	74	85	95	113	83	95	98	125	119	160
1879	110	95	72	71	88	86	77	84	86	84	83	88	97	71	86	97	100	108	130
1880	110	93	71	84	97	86	86	88	83	78	84	86	106	80	86	97	113	108	115
1871-80	118	88	73	—	98	88	87	93	92	84	93	94	109	91	100	109	128	128	—
1881	120	95	80	75	101	88	90	97	87	83	99	95	109	110	104	110	123	122	150
1882	112	89	75	79	89	93	81	83	83	77	94	93	97	101	99	97	110	100	140
1883	118	88	88	79	98	95	92	100	86	86	89	91	114	97	103	96	118	108	130
1884	112	78	75	79	88	81	80	110	82	86	87	85	94	95	112	97	120	102	125
1885	109	78	71	84	98	71	83	94	86	80	93	96	90	93	102	86	118	105	130
1886	91	75	75	71	81	76	80	78	76	74	81	90	92	80	90	88	105	89	120
1887	85	82	67	63	81	67	80	79	77	76	82	97	92	86	92	79	95	83	120

Table C 14. (Cont.)

Year	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	Stockholm City	Malmöhus county	Kristianstad county	Blekinge county	Småland	Kalmar county	Gotland county	Gotland & Bohus county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Älvsborg county	Skaraborg county	Ostergötland county	Södermanland county	Uppsala county	Örebro county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Kopparberg county	Gävleborg county	Västernorrland county		
1888 . . .	96	94	88	70	86	80	87	84	85	86	93	97	102	89	110	101	120	114	120			
1889 . . .	96	93	100	72	84	86	82	86	85	76	85	100	92	82	89	95	111	94	121			
1890 . . .	101	98	102	75	91	83	87	98	80	80	90	101	95	86	99	100	112	104	130			
1881—90	104	98	82	75	90	82	84	91	82	82	81	98	98	92	101	98	113	102	130			
1891 . . .	108	103	100	73	91	86	86	110	82	82	91	103	97	87	105	103	118	104	129			
1892 . . .	98	98	92	75	90	92	77	96	86	85	92	100	93	92	100	98	100	103	140			
1893 . . .	99	100	91	78	89	98	77	95	84	83	98	105	93	101	108	99	113	104	140			
1894 . . .	96	103	93	84	97	90	90	98	88	87	99	108	92	98	109	106	110	97	130			
1895 . . .	98	105	82	87	95	88	88	98	87	84	99	106	100	109	112	110	108	100	134			
1896 . . .	99	95	88	82	88	89	85	90	89	82	95	109	98	100	112	105	108	105	135			
1897 . . .	99	99	96	90	100	89	93	95	84	91	104	114	99	107	116	120	110	109	135			
1898 . . .	100	100	100	95	105	105	97	100	94	97	107	115	111	121	120	124	125	118	143			
1899 . . .	102	108	110	112	108	104	90	111	97	98	112	117	120	123	122	113	119	125	149			
1900 . . .	116	98	105	112	116	93	99	107	99	97	119	125	119	127	125	126	125	120	152			
1891—00	100	101	96	89	98	93	88	100	89	89	102	110	102	107	113	110	114	109	139			
1901 . . .	101	110	103	102	116	100	105	111	98	109	114	118	120	125	124	121	120	128	136			
1902 . . .	105	111	105	105	115	89	97	108	100	97	110	118	114	121	122	121	115	123	135			
1903 . . .	102	112	109	105	113	106	93	109	96	101	114	117	111	117	120	125	114	115	125			
1904 . . .	110	110	112	106	115	98	94	110	104	107	111	115	117	125	125	131	123	133	140			
1905 . . .	112	118	110	109	111	106	97	118	103	108	113	118	115	119	122	121	125	125	135			
1906 . . .	121	120	115	112	129	110	102	118	110	108	119	122	125	123	125	122	123	130	137			
1907 . . .	120	122	120	120	124	112	120	119	113	114	116	121	123	125	130	131	133	140	140			
1908 . . .	125	125	122	120	125	118	115	125	120	112	119	125	125	130	131	133	135	145	145			
1909 . . .	135	130	126	124	127	125	124	134	115	119	125	135	137	135	140	137	140	150	157			
1910 . . .	120	120	120	118	124	119	109	123	120	121	127	127	130	123	130	130	132	148	148			
1901—10	128	118	114	120	120	108	106	118	108	110	117	122	122	124	127	127	126	134	140			
1911 . . .	131	125	122	122	118	122	117	125	115	115	115	127	129	139	133	130	132	148	150			
1912 . . .	130	120	128	125	146	120	115	129	125	131	125	130	140	130	138	134	140	150	153			
1913 . . .	138	127	133	130	131	124	125	129	130	131	130	138	147	140	140	140	140	150	157			

Table C 15. Prices of Birchwood.

Stated in kronor per cubic metre.

Year	1	9	12	13	19	Year	1	9	12	13	19	
	Stockholm City	Bohus county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Ostergotland county	Södermanland county		Kopparberg county	Stockholm City	Bohus county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Ostergotland county	Södermanland county
1830 . .	3.0	3.2	—	—	—	1872 . .	6.9	7.5	5.8	—	—	3.0
1831 . .	3.0	2.6	—	—	—	1873 . .	7.4	7.8	7.4	5.0	—	3.8
1832 . .	3.0	3.3	—	—	—	1874 . .	9.8	9.7	7.9	6.9	—	4.8
1833 . .	2.8	3.5	—	—	—	1875 . .	8.0	9.2	6.8	5.9	—	4.5
1834 . .	2.5	4.5	—	—	—	1876 . .	9.3	10.2	7.0	6.2	—	4.0
1835 . .	3.0	3.8	—	—	—	1877 . .	8.4	8.9	6.6	5.5	—	3.8
1836 . .	3.0	4.1	—	—	—	1878 . .	6.7	8.6	6.8	5.9	—	3.2
1837 . .	3.0	3.8	—	—	—	1879 . .	6.3	7.3	5.1	4.0	—	2.6
1838 . .	3.2	3.8	—	—	—	1880 . .	7.2	8.3	5.0	4.0	—	2.9
1839 . .	3.1	3.8	—	—	—	1871—80	7.7	8.4	6.4	5.5	—	3.5
1840 . .	3.0	3.8	—	—	—							
1841—40	3.0	3.7	—	—	—	1881 . .	8.9	8.3	5.6	4.8	—	3.2
						1882 . .	7.2	8.0	5.9	5.2	—	3.2
1841 . .	3.7	4.1	—	—	—	1883 . .	7.0	7.3	5.8	5.0	—	3.5
1842 . .	3.8	4.5	—	—	—	1884 . .	6.7	7.3	5.0	4.8	—	3.5
1843 . .	3.4	3.8	—	—	—	1885 . .	7.1	7.0	4.8	4.3	—	3.5
1844 . .	3.5	3.9	—	—	—	1886 . .	5.9	7.0	4.8	3.9	—	3.3
1845 . .	4.4	4.8	—	—	—	1887 . .	5.5	6.8	4.9	3.8	—	3.0
1846 . .	3.5	3.8	—	—	—	1888 . .	6.1	5.5	4.9	3.7	—	2.9
1847 . .	3.4	4.1	—	—	—	1889 . .	6.1	7.8	5.1	4.1	—	4.0
1848 . .	3.8	4.5	—	—	—	1890 . .	6.3	7.6	5.5	4.1	—	3.5
1849 . .	4.5	4.8	—	—	—	1881—90	6.7	7.3	5.2	4.4	—	3.4
1850 . .	4.0	4.6	—	—	—							
1841—50	3.8	4.3	—	—	—	1891 . .	6.3	6.8	5.4	4.0	—	3.5
						1892 . .	5.8	6.5	5.3	3.8	—	3.5
1851 . .	4.1	4.5	—	—	—	1893 . .	5.9	6.5	5.3	3.8	—	3.5
1852 . .	3.8	3.8	—	—	—	1894 . .	6.7	6.4	5.6	4.0	—	3.5
1853 . .	4.6	4.3	—	—	—	1895 . .	5.5	5.9	5.2	4.0	—	3.5
1854 . .	4.6	4.5	—	—	—	1896 . .	5.5	5.7	5.2	4.1	—	3.5
1855 . .	5.3	6.4	—	—	—	1897 . .	6.0	6.2	5.3	4.5	—	3.5
1856 . .	5.9	7.0	—	—	—	1898 . .	7.0	6.4	5.7	4.6	—	4.3
1857 . .	7.2	8.3	—	—	—	1899 . .	7.8	6.6	6.5	6.1	—	4.8
1858 . .	5.1	6.1	—	—	—	1900 . .	7.9	7.2	7.0	5.9	—	5.1
1859 . .	4.5	5.2	—	—	—	1891—00	6.4	6.4	5.6	4.5	—	3.9
1860 . .	5.2	5.9	—	—	—							
1851—60	5.0	5.6	—	—	—	1901 . .	6.7	7.3	6.6	5.1	—	5.0
						1902 . .	5.3	6.7	5.9	4.4	—	5.0
1861 . .	6.9	5.9	—	—	—	1903 . .	5.7	6.9	6.0	5.2	—	5.0
1862 . .	6.3	5.7	—	—	—	1904 . .	5.7	7.2	6.0	5.2	—	5.1
1863 . .	5.5	5.4	—	—	—	1905 . .	5.7	7.0	6.2	5.7	—	5.2
1864 . .	5.1	5.3	—	—	—	1906 . .	5.9	6.9	6.3	5.4	—	5.1
1865 . .	4.7	5.1	—	—	—	1907 . .	6.7	7.5	6.4	5.7	—	6.0
1866 . .	5.2	5.7	—	—	—	1908 . .	8.1	8.4	7.8	7.9	—	6.4
1867 . .	5.5	5.7	—	—	2.6	1909 . .	7.3	8.0	7.2	6.4	—	6.8
1868 . .	5.3	5.1	—	—	2.3	1910 . .	6.3	7.6	6.5	6.2	—	6.5
1869 . .	4.8	4.8	3.4	—	2.2	1901—10	6.3	7.3	6.5	5.7	—	5.6
1870 . .	5.4	5.3	4.4	—	2.2							
1861—70	5.5	5.4	—	—	—	1911 . .	5.9	7.1	6.4	6.4	—	5.8
						1912 . .	6.3	7.5	6.8	6.1	—	6.0
1871 . .	6.9	6.0	5.6	4.9	2.6	1913 . .	6.2	7.6	8.0	7.6	—	6.1

Table C 16. Prices of Pine and Fir Wood.

Stated in kronor per cubic metre.

Year	1	2	9	12	19	20	Year	1	2	9	12	19	20
	Stockholm City	Malmöns county	Bohus county	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Ostergötland county	Kopparberg county		Gävleborg county	Stockholm City	Malmöns county	Bohus county	Gothenb. & Ostergötland county	Kopparberg county
1830	2.0	2.4	2.1	—	1.2	—	1872	4.4	4.2	4.2	—	—	3.4
1831	2.2	2.3	1.7	—	1.1	—	1873	5.1	4.5	5.3	—	3.1	3.6
1832	2.2	2.3	1.6	—	1.2	—	1874	6.4	4.6	5.8	—	3.9	3.6
1833	1.9	2.4	2.4	—	1.0	—	1875	4.9	4.7	5.0	—	3.5	3.4
1834	2.4	2.5	2.7	—	1.0	—	1876	5.6	4.6	5.3	—	3.3	3.0
1835	2.4	2.5	2.4	—	1.0	—	1877	4.8	4.5	5.1	—	3.3	2.8
1836	2.0	2.5	2.4	—	0.9	—	1878	4.4	4.4	4.8	—	2.4	2.5
1837	2.1	2.8	2.4	—	1.0	—	1879	4.0	4.6	3.7	—	1.8	2.4
1838	2.4	2.8	2.4	—	1.1	—	1880	4.2	4.6	3.8	—	2.0	2.3
1839	2.5	2.8	2.1	—	1.0	—	1871—80	4.8	4.5	4.7	—	2.7	2.9
1840	2.0	2.8	1.9	—	1.0	—	1881	5.3	4.5	4.7	—	2.4	2.4
1831—40	2.2	2.5	2.2	—	1.0	—	1882	4.8	4.5	4.9	4.8	2.4	2.7
1841	2.3	2.9	1.7	—	1.0	—	1883	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.0	2.4	2.6
1842	2.4	2.8	1.9	—	1.2	—	1884	4.1	4.2	4.8	4.1	2.7	2.5
1843	2.3	2.8	2.1	—	1.2	—	1885	4.2	4.2	4.8	4.1	2.7	2.5
1844	2.3	3.0	1.9	—	1.2	—	1886	3.9	4.2	4.7	3.8	2.6	2.5
1845	2.8	3.2	2.7	—	1.0	—	1887	3.4	4.2	4.4	3.6	2.2	2.5
1846	2.3	3.2	2.7	—	1.2	—	1888	3.7	4.2	4.8	3.4	2.2	2.5
1847	2.4	3.2	2.7	—	1.0	—	1889	3.7	4.6	5.0	3.5	2.6	2.5
1848	2.5	3.2	2.7	—	1.2	—	1890	4.0	4.0	5.2	3.8	2.7	3.0
1849	3.4	3.2	2.9	—	1.1	—	1881—90	4.2	4.3	4.8	—	2.5	2.6
1850	2.8	3.2	2.7	—	1.3	—	1891	4.2	4.6	4.7	3.9	2.8	3.3
1841—50	2.6	3.1	2.4	—	1.2	—	1892	3.7	4.6	4.7	3.9	2.7	3.3
1851	2.6	3.2	2.7	—	1.2	—	1893	3.7	4.8	4.7	3.9	2.7	3.3
1852	2.4	2.9	2.8	—	1.2	—	1894	3.8	4.4	4.9	4.1	2.6	2.7
1853	2.5	3.5	2.9	—	1.2	—	1895	3.7	4.5	5.0	4.0	2.7	2.7
1854	2.7	4.1	3.1	—	1.3	—	1896	3.6	4.7	5.0	3.9	2.6	2.5
1855	2.9	4.2	4.0	—	1.3	—	1897	3.8	4.6	5.2	3.9	2.9	2.8
1856	3.9	4.4	4.8	—	2.6	—	1898	4.3	4.5	5.2	4.3	3.0	2.0
1857	5.1	4.2	4.5	—	2.6	—	1899	5.1	5.1	5.7	4.9	3.4	3.0
1858	3.3	3.7	2.4	—	2.0	—	1900	5.4	4.8	6.5	5.4	3.3	3.0
1859	2.9	3.3	2.9	—	1.5	—	1891—00	4.1	4.7	5.2	4.2	2.9	2.8
1860	3.2	3.5	3.2	—	1.7	—	1901	3.9	4.6	6.2	4.8	3.4	3.3
1851—60	3.1	3.7	3.3	—	1.7	—	1902	3.3	4.5	5.8	4.3	3.6	3.4
1861	4.6	3.5	3.5	—	2.3	—	1903	3.9	4.6	5.9	4.7	3.5	3.0
1862	3.6	3.4	2.9	—	1.9	—	1904	3.9	4.8	6.0	4.8	3.6	3.3
1863	3.4	3.7	3.2	—	1.8	—	1905	3.6	4.8	5.8	4.9	3.6	3.1
1864	3.2	4.0	2.7	—	2.0	—	1906	4.1	4.9	6.0	4.7	3.8	3.3
1865	2.8	4.0	3.7	—	1.8	—	1907	4.6	5.1	6.1	4.8	4.0	3.5
1866	3.3	4.0	4.0	—	2.1	—	1908	5.5	6.3	6.2	5.9	4.0	3.6
1867	3.7	4.0	3.5	—	1.9	—	1909	5.3	7.0	5.9	5.9	4.1	4.0
1868	2.8	4.0	2.9	—	1.8	—	1910	4.9	6.9	5.9	5.8	4.1	4.0
1869	2.6	3.4	2.9	—	1.8	2.8	1901—10	4.3	5.3	6.0	4.9	3.8	3.4
1870	3.1	3.3	2.9	—	1.5	2.8	1911	4.3	6.6	5.9	5.0	4.2	4.0
1861—70	3.3	3.7	3.2	—	1.9	—	1912	4.4	6.6	6.0	5.3	4.4	4.0
1871	4.6	3.8	3.9	—	1.9	3.0	1913	4.5	6.7	6.0	6.0	4.5	4.0

Table C 17. Various

Stated in öre per

Year	Stockholm City										Salted					
	Wheat flour	Rye meal	Barley groats	Oat groats	Hard ryebread	Potato flour	Fresh veal, fattened calf	Vealson	Smoked bacon	Smoked ham	Salted herrings	Stockholm City	Gotthab. & Bohus county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county	
1830	28.0	14.0	18.8	32.6	17.3	—	—	—	—	—	17.2	27	—	—	—	
1831	31.2	13.1	18.5	27.3	18.8	—	—	—	—	—	16.8	24	—	—	—	
1832	25.4	14.3	22.4	28.7	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	17.8	25	—	—	—	
1833	20.6	12.3	20.2	24.0	17.8	—	—	—	—	—	17.7	25	—	—	—	
1834	19.6	11.6	18.0	26.4	17.7	—	—	—	—	—	15.8	26	—	—	—	
1835	22.2	13.0	17.6	27.0	17.6	—	—	—	—	—	14.9	27	—	—	—	
1836	18.6	12.0	17.8	27.9	18.0	—	—	—	—	—	17.9	30	—	—	—	
1837	17.8	12.6	18.3	29.6	19.1	—	—	—	—	—	15.5	30	—	—	—	
1838	28.8	17.1	22.5	35.3	24.0	—	—	—	—	—	21.8	32	—	—	—	
1839	28.7	15.6	24.2	30.2	20.7	—	—	—	—	—	26.3	31	—	—	—	
1840	26.8	12.9	19.8	28.1	18.5	—	—	—	—	—	21.0	30	—	—	—	
1841—40	24.0	13.5	19.9	28.5	19.0	—	—	—	—	—	18.6	28	—	—	—	
1841	27.6	14.3	19.2	25.6	20.1	—	—	—	—	—	22.0	28	—	—	—	
1842	29.5	15.6	21.3	24.5	20.5	—	—	56	—	—	19.0	26	—	—	—	
1843	22.2	13.3	21.3	25.2	18.9	—	—	52	—	—	19.0	20	—	—	—	
1844	22.8	11.1	20.8	26.3	18.0	—	—	50	—	—	20.7	20	—	—	—	
1845	24.4	14.9	22.4	27.5	20.5	—	—	41	—	—	17.1	22	—	—	—	
1846	27.4	17.4	28.5	32.0	24.4	—	—	56	—	—	18.0	24	—	—	—	
1847	27.6	16.5	28.6	31.8	23.1	—	—	65	—	—	17.2	24	—	—	—	
1848	22.3	11.4	23.0	26.7	18.9	—	—	66	—	—	20.9	24	—	—	—	
1849	23.0	10.6	20.3	23.1	17.5	—	—	53	—	—	18.6	25	—	—	—	
1850	23.3	12.4	20.1	24.6	18.8	—	—	74	—	—	18.8	25	—	—	—	
1851—50	25.0	13.8	22.6	26.7	20.3	—	—	—	—	—	19.1	24	—	—	—	
1851	24.5	13.8	19.5	27.0	20.3	—	—	76	—	—	21.6	26	—	—	—	
1852	25.6	15.4	23.1	26.3	21.1	—	—	71	—	—	21.2	26	—	—	—	
1853	29.8	16.0	22.9	26.0	20.3	—	—	78	—	—	23.5	27	—	—	—	
1854	30.9	16.5	23.9	30.5	24.5	—	—	81	—	—	25.3	30	—	—	—	
1855	32.8	18.5	24.8	33.5	26.5	—	—	77	—	132	27.5	36	—	—	—	
1856	37.5	20.4	29.4	37.4	30.6	—	—	94	—	148	31.6	40	—	—	—	
1857	34.5	18.3	32.5	42.3	27.5	—	—	103	—	158	37.5	36	—	—	—	
1858	26.2	14.4	22.5	30.8	19.3	—	—	104	—	156	38.9	46	28	47	47	
1859	23.9	12.4	19.4	31.6	20.3	—	—	68	—	118	28.1	41	29	41	41	
1860	28.9	14.1	21.8	35.5	21.4	—	—	72	—	118	24.4	33	30	36	36	
1851—60	29.5	16.0	24.0	32.1	23.2	—	—	82	—	—	28.0	31	—	—	—	
1861	34.8	16.8	27.3	30.8	28.8	—	—	65	80	—	136	25.3	36	33	38	38
1862	34.3	21.0	27.8	35.0	28.2	—	—	56	99	—	158	25.4	42	32	45	45
1863	26.0	17.6	26.5	33.5	26.3	—	—	75	113	—	136	21.3	36	25	43	42
1864	23.9	15.3	25.3	30.4	24.4	—	—	52	93	—	136	22.0	36	20	41	39
1865	24.1	13.3	21.0	27.0	21.2	—	—	57	89	—	133	25.1	31	21	37	35
1866	27.0	15.4	21.3	29.5	23.4	—	—	64	95	—	132	24.1	43	24	46	44
1867	34.3	20.9	24.4	32.1	31.1	—	—	54	94	106	130	25.6	44	27	47	45
1868	39.0	23.4	32.8	37.8	33.5	—	—	50	82	109	144	26.5	45	35	47	45
1869	28.0	17.4	31.3	34.8	26.4	—	—	60	101	112	154	24.7	35	27	38	36
1870	26.3	14.5	21.1	30.4	22.2	—	—	53	99	116	146	25.2	35	26	38	37
1861—70	29.8	17.6	23.9	32.1	26.6	—	—	59	98	—	141	24.5	38	27	42	41

Commodities.

kilogramme, litre or hectolitre.

cod	Varmland county	Västmanland county	Uppsala county	Salted salmon	Skimmed milk	Whole-milk cheese	Skim-milk cheese	Caraway cheese	Sugar			Rice	Tallow	Tallow candles	Petroleum	Coke			
									Coffee	Stockholm City	Malmöhus county						Stockholm City		
																	Stockholm City	Stockholm City	Stockholm City
									107	149	158	47	78	73	98				
									115	133	158	46	75	84	110				
									158	131	156	49	77	79	122				
									155	127	156	54	70	83	125				
									150	121	158	61	73	84	120				
									137	116	158	61	70	87	100				
									135	105	158	59	71	80	96				
									125	123	158	58	71	74	89				
									119	123	158	54	79	90	105				
				9.8					125	125	158	54	86	103	113				
				9.5					120	127	158	55	77	106	116				
									134	123	158	55	78	87	110				
									119	119	158	54	67	99	111				
				7.0					107	116	158	54	66	92	104				
				7.6				55	69	100	115	57	62	87	100				
				8.0					74	102	108	58	60	76	87				
				7.9					68	98	115	59	68	79	91				
				8.3					61	98	108	59	75	94	102				
				7.5					70	89	107	59	77	97	102				
				7.2					67	97	105	59	76	102	109				
				7.0					71	110	103	59	77	93	105				
				89					69	121	102	59	78	98	90				
				89						104	110	58	71	92	100				
				7.4															
									77	110	102	58	78	78	87				
				87					78	108	105	58	78	80	87				
				88					84	113	104	59	78	101	105				
				85					94	120	109	54	78	119	124	294			
				76			64		99	118	115	68	78	130	136	325			
				84			65		89	122	136	64	78	132	126	272			
				85			58		93	122	148	73	78	120	150	308			
				105			66		74	116	136	59	60	93	119	263			
				91					63	125	125	64	47	106	119	245			
				132					76	139	118	78	42	104	124	259			
				92					83	119	120	64	70	106	118				
				93															
									89	138	118	69	54	106	120	294			
				103				50	89	150	118	56	52	91	116	259	122		
				94				48	89	151	115	52	43	81	110	247	76.0		
				96				45	89	151	115	52	43	80	112	212	75.4		
				111				43	85	155	116	54	43	80	112	212	115		
				108				52	84	153	114	47	40	80	103	188	68.5		
				7.2				52	80	138	113	47	40	89	130	188	70.5		
				101			103	47	80	131	111	50	39	89	108	176	118		
				7.8				49	80	131	111	50	34	85	108	176	52.0		
				107				49	80	123	112	52	44	88	106	173	125		
				8.5				54	80	123	112	52	44	88	106	173	45.5		
				100			96	54	77	119	112	53	41	85	111	176	126		
				8.6				50	77	119	112	53	41	85	111	176	47.9		
				94				47	63	123	109	53	38	85	105	170	113		
				7.2				47	63	123	109	53	38	85	105	170	47.1		
				112			105	47	82	138	114	54	43	87	112	208	111		
				8.0				49	82	138	114	54	43	87	112	208			

Table C 17.

Year	Stockholm City										Salted				
	Wheat flour	Rye meal	Barley groats	Oat groats	Hard ryebread	Potato flour	Fresh veal fattened calf	Vension	Smoked bacon	Smoked ham	Salted herrings	Stockholm City	Gothenb. & Bohus county	Södermanland county	Stockholm county
	1871	29.7	15.4	20.3	30.0	23.0	47	62	114	106	154	27.4	35	28	38
1872	32.1	16.8	23.4	30.2	25.3	42	80	109	85	154	28.1	39	33	38	42
1873	34.6	16.9	24.8	30.3	26.9	41	64	133	112	175	25.3	40	32	35	40
1874	33.3	17.8	25.9	32.1	29.8	54	72	146	135	172	30.5	40	34	39	42
1875	28.5	16.8	24.8	30.5	29.1	53	69	146	138	176	29.9	46	40	42	43
1876	29.5	15.9	21.3	32.0	29.5	54	67	146	138	176	39.0	46	42	42	42
1877	33.4	16.0	24.3	31.7	29.6	47	79	146	129	176	42.3	45	49	47	45
1878	32.9	15.1	23.8	31.3	29.1	49	70	144	116	165	42.3	45	41	44	32
1879	30.7	13.8	21.0	29.5	26.0	50	72	132	126	165	32.9	38	35	37	33
1880	29.8	17.7	23.8	28.1	28.4	55	78	123	132	165	39.8	39	31	38	32
1871—80	31.5	16.2	23.3	31.2	27.7	49	71	134	122	168	33.7	41	37	40	39
1881	29.7	20.0	22.9	29.6	32.9	48	71	124	138	153	34.5	39	33	35	35
1882	30.7	16.3	20.4	28.6	31.2	44	69	121	135	158	32.0	43	35	43	39
1883	26.7	14.0	18.8	26.4	26.7	44	68	122	148	165	34.9	44	40	47	47
1884	24.3	13.8	18.0	26.3	26.3	42	64	117	126	153	31.4	42	40	46	41
1885	21.7	12.8	17.9	26.8	25.4	43	56	111	137	153	28.0	43	40	40	40
1886	20.8	11.4	18.0	27.4	22.3	40	55	98	135	153	29.3	45	35	36	40
1887	21.7	10.5	17.8	22.5	21.8	36	54	77	122	153	25.0	39	33	33	38
1888	22.5	11.6	16.5	19.8	23.4	32	51	97	116	153	21.0	42	33	40	42
1889	24.6	13.8	18.0	23.8	27.0	51	64	103	124	153	23.4	48	37	43	40
1890	25.0	15.3	20.3	26.9	28.8	43	63	105	133	141	30.7	46	38	44	40
1881—90	24.8	14.0	18.9	28.1	26.6	42	62	108	131	154	29.0	43	36	41	40
1891	27.5	18.2	20.7	27.0	31.8	50	70	115	140	143	21.3	44	39	41	38
1892	24.6	18.0	22.6	25.8	32.8	46	69	116	125	149	21.1	45	31	37	40
1893	20.5	13.6	19.1	23.3	26.5	38	64	100	135	141	19.2	46	36	38	40
1894	18.3	11.3	16.8	20.1	20.5	25	67	97	115	135	16.4	41	36	41	40
1895	20.7	13.3	16.6	18.1	21.2	31	54	95	98	133	19.2	44	33	40	43
1896	21.7	13.1	17.0	18.1	23.5	28	50	95	87	133	20.6	41	32	37	42
1897	25.5	13.7	19.3	21.3	25.1	24	53	95	104	127	24.5	33	31	35	38
1898	27.5	16.1	21.0	23.0	27.2	25	57	105	98	127	26.4	40	31	36	41
1899	24.0	17.1	21.3	24.1	29.9	34	55	104	98	132	25.6	40	33	40	43
1900	22.5	17.4	21.5	26.1	30.5	40	71	108	118	130	36.0	38	35	41	45
1891—00	23.3	15.2	19.6	22.7	26.9	34	61	103	112	135	23.0	41	34	39	41
1901	22.8	15.9	19.8	24.5	30.1	37	63	124	124	145	29.2	38	33	39	43
1902	23.0	16.1	20.6	24.3	31.3	31	55	118	128	160	31.0	36	33	34	41
1903	22.9	16.2	22.3	23.1	31.0	33	65	124	130	160	28.7	43	35	41	45
1904	24.6	15.6	19.6	22.3	31.7	35	68	119	120	160	23.1	43	40	37	45
1905	24.7	15.7	18.7	22.2	31.8	36	58	110	110	150	23.1	45	41	37	47
1906	23.3	15.9	18.6	22.1	31.9	34	76	117	118	—	25.2	45	36	42	48
1907	24.6	16.9	20.7	21.4	32.5	34	87	116	138	—	24.9	47	43	45	49
1908	26.9	20.7	23.6	25.2	36.9	38	89	118	135	—	20.9	44	43	42	45
1909	26.8	18.2	20.9	25.4	37.3	32	88	123	125	—	20.6	44	44	39	44
1910	26.4	17.9	20.8	25.0	38.0	33	86	119	137	—	21.1	43	41	42	42
1901—10	24.7	16.9	20.6	23.3	33.3	34	74	119	127	—	24.8	43	39	40	45
1911	24.4	15.8	20.4	20.5	34.3	35	82	115	142	—	20.2	50	39	45	46
1912	25.6	17.4	22.7	25.4	35.1	36	83	113	115	—	24.1	47	36	43	44
1913	26.6	18.6	22.7	26.8	32.6	34	91	115	140	—	27.1	45	39	44	47

(Cont.)

cod	Stockholm City																
	Uppsala county	Västmanland county	Värmland county	Salted salmon	Skimmed milk	Whole-milk cheese	Skin-milk cheese	Caraway cheese	Coffee	Sugar							
35	37	33	105	6.4	102	47	59	135	117	106	51	39	85	107	174	42.9	106
38	39	36	102	7.9	112	49	59	165	113	108	49	37	88	109	172	41.1	155
38	39	37	108	6.9	114	54	66	188	110	107	49	38	85	107	176	39.2	153
42	43	40	127	7.3	116	55	70	208	106	104	51	36	80	109	176	33.8	153
44	46	43	103	9.3	115	55	70	203	105	100	52	37	85	110	176	29.6	140
43	45	43	118	8.5	118	52	61	196	104	99	49	35	98	108	173	35.9	138
40	47	45	121	8.5	134	60	72	185	109	103	51	34	91	108	169	41.1	109
45	41	40	144	7.4	139	56	74	175	102	98	48	34	85	105	169	32.4	101
40	33	37	182	7.3	121	54	71	162	97	97	49	35	82	106	164	29.7	78
36	37	39	157	8.3	125	53	63	165	102	98	46	35	81	108	150	24.3	84
40	41	39	130	7.8	120	54	67	178	107	102	50	36	86	108	170	35.0	122
39	44	42	119	8.0	121	55	69	140	100	100	45	34	78	102	145	23.9	81
45	45	43	150	7.2	116	52	69	120	101	100	45	31	82	100	147	22.2	80
52	47	45	153	7.0	113	43	83	121	98	99	44	29	94	—	161	20.9	84
42	45	43	130	7.2	113	38	72	132	94	95	42	30	85	—	160	20.8	98
41	41	40	109	6.9	113	37	67	120	85	84	42	30	77	—	158	20.1	97
40	39	35	112	6.0	106	40	64	140	83	83	42	27	62	—	147	18.3	87
38	40	37	110	5.4	102	36	61	185	74	78	35	31	58	—	128	18.6	81
40	42	39	153	5.1	111	35	59	184	76	81	35	30	48	—	121	17.2	90
46	45	40	165	5.2	130	41	64	180	77	78	37	30	61	—	114	17.5	120
40	41	42	160	5.3	120	38	63	190	74	76	32	30	68	—	110	16.4	129
42	43	41	136	6.3	118	42	67	151	86	87	40	30	71	—	140	19.6	95
40	45	45	170	5.3	117	37	65	175	70	73	32	31	66	—	115	16.7	117
41	45	40	160	5.1	121	36	57	155	71	73	31	32	66	—	116	14.6	91
40	45	42	152	4.7	128	37	54	175	73	71	29	31	68	—	113	13.6	87
39	40	40	159	4.4	124	39	50	180	67	66	28	28	65	—	115	13.8	91
37	40	35	168	4.1	106	38	38	175	61	58	27	27	61	—	110	14.4	91
36	38	35	190	4.1	107	58	41	155	63	61	28	27	54	—	108	14.3	91
35	38	37	186	4.6	116	58	45	125	56	54	28	28	54	—	104	13.7	92
33	40	35	180	4.6	118	45	53	91	58	56	27	29	51	—	94	13.1	99
33	42	38	175	4.9	120	47	53	82	58	59	27	31	55	—	99	13.0	117
36	43	43	—	5.8	125	49	53	98	60	60	27	32	55	—	113	13.6	141
37	42	39	—	4.8	118	44	51	141	64	63	28	30	60	—	109	14.1	102
42	40	38	—	6.0	125	55	53	90	59	59	27	31	—	—	117	13.4	142
40	40	40	—	7.3	130	50	53	89	56	55	27	29	—	—	120	11.7	111
35	41	42	—	7.2	125	70	50	79	55	55	27	28	—	—	125	14.8	103
35	41	40	—	6.4	115	60	48	94	56	56	27	29	—	—	125	14.9	106
35	42	42	—	6.3	125	33	62	98	60	62	27	28	—	—	127	13.5	99
37	45	44	—	6.6	130	40	67	100	59	59	27	30	—	—	127	12.1	101
39	46	47	—	6.9	140	68	67	95	56	58	27	29	—	—	132	12.4	112
41	46	46	—	6.9	140	45	67	90	58	60	28	31	—	—	139	14.0	114
39	39	44	—	6.9	130	45	66	95	61	61	28	30	—	—	139	14.0	122
36	39	42	—	6.8	120	45	65	107	62	63	29	30	—	—	139	13.3	118
38	42	43	—	6.7	128	51	60	94	58	59	27	30	—	—	129	13.4	113
37	43	40	—	6.5	125	45	66	113	60	62	28	28	—	—	140	11.8	113
37	43	43	—	6.4	130	68	66	135	65	64	28	30	—	—	140	11.7	122
45	46	43	—	6.4	135	70	70	127	60	60	31	32	—	—	137	13.9	124

Table D. Sources of primary information.

In the following list are not included the official *markgång* scales and the quinquennial reports on the economic conditions from the county authorities. With this two important exceptions the list presents all sources containing price-series for a fairly large number of commodities. Excluded from the list are, therefore, sources only giving a price-series for a singular commodity or scattered price-data not forming continuous price-series and, finally, informations in more general terms on the price conditions in a district (e. g. definite statements that during a period the *markgång* scales in a county are a certain percentage too low). That kind of price-informations are especially important during the first two decades of the period.

Stockholm City.

Contract prices. (1) Allmänna barnhuset 1830—1913. (2) Eira sjukhus 1830—1913. (3) Stockholms hospital, Konradsberg 1861—1913. (4) S:t Eriks sjukhus 1866—1913. (5) Stockholms sjukhem 1868—1913. (6) Kronprinsessan Lovisas Vårdanstalt 1888—1913. (7) Frimurarbarnhemmet 1830—1905. (8) Centralfängelset 1852—1912. (9) Kronhöktet å Långholmen 1852—1912. (10) Straff- och arbetsfängelset å Norrmalm 1865—1895. (11) Serafimerlasarettet 1830—1913. (12) Norra korrektionsanstalten 1830—1850. (13) Sappörkompaniet 1859—1866. (14) Pontonierbataljonen 1867—1879. (15) Andra Livgardet 1858—1879. (16) Svea Livgarde 1858—1879. (17) Livgardet till häst 1858—1879. (18) Svea artilleriregemente 1858—1879. (19) Garnisonssjukhuset 1830—1913. (20) Marinförvaltningen 1833—1913.

Newspaper prices. (21) Aftonbladet 1830—1912. (22) Nya Dagligt Allehanda 1830—1912. (23) Stockholms Dagblad 1830—1910. (24) Dagens Nyheter 1866—1900. (25) Tidskrift för lantmän 1880—1913. (26) Svenska lantbruket och dess binäringar 1855—1864. (27) Nordisk Mejeritidning 1892—1913.

Prices from private sources. Prices from retailers: Buying prices (28) A 18 1885—1902. Selling Prices (29) A 16 1891—1913. (30) A 17 1858—1861. (31) A 19 1887—1891.

Malmöhus county.

Contract prices. (1) Allmänna sjukhuset, Malmö 1860—1913. (2) Hospitalet, Malmö 1866—1913. (3) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Malmö 1830—1913. (4) Straff- och arbetsfängelset, Malmö 1851—1911. (5) Husarregementet Karl XV, Malmö 1865—1877, Ystad, Hälsingborg, and Ängelholm 1866—1877. (6) Lasarettet, Hälsingborg 1879—1913. (7) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Hälsingborg 1830—1913. (8) Malmöhus Läns Sjukvårdsinrättning, Lund 1830—1913. (9) Hospitalet, Lund 1885—1913. (10) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Lund 1830—1913. (11) Lasarettet Landskrona 1900—1913. (12) Tvångsarbetsanstalten, Landskrona 1853—1911. (13) Vendes regemente, Landskrona 1858—1874. (14) Länslasarettet, Ystad 1878—1913. (15) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Ystad 1856—1913. (16) Lasarettet, Ängelholm 1870—1913. (17) Lasarettet, Hörby 1879—1913.

Newspaper prices. (18) Tidskrift för lantmän, Malmö 1880—1913. (19) Svenska lantbruket och dess binäringar, Malmö, Hälsingborg, Landskrona, and Ystad 1855—1863. (20) Allmänna Öresundsposten, Hälsingborg 1857—

1862. (21) Hälsingborgs Dagblad, Hälsingborg 1882—1905. (22) Landskrona-posten, Landskrona 1854—1862. (23) Lunds Veckoblad, Lund 1889—1895.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (24) M 14, Malmö 1892—1913. (25) M 15, Malmö 1878—1906. (26) M 16, Malmö 1874—1913. Selling prices (27) M 2, Hälsingborg 1881—1900. (28) M 3, Lund 1880—1913.

Kristianstad county.

Contract prices. (1) Länslasarettet, Kristianstad 1853—1913. (2) Vendes artilleriregemente, Kristianstad 1858—1879. (3) Länslasarettet, Simrishamn 1863—1913.

Newspaper prices. (4) Skånska posten, Kristianstad 1842—1913. (5) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Kristianstad 1855—1864. (6) Nya Simrishamns-bladet, Simrishamn 1865—1869.

Blekinge county.

Contract prices. (1) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Karlskrona 1840—1913. (2) Tvångsarbetsanstalten, Karlskrona 1889—1912. (3) Marinregementet, Karlskrona 1871—1879. (4) Länslasarettet, Karlshamn 1884—1913. (5) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Karlshamn 1831—1885.

Newspaper prices. (6) Blekinge Läns Tidning, Karlskrona 1870—1875. (7) Svenska Lantbruket och dess binärningar, Karlskrona, Karlshamn and Sölvesborg 1855—1856. (8) Karlshamns Allehanda, Karlshamn 1873—1900.

Småland.

Contract prices. (1) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Jönköping 1869—1881. (2) Hospitalet, Växjö 1861—1913. (3) Sjukstugan, Värnamo 1867—1885.

Newspaper prices. (4) Jönköpingsbladet, Jönköping 1844—1913. (5) Jönköpingsposten, Jönköping 1844—1913. (6) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Jönköping, Gränna and Eksjö 1855—1864. (7) Gränna Tidning, Gränna 1857—1884. (8) Smålandsposten, Växjö 1884—1905. (9) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Växjö 1855—1860. (10) Eksjö-Nässjö Tidning, Eksjö 1895—1904, Nässjö 1895—1896, 1901—1904.

Kalmar county

Contract prices. (1) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Kalmar 1840—1913. (2) Länslasarettet, Borgholm 1831—1913.

Newspaper prices. (3) Kalmarposten, Kalmar 1842—1905. (4) Barometern, Kalmar 1842—1905. (5) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Kalmar, Oskarshamn, Västervik and Vimmerby 1855—1864. (6) Oskarshamnsposten, Oskarshamn 1865—1899. (7) Västerviksposten, Västervik 1834—1905. (8) Tjusts Tidning, Vimmerby 1843—1845, 1880—1901. (9) Ölandsbladet, Borgholm 1868—1878.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Selling prices (10) H 5, Kalmar 1865—1895. (11) H 2, Västervik 1898—1909. (12) H 9, Västervik 1886—1902. (13) H 17, Borgholm 1878—1913.

Gotland county.

Contract prices. (1) Hospitalet, Visby 1858—1913. (2) Gotlands Artilleriregemente, Visby 1862—1879.

Newspaper prices. (3) Gotlands Läns Tidning, Visby 1854—1913. (4) Gotlands Allehanda, Visby 1852—1913. (5) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Visby 1856—1858, 1864.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Selling prices (6) Visby 1857—1880.

Halland county.

Contract prices. (1) Stråffängelset, Varberg 1853—1894. (2) Kronoarbstationen, Borghamn 1853—1894.

Newspaper prices. (3) Hallandsposten, Halmstad 1866—1893. (4) Svenska lantbruket och dess binäringar, Halmstad, Varberg 1857—1862. (5) Falkenbergs Tidning, Falkenberg 1876—1881. (6) Varbergs Tidning, Varberg 1857—1862.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (7) N 2, Halmstad 1865—1897. (8) N 3, Lindhult 1830—1913. Selling prices (9) N 2, Halmstad 1865—1897. (10) N 3, Lindhult 1830—1880.

Gothenburg and Bohus county.

Contract prices. (1) Sahlgrenska sjukhuset, Gothenburg 1830—1913. (2) Holtermanska sjukhuset, Gothenburg 1901—1913. (3) Hospitalet, Gothenburg 1873—1913. (4) Centralfängelset, Gothenburg 1830—1908. (5) Nya Varvet, Gothenburg 1881—1907. (6) Göta artilleriregemente, Gothenburg, and Karlsten 1859—1879. (7) Husarregementet Karl XV, Gothenburg 1865—1877. (8) Lasarettet, Uddevalla 1878—1913.

Newspaper prices. (9) Göteborgs Handels- och Sjöfartstidning, Gothenburg 1832—1913. (10) Tidskrift för lantmän, Gothenburg 1881—1913. (11) Svenska lantbruket och dess binäringar, Gothenburg 1855—1864. (12) Nordisk Mejeritidning, Gothenburg 1896—1901. (13) Bohuslänningen, Uddevalla 1866—1905.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (14) O 7, Gothenburg 1878—1913. Selling prices (15) O 12, Lysekil 1864—1899.

Älvsborg county.

Contract prices. (1) Lasarettet, Vänersborg 1883—1910. (2) Hospitalet Vänersborg 1905—1913. (3) Lasarettet, Borås 1880—1913.

Newspaper prices. (4) Tidning för Vänersborg stad och län, Vänersborg 1844—1904, Alingsås 1846—1863. (5) Alingsås Veckoblad and Alingsås Tidning, Alingsås 1865—1913. (6) Borås Tidning, Borås 1848—1913. (7) Älvsborgs läns annonsblad, Trollhättan 1892—1895. (8) Ulricehamns Tidning, Ulricehamn 1846—1907. (9) Amålsposten, Amål 1846—1893.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Selling prices (10) P 4, Borås 1882—1905. (11) P 5, Trollhättan 1872—1913.

Skaraborg county.

Contract prices. (1) Lasarettet, Mariestad 1888—1913. (2) Garnisonssjukhuset, Karlsborg 1880—1905. (3) Göta artilleriregemente, Karlsborg 1859—1879.

Newspaper prices. (4) Lidköpings Nya Tidning, Lidköping 1842—1907. (5) Svenska lantbruket och dess binäringar, Lidköping, Skara, Hjo, and Falköping 1857—1864, Mariestad 1835—1864, Skövde 1859—1864. (6) Mariestads Veckoblad, Mariestad 1843—1913. (7) Skara Tidning, Skara 1839—1897. (8) Skövde Tidning, Skövde 1858—1872. (9) Tidning för Falköping, Falköping 1857—1913. (10) Hjo Veckoblad, Hjo 1847—1876.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (11) R 6, Lidköping 1878—1913. Selling prices (12) R 13, Falköping 1867—1892. (13) R 19, Järpås 1852—1890.

Östergötland county.

Contract prices. (1) Kurhuset, Norrköping 1831—1913. (2) Tvångsarbetsanstalten, Norrköping 1830—1911. (3) Lasarettet, Linköping 1835—1913. (4) Lasarettet, Söderköping 1890—1913. (5) Hospitalet, Vadstena 1860—1913.

Newspaper prices. (6) Norrköpings Tidningar, Norrköping 1830—1835. (7) Östgöta-Correspondenten, Norrköping 1835—1907, Linköping 1832—1913. (8) Tidskrift för lantmän, Norrköping 1900—1910. (9) Linköpingsbladet, Norrköping 1835—1864, Linköping 1832—1913, Vadstena 1845—1849. Motala 1851—1854. (10) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Norrköping, Linköping and Söderköping 1855—1864. (11) Motalaposten, Motala 1868—1898. (12) Söderköpingsposten, Söderköping 1886—1904. (13) Vadstena Lång Tidning, Vadstena 1875—1897. (14) Nyare Skänninge Tidning, Skänninge 1868—1883.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (15) E 21, Motala 1886—1901. Selling prices (16) E 2, Linköping 1886—1888, 1902—1905. (17) E 21, Motala 1881—1901. Prices from industrial works: (18) E 25, Finspång 1835—1899.

Södermanland county.

Contract prices. (1) Hospitalet, Nyköping 1830—1913. (2) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Eskilstuna 1866—1875.

Newspaper prices. (3) Södermanlands Läns Tidning, Nyköping 1830—1838, 1874—1896. (4) Eskilstuna-Kuriren, Eskilstuna 1879—1913. (5) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Strängnäs 1858—1860, Eskilstuna 1860—1863. (6) Eskilstuna Tidning, Åsen 1881—1882, Floda and Valla 1860—1884. (7) Södermanlands Tidning, Gnesta 1880—1884.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (8) D 10, Eskilstuna 1869—1913. Selling prices (9) D 10, Eskilstuna 1878—1912.

Stockholm county.

Contract prices. (1) Lövenströmska sjukhuset, Väsbj 1830—1913. (2) Svea artilleriregemente, Vaxholm 1858—1879. (3) Vaxholms fästning, Vaxholm 1876, 1878. (4) Gränsposteringen, Grisslehamn 1867—1869.

Newspaper prices. (5) Norrtälje Tidning, Norrtälje 1880—1883, 1891—1905. (6) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Norrtälje 1860—1864.

Uppsala county.

Contract prices. (1) Akademiska sjukhuset, Uppsala 1868—1913. (2) Hospitalet, Uppsala 1875—1913.

Newspaper prices. (3) Uppsalaposten and Uppsala Nya Tidning, Uppsala 1845—1912. (4) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Uppsala 1855—1864. (5) Uppsala läns hushållningssällskapets berättelser, different districts within the county 1855—1912.

Prices from private sources. Prices from industrial works: (6) C 5, Söderfors 1830—1880.

Örebro county.

Contract prices. (1) Lasarettet, Örebro 1879—1910. (2) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Örebro 1841—1910. (3) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Nora 1862—1913.

Newspaper prices. (4) Nerikes Allehanda, Örebro 1845—1909. (5) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Örebro, Askersund, Nora 1855—1864, Lindesberg 1855—1857. (6) Askersunds Tidning, Askersund 1857—1865. (7) Nora Stads och Bergslags Tidning, Nora 1866—1913. (8) Bergslagens Tidning, Lindesberg 1890—1897.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (9) T 6, Örebro 1866—1897. Selling prices (10) T 7, Örebro 1870—1896. (11) T 8, Örebro 1855—1903. Prices from industrial works: (12) T 10, Striberg 1847—1875. (13) T 11, Högfors 1834—1845.

Västmanland county.

Contract prices. (1) Lasarettet, Västerås 1894—1913. (2) Lasarettet, Köping 1868—1911. (3) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Köping 1850—1913. (4) Lasarettet, Norberg 1900—1913.

Newspaper prices. (5) Västmanlands Läns Tidning, Västerås 1847—1902, (6) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Västerås 1855—1864, Köping 1859—1864, Arboga 1855—1863. (7) Köpingsposten, Köping 1856—1913. (8) Arboga Tidning, Arboga 1851—1913. (9) Sala Tidning, Sala 1861—1900. (10) Eskilstuna Tidning, Stensjö 1880—1884.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (11) U 15, Skultuna 1884—1913. Selling prices (12) U 16, Västanfors 1877—1899. Prices from industrial works: (13) U 20, Hallstahammar 1849—1900. (14) U 21, Seglingsberg 1830—1913.

Värmland county.

Contract prices. (1) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Karlstad 1866—1913. (2) Hospitalet, Kristinehamn 1888—1913. (3) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Filipstad 1862—1910.

Newspaper prices. (4) Karlstads Tidning, Karlstad 1880—1913. (5) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Karlstad 1855—1863, Kristinehamn 1856—1863, Filipstad 1855—1858. (6) Värmlands Allehanda, Kristinehamn 1872—1913. (7) Kristinehamns Allehanda, Kristinehamn 1856—1863. (8) Filipstads Stads och Bergslags Tidning, Filipstad 1852—1855, 1866—1905.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (9) S 17, Filipstad 1830—1910. Selling prices (10) S 18, Karlstad 1890—1910. Prices from industrial works: (11) S 20, Lesjöfors 1830—1910. (12) S 21, Sälboda 1845—1885. (13) S 22, Eda 1883—1899. (14) S 23, Gustafsfors 1830—1909. (15) S 24, Munkfors 1887—1913.

Kopparberg county.

Contract prices. (1) Lasarettet, Falun 1830—1913. (2) Fattigvårdsanstalten, Falun 1857—1913.

Newspaper prices. (3) Dalpilen, Falun 1855—1906. (4) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar 1855—1864. (5) Södra Dalarnas Veckoblad, Hedemora 1881—1882. (6) Kopparbergs läns hushållningssällskaps berättelser, different districts within the county 1874—1912.

Prices from private sources. Prices from industrial works: (7) V 10, Stora Kopparberget 1832—1876. (8) V 11, Säfsnäs 1830—1891. (9) V 12, Lindesnäs 1853—1876. (10) V 13, Snöån 1830—1866. (11) V 14, Nyhammar 1830—1883. (12) V 15, Hagge 1830—1844. (13) V 16, Långshyttan 1883—1908.

Gävleborg county.

Contract prices. (1) Lasarettet, Söderhamn 1891—1904.

Newspaper prices. (2) Gävleposten, Gävle 1830—1907. (3) Svenska lantbruket och dess binärningar, Gävle 1855—1862.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Selling prices (4) X 1, Bergvik 1857—1905. (5) X 3, Ockelbo 1868—1913. (6) X 4, Sandviken 1861—1913. (7) X 7, Forsbacka 1877—1913.

Jämtland county.

Contract prices. (1) Lasarettet, Östersund 1895—1913.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (2) Z 4, Östersund 1877—1880, 1894—1913. (3) Z 5, Glissjöberg 1888—1889, 1892—1893. Selling prices (4) Z 2, Östersund 1888—1893. (5) Z 3, Östersund 1862—1893. (6) Z 1, Huså 1862—1892. (7) Z 6, Hede 1854—1876. (8) Z 7, Hammerdal 1870—1913. (9) Z 8, Lillhärda 1875—1877, 1885—1897. (10) Z 10, Glissjöberg 1880—1883.

Västernorrland county.

Contract prices. (1) Lasarettet, Härnösand 1885—1913. (2) Hospitalet, Härnösand 1865—1913. (3) Lasarettet, Sundsvall 1870—1907. (4) Svea artilleriregemente, Härnösand 1858—1879.

Newspaper prices. (5) Sundsvallsposten, Sundsvall 1878—1904.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Buying prices (6) Y 2, Sundsvall 1888—1912. Selling prices (7) Y 5, Härnösand 1896—1905. (8) Y 1, Sundsvall 1891—1913. (9) Y 2, Sundsvall 1888—1912. (10) Y 4, Sundsvall 1893—1912. (11) Y 9, Örnsköldsvik 1874—1913. (12) Y 11, Bjärträ 1889—1910.

Västerbotten county.

Contract prices. (1) Lasarettet, Umeå 1869—1907.

Norrbottn county.

Contract prices. (1) Lasarettet, Luleå 1879—1913. (2) Hospitalet, Piteå 1894—1913.

Prices from private sources. Retailers' prices: Selling prices (3) BD 1, Kalix 1874—1893. (4) BD 4, Kiruna 1902—1913. (5) BD 5, Gällivare 1892—1899.