

began to be called the "Minimum of Subsistence" or the "Minimum of Health," and later on, when studies began to be made more intensively, more carefully, these designations or these names for the different standards began to be compiled and more carefully selected. But the early one was the Minimum of Subsistence. Mr. Chapin in New York made in 1907 what is now considered a classic, and scientific study of the minimum of subsistence standard. At that time he called it the "Minimum of Health." He took from, I think, 1,000 families, their budgets; he appointed special investigators to visit these families and have them keep accounts, and he made classifications according to their income groups. The family that earned \$600 a year he found did not have sufficient food, clothing, and so on; they had to get their coal and wood from the streets, from railway sidings, and so on; they had to get their clothing as gifts; they could not go in for recreation except what they could get for nothing; they did not live in houses that would favour their health, consequently ill-health was common with them. He found that a family who earned \$900 or \$1,000 had a sufficient amount of food and clothing; they did not have to go to charity for clothing; they had a certain amount of furniture which would make home a home, and not merely a house or a shelter; he found they could belong to societies and churches and labour unions, and keep in touch with their fellow-workmen; he found they could go to amusement places and pay for them, and be more dignified, and so he gave the standard which even to-day is used by many who want to price the cost of living on a minimum of subsistence basis. Then the war came. Up to the war, the scientific budgets such as those prepared by Mr. Chapin and Mr. Rowntree, were used to determine the cost of the minimum of subsistence standard of living in mining communities, among unskilled factory workers, and so on. There are many books written and compiled for reference on these studies. Mr. Nearing has a book called, I think, "Income and the Family"—in which it is pointed out statistically that according to these studies, many workers in the States do not have a subsistence level. Later on, when we come to the comparisons of the cost of living and wages, I can quote the figures in comparison. When the war came it was found that it was almost impossible to determine the standard of living according to the money cost. Money flew out of all proportion as a means. For instance, sugar was five cents a pound, and when it went to ten cents a pound, it didn't mean anything. The determination of the cost of living, or the standard of living in terms of money, was almost impossible, and those who made further cost of living studies began to figure it differently. They began to ask "What is it a family needs in order to live?" not, how much money does a family need in order to live? What are the human requirements, and not the money requirements; and cost of living studies began to be made on a totally different scale. The quantity budget came in, which shows there are certain fundamental things a human being needs—food, clothing, and shelter. There are other needs which a human being who lives in a cultured or civilized society has. For instance, besides clothes, food and shelter, there is education, medical attendance, life insurance, savings, recreation, and all the rest. How much does a family need in order to really take its place in a civilized community? I suppose at first sight it seems to a lot of people impossible to determine or measure what a human being ought to have. People think that it is not possible to measure style, for instance; that it is not possible to measure what kind of a house a person ought to live in; that it is not possible to measure what kind of a menu a person ought to have. That is not true. There is a great deal of science in the measurement of human requirements, and in the arrangement of the details.

Physiologists to-day can tell us quite accurately, without any vagueness at all, what the human body requires in order to have the proper nourishment,