CARLE C.Z.

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BIBLIOGRAPHY OF STUDIES OF FAMILY LIVING IN ASIA, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, PERU, MEXICO, AND THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC

Preliminary Report

By

Carle C. Zimmerman, Associate Professor of Sociology,
Harvard University.

in cooperation with

The Social Science Research Council and
The Bureau of Home Economics, U. S. Department of Agriculture

PERPUSTAKAAN NASIONAL RI.

January 1934

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS

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FOREWORD

The annotated bibliography which follows has been mimeographed at the request of the Institute of Pacific Relations. It presents in preliminary form* part of the material prepared by Carle C. Zimmerman, Associate Professor of Sociology, Harvard University, for a publication which will include an analysis of method and material in studies of family living in the United States and all other countries.

The analysis of the foreign studies was made possible by the Social Science Research Council. With the aid of a grant from the Council, Professor Zimmerman has directed the translation and analysis of studies of family living in Europe, Africa, and the east coast of South America as well as in the countries bordering on the Pacific.

The analysis of studies in the United States and Canada is being made by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture. A preliminary report, covering studies of family living in the United States, was prepared by the bureau in the spring of 1930, at the request of the Pan Pacific Women's Conference. Copies of this report and of a supplementary list of studies in this field in Canada and the United States are available.

*The titles of the reports starred have been taken from reliable sources but were not available to the author at the time this report was mimeographed.

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ASIA

ARABIA

Wages and cost of living in Aden, Arabia. Consular Report of July 19, 1922. (Summarized by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review 15(4): 65-66, illus. Washington. 1922.)

The wages per month and cost of living per month for laborers representing 18 trades (barbers, blacksmiths, butlers, etc.) are tabulated. In 1922, the wages ranged from 15 rupees (3.45 rupees to the dollar) to 120 rupees a month, while the cost of living ranged from 10 to 90 rupees a month. In no case was there a deficit but in order to meet expenses, the lowest paid class, i.e. the coolies, which form about 40% of the working class, have lived in caves rather than in houses. The average working day is 8 hours.

CHINA

Adolph, W. H.
A study of North China dietaries. Journal of Home Economics 17(1): 1-7. Baltimore. 1925.

The purpose of this study was to summarize data concerning the food that the middle class Chinese family in Northern China under natural and unrestrained conditions is actually eating. Data was obtained with special efforts not to disturb the usual home arrangements. The average family consisted of 7 adults and 3 children. The data covered 340 adults and 114 children below 12 years of age, corresponding to a total of 19,777 adult unit days. The diet was high in cereals. The calculated fuel value of the diet per capita per day amounted to 2471 calories, of which 87% were supplied by cereals. These dietaries may be regarded as typical of North China. The varieties of foodstuffs were found to be sufficient to provide an adequate supply of vitamins. The general impression is that the Chinese have reached a dietary level where the maximum nutrition is purchased for the minimum expenditure.

Buck, J. L.
Chinese farm economy. Institute of Pacific Relations. 476 p., illus. Chicago. 1930.

This study of 2,866 farm families is primarily a farm management study, with especial attention given to 2,370 families to determine the standard of living. These families were taken from 6 provinces in North and E. Central China. The adult male unit according to Atwater's scale was used. The farm family is generally of the "larger family" type. The average size of the 2,370 families was 5.7 persons, and the average size of the household was 5.94 persons or 4.56 adult units. Percentages of expenditures were: food 59%, fuel 12%, clothing 7%, rent 5%, and other 16%. In conclusion, the author states that the farmer's standard of

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living is determined by the family which in turn is determined by the density of population. Close interdependence between food habits and crops grown and fuel supply were shown. There is slight evidence to check Tschajanow's law.

Buck, J. L.
An economic and social survey of 102 famrs near Wuhu, Anwhei, China. University of Nanking, Agriculture and Forestry Series 1(7): 20 p. Nanking. 1923.

This survey was made in order to obtain a knowledge of the facts which is essential before recommendations for a change in conditions during times of famine can be made. It was found that the owners often operate at a loss. The relation between the character of a farmer and his labor income was shown. Education seemed to be a detriment. For 13 tenant farms the landlords made 2.5% interest on their investments. The part owner seemed to be the most successful.

Buck, J. L.
An economic and social survey of 150 farms, Yenshan County, Chihli Province, China. University of Nanking, College of Agriculture and Forestry. 110p., illus. Nanking. 1926.

The purpose of this study was to determine the factors which make farming successful or unsuccessful in a normal year in a region often subjected to famine conditions. Of the operatives, 97% were born in the village in which they were living. The average size of the "greater" family was 5.35 persons. The re-division of land through inheritance made for smaller farms. Food constituted over one-third of the cash expenditures of which vegetables constituted 12.8%. Only 15 out of the 150 farmers bought any meat during the year. Most of the farmers are reduced to a mere subsistence income. As solutions of the population problem, Professor Buck enumerates the following: greater production of foodstuffs, emigration to more sparsely settled places, development of home or city industries, supplementing of farm work, and limiting the growth of population to the food supply.

Chang, C. C.
China's food problem. China Institute of Pacific Relations. v.2, 29 p. Shanghai. 1931.

The purpose of this study is to describe in quantitative terms China's supply and consumption of food by taking a sample of 14 provinces for which reasonably approximate statistics are available. These provinces have a population totalling nearly 280 million. The data were taken from the Bureau of Statistics Legislative Yuan, National Government of China. Eighty per cent of the 14 provinces is cultivated land, 82% of this being non-irrigated. The total food supply from domestic sources is 112,630 million catties of rice equivalent. Exports amount to 814 million and imports to 2,538 million catties of rice equivalent.

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The average annual per capita supply is 426 catties or 568 pounds. To determine need, 2 samples were taken from the vicinity of Nanking, 2,389 and 2,047 persons responding. The average rice requirement in Chinese ounces in: 1) farm female - 20.38, 2) farm male - 23.31, 3) city female - 15.84, 4) city male - 18.19. When supply is compared with consumption requirements, the former is about 5% less than the latter. Only the Northeast produces more than it consumes.

Chen, Ta
Cost of living of Tsing Hua employees, Peking, China. Chinese Economic Monthly 2(1): 5-12. 1924.

This is a study of the cost of living by the month of 141 individuals of whom only 3 are single. These individuals were Chinese workers of all grades, employed by the college in running their plant. The data contradicts Engel's law.

Chen, Ta
Prices and the cost of living in Japan and China since the World War. Monthly Labor Review 13(6): 1-7. Washington, 1925.

This study summarizes several recent surveys. The effect of the European War on China's economic situation was similar to that on Japan's, i.e. that the high prices and high cost of living forced a relatively high wage scale. Business inactivity and extensive unemployment prevaled to the beginning of 1915 when prices began to rise. Wages did not increase nearly so fast. A summary of the study on the cost of living among 195 Chinese and Manchurian families is included.

Chen, Ta.
Socio-economic conditions in two Chinese villages. Monthly Labor Review 20(5): 34-36. Washington, 1925.

This is a summary of 2 social surveys in villages near Peking made among 91 Chenfu and 56 Hupien families, chiefly Manchus of reduced economic circumstances or poor Chinese. The Chenfu group included carpenters, mat-makers, servants, cooks, ricsha pullers, agricultural and educational workers, military and commercial pursuits. The average monthly earnings per person were $7.76 (Mexican). The average daily cost of food per adult was 15 coppers in Chenfu, 16 in Hupien. The average rent paid by 52 families was 105 coppers per month.

China. Government Bureau of Economic Information.
Economic study of Peking ricsha puller. Chinese Economic Journal 3(6): 253-265. Peking. 1926.

The purpose of this study is to investigate 1000 Peking ricsha pullers, their ages, their trades, their income, and their personal and family expenditures. It was found from previous data that the Peking ricsha

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pullers constitute 7% of the total population and 11% of the male adults. 25% of the pullers were Manchus. The expenditure on food totaled 80%. The average monthly expenditure per family was $14.25; the average net earnings were $11.30. The deficiency is made up by the earnings of other members of the family or by borrowing from friends or pawnbrokers. Clothing is often purchased second hand as an economic measure.

China. Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.
Cost of living of 1,638 working families in 30 cities, 9 provinces for the period January to June, 1930. (in chinese) Nanking. 1930.

This is a study of workers in modern factories and old-style handicraft shops in order to determine the cost of living of industrial workers. The average monthly income per family was $26.03 and the average monthly expenditure was $27.22. The provinces in which studies were made are: Kingsu, Chekiang, Ankui, Kiangsi, Hupek, Shangtung, Kwangtung, Kwangsi and Fukien.

Dittmer, C. G.
Density of population and the standard of living in North China. American Sociological Society Publications 19: 196-199. Chicago. 1924.

The purpose of this study is to find what standard of living can be maintained in six provinces of North China under conditions of population density. A survey was made of 434 families with an income range of $20 to $1000 per year, the modal group being $82. The average size of the family in the modal group was 4.4 individuals. The study estimates the value of goods furnished and the rental value of owned homes, but does not give the method of determining them. The author estimates that $100 is necessary to keep a Chinese family in normal comfort according to local standards; one-half the families of this study live on less than this amount. The Peking Union Medical School has estimated that between $150 and $160 is necessary to maintain a family of five on a normal efficiency diet basis. Of the families in this study, 71% have less than this amount for all purposes.

Dittmer, C. G.
An estimate of the standard of living in China. 1. Quarterly Journal of Economics, Harvard University 33(1): 107-128. 1918-1919. 2. Remer, C. F., Readings in Economics for China, pp.241-263. Shanghai. 1922.

The purpose of this survey of 195 Chinese and Manchu families and 93 servants at Tsing Hua College was to find the bearing of family expenditures in a rural suburb of Peking on the conclusions reached by Engel; to present a picture of real pressure as it exists in the Orient; and to show the limits to which a minimum plane of existence can be pushed. The survey, made by college students of Tsing Hua under the supervision of the Department of Social Sciences, contains representatives of families from all classes. The Chinese median expenditure group is between $70 and $89. The author reached the following conclusions:

(1) the average amount spent for food and rent increases, but not proportionally, for the percentage decreases; (2) the average amount and percentage spent for clothing and miscellaneous items shows a tendency to increase; (3) as general expenditure increases, the average size of the family is larger; (4) as general expenditure increases, the average amount spent for light and fuel increases perceptibly, but the percentage shows only a slight tendency to increase.

Fong; H. D.
Hosiery knitting in Tientsin. Nankai University Committee on Social Economic Research Bulletin 3. 76p. Tientsin. 1930.

This survey covers 199 families of Chinese working men living in Tientsin and representing five important industries. The average size of the family studied is 4.4, the average annual earnings $152.30. The conformity to Engel's law as regards food is very close.

Fong, H. D.
Tientsin carpet industry. Nankai University Committee on Social and Economic Research. 77p. Tientsin. 1929.

This is a sample study of Tientsin to be used as a basis for learning the extent and effect of industrialization in China. The commonest monthly earnings fluctuate between 11.5 and 14.0 dollars, applicable to 83% of the total.

Fu-an, Fang
Shanghai labor. Chinese Economic Journal 7: 853-885, 989-1012. Shanghai. 1930.

This study is divided into 4 parts, each equal to a separate investigations.

(1) A general survey of labor conditions in Shanghai; contains nothing of interest in regard to family expenditures or standard of living.

(2) 100 families of the Yangtzepoo District. The results oppose Engel's law, and support Schwabe's and Tschajanow's generalizations. According to the Sundbarg classification, the age distribution of Yangtzepoo laborers is the "stationary" type.

(3) 85 working families in the Shanghai Post Office. The material was gathered by interviews. The post office employees are highly educated and 27% are Shanghai natives. The data oppose Engel's law and support Schwabe's and Tschajanow's generalizations.

(4) 100 families of the Commercial Press Printers. Average family size was 4.4. The number of females was greater than males; the sex ratio being 94. Age distribution, by Sundbarg's classification, was of the "stationary" type. At the end of the year 38 families had a surplus and 50 a deficit. This study opposes Engel's law and supports Schwabe's and Tchajanow's generalizations.

Gamble, S. D.
The household accounts of two Chinese families. China Institute in America. 23p. New York. 1931.

The family budgets of two Peking families, one of the lower middle class and the other of the well-to-do class, were used for this study. Family A had 12 members and the head of the family was a clerk or secretary in one of the government boards. Family B had 13 members, 6 of whom were servants. The head of the family held an administrative position. Family A. spent 40% on food, 11.8% on clothing, 12.2% on rent, and 5.6% on heat, light and water. Comparisons are made with families in other places, such as Australia, New York, and San Francisco. Family A had a surplus only one year out of five and then it was only $1.84. Family B had a deficit in 1924, due to large entertainments, one of which cost $1000. It spent 13.3% of the total expenditure for food. The budgets clearly show the individuality in each, and therefore the questionableness or difficulties of averages and combination.

Gamble, S. D.
Peiping family budgets. Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Sciences 152: 81-88. Philadelphia. 1930.

The purpose of this article is to show the standard of living of the poorer classes of Peiping by a study of the budgets of 113 families. The families studied were in the $10-$25 a month class. 75% of the heads of families were natives of Peiping and the rest were from nearby provinces. The average size of the family was 4.1 persons. There is an average of 1.2 rooms per family. The average family income was $17.58 per month. The percentages spent for various items were: 58.2% for food, 4.6% for clothing, 9.4% for rent, 11.8% for heat, light and water, 16% for miscellaneous. The accounts of 77 families showed a surplus for the year. The data on family composition seem to support Tschajanow's generalization.

Gamble, S. D. and Burgess, J. S.
Peking: A social survey. 521p., illus. New York. 1921.

Although the purpose of this book is to make a survey of present day social conditions, it contains no material on complete family budgets. It covers the 811,556 inhabitants of Peking, which are composed of four racial groups (Manchus, Mongols, Chinese and Tibetans) and a religious group which is separate from these, the Mohammedans. The volume includes discussions of such topics as education, health, climate, geography, history, religion, recreation, prostitution, prisons, community activities, government, crime and commerce. There is also a special study of the Teng Shi K'ou district and a church survey of this district of the Pei T'ang and C'hi Hua Men districts. Here the family was studied as a unit, the average size being 3.7 persons. Charts are given for incomes. Rents in money expenditures, homes owned and free homes are given. Statistics on church affiliation and attendance are cited. Nowhere are figures on family expenditure on food or clothes mentioned. The appendix includes many tables.

Hammond, J. and Sheng, H.
The development and diet of Chinese children. American Journal of Diseases of Childhood 29: 729-742. 1925.

This study, based on the measurements of 96 boys living in the School for Poor Children in the northern part of Peking and on an investigation of the diets of 27 of them, attempts to determine the influence of the food factor in the growth of Chinese children and the normal growth standards. The school was clean, well lighted and ventilated; the living conditions correspond to those of lower middle-class Chinese life; the food and daily routine are characteristic of Chinese farmer or ordinary coolie. The measurements and diets were secured in the fall of 1924 (?). The growth curves were compared with those of American boys. An analysis was made of the diet of 6 children at 8 years (Chinese age), of 6 children at 12 years and of 6 children at 16 years. The first group had an energy value of 900 calories daily, the second slightly under 1000, and the third 1700. The proportions of fat, carbohydrate and protein were practically the same in all groups, carbohydrates supplying 3/4 of the content, with fat and protein having almost an equal number of grams. The younger children use a higher percentage of fat, the older of protein. The calorie intake of Chinese children is only about half of that of American children of corresponding age; the number of calories per kilogram of body weight is but slightly over ½. The conclusion is that the diet is adequate for that environment and that there exists a very real difference between American "normal" and Chinese "normal." The authors believe that the Chinese have developed, in an evolutionary way, a diet which embodies great economy and gives maximum result for minimum intake.

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Hangchow. Bureau of Social Affairs.
A study of 262 laborers in Hangchow. Chinese Economic Journal 8(3): 309-317.

This is a sample-study of the social and economic conditions of 262 workers of Hangchow, 96.55% of whom are natives of the province of Chekiang. About 2/3 of them are able to read and write. Among the 262 workers, 99 male workers and 108 women workers had sufficient earnings to meet their expenses; 6 male and 3 female workers had a surplus; and 40 male and 6 female workers had a deficit. The size of the workers' families ranged from 1 to 13; most of the families had a membership from 3 to 5.

International Labour Office.
Some recent family inquiries in Shanghai. International Labor Review 23(4): 550-557. London. 1931.

This study, composed entirely of secondary material, is really a summary of recent articles on the standard of living in Shanghai. There are two kinds of studies. The first is concerned with conditions in localities not materially affected by modern industrialism. L. K. Tao's study of conditions in Peking is of this type. The second type deals with living conditions of workers in modern factories. Included in this is a summary of the inquiry of the National Tariff Commission of 230 families of cotton mill workers, and the 3 inquiries (of 100 working class families in the Yangtzepoo quarter of Shanghai, 100 commercial press workers, and 85 Post Office employees in Shanghai) of Mr. Fang Fu-an.

Jaffa, M. E.
Nutrition investigations among fruitarians and Chinese at the California agriculture experiment station. U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bulletin 107. 36p. Washington. 1901.

The part of this study devoted to fruitarians is merely a summary of various studies and has no bearing on the standard of living of the Chinese; the second part deals almost wholly with Chinese in America. Studies of the Chinese have shown that they can stand the strain of physical labor over a long period of time better than the white man. The author analyzes the nutritive qualities of the foodstuffs consumed. Three studies on Chinese diets are included. (1) A dentist's family. This study began February 21, 189- and continued for 14 days. The household consisted of 9 persons and the total number of meals was 366. Pork yielded 1/3 of the animal protein. (2) Ten men from a Chinese Laundry Association were studied for 418 meals. The dietary was not so varied as the dentist's family. The expense for food per man per day was 23.2 cents. (3) Twelve employees on a Chinese truckfarm were studied for 368 meals. One-half the food consumed was rice. This study showed that the Chinese do not live almost entirely on a vegetable diet. The Chinese diet is cheap but neither scanty nor inferior. Rice on the average constituted between one-half and one-third of the total food consumed. The amount of amid nitrogen was so small that it can be disregarded.

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Lamson, H. D.
The effect of industrialization upon village livelihood. Chinese Economic Journal 9(4): 1025-1082. Shanghai. October 31.

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of industrialization upon 50 families (economic rather an biological units) in 4 villages in the vicinity of Shanghai. The size of these families ranged from 2 to 13, the mode being 5 persons. 58% are females. It was found that as the income rises the number of persons, wage earners, and equivalent male adults per family increases. 35 families owned their own homes, the average value of owned houses in 19 cases being $574. As income increases, a larger proportion of families own their homes. The average value of crops raised (exclusive of fuel) is $32 per mow; this is not to be considered net income. The average family expenditure for the year is $618. 22 families showed a deficit and 39 a surplus at the end of the year. Food averages 66% of the family expenditure, clothes 11%, fuel and light 7%, house rent 2%, and miscellaneous items 15%. Luxury items of wine and tobacco consume 11 times as much money as books and education. The status of women has been raised through economic independence.

Lamson, H. D.
The people's livelihood as revealed by family budget studies. Chinese Economic Journal 8(5): 449-485. Shanghai. 1931.

This is an analysis of secondary material on the budgets of 5,110 families. The units of comparison were both the family and the adult-unit. It is an array, in part, against Engel's law and in support of Tchayanow's generalizations. The general principles of Engel seem to hold good for the China budget studies, though not consistently. The poverty line for a family of 5 in 1925-26 was found to be $450. It was also found that as income increases, so do the equivalent male adults.

Lamson, H. D.
The standard of living of factory workers: a study of the incomes and expenditures of 21 working families in Shanghai. Chinese Economic Journal 7(5): 1240-1256. Shanghai. 1930.

This investigation was made of 21 working families of Shanghai in order to study the standard of living of that class. It was found that the average number in the family increases with the increasing income groups. The number of equivalent male adults based on Atwater's scale of food consumption shows a tendency to increase with increasing income groups. The percentage which the wife contributes to the family income steadily declines with increasing income groups.

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Lee, F. C. A. and Chin, T.
Village families in the vicinity of Peiping. Social Research Department. China Foundation. 65p. Peiping. 1929.

The purpose of this study was to attain an accurate knowledge of the living conditions of rural-suburban families in the vicinity of Peiping. Of the 100 families of Kua-Chia T'un, 83 were Chinese, 15 Manchu, and 2 Mohammedan--a racial distribution similar to that of Peiping. The average size of the 100 families was 4.06 persons. According to Sundbarg's classification, the age distribution of Kua-Chia T'un is of the "stationary" type. The total average income per family in the year was $161. The average annual expenditure per family was $164. The percentage was distributed as follows: food 64%, clothing 8%, rent 4%, light and fuel 8%, and miscellaneous 16%. The 64 families in Hei Shan Hu, Ma Lien Wa, and Tung were largely Chinese, only one being Manchu. For almost 3/4 of the families the annual income was less that $300. The average total expenditure was $235 per year. The percentages were: food 66%, miscellaneous 14%, light and fuel 13%, clothing 5% and rent 3%. The study contradicts Engel and Schwabe but supports Tchayanow.

Lieu, D. K.
Food conservation in China. Mid-Pacific Magazine 29(3): 511-519, illus. Honolulu. 1925.

Although this article is interesting from the point of view of food conservation and its necessity in China in order to eke out a bare living, it contains no information on the family standard of living or budget. The author shows by means of statistical data how necessary it is for the Chinese family to conserve food in order to subsist. By means of historical data, he shows how firmly the idea of food conservation is ingrained in the Chinese habit of thought.

Lin, Sung-ho
Factory workers in Tangku. China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. 128p., illus. Peking. 1928.

This is an intensive study of two factories of the modern type: the Chio Ta Salt Refinery and the Yung Li Soda Works at Tangku. The workers were divided into resident workers and those living with families. 4-7 members was the predominating type of family. Among the resident workers, the expenditure for food did not agree with Engel's law. Of the 86 resident workers, 73 had an average surplus of about $40 and 13 had an average deficit of about $10. 75 had remitted money home. The 61 families of Chiu Ta workers averaged 3.72 persons. The percentages expended were: food--55.7%, rent--7.1%, clothing--9.5%. Detailed data is given for 50 workers of the Pacific Alkali Works, most of whom were from Chihli and Shantung. Food constituted 63.9% of the total expenses. It was highest among the mechanics and lowest among the common laborers.

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Mallory, W. H.
China: land of famine. American National Geographic Society, Special Publication No. 6. 199p., illus. New York. 1926.

This book is a study of famine in China, its economic, natural, political and social causes and cures. Famine has been an almost constant factor in China. One province or another has suffered from it almost every year since 108 B.C. Among the causes of famine are overcrowding, surplus labor, antiquated agricultural methods, intensive cultivation, poor communications, floods, droughts, locust pests, over-eating, waste of time, and conservatism. Dittmer estimated the annual income requirement of a family of five at $100; Tayler estimated it at $150. The latter was based on the requirements for adequate subsistence rather than on actual expenditure. More than four-fifths of the population of North China villages had an income below the poverty line.

Malone, C. B.
Study of Chinese rural economics. I. Work and experiences of the Tsing Hua team in T'ang Hsien (Chihli). Chinese Social and Political Science Review 7(4): 88-101.

This gives an account of the method of investigation used by teams of the Famine Commission's survey of rural economic conditions. The district studied was one Hsien (county) in Chihli province, called T'ang Hsien.

Meng, Tien-p'ei and Gamble, S. D.
Prices, wages, and the standard of living in Peking, 1900-1924. Chinese Social and Political Science Review 10(Supplement), 113 pp., illus. Peking. 1926.

The purpose of this study is to answer the question "How do the workers live?" when prices are raised and wages remain stationary. The answer was found in the study of merchant's accounts and family budgets from Peking. Figures and tables on price fluctuations were included. Those chosen for study were artisans and coolies whose wages were less than $160 per year, in order to determine their standard of living. The distribution of the items of the family budget as determined by a combination of seven different budgetary studies made in Peking are: food 70%, clothing 12%, rent 8%, light and fuel 5%, and miscellaneous items 5%. There is an evident tendency to fix the wages of the unskilled laborer, even though they are controlled by the guild, at the subsistence minimum. Wages of the unskilled workers are so low that many of the men remain unmarried, while the incomes of the married workers have to be supplemented by other members of the family or by charity. The majority of the workers, however, would rather decrease their hours of work than raise their standard of living.

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Milam, A. B.
Standards of living among intermediate income groups in China. Journal of Home Economics 19(8): 427-435. 1927.

This is a study of Chinese home life in north, central and south China, obtained from and also by a more detailed study of 16 families. Income values range from $81 to $3410. The 16 families would be placed in or above the comfort level. Only 28% of the total expenditure was the average spent for food.

Milam, A. B.
A study of student homes in China. 89p. New York. 1930.

The purpose of this study was to survey the facts regarding Chinese family life in the families from which college students and students from other higher schools come in order to have a background for starting courses in home-making and organizing a Home Economics Department in Yenching University, Peking, China. 16 complete and 1270 partial family budgets were used as sources of data. The families were divided into 2 types: "greater families" composed of several generations and "marriage families" composed of 2 generations. The size varied from 2 to 38. The average of families whose size was reported was 9.0 members per family; 8.6% reported concubines. The annual median income for those families reporting concubines was $3600 (Mexican). Only 33% reported no servants and 67% reported servants. The median income of all families reporting exact income in dollars was $960. An average of 1.9 families per house was reported. The families were found from Peking to Canton and as far west as Hankow.

Nankai Weekly Statistical Service
Standard of living of working classes in China. Nankai Weekly Statistical Service 3(10): 45, 48-50. Tientsin. 1930.

The purpose of this article was to furnish a concrete basis for compilation of a cost of living index for China. 48 families were studied over a period of 6 months beginning with October 1928. Most of these were ricshamen. Tables were compiled from 28 studies.

Nankai Weekly Statistical Service
Wages, hours, and family budgets of the chinese laborers, 1930. Nankai Weekly Statistical Service 4(38): 177-180. Tientsin. 1931.

This is a study of 1527 families from various cities in China, most of them belonging to the unskilled laboring classes in various factory industries. Possibly the data support Engel's law.

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Nankai Weekly Statistical Service, the Bureau of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor.
The high cost of living. Far Eastern Review 26(8): 408-409. Shanghai. 1930.

This is a study of secondary material, compiled from various estimates and studies in regard to the standard of living of the poorer classes of Shanghai by the Nankai Weekly Statistical Service, the Bureau of Social Affairs, and the Ministry of Industry, Commerce and Labor. The laborers were divided into three income groups: those receiving monthly $10-15, $15-25, and $25-40. They were also divided into skilled and unskilled laborers. The wages received by industrial workers in Shanghai are a fourth of the minimum paid to foreign industrial workers in America and Germany.

Nanking. Bureau of Social Affairs.
A study of 65 labor families in Nanking. Chinese Economic Journal 9(3): 1002-1007.

The purpose of this article was to study the living conditions of 65 working class families of Nanking, which varied in size from 3-7 persons.

Ouang-Tching-Yong and Donnat, L.
Paysans en communauté du Ning-po-fou (province de Tché-kian, Chine). Propriétaires-ouvriers dans le système du travail sans engagements d'après les faits observés sur les lieux de 1842 à 1846. Les ouvriers des deux mondes (1)4: 84-158. Paris. 1862. (peasants in community of Ning-po-fou (province of Tché-kian, China). Landowning workers in a system of work without engagements according to data observed from 1842 to 1846 by Ouang-Tching-Yong and gathered and coordinated in March 1861 by L. Donnat.)

The family lives in an agricultural village. Its real head is the widowed grandmother in spite of the ascendancy of paternal authority in China. The family consists of the grandmother (90); her eldest son (51), his wife (43), his 3 sons (15, 12, 9), and 3 daughters (7, 5, 2); her second son (40), his wife (35), 2 sons (8, 3), and daughter (11); her youngest son (31), his wife (29), 2 sons (3, 1). They are indifferent Buddhists. Paternal authority is strong. Polygamy is rare. Education is based on Confucius. Health is excellent. The women bind their feet. This family own 100 acres of land and also work for wages. Recreations consist of village and religious festivals, birth and death ceremonies, drinking, and smoking. Their only assurance of well-being is the respect for paternal authority and old age, which makes the children support their aged parents. There are no charitable institutions nor community subventions. Property consisted of 3,250 fr. in real property, 265 fr. in domestic animals, 545 fr. in working materials, and 1,086 fr. in furniture and clothing. Income was 935 fr., of which 315 fr. was in money. Property contributed 96 fr., subventions 19 fr., labor 511 fr., and industries 307 fr. Food cost 517 fr., household 97 fr., clothing 101 fr., moral, recreative and

health needs 118 fr., and all other 12 fr. No savings. Notes are given on Chinese paternal authority; the communities, marriage ceremonies, rice cultivation and inheritance customs of the Ning-Po-Fou villages; marriage and the woman's rôle in China; the municipal institutions and religious festivals of Ouang-Fou; Buddhism; the true religion of China; the manufacturing of Deu-Vou; rice beer; and the measurements, the weights and coinage of China.

Remer, C. F.

The cost of living at St. John's University, Shanghai. Remer's Readings in Economics for China. p.237-240. Shanghai. 1922.

Each student in the sophmore class of St. John's University, Shanghai, was asked to make out a list of his expenses for his freshman year. Forty-eight answers were obtained. A similar study was made in 1914. The average expenditure for each student was about $485. Tuition, food and lodging averaged $203.91. This is 44.44% of the sum of the averages for the items. The average spent for clothing is $98.40 or 25.4%.

Reynaud, Louis

Précis d'une monographie d'un coolie terrassier setchoannais de la province du se-tch'oan (préfecture de Kia-Ting-Fou, Chine). Journalier travaillant sur les chantiers du chemin de fer du yunnan dans le système des engagements momentanés, d'après les renseignements recueillis sur les lieux en 1907. Les ouvriers des deux mondes (3)3: 265-291. Paris. 1912. (summary of a monograph on a coolie excavator, native of the province of Se-Tch'oan (prefect of Kia-Ting-Fou, China). Day laborer working at the railroad shops of yunnan, in the system of temporary engagements, according to a study made in 1907.)

This is a migratory railroad worker similar to many in China. There is some family property left from a previous more prosperous time. The household consists of the head (42), his wife (37), 4 sons, 3 daughters, and the wife's mother. Their religion (Roman Catholic) has caused them to be pushed down until they now live close to poverty. Health conditions are good. By working after hours for neighboring farmers, the migratory father and son are able to support themselves, leaving all their wages for the family. The wife and children cultivate the farm, sometimes using a hired laborer. Their well-being lies chiefly in the family unity. Property consisted of dwelling valued at 900 fr., land 2,300 fr., money 12 fr., tools 85 fr., animals 95 fr., and furniture and clothing 952 fr. Income was 1,045 fr., 103 fr. from property, 822 fr. from labor, and 115 fr. from industries (making of straw sandals). Food cost 660 fr., the household 263 fr., clothing 75 fr., moral, recreative and health needs 80 fr., and all other 84 fr. There was a deficit of 116 fr. They are helped by the Catholic mission. They gamble and attend the theatre but rarely.

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Sarvis, Guy W.
The standard of living in China and its meaning. Journal of Applied Sociology 9(3): 187-195. 1925.

This is a summary of certain aspects of some recent studies on the basis of which it was concluded that the annual per capita income of the poorest 75% of the Chinese population does not exceed $10 to $15 in United States currency. A number of persons working independently have concluded that $30 per year represents a minimum standard for a family of 5 consuming barely enough for maintenance of health. Tayler puts the minimum standard at $75 per year per family of 5. Unquestionably the majority of the population are below the poverty line. There is a surplus of labor in China and a scarcity of capital and accessible land.

Simon, G.-E. and Escard, P.
Précis d'une monographie d'un pêcheur-côtier maître de barques de l'archipel Chusan (Chine). Ouvrier-propriétaire, chef de métier dans le système du travail sans engagements, d'après les renseignements recueillis sur les lieux en 1867. Les ouvriers des deux mondes (3)1: 61-87. Paris. 1904. (summary of a monograph on a coast fisherman boatmaster of the Chusan archipelago (China). Property owner and master craftsman in a system of work without contract, according to a study made in 1867.)

This shows the organization and importance of coast fishing in China. Each Chinaman consumes 20-25 kilograms of fish a year. The industry employs 8-10 million men. This family owns 6 deep sea fishing boats and 34 méous of land in addition. The household consists of the head (42), his wife (40), son (22), his wife (19), and daughter (17). Ancestor worship is their religion. Health is excellent. He cultivates enough land to occupy himslef during the non-fishing season. Recreations consist of the use of tobacco and occasional trips to the theatre. Their well-being is assured by their love of work and respect for parental authority. Property consisted of dwelling, land, fishing boats and tackle and animals valued at 78,741 fr., and furniture and clothing 2,879 fr. Income was 34,517 fr. Property contributed 8,226 fr. income, subventions 84 fr., and industries 26,292 fr. Food cost 6,353 fr., household 1,584 fr., clothing 400 fr., moral, recreative and health needs 823 fr., and 51 fr. for all other. Savings were 25,306 fr. Notes are given on the land and the family; the Chinese family books; and the rites of respect and feasts to the aged ancestors in China.

Tao, L. K.
Livelihood in Peking. China Foundation for the Promotion of Education and Culture. 158p. Peking. 1928.

This study is an analysis of 300 account books of Peking families. Twelve are the account books of school teachers for November 1926, and 288 are books of 48 working families for 6 months in 1926-1927. The rickshamen are given special attention in a separate chapter. Atwater's

scale, based on food consumption, was adopted to determine the equivalent male adult. 25 of the families were Chinese, 12 were Manchus, and 11 were Mohammedans. Percentages for expenditures for working families were: food 71.2%, fuel, light and water 11.3%, rent 7.5%, clothing 6.8%, and miscellaneous 3.1%. Half of the families had from 2.5 to 3.5 equivalent male adults; four-fifths had less than 4 equivalent adults each. It was found that the food percentages showed no tendency to decrease in the highest income groups, a fact which seems to contradict Engel's law, but the irregularity may be due to the different sizes of the families. The study is a verification of Schwabe's law and Tchayanow's law.

Tao, L. K.
The standard of living among Chinese workers. China Institute of Pacific Relations v. 5, 37 p. Shanghai. 1931.

This is a brief summary of 82 studies made on the standard of living in China, and its purpose is a general survey of living conditions in that country. These 82 studies have been conducted among both rural and urban working families, mostly along the seacoast, since 1917. The majority of working families have an annual income and living expense of $25-100 United States currency. This represents by no means the poorest class. For the 69 studies made in Peking and Shanghai, the modes of the percentages for 5 groups of living expenses are: food 57.5%, clothing 7.5%, rent 7.5%, light and heat 10%, miscellaneous 17.5%. Studies of the dietaries reveal that the caloric requirements of the Chinese farmer are sufficiently supplied. However the protein quality in the Chinese diet is inferior. In some cases more than 2 families occupy a room. The effects of overcrowding cannot be exaggerated. Clothing forms only an inconsequential part of the living of working families. Fuel constitutes a less important item in village than in urban families.

Tawney, R. H.
A memorandum on Agriculture and industry in China. Institute of Pacific Relations, 4th Conference 5: 1-128. Honolulu. 1931.

The purpose of this study was to summarize the already available material and to view it in the light of the social and economic history of Europe since the beginning of the industrial era. The material is secondary. Tawney cites Buck's findings that over 2/5 of the farm labor was performed by members of the farmer's family. Owners constitute 51.7%, tenants 22.6%, part-owners 22.1%. Lieu and Chung Min-Chen estimated that in China as a whole 2.25 acres per family of five is required for food alone, irrespective of other necessities. Between 40 and 50 percent of the peasant families have less than this estimate calls for.

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Tayler, J. B.
Farm and factory in China. Student Christian Movement. 106p. London. 1928.

The purpose of this book is to contribute to the understanding of the needs and tendencies of the present in connection with the human material of farm and factory in China. The chief cause of poverty, according to the author, is the pressure of population on land. The discussion includes home and workshop industries of China, the industrial revolution in China, and some of the social aspects of industries in China.

Tayler, J. B.
The study of Chinese rural economy. II. The results of the famine commission's investigations. The Chinese Social and Political Science Review 8(1): 196-226; 8(2): 230-258. Peking. 1924.

This study comprises the second part of the investigation of Chinese rural economy made by the Famine Commission. The investigation was aided by Professor Malone. It covered 240 villages. These were located mainly in Chihli, also in Kiangsu, Shantung, Anhui, and Chekiang. There was an average of 5.24 persons in the 7097 families studied.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Labor conditions among textile workers in India, China and Japan. Monthly Labor Review 23(5): 14-29. 1926.

In China, the earnings of the head of a family, among farmers and artisans, are so low as to necessitate working by the women and children. A study published in 1925 by Professor Sarvis of Nanking University states that the average annual per capita income of the poorest 75% of the population of China does not exceed $10 to $15 a year (in U. S. currency). Some studies in the vicinity of Peking led to the conclusion that a family of five could live "in comparative comfort, according to local standards," on an income of $100 a year. Food is of the cheapest description, clothing is limited to two garments a year, underwear, shoes, etc., apparently being omitted. The data apply to 1919-1925.

Wang, C. C.
Is the Chinese diet adequate? The Journal of Home Economics 12(7): 289-293. Baltimore. 1920.

This article gives an account of the various foods eaten by the Chinese. It does not include statistical data, nor does the author state among what classes or in what quantities the different varieties of foods are consumed.

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Wu, Hsien
Chinese diet in the light of modern knowledge of nutrition. Chinese Social and Political Science Review 11(1): 56-81. Peking. 1927.

The purpose of this study is to discover whether the Chinese diet is adequate. Adolph's studies of 30 North China dietaries and Wu's studies in Piking were used as a basis. Adolph used 30 and Wu 35 dietaries. In the diet of the average Chinese there are 78.86 grams of protein, but these are qualitatively different from the American. Proteins from cereals and legumes are of lower biological value than those from meat, milk and eggs. Probably the vitamin A and B factors in Chinese diet are inadequate but it probably contains a sufficient amount of vitamin C. The author feels that certain of the Chinese characteristics can be attributed to malnutrition. He cites ancient authorities to show that meat was formerly an important part of the Chinese diet. He feels that the use of milk, eggs, whole cereals, soy bean, and vegetables should be increased, and that the methods of cooking should be modified.

Yang, Simon
An index of the cost of living in China. China Fouhdation. Bul. 1. Peiping. 1928.

This is an index of the cost of living constructed for the Peiping working classes and based on a study of the account books of 48 families. The basic budget included the annual consumption by a family of 3.38 quivalent adults. Price quotations were furnished by 42 shops. The formula used was the aggregative weighted by the base year quantities. The average prices of 1927 were used as the basis for the index calculations.

Yang, S. and Tao, L. K.
A study of the standard of living of working families in Shanghai. Institute of Social Research. 86p. (+ 56 appendix). Monograph III. Peiping. 1931.

This is a study of the standard of living among cotton mill working families in Shanghai. The average size of the family was 4.72 persons, 3.75 equivalent adults. The average monthly income per family was $33. Since the husband earns only 44% of the total family income, there is an indication that the old type of Chinese family is destined to disappear, at least in the towns. Percentages of expenditure were: food 56%, miscellaneous 21%, clothing 9%, fuel and light 8%, rent 6%. The average monthly expenditure was $32.50. Of all the families, 51% in the lower income groups had deficits. The average number of persons and equivalent adults per room were 3.29 and 2.59 respectively. Therefore, according to Professor Bowley's criterion, 99% of the families under investigation were living in overcrowded conditions. The data support Tchayanow and Schwabe, and Engel in part.

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Young, Mao
Survey of 202 farm families in China. Journal of the Pan-Pacific Research Institution 1(3): 2. Honolulu. 1926.

This survey was made by Mao Young, a student of the College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Nanking, under the direction of Dean J. H. Reisner, of an area including 6 villages near Changchow. The number of families studied was 202. The average number of families per village was 33.7, and the average number of persons per family was 4.3. The percentages for land tenure are given as follows: 88% of the farmers were owners, 5% were tenants, 7% were landlords who kept part of the land under their own management. Those keeping hired labor comprised 4%. The average number of rooms per family was 5.6. The family income from all sources was $317, from the farm only $234.

DUTCH EAST INDIES

Dutch East Indies. Departement van Landbouw. Nijverheid en Handel. Kosten van levensonderhoud der inlandsche bevolking op Java en Madoera 1920-1924. 12p., illus. Weltevreden. 1925. (cost of living of the native population on Java and Madura 1920-1924.) Summary in English.

The index numbers for the cost of living of the native population of Java and Madura were calculated, estimating average consumption of various commodities from the total quantities of these commodities available for consumption. No study of standard of living according to individual cases was made.

Dutch East Indies. Departement van Landbouw. Nijverheid en Handel Onderzoek naar gezinsuitgaven in Nederlandsch-Indie gedurende Augustus 1925, en het jaar 1926. 225p., illus. Weltevreden. 1928. (inquiry into family-budgets in the Dutch East Indies during August 1925 and the year 1926.) Summary in English.

Household accounts were kept for a month in 1925 by 314 families situated on Java and the Outer Islands, 255 of which were European and 59 native. The monthly incomes of the families ranged from under 100f. to over 24,000f. The expenditures were reduced to those of the so-called "model-household" by factors estimated "by means of personal experience and by taking into consideration motives of probability." A number of conclusions were drawn from the data, showing the effects of income, size of the family, and race on diet, housing, and other expenditures. It appeared that, as the income increased, the expenditure on food did not increase so rapidly as the total expenditure. In 1926, a similar study was conducted throughout the entire year; 34 households took part, largely those which had kept accounts in 1925. The results of the 1926 investigation, though rather incomplete, served to confirm the conclusions of the earlier inquiry: with an increasing number of household units, a proportionately smaller part of the total expenditure was spent on food; with an increase in income, rice tended to be supplanted by potatoes and bread as the principle articles of diet; etc.

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Java. Kantoor van Arbeid
Arbeidstoestanden in de metaal industrie te Soerabaja. Summarized in International Labour Review 15: 888-908, illus. 1927. (conditions of labor in the Surabaya (Java) metal industry.)

The government of the Dutch East Indies ordered an investigation of living conditions among the metal workers of Surabaya, Java, in 1925, to determine the justice of their demands on occasion of the strike in December of that year. 29 undertakings, employing 11,500 native workers and from 750-1500 casual laborers, were examined. Most of the laborers, skilled and unskilled, were native. About 1/3 earned less than a guilder a day; 1/3, 1 to 1.50 guilders; and 1/3, over 1.50 guilders. Deductions for fines, taxes, rent, membership in co-operative societies amounted to about one day's pay a week. Pension schemes were enforced by law; medical assistance was meagre; sick relief almost non-existent. Housing conditions were deplorable, 8 to 9 coolies living in a single room. The working day ranged from 7 to 10 hours; there was much overtime, night and Sunday work, and much absenteeism. No family budgets were available but other records showed that the average expenditure for food was 55% and for clothing 7½% of the income. 53% of the cases studied showed that the wages were insufficient to furnish proper food and clothing, owing to the heavy charges for rent, water and light, transport and taxes. Practically none of the workers were free from debt. Wages were "sold" to money-lenders at a high rate of interest.

Java. Kantoor van Arbeid
Rapport van het hoofd van het Kantoor van Arbeid over de arbeidstoestanden in de metaal industrie te Sverabaja. 144p., illus. 1926. (Not available. Summary in: International Labour Office. Conditions of labor in the Surabaya (Java) metal industry. International Labour Review 15: 888-908, illus. Geneva. 1927.)

The purpose of the study was to investigate working conditions which resulted in a strike. Rough estimates of expenditure during February and March 1926 were collected from 606 families. Wage estimates were given for skilled and unskilled workers. Wage groups ranged from less than 1 guilder to over 1.50 guilders. Considerable description of housing is included.

Netherlands East Indies
Statistical abstract. No. 6. p.297. 's Gravenhage. 1928.

On page 297, a table shows the average expenditure of 314 households in August 1925. No descriptive background nor explanation of the method used is included. Incomes ranged from below 100 guilders to over 2400 guilders.

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Delaire, E.
Petit fonctionnaire de Pnom-penh (Cambodge), salarié du trésor public dans le système des engagements volontaires permanents, d'après les renseignements recueillis sur les lieux pendant l'année 1897. Les ouvriers des deux mondes (2)5: 437-483. Paris. 1899. (minor official of Pnum-penh (Cambodia), paid from the public funds in the system of voluntary but permanent engagements, according to a study made in 1897.)

The budget of this schoolmaster serves to illustrate the small expenses of a family living in the Orient. He is in favor with one of the princes and is generally respected. He owns his own home. The household consists of the head (40), his wife (38), 2 sons (8, 5), and daughter (3). There is also a debt slave (30). They are faithful Buddhists. Morals are good. They are sober although the man considers a small glass of rice brandy indispensable at each meal. Parents are not well and 2 children died in infancy. Western medicine is making slow headway. The man is one of five native teachers under a French director in a government school. He also acts as a translator and teaches Cambodian to French officials. The slave carries water for sale. Recreations consist of feast days and ceremonies, tobacco and betel. Their well-being is assured by the respect for paternal authority, and the family unity. Property consisted of dwelling and land valued at 313 fr., slave 95 fr., tools 10 fr., money 22 fr., animals 3 fr., and furniture and clothing 165 fr. Income was 944 fr., of which 774 fr. was in money. Property contributed 97 fr., subventions 43 fr., labor 756 fr., and industries 46 fr. Food cost 425 fr., household 167 fr., clothing 88 fr., moral, recreative and health needs 150 fr., and all other 60 fr. Savings were 54 fr. Notes are given on slavery in Cambodia, and a comparison of the above data with others.

Delaire, E.
Précis d'une monographie d'un manoeuvre-coolié de Pnom-penh. Journalier dans le système des engagements momentanés d'après les renseignements recueillis sur les lieux en 1897. Les ouvriers des deux mondes (2)5: 484-500. Paris. 1899. (summary of a monograph of a coolie worker of Pnum-penh. A day laborer in a system of temporary engagements, according to a study made in 1897.)

This shows the conditions of the poorest families in Cambodia. The worker is honest, but ignorant. The household consists of the head (32), his wife (28), son (5), and daughter (2½). They are faithful Buddhists. Pay is so poor and times without work so frequent that it is practically impossible to save. Health is very bad. The French hospital gives them care and medicine when necessary. A midwife assists at births. The woman has a small shop where she sells fruit, vegetables, and fish. They attend public and religious festivals and the man smokes and chews betel moderately. Their only hope of well-being lies in an improvement in general conditions in Cambodia. Property consisted of money valued at 10 fr., and clothing at 24 fr. Income was 292 fr., of which 252 fr. was in money. Subventions are credited with 41 fr. income, labor 212 fr., and industries 40 fr. Food cost 169 fr., household 44 fr., clothing 18 fr., moral, recreative and health needs 51 fr., and all other 10 fr. No savings. Separate notes are given on the family law of Cambodia.

INDIA

Anstey, Vera
The economic development of India. 581p., illus. London. 1929.

This general discussion of the economic condition of India lists the following forces which tend to prevent a rise in standard of living: (1) any increase in the income of individuals is immediately absorbed by an increase in population; (2) the uneconomic outlook of the people, i.e. the lack of any desire for gain or for ameliorated living conditions; (3) the lack of cooperation between the government and the governed.

Bennison, J. J.
Report of an enquiry into the standard and cost of living of the working classes in Rangoon. 221p., illus. Rangoon. 1928.

This study of the working classes of Rangoon, undertaken in 1926-27, deals with 4309 budgets of 5 Indian races--1748 Telugus, 768 Hindustanis, 654 Chittagonians, 289 Tamils and 128 Uriyas--and 992 Burmese. Practically all forms of labor are represented. Most of the budgets were for single men. The Lusk standard was used. The average family is composed of 3.71 persons or 3.01 units. When incomes are divided into 5 groups, the monthly average for the lowest is Rs.54-11-5 and the highest Rs.65-13-8; the total average being Rs.58-8-3. The percentage distributions of expenditures are: food 53%, clothing 11%, rent 14%, fuel and light 5%, household necessities 3% and miscellaneous 15%. The tables show that "as the income per unit increases, the percentage spent on food decreases, while that on miscellaneous items increases." The average monthly expenditure for food is Rs.29-14-6. Gross and percentage calorie intakes are given for the 5 groups. The average rent for all families was Rs.7-14-3. The percentage expenditures for food, clothing, rent, fuel and lighting, household requisites, and miscellaneous are given for the five groups. Detailed tables are given for different income groups showing the average monthly expenditures and percentages of total income for (1) the Burmese, (2) the Tamils, Telugus and Uriyas, (3) the Hindustanis, and (4) the Chittagonians. The percentage of expenditure on food is greater and on miscellaneous items is less than the corresponding percentages in the single budgets. A discussion of Indian occupational budgets (single men's) shows the daily calorie intake to vary from 2880 to 3589. An analysis of single Indian budgets shows an income and expenditure respectively of Rs.27-7-8 and Rs.17-12-3 for the Tamils, Rs.28-14-10 and Rs.19-11-10 for the Telugus, Rs.35-0-3 and Rs.14-13-5 for the Hindustanis, and Rs.29-5-3 and Rs.17-5-1 for the Chittagonians. Other parts of the book deal with cost of living in Rangoon, and the conditions of labor, housing and social conditions, etc.

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Bombay Labour Gazette
Standard of living among middle-class Indian families in Bombay. December 1924 and April 1925. (Summary in Monthly Labor Review 21(1): 65-67, illus. Washington. 1925.)

This is the summary of data appearing in the December 1924 and April 1925 issues of the Bombay Labour Gazette. It concerns the standard of living among Indian middle-class families in 1924. Budgets of 1748 families of clerical workers were obtained. The average size of family was 4.93, but the largest number of families had 4 members each. The range of monthly incomes was from under Rs.60 to Rs.400, the average being Rs.169. The percentage distribution of expenditure was: food, 42%; fuel and light, 5%; clothing, 10%; household, 3%; rent, 14%; and miscellaneous, 26%. Three-fourths of the families lived in tenements of one and two rooms.

Bombay Labour Office
Labor conditions among textile workers in India, China, and Japan. U.S. Monthly Labour Review 23(5): 14-29. 1926.

India, China and Japan all fall below the standards of western nations as to hours and working conditions. The average earnings of a male textile worker in India for August, 1923, amounted to $10.93 (Rs.33, 1a.10p.). Considerable evidence goes to show that, making due allowance for low standards, they are not subsistence wages for a man with a family, and the labor of women and children is necessary to make up even the minimum income on which living is possible. A study of budgets of 2473 working-class families and 603 single men, collected in 1922, and published by the Bombay Labor Office in 1923, showed that the incomes of mill workers ranged from Rs.30 to Rs.90 and over per month, being under Rs.60 in 69% of the cases. The expenditures varied widely, but in general a low standard of comfort was shown. The percentage spent for food by those whose income was below Rs.60 varied from 56% to 60.5%; even this does not allow for a normal diet. The conclusion was reached that industrial workers consume the maximum of cereals allowed by the Famine Code, but less than the diet prescribed in the Bombay Jail Manual. The expenditures for education are little or nothing. The families are not able to save for sickness or old age. The average expenditure for rent was 8.9% of the income. Of 2473 families, 97.3% lived in one-room tenements. Nearly one-half of the families studied were in debt.

Bombay Labour Office
Report on an enquiry into family budgets of cotton mill workers in Sholapur City. 73p., illus. Bombay. 1928.

This investigation of the family budgets of cotton mill workers in Sholapur City was conducted by the Bombay Labour Office in 1925. The cotton industry is almost the only source of maintenance for the industrial workers (54.6% of the population). The interview method

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was used, and 1055 budgets were collected and tabulated. Part I deals with 902 budgets for Sholapur proper, and Part II with 153 families in the Criminal Tribes Settlement. The range of income per family for Sholapur City was from below Rs.20 to Rs.90 monthly; 69% have incomes between Rs.20 and Rs.50. This includes grain allowance. 81% of the families studied were Hindus, 19% Mohammedans. There was an average of 4.68 persons per family of whom 4.57 live at home; of these 1.96 are workers and 2.61 dependants. In the natural families (44% of total), the husband is the sole earner in 59.8% of the cases; in the joint families (56%), the head is the only earner in 17% of the cases and the head and his wife in 11%. The percentage distribution of expenditure is: food 49%, fuel and light 10%, clothing 12%, household necessaries 1%, rent 6%, and miscellaneous 22%. When expenditures are classified by income groups, it is shown that as income increases, the proportions spent on food and clothing remain practically constant, the miscellaneous group increases from 18% to 26%, and the proportion spent on other items decreases. The average monthly expenditure on food per adult male (according to scale adopted by Inter-Allied Food Commission) is Rs.4-13-11. The housing conditions are superior to those of workers in Bombay and Ahmedabad; the majority of workers live in two or more rooms, and 65% pay monthly rent of less than Rs.3. Over 60% of the workers are in debt. Of the 153 families, the majority have incomes below Rs.40 per month. Average family consists of 4.90 persons, 1.93 of whom are workers and 2.97 dependants. Monthly incomes range from below Rs.6 to Rs.45, including the grain allowance. The percentage distribution of expenditure was: food 53%, fuel & light 10%, clothing 11%, household 1%, rent 2%, and miscellaneous 21%.

Bombay Labour Office

Report on an enquiry into working-class family budgets in Ahmedabad. 48p., illus. Bombay. 1923.

This report on 872 working-class family budgets of Ahmedabad from February to August, 1926, was made by experts under the supervision of the Labor Office. About 81% of the families had a monthly income between Rs.20 and Rs.60. Three-fourths were Hindus and the rest mostly Mohammedans. The average number of persons per family is 4; 3.87 of whom live at home and .13 away. As the income increases, the size of the family also increases. Of 3.87 in the working-class family, 1.66 are workers. The number of workers in a family also increases with the income; almost half the families have one wage-earner, and nearly 40% have two. When families are classified as "joint" or "natural" in relation to income, as the income increases the percentage of natural to total households goes down while that of joint households goes up. In joint households, nearly 71% have more than one earner, whereas only 42% of the natural families have more than one. The average monthly income per family is Rs.44-7-2, ranging from Rs.17-0-8 (the average for the lowest income group) to Rs.83-10-7 (the average for the highest income group). The percentage distribution of expenditure by income class shows an increasing proportion spent on food up to the next highest group, the average being 57-9%. Fuel, lighting and house-rent decrease proportionately with increasing income, the averages being 7.04% and 11.74%, respectively. The percentage spent on clothing shows a very

slight increase, on miscellaneous items a decided increase; the averages are 9.45% and 12.7% respectively. There is no one outstanding staple food here as in other cities studied; wheat and rice have equal importance and bajri is used a great deal. The total expenditure for wheat is 12%, rice 11%. Other important food items are ghee, pulses, vegetables, milk, buttermilk, condiments and spices. Average monthly expenditure on clothing is Rs.3-11-6. 73% of the families live in 1-room tenements; average rent is Rs.4-9-11. The Ahmedabad workers are heavily indebted, due probably to the religious and social customs. Comparisons are made with the studies in Bombay and Sholapur City.

Burnett-Hurst, A. R.
Labour and housing in Bombay; a study in the economic conditions of the wage-earning classes in Bombay. 152p., illus. London. 1925.

This treatise attempts to show that the relatively small industrial output of India is due to the inefficiency of the labourers who live in the squalor and unhygienic conditions of city tenements. The author describes the life and labor of the industrial classes in Bombay, basing his conclusions upon: (1) personal observation and inquiries during his residence in Bombay, 1916-1919; (2) the Bombay Labour Office Study of 1921-22; (3) 1917-18 study of working classes in the Bombay (Parel Ward) made by the author and several social workers. A random sample of 121 out of 2,420 wage earners' families were visited; the rooms were found to be much overcrowded; the families varied greatly in size; they belonged to all castes; the average monthly earnings of the men were Rs.19-1, the proportion of rent to income confirmed Schwabe's law; (4) budgets of 8 families of mill hands selected from the original 121. Fairly complete descriptions of these families are given, but they are not representative of any particular population group. In the general discussion of dock-labourers, millhands, etc., the author gives a complete description of the housing conditions and dietaries of the workers. Workers never save money; they are usually in debt at a high rate of interest.

Calvert, Hubert
The wealth and welfare of the Punjab. 224p., illus. Lahore. 1922.

This study of the economic conditions in the Punjab contain no specific household data. It discusses agricultural production, prices, the diets of the different classes, etc.

Darling, M. L.
The Punjab peasant in prosperity and debt. 298p., illus. London. 1925.

This book describes the living conditions of the Indian peasant in the Punjab. The greater part of the proprietors of the province are in debt. Credit is cheap, and the rise in standard of living has been based on increased borrowing on the security of land, rather than on increased production. A detailed account is given of the changes in food, dress, housing, etc., which have accompanied the rise in living standard. The more exacting the labor, the ampler is the diet. No individual cases are dealt with.

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Darling, Malcolm
The rise in the rural standard of living in the Punjab. Indian Journal of Economics 5: 1-20. Allahabad. July, 1924.

This article recounts the effects of the rise in standard of living in the Punjab in the previous twenty or thirty years: dietaries have become more refined and varied, more and finer clothing is worn, better houses are used, etc. No budgetary data are included.

Dass, Anchal and Calvert, H.
An economic survey of Tehong, a village in the Jullundur district of the Punjab. 345p. Punjab Board of Economic Inquiry. Punjab Village Surveys, No. 3. Lahore. 1931.

This is the third of a series of village surveys in the Punjab province. Tehong is in a congested district; the population is heavy, and the density per cultivated area is high. The evils of land fragmentation are slowly being done away with. At the time of investigation, 1925, there was a population of 2,738 persons or 510 families with an average of 5.3 persons per family. Of these, 207 families are entirely dependent on agriculture for a livelihood and 145 are partly dependent. The artisans are paid chiefly in kind. The chief crops are listed. Education is considered a drawback to a village boy in that it leads him to adopt too high a standard of living. Of 185 cultivators, 135 are indebted; 31.7% of the total sum is due to personal expenditure and 68.3% to agricultural needs. Consumption is discussed with regard to five classes: (a) the well-to-do land owners, (b) the small owners and well-to-do tenants, (c) small tenants and agricultural laborers, (d) village menials, and (e) well-to-do non-agriculturists. Except for class (e) the general rule is to have 3 meals a day for eight months (March to November) and 2 meals a day for the remaining 4 months. Class (e) has regularly 2 meals a day throughout the year. Wheat for the 8-month period and maize for the 4-month period are the staple cereals. Different types of food are listed. Certain changes in diet have occurred in the last 15 years; whereas barley was formerly used, now it is considered inferior, poorer classes used to gather piazzi seeds after the spring harvest, but now those seeds are given to cattle; there has also been a fall in the consumption of ghi and milk.

Deshpande, S. R. and Ghurye, G. S.
Some village studies. Indian Journal of Economics 7(4): 467-490. Allahabad. 1927.

The purpose of this article is to give a faithful picture of the social and economic life of the village as seen through the study of 145 families in 4 villages in the Kolaba district. The villages studied had a closely knit social organization, almost all the inhabitants belonging to one caste. The average family consists of 5.66 persons. 3/4 of the total expenditure goes for food. The authors conclude that 56% of the villagers are living below the minimum subsistence level. A great deal of indebtedness exists here. These authors point out that disease and hardship are extant in these villages, thereby contradicting the common beliefs regarding ideal village life. The data supports Schwabe's and Tchayanow's

laws, but contradicts Engel's, possibly because such a large proportion of the population does not even have the minimum for subsistence.

*Digby, W.
The food of the people of India. 32p. 1902. (Not available. Pamphlet Collection. London School of Economics.)

Dubey, D. S.
A study of the Indian food problem. Indian Journal of Economics 3(July 1920, January 1921): 84-110 and 167-182, illus. Allahabad. 1920-1921.

The purpose of the study was to judge impartially, from statistics already available, the seriousness of the food problem in India. The author discovered the approximate supply of food in British India over the period from 1911 to 1918. He then estimated the quantity of food required by the whole population, using famine codes, jail manuals, hospital manuals, etc. Following Dr. Horace Mann, he counted a woman's requirement as equal to four-fifths, a child's equal to three-fifths, the food needed by a man. He then compared the food requirements with the food supply, with various modifications, and found the supply to be entirely inadequate.

Ermerson, Gertrude
Voiceless India. 458p., illus. Garden City, New York. 1930.

An American woman describes her personal experiences in a tiny Indian village, Pachperwa. From her own observation of the some two hundred families in this village, and from secondary accounts, she draws various conclusions concerning the diet, housing, clothing, etc. of the Indians. The people eat only about a third the quantity, and a much lower quality, of food than United States citizens. Pulses form the basis of the diet. Anywhere from one third to one half the total income is spent on food. But no actual expenditures are given and no attempt at statistical analysis is made.

Gupta, Raj Bahadur
The relation of house-rent to income. Indian Journal of Economics 6: 82-113, illus. Allahabad. 1925.

The author discusses the housing problem which has resulted from the increasing industrialization of the main cities of India. He describes the unsanitary, dark, and ill-ventilated rooms in which most city workers have to dwell, and for which they must pay at least 10 to 15 percent of their meagre earnings. Such living conditions lead to drinking and debauchery. Various tables show that, while in Europe and the United States wages have increased faster than rent since the World War, in India rents have gone up but wages have remained stationary. Thus the author maintains that percentage expenditure on house-rent in Indian cities is higher than in any other country in the world. The study is

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apparently based largely on secondary data although the author mentions individual family budgets and house-to-house inquiries made in Ahmedabad.

Horne, E. A.
Some family budgets from Bihar. Economic Journal 26: 369-79. September 1926.

Six family budgets collected by the Chanakya Society of Patna College, are given for 3 different classes in Bihar, India for 1916. Two budgets represent (a) the petty clerk class, two (b) the better paid part of the rural population which is "in service," and two are from (c) agricultural laborers. In each case, the family situation is given in detail. By reckoning two children as one adult or unit and omitting infants, the average expenditure per unit was derived. Thus, the first case in class (a) had a total annual income of £40, and expenditure of £38, 10s., or £6, 8s.4d. for each of 6 units; the second family in class (a) having 7 units and an income of £28, 10s., spends £48 or £5,17s.2d. each. The first case of Class (b) with 6½ units and an income of £34,10s., spends £28 or £4,6s.2d. per unit; the second of 2½ units and £17 income (omitting value of clothing) spends £12, 15s. or £5,2s. The two examples of class (c) have e and 4½ units, incomes of £7,10s. and £6, respectively, and spend £1,16s. and £1,6s.6d per unit. These six families spend for food £26; £7; £9,10s; £7,15s; £4,10s; and £4,15s. respectively. The inexpected differences are due to the fact that sons are considered members of the family, even though they live away from home. The budgets of two students are also included.

Iyengar, S. K.
Economic investigations in the Hyderabad State, 1929-30. Vol. I. General Survey. 178p., illus. Hyderabad Deccan. 1931.

The objects of this inquiry are to ascertain to what extent registered holders of land in Hyderabad State have been dispossessed of their holdings during the last 25 years and to determine the extent of indebtedness of the existing holders. Four villages each in the districts of Mahboobnagar and Nizamabad, and twelve villages in each of the districts of Nanded, Warangal, Aurangabad, and Raichur were studied in 1929-30. The chief crops are jwar, cotton, wheat tuar, and linseed. The average indebtedness (other than land mortgages) was Rs. 289 per family indebted in Aurangabad; including land mortgages the average debt per resident family was Rs.150. In the districts where wages are low, underfeeding exists. Supplementary sources of income are roots and herbs, fish, salt, all of which may be obtained free, earnings of women and children, produce of a small garden, etc. When climatic conditions are not congenial, each family has more expenditure on clothing, house-room, medical expenses, etc. Discussions of mortgages, tenancy, money-lenders and debts occupy the bulk of the book. The main causes of debt are household expenses, marriage expenses, accumulation, litigation, cultivation expenses, and others. The standard of living among the raiyats in Aurangabad and Nanded is the highest of any in the districts studied. Jawari is the staple, while bajra and wheat are also used. Raichur comes next, but a general underfeeding prevails there due to infertility of the soil and insufficiency of the rainfall. Warangal

is at the lowest scale; the milk and water supply are poor there, and there is too much drinking.

Iyengar, S. K.
Rural economic conditions. Indian Journal of Economics 6(January): 1933-199. Allahabad. 1926.

The author investigated the economic conditions of 562 families living in nine villages in the Mysore State, one of the most advanced in the East. His method was to question members of the family and their neighbors and to check his results by examination of village records. Practically the only results of the inquiry given here are the average income per family (Rs. 359-5-2 per year) and the average expenditure (Rs. 387-4-5). A health examination showed that rural economic poverty, with its insanitary houses, poor food, etc., had reduced the population to a destitute state.

Iyengar, S. K.
Studies in Indian rural economics. 161+34p., illus. London, 1927.

This account of the conditions of agriculture, trade, education, etc. in India contains the results of a study of the standard of living of 562 families (2,771 persons) comprising the population of 9 villages in the particularly backward rural area of the Mysore Malnad. The average family expenditure in five of the villages was Rs.68-11-8; in the four Rs.80-14-7. By way of comparison, the Central Jail, Bangalore, spent Rs.131-4-4 per head of convict for the year 1924. The villagers live on this low average of expenditure by accepting charitable donations; picking up fruits, roots, etc. direct from nature; and by stifling their appetite rather than trying to meet it properly. 139 of the families examined belonged to the "untouchable" caste; they lived on dead domestic animals and the scraps from their employees' tables; they spent no money on clothes, and lived in the worst kind of hovel. The author urges that intensive surveys should be made in all parts of the country.

Jack, J. C.
The economic life of a Bengal district. 158p., illus. Oxford, 1916.

This study of the Indian district of Faridpur was written by a member of the Indian Civil Service who was anxious to vindicate the British government of the charge that they had milked the province dry. The conclusions are based on data collected by officials for an estimated year between 1906-1910. A description is given of the occupations and the meals of a typical day. 77% of the population was agricultural; 23% non-agricultural. Budgets were estimated for families of 5 people in four different classes of comfort. All items supplied by the farm were valued at current market price; every thing was reduced to monetary value to such an extent as to appear lacking in scientific objectivity. All the people looked well-fed. 4% of the families observed (ca.342, 108) belonged in the class which lived in comfort. The government taxation was found not to be excessive.

Keatinge, G.
Rural economy in the Bombay Deccan. 212p., illus. London. 1912.

This book describes the circumstances which affect the main factors of agricultural production (land, labor, capital, etc.) in the Bombay Deccan, India. It contains no household expense data, though it alludes to the utilization of time by a few families.

Mann, H. H. and Kanitkar, N. V.
Land and labour in a Deccan village. Study No. 2. 182p., illus. London. 1921.

A fairly complete picture of village economy in Jategaon Budruk in the section of the Bombay Deccan where rainfall is highly uncertain. This village differs from the one studied in the first report of the same title by being distant from the city of Poona. Beside a discussion of land, crops, stock, etc., a study was made of the 147 families (736 people) of the village. There were members of 10 castes, but the majority were Marathas. The average income was Rs 167/13/0 per year. A minimum standard of living for a self-respecting family was estimated on the basis of a great many personal inquiries: Rs. 160 per year per family for food, Rs 40 for clothing, and Rs 6/12/0 for other expenses. Few of the families were able to maintain anything like this standard.

Mann, Harold
Land and labour in a Deccan village. University of Bombay Economic Series, No. 1. 194p., illus. Bombay. 1917.

The chief characteristics of Pimpla Soudagar, the village in the Deccan where this investigation was undertaken in 1916, are that rain crops are of chief significance, the influence of irrigation is negligible, and it is accessible to a large town (Poona) yet out of its immediate influence. The chief crops are jowar, bajri, wheat, vegetables and roots. The village contains 111 families or population of 556; 93 families are of the Marathas caste. The housing is better than that found in the usual Indian village. The average annual income is Rs. 218 per family or Rs. 43-3 per head (when wages in kind are given money values.) A minimum standard of life is calculated for a family of 2 adults and 2 children: food--bajri and jowar grain, pulses, rice, wheat, salt, sugar, chillies, oils and spices--require Rs. 142-80, of which Rs. 96 go for bajri and jowar grain. Rs. 12 per annum are necessary each for a man and woman for clothing, and half as much for each child. The other expenses, household needs, tobacco, holidays, etc., would absorb about Rs. 5 per Rs. 100 of income. Thus, a necessary minimum would be Rs. 200-8. Of the 103 families for whom data were available, there were 8 families whose income derived from land is sufficient; 28 families whose income derived from land plus outside labor is sufficient; and 67 families whose income derived from land plus outside labor is insufficient. Of these 67 families, there is an average deficiency of Rs. 88 per annum per family.

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Moreland, W. H.
Village surveys. Indian Journal of Economics 6(October): 69-81. Allahabad. 1925.

This article suggests methods for avoiding the inaccuracy incurred by most economic surveys of the Indian village. The author gives his opinion that the only effective way of studying the internal economy of the village is to collect the household accounts of as many families as possible. No actual budgetary data are presented.

Mukerjee, R. K.
Food and food requirements of the Indian labourers. Indian Journal of Economics 12: 254-264, illus. Allahabad. January 1932.

The author wished to show that the distribution of hours in factory work should be regulated in some measure according to the variation of the metabolic rate of the workers through the seasons. Studies were made of the food consumption of five Indian factory workers' families in Cawnpore. These households were selected from the highest, lowest, and middle grades of workers' families; their income ranged from Rs. 12 to Rs. 40 per month. The size of the family ranged from 1 to 5. The caloric energies of these dietaries were compared with requirements estimated by the Food Committee of the Royal Society, and found to be inadequate to allow efficient work. (The surplus available to the Indian laborer in excess of requirements of an adult at rest is 960 calories, as compared with the Royal Society's estimates for moderate work of 700 to 1100 calories, and for heavy work of 1100 to 1200 calories.)

Mukerjee, Radhakamal
The foundations of Indian economics. 515p., illus. London. 1916.

The purpose of this book is to describe the main features of Indian industrial life and to formulate a program of Indian economic expansion. The rural unemployed emigrate to the city. When they return to the village, they have attained a higher material standard of living. This has been one factor in the 32% increase in the cost of foodstuffs. The standard of consumption has been largely determined by family, caste, and religious ideas, and is being modified only gradually. Standard family budgets, giving percentage distribution of expenditures, are given for each of six classes of laborers: a day laborer, agriculturist, carpenter, blacksmith, shop-keeper, and poor middle-class. The proportion spent on food was 95%, 94%, 84%, 72%, 78%, and 74% respectively. Clothing was irregular: 4%, 3%, 12%, 11%, 9% and 5% respectively. The amounts spent on medicine and education, religious and social ceremonies, and luxuries definitely increased. This table is compared with similar figures for Europe and America (source not given), and after a resume of Engel's laws, the author concludes: "a) That even the lower middle classes of our country are much poorer than ordinary laborers of America and Europe. (b) That the luxuries of the lower middle classes are not justifiable if we consider their proportionate expenditures for food and eduction. (c) That the condition of our day laborers is miserable to the extreme.

(d) That amongst all classes the expenditure for the social and religious ceremonies and friendly dinners is inordinate. (e) That the poorer classes are gradually adopting the luxuries of the poor middle classes." The rest of the book is devoted to a discussion of India as the land of cottage industries, and its credit and trade system, and the outlining of an economic program.

Mukerjee, Radhakamal
The rural economy of India. 262p. London. 1926.

A section on the economic life of Asiatic nomads living in the high peaks of Tibet are taken. Types of food and clothing are listed. More than 90% of the agriculturist's income in India is spent on staple food, rent and clothing. Among all classes, expenditure for social and religious ceremonies and caste dinners is excessive and causes a large proportion of family indebtedness. The Punjat is dominated by the money-lender. Factors leading to indebtedness and poverty are the limited nature of the crops; leading to long periods of idleness, social environment and customs, and the lack of banks. The law of succession leads to unduly fragmented holdings and to overcrowding of the villages. An example is given of a Rajshahi family of four persons in which the gross income of the man cultivating 10 bighas is about Rs.213. Rs.45 per head is the sum required for maintenance and comfort (or Rs.180); seed requires Rs.5, depreciation on upkeep of cattle and agricultural implements is Rs.13; he is left with practically no surplus after paying Rs.1-5-0 a bigha for rent. A man with an income of Rs.320 and 15 bighas will have a total expenditure of Rs.228, leaving Rs.92 for luxuries. The standard of living is discussed from the points of view of population density and productivity of the land. The author points out that the low density, the extension of canal-irrigation and multiple cropping make the standard of living of the average Punjabi peasant distinctly above that of a large portion of the peasantry of southern and eastern Europe.

Mukhtyar, G. C.
Life and Labour in a South Gujarat village. 303p., illus. Calcutta. 1930.

This is an economic and social survey of Atgam in South Gujarat made in 1927. The population is 2560 persons, comprising 23 castes and 461 families. Only 711 persons (28%) are active workers. The most important food crops are given. The routine of daily life is monotonous. 98% of the population depend on agriculture as a source of income. For studying the standard of living, the population is divided into 3 groups; (1) the Kaliparaj (consisting of 4 castes), (2) the Ujaliparaj (except Brahmins, Banias, Parsis and Christians), and (3) those excepted in (2). A standard budget was constructed for a typical family and compared with averages obtained from a few weekly budgets. Stable foods are given for the three groups. The average family in the first group consists of 1.67 men, 1.54 women and 2.48 children; their annual expenses total Rs.277-8, of which food accounts for Rs.207-12-9, clothing Rs.40-4-1, and other expenses Rs.29-7-2. The diets for the second group are given. Their clothing is more ample and varied, and amounts approximately to

Rs.20 for a man, the same for a woman, and Rs.10 for a child. The 12 budgets collected for the third group show a range of total expenditure of Rs.400-Rs.1500: food Rs.306-880 and clothing Rs.40-Rs.300. Their diet is varied and ample. Education and recreation are large budget items. The village average shows that 52.2% of the income is derived from land, 8.3% from animals, 26.2% from labor, 10.4% from external sources, and 2.9% from other sources. The percentage of income spent on cost of living is 84.8%, repairs 4.2%, land revenue 4.8% and interest charges 6.2%. Other averages are: size of family 4.9 persons, income per family Rs.342, expenditure per family Rs.334, and average indebtedness per family about Rs.211. The average per capita income, expenditure and indebtedness are Rs.70, Rs.68, and Rs.43 respectively. When 450 families are divided into 3 economic groups, there are 36 families in which the income derived from land is sufficient, 185 families in which income from land and other sources is sufficient, and 229 families in which their economic position in an average year is unsound, even when income from all sources is considered. Average family income and expenditures are given for the 3 groups, and the principal causes for their poverty.

* Narain, Brij
80 years of Punjab food prices. 1841-1920. 64p. 1926. (Not available. London Royal Statistical Society.)

Panandikar, S. G.
The wealth and welfare of the Bengal Delta. 364p. Calcutta. 1926.

This is a study of the economic conditions of part of the deltaic portion of Bengal. The delta receives 80% of its wealth from agriculture, 6% from industry and 7% from commerce. A short discussion of home industries shows the income of weavers to be about Rs.12 per month, while that of landless agricultural laborers is Rs.15 and food. Potters, carpenters, and blacksmiths average about Rs.15 a month; 80% of the weavers also engage in agriculture. 75% of the population are Mohammedans; they, with the Hindu depressed class, form the chief part of the agricultural population. Rice and jute are the most important crops. Evidences of an improved standard of living are given, although the general standard is not much different from that of their grandfathers. A comparison is made with the peasantry of northern Italy. The standard of living here is superior to that in other parts of India. The delta is almost entirely immune from plague, but not cholera. The difference between those cultivators not in straitened circumstances and the needy ones is that the latter cut down on the different expenditures but never leave out anything. There are only three months of hard work in the year. The strict purdah system keeps women at home. The land required to raise food for a family varies between 2 and 3 acres in different districts. There is excessive fragmentation of land. The standards of living of families grouped as starvation, above starvation, below comfort, and comfort, were obtained through personal investigation, but the results are not statistically given. The average income per head of agricultural population was between Rs.50-60. Wealth on the whole is evenly distributed except in Mymensingh where 4% obtain a net profit of Rs.800

or more, 36% a profit of Rs.240 or more, and 60% are on a subsistence level with no net profit. Among non-agricultural classes, the wealth is much more unevenly distributed and there is a greater variation in standard of living. The author concludes with a discussion of factors that tend to keep the standard of living low, and proposes certain industrial and agricultural remedies.

Punjab. The Board of Economic Inquiry.
An economic survey of Gaggar Bhana, a village in the Amritsar district of the Punjab. Punjab Village Surveys No. 1. 235p., illus. Lahore. 1928.

This report of the general economic conditions of the village of Gaggar Bhana, a typical Jat Sikh village of the central part of the Punjab, contains one chapter on food consumption. The inhabitants of the village were divided into two classes: (1) castes doing hard bodily labor, and (2) trading and non-agricultural castes. Accounts were kept of quantities of various foods consumed by five families for from two to seven days. Four of the families were those of cultivators, one that of a weaver. The size of the families ranged from 6 to 9 persons. Consumption was tabulated by age groups. The averages obtained from these five families were then applied to the entire population to find monthly wheat consumption among the various castes of the village. The basis of the diet is the chapatti (cake of unleavened bread). As a rule the only inhabitants who eat meat are the Mohammedans. Whenever there is a scarcity, the poorer inhabitants replace wheat with maize, sell their milch animals, and if necessary go outside the village to find work. Very little change has taken place in the diet of the people during the past 15 years.

Ram, Ganga
The agricultural problems of India. 155p., illus. Simla. 1917.

A résumé of previous studies of India's poverty is given, the author's method uses official figures. He conservatively works out the minimum food requirement for the total population for cereals and finds that, including wastage, extra for men, confectioneries for feasts, etc., the annual human consumption is 50 million tons. Add to this 19 million tons for animals, two millions for seed, and 5 millions for exports; thus, 77 million tons of cereal are required for one year. The production of India of rice, wheat, barley, jaivar, bajra, gram, ragi, and maize is over 76 millions, which is just enough and leaves no surplus. Discussions of the forces retarding agriculture, and suggestions for improvement are given.

Ranadive, B. T.
Population problem of India. 216p., illus. Calcutta. 1930.

This study points out the grave situation as a result of a large and constantly increasing population and a low standard of life. The checks to population throughout the ages are discussed, after an elaboration of the Malthusian principle, and the famines and epidemics of modern India are especially noted. The problem is how to raise the low standard of living.

It would, however, create a revolution in the social and religious life of the people. The standard of living in India forces a chronic starvation on millions of people, for even the average industrial laborer consumes only the maximum allowed by the Famine Code but less than the diet prescribed in the Bombay Jail Manual. Estimates of income per capita are given from previous studies; they vary from Rs. 15 for a poor year (1867-1870) to Rs. 60 (1924).

Saunders, A. J.
Village economic enquiries. Indian Journal of Economics 6: 184-192. Allahabad. January, 1926.

The author describes the results of four household investigations which he made in Madichiyam, a village in Madura, India, in order to test what he calls the "Random Sample" method of village economic inquiry. The four families were chosen at random from various income classes. The head of the first family was a clerk with an annual income of about Rs. 765, of which he spent Rs. 40 per month on food. The family was able to get along without any budgetary deficit. Family possessions were evaluated. The second household was that of a weaver with a yearly income of Rs.540 of which he spent Rs.45 per mensem for food and Rs.50 per annum for clothes. The weaver was constantly running into debt. The next case was of a cooly mill worker whose yearly earnings were Rs.432, of which Rs.30 were spent monthly for food. The family only saves itself from indebtness by not being addicted to toddy drinking. An agriculturalist and landowner's family was the last case investigated; their total income was Rs.1,040. They spent Rs.30 a month for food, and were able to save about one or two hundred rupes.

Shah, K. T. and Khambata, K. J.
Wealth and taxable capacity of India. 347p., illus. Bombay and London. 1924.

This attempt to estimate the income of India, especially British India, contains no household data. The method of studying the dietary was to take the standard caloric values of different foods and multiply them by jail, famine relief, army, navy, hospital, and other typical dietaries. This gives calories consumed. Then costs of those dietaries at typical prices were divided into estimated percentages of estimated incomes to find out how well the people were fed. The conclusion was that Indian production leaves two-thirds of the population abjectly poor. Reduction of the population by various means is the main relief measure recommended.

Shirras, G. F.
Report on an enquiry into agricultural wages in the Bombay Presidency. 152p., illus. Bombay. 1924.

The object of this inquiry is to ascertain the annual changes in agricultural wages throughout the Bombay Presidency from 1900 to 1922. The first half of the period under review was marked at the beginning by famine (1900-1901) and also by a considerable development in trade (especially

1904-1905). The second half of the period included the World War, the great influenza epidemic of 1918 and the severe famine of 1918-19. Statistics were collected for all the districts of the Presidency for (1) field labor. (2) ordinary labor, and (3) skilled labor. Real wages in urban areas as compared with the pre-war level have increased for all classes of labor; in rural areas real wages have also risen for skilled labor, but have slightly fallen in the case of ordinary and field labor. Its value lies in the basis it affords for a study of secular changes in standard of living.

Shirras, G. F.
Report on an enquiry into working class budgets in Bombay. 239p., illus. Bombay, 1923.

This 1921-22 inquiry into cost of living and well-being of Bombay working classes deals especially with size and earnings of families, cost and consumption of food, fuel and lighting, clothing, miscellaneous articles, house-rent, and housing conditions. Hindus comprise 90.3% of the group, Mohammedans 6.2% and Christians 1.8%. Half of the workers are in the mills. By income, 31% fall between Rs.40-50, and 40% between Rs.50-70. The average working-class family consists of 4.2 persons, the number increasing with income. The average monthly earnings per family are Rs.52-4-6; per single man, Rs.43-10-3. Of the family earners, Rs.42-5-7 is the men's share, Rs.16-11-6 the women's and Rs.13-13-5 the children's. Standard of life is not high. The average distribution of expenditure is: food 56.8%, fuel and lighting 7.4%, clothing 9.6%, rent 7.7% and miscellaneous 18.5%. The varying percentage expenditures for the different income groups are given for food, fuel and lighting, clothing, rent and miscellaneous items. These agree with Engel's law. When the number in the family is reduced to "men," according to Lusk's coefficients, the expenditure per family for food increases from Rs.18-2-7 to Rs.41-12-0 (or 70.5% - 41.8%) from lowest to highest income class. About 97% of the families live in single rooms; monthly rents range from Rs.3-8 to Rs.5-8. 47% of the families are in debt to money-lenders. Of 603 single men's budgets, 1/3 had an income of Rs.40-50; with increasing income the proportion on remittances home increased. Distributions of expenditure are given for the following countries in comparison with Bombay: other parts of India, Japan, China, Great Britain, Ireland, France, Italy, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Sweden, Holland, Belgium, Germany, Hungary, Egypt, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, United States, Uruguay, Argentina, and Trinidad. Representative budgets and a bibliography are included.

Slater, Gilbert
Some South Indian villages. University of Madras, Economic Studies, Vol. I, 265p., illus. London. 1918.

This is a study of 18 south Indian villages undertaken by students at the University of Madras in 1916-17, in which the chief emphases are: a description of the population, statistics on land, agriculture, description of the village, subsidiary industries, sanitation, education, etc. The current prices of staples are given for practically all villages.

Almost every family is indebted. Six approximate budgets are given for Vadamalaipuram in the Ramnad District: a family of 13, of 7, of 4, of 7, of 5, and of 16. Their incomes were Rs. 4,600, Rs.2,310, Rs.1,346, Rs.910, Rs.237, Rs.240 respectively; and expenditures were Rs.4,580, Rs.2,285, Rs.1,349, Rs.905, Rs.200 and Rs.230 respectively. Two family budgets are given for Gangaikondan in the Tinnevelly District: one a family of 4 with Rs.450 income and Rs.410 expenditure; and the other of 4 persons with Rs.117 income and Rs.113 expenditure. In Tanjore district the typical Nayudu has Rs.2000 income and spends the same. In Guruvayur in the Malabar District the average yearly income per head is Rs.20-13-9 or Rs.146 per agricultural family. It is estimated that the necessary minimum per year for family of 7 is Rs.248. In practically every case in this series of studies, the picture is one of physical inefficiency due to economic suffering and early marriages. Two budgets are given for Vatanamkurussi, a Malabar village: one is of a family of 11 with income between Rs.4600 and Rs.5000 and expenditures of Rs.4532; and the other a family of 4 with Rs.630 income and spends Rs.144 for food. The expenses of a family of 2 adults and 2 children in the South Kanara district totals Rs.136-7-2; this budget is minutely itemized for food and clothing. Two family budgets are presented from the Trichinopoly District: family of 6 with income of Rs.834 and Rs.732 expenditure; and family of 4 with Rs.300 income and Rs.356 expenditure. In all these budgets estimates are given for food and clothing expenditures. The general conclusions are that India is a very rich country inhabited by very poor people. The worker earns low wages, has low standard of expenditure and attains a low level of efficiency.

JAPAN

Chen, Ta
Prices and cost of living in Japan and China since the World War. Monthly Labor Review 13(6): 1163-1175, illus. Washington. 1921.

This report contains, on page 1166, one budget, probably estimated, of the minimum expenditure per month for a Japanese family of two children. The article also includes a brief summary of the 1920 study made among the school teachers of Tokyo. Few details are given in either case.

Condcliffe, J. B. (ed.)
Problems of the pacific 1929. 696p. Chicago. 1930. (Proceedings of the Third Conference of Pacific Relations, Nara and Kyoto, Japan, Oct. 23 - Nov. 9, 1929.)

This is a record of the chief discussions of the third biennial conference of the Institute of Pacific Relations in 1929. Chapter II of the summary of round-table discussions deals with "Food and Population in the Pacific." Emphasis was placed on the problems of migration, national policy on population, land utilization, industrialization, etc. in their relation to food supply. It was pointed out that the problem of population in the Far East is essentially a problem of food supply, which is in turn the problem of land utilization; and that the differences in standards of living in the various Pacific countries is at the bottom

of practically every phase of population and migration problems. Data were not available for all the countries on this topic; the chief source used was Nasu, Land Utilization in Japan.

The Keizai Ronso 12(1): 154-171.

The standard of living of Japanese teachers (775 male teachers and 444 female teachers) was investigated in Tokyo toward the end of 1920. Their average monthly income was 45 yen ($22.41, par); they were classified into nine income groups. Their expenditures were arranged in twenty-five categories. The average teachers had a monthly deficit of 15.50 yen ($7.72 par).

Matsuda, Taijiro
The family budget enquiry in Japan, 1926-1927. Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique 25(2): 265-301, illus. Tokyo. 1931.
(See also the Japanese family budget enquiry of 1926-1927, International Labour Review 23: 388-399, illus. Geneva. 1931.)

This study is a summary by the Chief Statistician of the Bureau of the main results of the four-volume report published in Japanese by the Bureau of Statistics of the Imperial Cabinet. This was the first governmental household investigation undertaken in Japan. It was carried out in various parts of the country among various classes as follows: 2,236 low-salaried families in 11 large cities; 3,008 families of factory workers in 12 leading industrial centers; 520 families of mining laborers in 5 mining districts; 633 families of wage-earners in communications, and 663 families of day laborers in the 6 principal cities; and 736 farm families of small income in 9 prefectures. Of these families, 6,505 completed their budget records. The salaried workers had incomes averaging 137 yen a month, of which they spent 32.7% for food and drink; the wage earners had 102 yen, of which 39.7% went for food; and the peasants had 96 yen, of which the output for food was 45.7%. For the urban groups, food and sundries appeared to obey Engel's law; dwelling and clothing expenditure showed no general regularity of movement with income; and the percentage for heating and lighting showed a gradual decline with increasing income. The value of income in kind was approximated by the budget keepers. In the original accounts, expenditures of the most minute nature were listed, but quantities and prices are not given in the tables appended to this summary. The International Labor Review article is an excellent summary of the study. It describes the scope and method of the investigation, and presents the main results together with a good many tables.

Morimoto, Kokichi
The efficiency standard of living in Japan. 76p., illus. Japan Council of the Institute of Pacific Relations. Tokyo. 1931.

The purpose of this tudy is to secure a picture of the present situation of economic living in Japan, and to determine what constitutes an

efficient standard of living. The chief sources of income are commerce, salaries, land and house rent, etc. Figures are taken from the Japanese Bureau of Statistics' Study of 1926-27. A summary of 12 Japanese reports (not Bureau of Statistics) on family expenditures of laborers shows a range of 19% - 53% spent for food, 2% - 16% for clothing, and 14.5% - 61% on sundries. The cost of living, using 1914 as a base, increased to 317 in 1919 and since then has decreased to 144 in 1930. The principal food item is rice. A discussion of the national diet considers the consumption of grains, vegetables, meat, etc., and the trend of changes in diet. Food, clothing and housing are discussed from the viewpoint of the efficiency standard of living. Tables are used throughout.

Morimoto, Kokichi
The standard of living in Japan. 147p., illus. Baltimore, 1918.

217 schedules were collected in 1913 from tenants of the College Farms situated in four different regions of Hokkaido (the northern island of Japan). The families selected were chosen as representative of general economic conditions. Each family was self-supporting and consisted of two parents and from two to four children under fifteen. The average capital owned was 1330 yen; the average income 589 yen; and the average expenditure 216 yen for farming and 303 yen for living. Goods furnished were valued according to the prevailing prices. Ideal budgets were presented to show; first, the "absolute standard of living" (i.e. the minimum budget), and second, the "efficient" standard. Various other data had been collected by the author from 1913 to 1915. From these, he gave an account of the diet of the small farmer (in which 60% of the total food expenditure went for rice and naked barley) and of a poor working class family in the city of Sapporo (in which 84% of the total food expenditure was devoted to rice alone). The author found that expenditure for clothing relative to total expenditure in the incomes studied decreased with the increase of income; that expenditure for housing tended to increase rapidly as the income increased; that the expenditures for food, clothing, and housing stood in relation to each other in the family budget (i.e. under-consumption of food and improper housing, or either one of them, caused a greater expenditure for clothing, etc.). He drew numerous other general conclusions regarding clothing and housing expenditures.

Nasu, Shiroshi
Land utilization in Japan. 262p., illus. Tokyo. 1929.

This is a discussion of the problem of whether Japan can supply herself with sufficient food by means of better land utilization. Some scanty budgetary data are included for illustrative purposes. The results of an investigation covering one year from September 1926 to September 1927, conducted by the Bureau of Statistics of the Japanese Government, are given. The results are also analyzed of the investigation made by the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry from February 1926 to February 1927 of farmers who tilled an average of 1.7 cho. per family. An average peasant in Japan cannot make both ends meet, and the standard of living among farmers will probably decline in the future. No new budgetary data are included.

Osaka. Municipal Bureau of Labor Research
Cost of living among laborers in Osaka, Japan. Osaka Municipal Bureau Labor Report, Series X. 123p. Osaka. 1921. (Taken from summary in Monthly Labor Review 13(4): 88-91.)

99 families of skilled factory laborers living in Osaka kept household accounts for the 12-month period from July 1919 to June 1920. The families ranged in size from 2 to 9 persons, and from 1.8 to 7.5 equivalent adult males according to the United States standard. The families were arranged in 13 income groups from "under 600 yen" to "1,920 yen and under 2,040 yen." The percentage distribution of expenditures for all the families combined was: food, 47; housing, 10.02; clothing, 11.64; etc. Rice and other cereals fromed 58.74% of the diet; sea foods, 7.48%; and meat, 3.53%. The study used the cost of clothing for a man between the ages of 26 and 30 as a unit, and based clothing expenditures for other age groups upon this unit. One section of the report shows monthly fluctuations in cost of living; this reveals that the cost of clothing is most fluctuating; that of food, the least so. In addition to general information of this sort, many detailed data were secured regarding each individual family.

Oshima, Kintaro
A digest of Japanese investigations on the nutrition of man. U. S. D. A., Office of Experiment Stations, Bulletin No. 159. 224p., illus. Washington. 1905.

This is a compilation of many investigations on the nutrition of the Japanese. It deals first with a description of the chief foods and an analysis of their composition, then with the general dietary customs and actual dietary studies classified according to occupation. Summaries of dietary, digestion, and food experiments, with an analysis of the fuel value of nutrients in the Japanese diet complete this bulletin.

Takano, I.
Ueber haushaltungserhebungen und deren durchfuehrungen in Japan. Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique 25(2): 335-342. 1931. (the development of family budget enquiries in Japan.)

This summarizes three studies of urban family budgets made in Japan, one in 1916 and the others in 1918-19. The first concerns 20 members of a Japanese labor union. Each family kept daily records of income and outgo for a month. The head of the household furnished 83% of the family income with his wages. The income was used as follows: food 41.42%; dwelling 17.56%; fuel and light 6.14%; clothing, washing, shoes 7.50%; health 8.17%; and sundries 19.21%. The other two studies consisted of 40 laborers' households in the Tsukishima district of Tokyo and 95 households of elementary school teachers in the whole city. The laborers kept records for 123 months or an average of about 5 per family. In both cases the wages of the head of the household amounted to 87% of the family incomes. Food accounted for about 47% of the workers' expense and only 40% of the teachers' expense. Necessities

(food, dwelling, fuel, light, clothing, washing, shoes, etc.) accounted for 77.35% of the workers' expense and only 69.93% of the teachers' expense. When the families were arranged in income groups with a range of 10 Yen starting with "under 49 Yen" and ending with "over 110 Yen" the 3 lower groups of the laborers showed deficits whereas the 4 lower groups of the teachers and the highest group (over 110 Yen per month) also spent more than current income. These last 2 studies were made during an epidemic of the influenza (1918-9) and this partly explains the deficits. Only percentages and methodology used in collecting materials are discussed. The analysis is limited to the author's own studies. References are given to the original Japanese publications.

U. S. Department of Labor. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Cost of living in Osaka, Japan, 1920. Monthly Labor Review 13(4): 88-91, illus. Washington, 1921.

This is a summary of "Cost of Living among Laborers in Osaka, Japan," published by the Municipal Bureau of Labor Research of Osaka in 1921. The summary describes the method used, the families studied, and the main generalizations obtained.

U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics
Labor conditions among textile workers in India, China and Japan. Monthly Labor Review 23(5): 14-29. 1926.

This is a summary of a report issued in 1924 by the Japanese Department of Commerce and Industry. Of a total of 893,266 factory workers, 78.8% are women and girls, and ¼ of the total workers are under 16 years of age, 95% of these being girls. The average daily wages for 6 months in 1923 were 1.33 yen (66.3 cents) for men and .87 yen (43.4 cents) for females. No inquiries into cost of living of working-class households have been made on a large scale, but those studies made indicate that the average household consists of 5 persons, including 3.2 adults, and that an income of 70 yen a month barely balanced expenditure. Expenditure on food amounts to 40-50%, and on housing about 10% of total expenditure. Minimum cost of living for an average worker's family in Tokyo in 1921 was approximately 70 yen per month.

Yanagiswa, Y.
Outlines of inquiry regarding family budgets in Japan. Bulletin de l'Institut International de Statistique 23(2): 768-774, illus. Cairo. 1928.

This article announces the Japanese family budget inquiry of 1926-1927. It describes the methods of selecting households, the method of inquiry, the number of families used, etc. But the results were not arrived at when published; they appear in a later installment of the same periodical in the article entitled, "The Family Budget Enquiry in Japan 1926-1927" by Taijiro Matsuda.

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KOREA

Brunner, E. de S.
Rural Korea: a preliminary survey of economic, social and religious conditions. The Jerusalem Meeting of the International Missionary Council. V. 6, Ch. 4., illus. New York City. 1928.

This report includes budgetary data obtained by a combination of the survey and the estimate method. A composite budget for an unstated number of families representative of a village in northern Korea is presented, together with the average budget of 60 families of Christian church members in a similar village. Much of the difficulty of the farmer was found to be due to his attempt to live on too small a holding.

Van Buskirk, J. D.
Studies in the diet of the Korean people. 10p., illus. Seoul. 1924.

This is a report of preliminary investigations as to the amounts and kinds of foods eaten by the Koreans, and an estimate of their nutritive value. Methods of preparing and cooking various foods are described in detail. Thirty dietaries, showing weight of food consumed, were kept for at least a month. These dietaries were analyzed, though not for calorimetric determinations. The results showed that the Koreans are mainly vegetarians (rice, peas, and other cereals form 80% of the total caloric value of the diet); fish is the commonest animal food; the average caloric value of the diet was 2,400 calories; the anti-beriberi and anti-scorbutic vitamins seemed to be supplied in sufficient quantities; etc. The author suggests that improving the quality of the protein and reducing the bulk of the food might increase the working efficiency of the Koreans.

(Editorial)
Korean diets. Journal of Home Economics 17: 93. February, 1925.

This is a summary of a study by Dr. J. D. Van Buskirk on "The Composition of Typical Korean Diets." This study tabulates the facts obtained from 79 dietary records representing a month's food for Koreans of various occupations, and describes characteristic Korean dishes. The average caloric value of the diets for men was 2768 calories, and for women 2380. This seems quite sufficient for people of their size according to the recognized standards. Farmers and laborers consumed an average of 3213 calories, some others were deficient, most were near the average. The rice is not usually polished and as they take plenty of fresh foods, beriberi and scurvy are rare diseases in Korea. The absence of all milk products is particularly noticeable.

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SIAM

Zimmerman, Carle C.
Siam: rural economic survey 1930-31. 321p., illus. Bangkok. 1931.

This is a study of the economic conditions of 2,000 families in 40 villages of Siam for the years 1930-31. The data were obtained by personal investigation. All averages and figures are given for each of the four major economic and cultural areas--North, Northeast, Center, and South. The average income of families in the Center was 279 Baht (good value at that time, 44 cents of contemporary American dollar. In English the baht is often called the Tical.), of which 55% come from crops, 3% from animals, 1% from fish sales, and 41% from miscellaneous. Since the depression hit the Center first, the income was placed at 330 Baht to make it comparable to the other districts. The average income in the North was 176 Baht, 39% of which came from crops, 4% from animal, 1% from fish, and 57% from miscellaneous. (Wages and rentals are the chief items under "miscellaneous" in the Center; home industries and jungle products have more significance in the other sections). The average income in the South is 125 Baht, of which 31% was derived from crops, 10% from animal, 4% from fish, and 56% from miscellaneous sources. The average income of the Northeast was 83 Baht, of which 21% came from crops, 12% from animals, 9% from fish, and 28% from miscellaneous sources. These figures show that the chief difference in the source of Central incomes was that it was more from crops and less from other sources. The lower the cash income, the more diversified are the sources from which it comes. There are two main groups of expenditures; first, those dealing with farm costs, taxation, etc., and second, living expenses. The Central farmer did not raise his living at home as much as in other districts, and in the outlying districts most of the clothing was woven at home. There is a close correlation between income and basic living expenditures. Living expenses absorb from 52% to 69% of all cash expenditures; food takes 17%, 23%, 26% and 32% of total expenditures in Center, North, South and Northeast respectively; clothing takes 6%, 7%, 9% and 8%; household 7%, 8%, 10% and 9%, and other expenses use 22%, 21%, 24% and 19% in the Center, North, South and Northeast respectively. In self-sufficing districts, the fuel, to a large extent the house, most of the furniture, a large share of the light, most of the rice, fish, vegetables and other foods, and nearly all the clothing come from home efforts and home industries. The food expenditure averaged 63 Baht in the Center, 44 in the North, 35 in the South, and 29 in the Northeast for each household. The proportion of food expenditures used for rice declined with the approach to commercialized farming districts. On the whole, there was no difference in the amount of clothing used or worn, but the differences in expenditure among the various districts--20 Baht in the Center, 13 in the North, 12 in the South, and 7 in the Northeast--are due to the fact that clothing is bought in the inner districts, and woven at home in the outlying ones. Household items include fuel, light, insect protection, kitchen utensils, etc. Matches are used almost universally. Mosquito nets and screens are slowly coming into use. Other incidentals are: health, tobacco, betel and areca, drugs, alcohol, weeding and marital customs, religious rites and ceremonies, etc. A food analysis was undertaken in order to find the extent to which Siamese people have

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approached the level of bare subsistence, and the extent to which particular food inhibitions and practices have brought about cases of malnutrition. The basis of the diet is rice, with fish wherever possible, and fruit as often as often as possible. Vegetables are used daily varying with the season. Areca nut and betel leaf are chewed almost universally. All meat, poultry and egg products are used less than twice a month and in most cases less than once. The white rice eaters (South and Central) consume about 2,000 calories per adult per day, while the glutinous rice-eaters (North and Northeast) use about 2,500 calories; but the white rice eaters are more wealthy, live nearer the coast, and eat more fish. Salt is eaten in unduly large quantities. Of 9,428 persons examined, only 30 showed clear cases of diet deficiency, which leads to the conclusion that lack of knowledge rather than lack of food is the cause of inadequate diet. Extensive physical examinations were made and a program of administrative re-organization was suggested.

SYRIA

Delbet, E.

Paysans en communauté et en polygamie de Bousrah (esky cham') dans le pays de Haourân (Syrie--Empire Ottoman). Ouvriers-propriétaire dans le système du travail sans engagements d'après les renseignements recueillis sur les lieux en Decembre 1857. Les ouvriers des deux mondes (1)2: 363-446. Paris. 1857. Reprinted in Les ouvriers européens 2: 304-397, Ed.2. Paris. 1879. (a community of peasants of Bousrah in the country of Haourân of Syria in the Turkish Empire with polygamous family customs. Proprietary workers in a system of labor without engagements according to data gathered in December 1857.)

In this agricultural community the property is not divided, each cultivating an extent proportionate to their number of oxen. The household consists of the chief (41) has 3 wives: "the mother of his children" (39), "the girl of his dreams" (24), and "the Bedouin" (18). His 1st brother (35) has a wife (25) and a Nubian concubine slave (40). The 2nd brother (27) has a wife (16). The 3rd brother (20) has a wife (15) and supports his mother (60). The older son of the sheik (17) has a wife (14). There also are 8 children, 10 domestic servants and 2 others attached to this community. They are faithful Mohammedans. Health conditions are fairly good but in winter they often have fevers and minor epidemics of cholera and syphilis. Folk medicines are used. Each family owns its working tools but have no right to any particular piece of land. The head is a sheik who has 300 related horsemen who fight under him and are members of his clan. Recreations are non-commercialized. Their well-being lies in its solidarity. Property consisted of 17,869 fr. mostly in animals, and 6,946 fr. in furniture and clothing. Income was 14,744 fr., of which 6,071 fr. was in money. Property contributed 1,047 fr., subventions 1,508 fr., labor 3,312 fr., and industry 8,877 fr. Food cost 5,613 fr., household 947 fr., clothing 1484 fr., moral, recreative and health needs 2,373 fr., and all other 1,832 fr. 496 fr. were saved. Notes are given concerning the community régime in Haourân; agricultural communities viewed historically; the régime of polygamy; domestic labors in the district and their agricultural practices; weights and measures; and the tributes which the sedentary pay to the Bedouins.

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AUSTRALIA

Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Labour and Industrial Branch. Expenditure on living in the commonwealth. Report No. 4. 36 p., illus. Melbourne. 1914.

This survey covers the cost of living and expenditures for one month. Of the 392 families studied, 276 had over 4 members, and 176 had 4 or less. This forms the basis of classification. Incomes ranged from £3 or less a week to £4 or more; the majority of cases having £4 or more. 13.7 % of the children were gainfully employed. 84 heads of families were engaged in unskilled labor; 183 in skilled labor, 2 were farmers, 35 commercial workers, 43 clerical workers, and 34 professional men. The average weekly income was £3,16s,8d. 12.36% was spent for housing, 41.16% for food and 13.61% for clothing. Engel's law was confirmed, but not Schwabe's nor the American versions of Engelism.

Australia. Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics. Labour and Industrial Branch. Prices, purchasing-power-of-money, wages, trade unions, unemployment and general industrial conditions, 1918. Report No. 9. 268 p., illus. Melbourne. 1919.

Section VI of this report is devoted to living costs in Western Australia. Facts were obtained by a Royal Commission of Inquiry, charged to investigate the effects of recent fluctuations of prices upon the standard of living of wage-earners. Budgets were distributed among householders who were asked to keep accounts for 13 weeks. The returns are classified according to income only: those with a weekly wage of less than £3; £3-£3,10s; £3,10s.-£4; £4-£4,10s; £4,10s.-£5; over £5. Most of the families fell into the second and third categories. The families averaged 5.76 persons (not adult units). The first, second, third, and fourth groups all showed a deficit; the general average income for all families was £4,9s.4d; the general average expenditure £4.12s.7d; the average deficit was 3s.3d. The budgets, however, were neither complete nor accurate. The average weekly expenditure on housing was 7s.11d; on food £2,3d; on clothing 14s.7d. As to food, in every case, save fruit, the amount consumed was less than the estimated required amount. Within the limited range of income, Engel's law is confirmed, but not Schwabe's.

Australia. Court of Arbitration of Western Australia. Basic wage declaration. Perth. 1926. (Summarized by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review 23(4): 208-209. Washington. 1926. Size of average family in Western Australia.)

The Court of Arbitration of Western Australia is required to determine before June 14 of each year a basic wage for male and female workers. It must be sufficiently large to provide for comfortable living and for domestic oblication. In 1926, this wage was fixed at £4,5s. a week for adult males and £2,5s.11d. a week for adult females. The

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average family was comprised of 2 adults and 2 children under 16. Food was rated at £1,16s. a week, rent at £1, clothing at £13,6s. and miscellaneous expenditures at £15,6s.

Australia, Government of. Enquiry
Condition of aboriginals in Australia. Summarized in International Labour Review. 21(4): 550-553. 1930.

This inquiry as to the status and condition of aboriginals, including half-castes in Central and North Australia, was undertaken by the Government of the Commonwealth with a view to improving the condition of this element of the population. Of the 21,000 aborigines in these sections, 2,500 had regular or casual employment; 3,000 live in, or have contact with Aboriginal Institutions. The remainder are nomadic. Those employed are domestics, herdsmen, stevedores. About 80% are in the cattle stations. The domestics earn their food, clothing and lodging and about 5s. a week, 2s. of which is banked in trust accounts. The bush laborers receive 10s. a week, although the employer is often licensed to employ an unlimited number for board, room and keep. Most of these are well-nourished and decently clothed. There is little effort on the part of the whites to educate the children, the argument being that it spoils them.

Australia. Ministry for Home Affairs. Bureau of Census and Statistics.
Knibbs, G. H., statistician.
Inquiry into the cost of living in Australia, 1910-11. 20 p., illus. Melbourne. 1911.

This governmental inquiry into the cost of living was prompted by a desire for reliable and comprehensive information regarding conditions in the commonwealth. Budget books were sent to 1500 families. Of the 222 returned, 10 were rejected as inaccurate, having about 14% of those requested, to serve as basis for the statistics. The results are presented without effort to classification based on industry and with a rough grouping as to income. There are 107 families with over 4 members and 105 with 4 members or less. 113 families have incomes of over £200 a year and 98 report £200 or less a year. 138 families were metropolitan and 74 rural. 66% of the families kept servants. 180 families had children; 189 fathers were gainfully employed. Of the 212 families 21 were unskilled laborers, 52 were skilled laborers; 11 were agriculturalists, 21 were commercial employees, 40 were clerical employees, 42 professional men and 25 had no occupation. The average weekly income was £3,19s.5d: 29% or £1,3s.3¼d. went for food, 13.7% or 10s.10½d. went for housing, 10s.1¼d. for clothing and 2s.9d. for fuel and light. The results of this inquiry confirm Engel's Law. The proportion for clothing stays the same and that for advancements increases with income. Rent, fuel and light expenditures vary in a different manner from statements in the American version of Engelism.

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Australia. Royal Commission on the Basic Wage.
Report (and supplementary report). illus. Melbourne. 1920 (-21). (Not available. In Library of Congress. Summarized from International Labour Office. Methods of conducting family budget enquiries. 100 p., illus. Geneva. 1926.)

This included an inquiry into the actual cost of living according to reasonable standards of comfort for a man with a wife and three children under 14 years of age.

Campbell, Persia; Mills, R. C.; and Portus, G. V.
Studies in Australian affairs. 269 p., illus. Melbourne. 1928. ch.2, pp. 26-48.

Chapter 2, "The Australian Standard of Living," by D. A. Sawkins, is an attempt to estimate an average Australian income. The author deplores the scantiness of the material at hand, especially that concerned with actual expenditures. There are no original data.

Corlette, C. E.
Food and nutrition, including an examination of the climatic factor. 71 p., illus. Sydney. 1921.

Contains no new material on actual dietaries.

New South Wales. Board of Trade.
Compendium of living wage declarations and reports. 139 p., illus. Sydney. 1921.

This study is mainly devoted to estimates concerning the minimum living wage in New South Wales; but Appendix 2 contains a set of questions used in a survey made by the Board among 178 farmers, graziers, dairy-hands, and orchardists, selected at random from various sections of New South Wales. The questionnaire contained questions relating to the weekly cost of various categories of food, and to the change in dietaries of employees during the period of the war. But the replies to the questionnaires were very incomplete, and the results obtained, negligible.

New South Wales. Board of Trade.
Compendium of living wage declarations and reports. 132 p., illus. Sidney. 1922.

The Commission apointed by the Board of Trade of the New South Wales reported that the income of the average worker, urban and rural alike, was insufficient to cover his expenses. The incomes ranged from £3 to £4 a week. The family averaged 4 members. The houses averaged 4 rooms. The food allowance was 3400 calories a day for the adult male.

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Large families were found to be proportionally cheaper to support than small families. Within the narrow range of income Engel's law was confirmed.

New South Wales. Board of Trade.
Living wage. Adult males. 1913. pp. 121, illus. Sydney. 1918.

The purpose of this study was to estimate a suitable minimum living wage for Australian workers in the district around Sydney. The original data on which the estimates were based were: 1. accounts put in by employers from grocers, milk-vendors, butchers, bakers, etc. regarding expenditure on food, 2. four interviewers questioned housewives in 657 families; some of these wage-earners' wives kept records of expenditures for from one to several weeks. The budgets examined by the Board showed that people live according to their income, whatever it may be; that meat is an important item in the Australian diet; that families with two children spend a larger proportion of their income on meat than families with four children. The living wage for 1913 was established at £2,18s.,6d. per week. Data are rather incomplete.

*New South Wales. Board of Trade.
Report on living wage (adult females). 620 p. Sydney. 1920.

(Not available. In Library of Congress.)

*New South Wales. Court of Industrial Arbitration.
Inquiry on cost of living and living wage. 86989. 1914.

(Not available.)

Phillips, P. D. and Wood, G. L. (editors).
The peopling of Australia. 299 p., illus. Melbourne. 1928.

This compilation considers the supposed relation between the material standard of living and some of the aspects of migration. It points out the relatively high standard of living in Australia, and the methods which are used to confine Australia to British nationals, the white race, in order to maintain this standard. The work is based largely on secondary sources and contains no household data.

*Victoria. Royal Commission.
Report on the high cost of living. 1923-24.

(Not in Widener Library, Boston Public Library, or Library of Congress.)

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Wardlaw, H. S. H.
A preliminary inquiry into the diet of Australians. 11 p., illus. Sydney. 1921.

This investigation determined the composition and energy value of the diet of nine Australians, by making chemical analyses of duplicate portions of every article of food eaten during periods of twenty-four hours. The subjects were teachers and students of science. The experiments were carried out during the months of October, November, and December, 1920. The author suggests methods for carrying on such experiments in a larger scale, and concludes that "both the average energy values and the protein contents of these diets are distinctly lower than those of standard diets laid down for persons of similar degrees of activity in cold climates."

Western Australia. Royal Commission of Enquiry.
Cost of living investigation. 1917. (Not available. Summarized from International Labour Office. Methods of conducting family budget enquiries. 100 p., illus. Geneva. 1926.)

66 families, covering 380 persons, in Western Australia kept records of their income and expenditure for (in most cases) 13 weeks. An abortive attempt was made, in the course of this inquiry, to determine the effects of recent fluctuations of prices upon the standard of living of wage earners and others. As regards food expenditure per head, data are given first without taking account of differences in consumption of persons of different age and sex, and second taking these differences into account. The relative expenditure on food of the different age and sex groups was calculated by using the special scale named in the text as the Australian scale.

Wood, G. L.

Differences in standards of living as a barrier to immigration. 15 p., illus. Honolulu. 1927.

This is a brief treatment based entirely upon secondary sources.

Wood, Gordon Leslie.
Memorandum on the world depression and the Australian standard of living. 8 p., illus. Institute of Pacific Relations. Australian Group. 1931. (mimeographed copy).

While this paper is primarily a study on the effects of the depression, some data are given regarding the cost of living. The average wages in Melbourne in 1930 was £90 which meant that the standard of living had reached the bread line. The average week for the laborer is 48 hours. Over half the wages went for food in 1922; by 1930 nearly all of the income was used for food.

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NEW ZEALAND

Institute of Pacific Relations
New Zealand affairs. 241 p., illus. Christchurch. 1929.

This volume contains no budgetary material, only a few general remarks as to the standard of living. Free public medical service is provided in 52 provincial centers. When the family income is under £4 a week, an allowance of £2 per week for each child under 15 years of age in excess of two is paid to the mother. 3006 allowances were in force March 31, 1928, the payments ranging up to £20 per week. Education including medical inspection is free, as well as dental clinics, and hospital treatment. Widows with children are allowed a pension of £20 a week for the first child, with £10 for each additional child up to seven; blind persons over 20 receive £17,6s. a week; males over 65 and females over 60 are paid £17,6s. a week. Workers desiring homes may borrow up to £95 of the cost from the government, repayable in semi-annual installments over a period of 36½ years at 5¾%. Such assistance is not enough. The income of many families is insufficient to maintain a reasonable standard of living, and machinery is increasing unemployment.

New Zealand. Census and Statistics Office
Prices: an enquiry into prices in New Zealand, 1891-1919. 6 + 191 p., illus. Wellington. 1920. (Not seen. In Library of Congress. Summarized from International Labour Office. Methods of conducting family budget enquiries. 100 p., illus. Geneva. 1926.)

109 families in New Zealand kept weekly expenditure budgets for 6 months. The class of person who filled in the books was clearly representative of the more thrifty part of the population, and thus not truly representative of the whole. Households were divided into two income groups, those receiving above, and those receiving below, £4,10s. per week.

New Zealand. Census and Statistics Office
Results of a census of the Dominion of New Zealand, April 17, 1921. Part XIV, households. 32 p., illus. Wellington. 1925.

This survey includes all households; those under the same roof the night of April 17, 1921, owners or guests, but not boarders and not Maori. The average number of occupants per household was 4.28. Visitors were recorded in 29,973 households. 47.38% of the heads of houses worked for wages. 15.7% were employers. 20.06% worked on their own account. The average rents varied from 30s.5d. to 18s.1d. a week.

New Zealand. Census and Statistics Office
A study of family budgets in New Zealand. Monthly Abstracts of Statistics. Wellington. November 1930. (Summarized by U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Monthly Labor Review 32(2): 241-244, illus. Washington. 1931)

Account books were distributed by the New Zealand Office of Census and Statistics to larger cities, small towns and rural localities in

order to discover the living costs among the people of all classes. The average size of the families covered was 4.33; 140 heads of families were in clerical occupations, 16 were farmers, 34 were laborers, 27 were salesmen, 82 were tradesmen, and 19 were in miscellaneous occupations. The average earnings were £5,6s. a week. 29.52% of the income went for food, 21.93% for rent, 12.61% for clothing. The proportion of expenditure on food decreases with the increase of the total income of the family; the rent shows the same variations but clothing costs increase with the increase of the income--results which confirm Engel's law and Schwabe's law, but not the spurious versions.

New Zealand. Department of Labour (Collins, J. W., ed.)
Inquiry into the cost of living in New Zealand, 1910-1911. 29 p., illus. Wellington. 1912.

Sixty-nine account books were kept by the families of workers and trade-unionists in the four chief centers of New Zealand: Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin. The families averaged about 4 persons in size. They were arranged in income groups of over £169, between £169 and £143, and under £143. The most important item in the food budget was meat; then followed "other items," butter and cheese, vegetables, etc. Engel's law for food was corroborated by the data.

PERU

Lavalle y García, Hernando
El presupuesto de la familia obrera en el Peru. Revista Universitaria (Universidad de San Marcos) 13(11): 527-544, illus. Lima. 1918. (working man's budget in Peru.)

More or less an academic investigation, this study is based on information obtained from questionnaires sent to 17 families of lower middle class in Lima or the environs. All are Peruvian day laborers, engaged as seamstress, fruit-peddler, market gardener, tailor, painter, factory-worker, masons, etc. The incomes range from S .80 to S 4 a day. The size of the families range from 2 to 9. Food costs average about 65% of the income, housing 10%. To estimate these last values, the average family was considered 3.46.

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MEXICO

Broda, Rudolf.
Minimum wage laws in some Mexican states. International Labour Review 22: 70-77, illus. Geneva. 1930.

An ideal budget for a family of 5 in Jalisco, Mexico, was worked out for the purpose of establishing minimum wage laws. The budget was estimated from calories necessary for different classes of workers, and the money it would take at current prices to purchase these calories in the type of food consumed by each class of worker.

Ferrari, Egidia.
Economic conditions of the agricultural workers in Mexico. International Review of Agricultural Economics 4: 87-101, illus. Rome. 1926. (Summary in: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Wages and cost of living of Mexican agricultural laborers. Monthly Labor Review 23(5): 131-132, illus. Washington. 1926.)

Rough estimates of the weekly food expenses of Mexican workers in the Federal District, Jalisco, Michoacan, Puebla and Vera Cruz, were based on secondary data appearing in official journals and census materials. The average wage and the average proportion of it spent for food is given. The quantities of beans, chile, meat, and beverages consumed were estimated. The author concluded that if the cost of living and the rate of wages were adjusted on a scientific basis to the present food prices, wages would have to be raised at least 2 pesos a day. The summary gives the main conclusions of Ferrari's article.

Mexico. Departamento de la Estadistica Nacional
Numeros indicadores de promedios de sueldos y jornales en los estados que se expresan. Estadistica Nacional 1925(4): 3-7, illus. Mexico. 1925. (Summary in: U. S. Monthly Labor Review 21(6): 39-40. Wages and cost of living in Mexico, 1924.)

The Mexican Department of National Statistics published estimates of the average monthly wages paid in 1924 and of the average expenditure of a family of from 3 to 5 persons. The summary gives merely a table showing wages in various districts. No cases were presented in the original report.

Mexico. Oficina de Estudios Economicos. Ferrocarriles Nacionales
Une estudio del costo de la vita en Mexico. 104 p., illus. Mexico, D. F., 1931. (A study of the cost of living in Mexico.)

The study was undertaken to secure data as to actual salaries for the Committee for Reorganization of Railroads to use as a basis for reform measures by the national government. The study includes all provinces

of the republic, and all nationalities engaged in gainful occupation: Spanish, Mexican Indians, and foreigners. It was aimed to make a complete survey, and questionnaires were sent to each municipal district for distribution. Not all of the questionnaires were returned, however, and many were filled out in the offices of the municipalities by officials of rudimentary training, so the results are neither complete nor accurate. Most of the questionnaires returned were filled in by federal employees. Between 75% and 97% of the replies were usable. In making the average estimates, the family consisted of 3-5 members. Engel consumption unit was used. The incomes studied range from $1,200 or less to $12,000 per year. The families consist of from one to 11 members. There are five groups, ranged according to size, and eight according to salary. On the whole the relative percents of income devoted to the different sorts of expenditure vary but slightly.

Mexico. Secretaria de Industria, Comercio y Trabajo
El salario en el distrito federal. Boletin Mensual del Departamento del Trabajo 1(3): 2-7, illus. Mexico. 1922. (Wages in the federal district.) (Summary in: U. S. Monthly Labor Review 16(6): 127-129.)

This article contains statistics of average daily wages, by industry and occupation, in the city of Mexico and 9 of the other 12 municipalities that make up the Federal District. A weekly expenditure budget was estimated for a workman's family in the city of Mexico, and from this it was concluded that the legal minimum wage in the city should be 3.48 pesos ($1.74 ca.). The summary contains the most important conclusions of the article.

U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Latin American Division. Special Circular No. 169. (Not available. Summary by: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. Cost of living of Americans in Mexico. Monthly Labor Review 20(6): 42-43.)

This article shows that whereas, before the war, the cost of living in Mexican cities was lower than in cities of like size in the United States, in 1925 it was from 50 to 75 percent higher. No cases are presented.

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HAWAII

*Hawaii. Board of Health.
Report of the territorial board of health to the legislature, session 1917, on the high cost of living in Hawaii. Honolulu. 1917. 7 p.

(Not in Widener Library or Boston Public Library. In Library of Congress.)

Philippine Islands. Department of Commerce and Communications.
Report of the director of labor to His Excellency, the Governor-general of the Philippine Islands--covering the investigation of labor conditions and employment of Filipinos in Hawaii. Labour Bulletin of the Bureau of Labour 7(25): 1-51, illus. Manila. 1926.

This report describes the living conditions of Filipinos in Hawaii. Its conclusions are obviously affected by the author's desire to make these conditions appear better than they actually were. He gave a very rough estimate of a worker's cost of living.

*U. S. Bureau of Navigation (Navy Department)
Living conditions in Hawaiian Islands (April 30, 1927). 11 p. Washington. 1927.

(Not available in Boston Public Library and missing in Widener Library.)

U. S. Department of Labor and Commerce. Bureau of Labor
Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii. Bulletin No. 66. 685 p. September 1906.

This report aims to include all nationalities in Hawaii: Porto Ricans, South Sea Islanders, Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Portuguese, Hawaiians and Americans; the cost of living varies widely for all these. The population consists of a small group of employers and a preponderant group of wage-earners. The employer class is American or Japanese, the latter often "farm" contracts and "sweat" labor. The Hawaiians are fast disappearing. Among the laborers, the Japanese have the highest standard of living. Only about 13% of the island is available for cultivation. Much of this is held under long leases at low rentals. Small farming is not yet practical. Laborers are fined for injury to property or tools. The Hawaiians are employed mostly as cowboys; the Portuguese on the farms; the Chinese in the rice-fields; and the Japanese in trades. In considering the cost of living of the working people, 3 distinct classes must be regarded: white skilled labor, white unskilled labor (including Hawaiians); and Asiatics. The first have a high standard of living. The unskilled white laborer usually has a higher standard in order to maintain his superiority over the Orientals. The Portuguese farm laborers are less ambitious. The Chinese, Japanese and Koreans spend about the same amount for food, lodging and clothing, but the distribution varies. The Chinese and Koreans do not object to herding together; the Japanese prefer private rooms. Sanitary conditions are satisfactory for all classes; illiteracy is common among

only the older generation. Most of the Japanese are transients; most of the others are permanent residents. About half of the report is devoted to tabulations of wages, nationality, hours of labor, prices of commodities, etc. No individual budgets are given, only the income and expenditure by classes. The applicability of Engel's law cannot be determined because of class variations.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS

Agbanlog, A.
A study of the standard of living in the towns of Balungao and San Carlos, Pangasinan. The Philippine Agriculturist 18: 581-603, illus. Manila. 1930.

An earlier survey by the Bureau of Labour (1926) determined the cost of living in the Philippines as percentually equal to that in various rural communities in the United States. As that survey was based on inadequate data, the present more comprehensive survey was made. Income from all sources have been taken into consideration. The results obtained confirm Engel's and Schwabe's laws. The proportions spent for clothing stayed about the same, but "all other" tended to increase with income. The regions studied were typical. The percentage of farmers in Balungao was 93% and in San Carlos 73%; the rest are merchants, professional men and laborers. In San Carlos the subdivision of farms, due to the increase of population, has made it impossible for production to maintain the standard of living. A number of farmers have therefore joined the professional class. The average family size in San Carlos is 6.1; in Balungao 5.1, and in the whole Philippines 5.98. The antipolo system of sewage is used. The size of the families do not correlate with the family income. The average present value of the house of a family in San Carlos is 297 pesos and in Balungao 135 pesos. The average annual income of a family in San Carlos is 1649 pesos and in Balungao 1450 pesos, including cash income and money value of family labor. The average annual expenditure of a household of 6.1 persons in San Carlos was 754 pesos and of a household in Balungao (5.1 persons) 495 pesos. In both areas the income of the farmer is lower than that of other occupations. Most of the families in both places own their homes. The family debts averaged 3.47 pesos in San Carlos and 15 pesos in Balungao. The average value of land owned by families in San Carlos is 1424 pesos and in Balungao 881 pesos. Tables are given showing household groups, number of children, education, relation of families to income, expenditure and value of land, and distribution of expenditures.

* Bandong, Cesario
A preliminary investigation on the living conditions of common laborers in the college of agriculture. Los Banos Laguna. U. Philippine College of Agriculture, No. 797, 1929. (Not available.)

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Burton, A. M.
Agricultural conditions in the sub-province of Benquet. Philippine Agriculture Review 6: 345-347. Manila. 1913.

In Benquet, a sub-province of the Mountain Province of Luzou, the natural conditions foster agriculture and cattle-raising. In 1912, 8627 cavans (1 cavan =75 liters) of rice were produced; 79,038 cavans of corn (on cob) and 350,000 kilos of tobacco. Much of the food consumed is produced in the home gardens. Much of the farming is done by the community, men and women working together. The Igosots, or laborers, earn an average of .50 pesos per day. No other data are given.

Butler, O. M.
The Philippine Islands. Trade Promotion Series, No. 52. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 130 p., illus. Washington, 1927.

In this commercial survey of the Philippine Islands, but budget of a family of two adults in Manila is given. Of the total daily expenditure of $1.16, over one half is for food. According to the table of daily wage rates paid to laborers, only two males receiving the minimum wage, earn $1.16; 5 who receive the average daily wage earn that sum or over, and all but two receiving the maximum wage receive enough to allow for that expenditure. The adult's working day ranges from 5 to 10 hours. Wages in the Philippines have so increased since the American occupation that few local industries are able to compete with those of neighboring countries.

Coddington, E. A.
The agricultural association and its value to the Philippine farmer. Philippine Agricultural Review 3: 715-725. Manila. 1910.

There is an almost untouched and unlimited field for agricultural associations in the Philippine Islands as a means of raising the standard of living among the farmers. Modern methods of cultivating, planting, and harvesting should be introduced. 80% of the requests for loans from the Government Agricultural Bank, are refused because the farmers have no secure titles to their holdings. Lack of transportation facilities and animal diseases hamper prosperity.

Concepcion, I.
The economic aspect of nutrition of our masses. Journal of the Philippine Islands Medical Association. p.80-93, illus. March 1931.

The term masses is here applied to common and skilled laborers and farmers. The study includes (1) a group from Manila (number not stated) and (2) 1000 families chosen at random in the various islands. In the first group, estimates are derived from data collected by the Bureau of Labor. The average income per capita for married and single skilled laborers is 2.25 pesos, and of unskilled laborers 1.50 pesos. The total expenditure for married laborers, skilled and unskilled, exceeds the average income. Married laborers, skilled and unskilled,

spend 64% and 76.6% of their total income for food. The family of the married laborer averages 5 persons. The estimates for the second group are based on Musgrave's report. The one hundred families are divided into two groups: those with an income of less than 50 pesos a month, and those with an income of 50-100 pesos a month. The first group spends 41% of the total income for food, the second group 50%. Another study is made of 191 families from three islands whose average income ranges from 1300 pesos to 1350 pesos. These groups spend 68%, 61% and 48% of total expenditure for food, varying according to locality. The average food expenditure for all groups studied is 60-65% of the total expenditures and the nutrition content is very low, especially in calcium, fat and vitamins. The average size of the family in this group is 5. Findings for the first group disagree with Engel's law. In the second group studied, the incomes are approximately the same but the percentage spent for food varies because of local conditions.

Edwards, M. T.
Agricultural situation in the Philippine Islands. Philippine Agricultural Review 9: 60-73, illus. Manila. 1916.

This survey of agricultural conditions in the Philippines by the Director of Agriculture notes the increased production during the five years preceding his report in rice, corn, cocoanut, sugar, tobacco, hemp and livestock. 50% of the 800,000 farmers cultivate less than 1 hectare; 89% less than 5 hectares and 0.3% more than 100 hectares. No other data are given.

Langworthy, C. F.
Diet in the Philippines. Journal of Home Economics 1: 171-173. April 1909.

This is a study of the food of laboring men, made in Manila, probably in 1908. The employer is expected to furnish rations in addition to wages; the regular allowance for a Filipino being 1.25 pounds of raw rice and about .5 pound of raw fish per day. Fruit and other food, not supplied by the employer will also be eaten. The above ration and a .5 pound banana would supply 70 grams protein and 2,340 calories per day for a man weighing 120 pounds (the equivalent of 88 gr. protein and 2,925 calories for a man of 150 pounds). Under the Spanish rule, native soldiers were given a ration which furnished 81 grams protein and 2,406 calories of energy for a man weighing 120 pounds (equivalent to 101 grams protein and 3,007 calories for a man weighing 150 pounds). The conclusion is that the ordinary Filipino is well nourished and that in proportion to his size his diet agrees rather closely with the commonly accepted dietary standards.

Mabbun, Pablo N.
Marketing coconut products in Tayabas and Laguna. The Philippine Agriculturist 19(5): 283-298, illus. October 1930.

This study of the methods of marketing coconut products in the provinces of Tayabas and Laguna, P. I., considers only the problem

of the farmer, not of the manufacturer of products derived from the coconut. By finding the actual cost of production and subtracting it from the amounts received by proprietor-farmer, landlord, and tenant-farmer, the income of each per hectare is determined. The proprietor-farmer of Tayabas has a net income per hectare of 141.16 pesos for copra and 121.20 pesos for nuts. In Laguna the corresponding figures are 93 pesos and 123.60 pesos. For the landlord the figures are lower in each category and for the tenant they are about one fifth as large as for the proprietor-farmer. No other data relating to living costs or income are given.

Philippine Islands. Department of Commerce and Communications. Cost of living. Labor Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor 8 (26): 89-94, illus. Manila. 1927.

Average budgets are given for the Philippines which were estimated by the various agents assigned by the Bureau of Labor to the province and to Manila. The budgets are for the years 1910, 1918, 1920, 1925 and 1926. The average size of the family is 5. The data are vague, incomplete and inexact. An ideal budget is presented on the authority of "those persons who are well versed in questions of domestic economy." The Manila laborer is inclined to dress well even to the extent of sacrificing his meals. The total expenses for a family of 5 were 59% higher in 1918 than in 1910. In 1920 and 1925 the total expenditure decreased as prices went down.

Philippine Islands. Department of Commerce and Communications. Cost of living of families of a representative number of employees in various offices of the insular government. Labor Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor 1929(27): 96-97, 174-175, illus. Manila. 1930.

The families of 283 Philippine Government employees were studied. The inquiry was limited to married employees whose salaries range from 50 pesos to 200 pesos a month. The average number of persons per family is 4.92. As the income grows the lesser is the percentage which goes to food, but increment is noticeable in clothing and other luxuries. The proportion of the expenses which goes to food is 47% for these employees (compare 60% expenditure for food by Manila laborers described in the same publication).

Philippine Islands. Department of Commerce and Communications. Special inquiry into the socio-economic conditions of tobacco workers in the city of Manila. Labor Bulletin of the Bureau of Labor 1929 (27): 90-96, 165-175, illus. Manila. 1930.

The Bureau of Labor sent 6 deputies to the homes of 837 Manila laborers selected at random in the cigar industry to ascertain whether a general income in pay was justifiable. The survey extended from March to May, 1927. The average weekly earning is 7.00 pesos. 314 own their homes.

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Average number of persons in the family is 4.92. The earnings of the laborers investigated were found to be insufficient to maintain their families; the result of this small income is that nearly 70% of the total expenditure goes for food.

Philippine Islands. Department of Public Instruction.
Common diet of Filipino laboring class. Monthly Bulletin of Philippine Health Service 8(10): 531-533, illus. October 1928.

The report as a whole is submitted by the committee appointed to study beri-beri. The section relating to the diet of the Filipino laboring class notes that 89.18% of cases of beri-beri occurred among the poor class whose meagre earnings make varied and balanced diet impossible. 25% of the population in the Philippines belong to the laboring class. The diet of 600 families was studied, the number of staples beside rice, may be reduced to 7 varieties (not listed). The daily cost of food for a single laborer, and for a family of 2 adults and 3 minors was given for four different years: 1910, 1918, 1920, 1925. In each case the maximum cost was reached in 1920. Prices for the single laborer ranged from .43 pesos to .84 pesos; for the family from .66 pesos to 1.42 pesos. The daily cost of food for a family of two adults and 3 children in 7 provinces, presumably for 1928, averaged 1.28 pesos a day. No incomes are given.

Roxas, M. L.
Some suggestions on hacienda accounting. Compilation of Committee Reports for the 5th Annual Convention of the Philippine Sugar Association. Manila. 1927. (Not available.)

SOUTH PACIFIC ISLANDS

Large, John I.
On the dietary in use in the South Pacific Islands. Journal of Home Economics 3: 90-91. February 1911.

This is a short paper by a government agent on the chief foods in use in the South Pacific Islands. First in importance are vegetables and fruit, especially the sweetpotato, taro, yam, plantains, bananas, papaw apple, bread fruit, tomatoes, pumpkins, and squashes; and the fruits, oranges, lemons, bananas, pineapples, avocado pear, guava, mangoes, etc. Fish is another chief item. Meat and dairy products are imported from New Zealand. The national mode of cooking is by steam generated with heated stones in earth ovens.

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