FIVE TITLES EMBRACED IN LIST OF PUBLICATIONS ISSUED UNDER AUSPICES OF BUREAU

With the addition of two volumes growing out of the Ur-employment investigation, the list of official reports issued under the auspices of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., is increased to five. A complete list of the titles, with specifications and prices, follows. The prices have been fixed at the lowest practicable figures, and are intended to cover only printing and distribution costs only.


Volume II, Income in the United States. A volume giving in full the methods and estimates on which the results shown in the first volume are based. It goes into many details concerning particularly industries. It consists of three parts: (1) Estimate by sources of production; (2) Estimate by incomes received; (3) Personal distribution of income in the United States. Size 9½ by 6¼ inches, 456 pages, 222 tables and 1 index. Bound in blue cloth with gold letters $15.25 paid up.

Distribution of Income by States in 1919. A study of the share of each state in the national income with a special analysis of the amount and relative importance of farmers' income. Size 9½ by 6¼ inches, 32 pages, with preface and 9 tables. Bound in blue cloth with gold letters $12.00 paid up.

BUSINESS CYCLES AND UNEMPLOYMENT. A publication containing comprehensive information on the subject of business cycles and unemployment, including data on the most recent conditions and trends. Bound in blue cloth with gold letters $15.00 paid up.

Libraries of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York, N. Y.
F. L. Lipson, San Francisco, Cal.
John C. Long, New York, N. Y.
R. H. Macy & Company, New York, N. Y.
H. W. Miller, Nelson & Company, New York, N. Y.
Col. Robert G. Monroe, New York, N. Y.
Joseph R. Noe, Chicago, Ill.
Oberlin College Library, Oberlin, Ohio.
Penton Publishing Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.
Wheelers Ammons, Chicago, Ill.
Howard W. & C. Frank, Inc., New York, N. Y.
A. H. Smith, Niagara Falls, N. Y.
J. R. Burrett, New York, N. Y.
Arthur J. Shaw, Youngs, N. Y.
Sterling National Bank, Montreal, Canada.
Swift & Company, Chicago, Ill.
E. C. Turner, New York, N. Y.

Mention is made of the publications of the National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., employed much more extensively. Retail dealers managed to keep out 97 per cent of their stock of bananas, potatoes, onions, poultry, and other sometimes even, when the paper and printing establishments got along with a ten percent mark-up.

When Employment Is Stable

When we leave the manufacturing field and consider concerns dealing still more directly with the consumer, we find employment much more stable. Retail dealers managed to keep out 97 per cent of their stock of bananas, potatoes, onions, poultry, and other

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(continued on page 3)
FARM SERVANTS CONSTITUTE RARE SPECIES, SURVEY SHOWS

The farm of the novel, with its inevitable "hired girl" seems to be anything but typical in the United States today, according to figures given in the Labor Department's "Employment Hours and Earnings in Prosperity and Depression" just issued by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Even in the busy third quarter of 1921 there was only one hired girl to every eight farms owned by Crop Reporters. But this was at the busy season and some hired more than one girl. On the average, not more than one Crop Reporter's wife in sixteen has such an assistant and there is every reason to believe that hired girls are decidedly more rare on other farms.

The farmers of the South are somewhat more prone than those in other sections to secure household help, there being a hired girl on every eighth farm in that region.

In New England, the average is one for four farms. At the other extreme, the North Central and Rocky Mountain regions where there is but one household servant for fourteen Crop Reporters' families.

The North Central region shows the greatest seasonal variation, indicating that the hired girl is there somewhat more closely connected with the rush of summer work than is the case in other sections.

An extremely small proportion of farmers' wives employ on the average as many as two hired girls, even in the rush seasons. Among Crop Reporters in the entire United States, not even one in sixty had as many as two female assistants hired by the week. It appears that whether or not farm servants have been numerous, at the present time they constitute a rare species.

PRESIDENT RORTY TO VISIT SOUTH AMERICAN ECONOMISTS

President M. C. Rorty of the National Bureau of Economic Research left New York June 27 for South America via Europe on a trip of four months. Incidentally, he will visit economists of the principal South American countries, the hope of establishing a closer contact of the research workers of the two Americas and of increasing the sphere of interest in the development of economic science by means of international investigations along lines pursued by the National Bureau of Economic Research.

Directors Deliver College Addresses

Dr. Edwin F. Gey, one of the founders of the National Bureau of Economic Research, delivered the Phi Beta Kappa oration at Harvard, June 22, 1925. The title was "The Rhythm of History." It will be published in the September issue of the Harvard Graduates' Magazine.

Mr. George E. Roberts, a director of the Bureau representing the American Bankers Association, delivered the Memorial Menusance Day Address at the Iowa State College of Agriculture at Ames, Iowa, June 11, speaking on "The Virtue of Social Interest." This address has been published in pamphlet form by the National City Bank of New York.

LENGTH OF WORKING WEEK CUT 36 MINUTES IN 2 YEARS; NOW AVERAGE IS 50.3 HOURS

That the length of the working week of the average American worker has been reduced by nearly an hour and a half in the past two years is indicated by the report "Employment, Hours, and Earnings, in Prosperity and Depression" which gives in detail the results of a survey made by the National Bureau of Economic Research for President Harding's Conference.

According to some historians, our great-grandfathers thought 12 hours a day was a proper day's work. More than a hundred years, however, the length of the working day has been declining steadily until, as the report "Employment, Hours, and Earnings, in Prosperity and Depression" shows, the average American in the first quarter of 1922 was expected by his employer to work only 50.3 hours per week, just a trifle more than the eight hours for six days set forth as an ideal by reformers of a generation or two ago. The detail figures for the industries in the United States show that the length of the working week declined 36 minutes during the two years covered by the study.

How Hours Compare in Industries

Of all classes of employers reporting, those engaged in rendering domestic and personal service record the longest full-time hours for those working under their direction, the average being slightly more than eight hours daily for a seven-day week. Farmers and retail merchants each require over 10 hours per week from their employees.

Employers in a considerable group of industries usually call for less than 48 hours per week from their workers. This group includes building and construction, finance, public and professional service, paper and printing establishments, and factories making clothing, textile, leather, and leather goods.

The figures presented in the report indicate that the man who is anxious to have a steady income in dull times as well as in good times should seek a position with a small employer. However, if he followed this course during the last few years, he would have discovered that he gained less than he expected by the choice, for the tables show that in the last quarter for which reports are available, each week in the small enterprise instead of 47.8 that the large establishment on the average required him to work. This difference is measured partly for the fact that farmers form so large a portion of small employers. However, the farmers are not the only ones of this class that call for longer hours than the average.

Shorter Work Day in Big Houses

In 9 out of 17 industries, employers hiring fewer than 21 workers required their employees to work over fifty hours per week in the first quarter of 1922.

In the group employing 21 to 100 workers, long hours for employment exceeded 48 hours more than in the smaller enterprises at the same date, for 12 out of the 17 industrial groups had full time hours of more than 50 per week. Only in construction and in insurance were the hours the same.

In that group, only 7 of the 17 industries expected their men to work as much as 50 hours per week.

LABOR DIRECTOR HONORED FOR SERVICE DURING WAR

Mr. Hugh Payne, Director-by-appointment, repre- sented the President at the recent Dinner to the Labor Directors of the National Bureau of Economic Research. Mr. Payne is Director-by-appointment of the Labor Bureau of the National Bureau of Economic Research. He was appointed to the position by the President May 1, 1925, and serves in this capacity under the direction of the President.

The dinner was held in honor of Mr. Payne for his distinguished service in the field of economics, especially in connection with the affairs of the War Industries Board during the World War.

The event was a testimonial dinner given in recognition of Mr. Payne's distinguished service and of the useful work done by the Labor Bureau in connection with the sale of the nation's industrial resources.

CENTERS OF STRESS IN INDUSTRY ARE REVEALED

Although there are numerous exceptions, the average employee, when working for a large concern, puts in fewer hours at higher pay per hour, but in return for this extra compensation, he sacrifices much of the security of employment which he would have if he worked for a small enterprise.

The average earnings in 1920 of persons who, in that year, worked in plants employing over 100 workers, was $1,544. In 1921, because of unemployment, their earnings had fallen to $1,185, a loss of $359. Those persons employed in enterprises having fewer than 21 employees received only $1,121 each in 1920, but in 1921, that is, with the advent of the AED, a diminution of $44. Workers employed in concerns of intermediate size earned on the average $1,364 in 1920 and $1,222 in 1921.

Female employees in general earn about three-fourths as much as males.

Rates of Pay Affected

The business depression of 1921 caused a material decline in rates of pay per hour actually worked only in the fields of agriculture, manufacturing, mining, and steam railways.

The average rates of pay per hour in various industries cover a wide range—the highest figure in 1921 being 63 cents per hour in finance, and the lowest rate being 20 cents per hour in agriculture. The average for all industries at the close of 1921 was 54 cents per hour.

"If the 1921 depression was typical," said Dr. Wilford I. King, who was in charge of this inquiry for the National Bureau of Economic Research, "it follows that the relative steadiness of employment given by a concern depends largely upon the relation of the industry to America's ultimate market; in other words, how closely in touch it is with the stream of its products."

Copies of this report which contains 147 pages, 8 1/2 inches by 11 inches, is illustrated with charts and tables, may be obtained at a cost of 5 cents each from the National Bureau of Economic Research, 474 West 36th St., New York City.