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## DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND LABOR.

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## CONTENTS.

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	Page.
Wages and hours of labor in manufacturing industries, 1890 to 1904.....	1-147
Retail prices of food, 1890 to 1904.....	148-301
Laws relating to child labor in European countries .....	302-319
<i>Cast of recent reports of State bureaus of labor statistics</i> .....	320-328
<i>Cast of recent foreign statistical publications</i> .....	329-333
Decisions of courts affecting labor.....	334-377
Laws of various States relating to labor enacted since January 1, 1904.....	378-387



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**WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES,  
1890 TO 1904.**

In Bulletin No. 53 of this Bureau, published in July, 1904, an article was presented entitled "Wages and cost of living." That part of the article relating to cost of living was a summary of the data since published in full in the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor entitled "Cost of living and retail prices of food." The part relating to wages was a preliminary summary of the data shown in much more extended detail in the forthcoming Nineteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor entitled "Wages and hours of labor."

The object of the extended investigations into cost of living and retail prices of food and wages and hours of labor, was to meet the constant and growing demand on the part of the public for regular and adequate statistical information concerning these important subjects. The two reports are believed to furnish fairly adequate presentations of conditions as to family income and expenditure in 1901, and wages and retail prices in the years from 1890 to 1903, inclusive.

The present article on "Wages and hours of labor" and the one immediately following on "Retail prices of food" are the beginning of a regular series of Bulletin articles to be published annually, supplementing and continuing the two reports above named. The work of the Bureau, so far as the preparation of the present article is concerned, has been limited to gathering data for the year 1904. The work was begun in December of that year and was continued up to the month of June, 1905.

In taking up the investigation of rates of wages and hours of labor the design was to cover thoroughly the principal distinctive occupations in the leading manufacturing and mechanical industries in the United States with a view to securing data that would be representative of conditions and show the trend of wages and hours of labor during the period covered. The office and field force available for the prosecution of the work did not admit of the extension of the investigation to cover transportation, mining, agriculture, and the other great industrial groups. It is believed, however, that the data presented in the forthcoming Nineteenth Annual Report are more comprehensive and representative, so far as the manufacturing and mechanical industries are concerned, than any that have been published heretofore.

The scope of the investigation relating to wages and hours of labor has been reduced to some extent in this article. The work of securing data being so great, it was deemed advisable to attempt to cover only those industries in which the wages paid in the United States in one year were \$10,000,000 or over, as shown by the census of 1900.

The data presented in this article and in the Nineteenth Annual Report were secured in all cases by personal visits of special agents of the Bureau to the several establishments represented, and have been taken directly from the pay rolls and other records in existence and available for reference. The preservation of records of this character for any considerable period of years is not usual, and in securing data for the period from 1890 to 1903 great difficulty was experienced in some industries in finding establishments which had been in existence since 1890 and had preserved their pay rolls and other records of transactions with their employees. It was necessary in many cases to take data from small establishments when large establishments canvassed had not preserved their records or were not in existence in 1890, and even then some of the industries were not so well represented as it was intended and hoped they would be. In securing the data for 1904 for this Bulletin a number of the small establishments carried in the Nineteenth Annual Report were dropped and quite a number of important establishments added in order to secure as good a representation for the several industries as was obtainable.

An examination of Table I shows that all occupations usually pertaining to the various industries are not covered. As has been mentioned, this is in accordance with the plan adopted of securing data for only the important and distinctive occupations which are considered representative of each industry. This plan resulted in a great saving of time in the collection of the data, without materially affecting their representative character. Data concerning all occupations engaged in each industry would be desirable, but the

work necessarily has been restricted. In outlining this investigation it was recognized that a comparison of wages and hours of labor for one year with those for another year could not be made for establishments as a whole, owing to the changes that so often take place in the relative number of persons employed in the several skilled and unskilled occupations engaged therein, and that comparisons, therefore, must be made within the limits of the occupation. All occupations pertaining to an industry are not always to be found in a single establishment; for this reason the number of establishments for which data are reported is not the same for each occupation. The following table shows the industries covered in this article, the number of different occupations covered for each industry, and the number of establishments in each industry from which data were secured:

INDUSTRIES, NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONS, AND NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FROM WHICH REPORTS WERE SECURED, 1903 AND 1904.

Industry.	Number of occupations.	Number of establish- ments.	Industry.	Number of occupations.	Number of establish- ments.
Agricultural implements.....	8	17	Iron and steel, Bessemer con- verting.....	6	10
Bakery, bread.....	4	141	Iron and steel, blast furnace.....	5	22
Blacksmithing and horseshoe- ing.....	5	182	Leather.....	10	43
Boots and shoes.....	10	50	Liquors, malt.....	8	62
Brick.....	6	40	Lumber.....	12	49
Building trades.....	19	1,411	Marble and stone.....	12	184
Candy.....	2	23	Paper and wood pulp.....	16	19
Carpets.....	8	9	Planing mill.....	9	112
Carriages and wagons.....	8	106	Pottery.....	8	5
Cars, steam railroad.....	16	52	Printing and publishing, book and job.....	10	117
Clothing, factory product.....	7	38	Printing and publishing, newspaper.....	4	143
Clothing, men's, custom work.....	4	71	Shipbuilding.....	17	40
Cotton goods.....	6	23	Silk goods.....	12	12
Dyeing, finishing, and print- ing textiles.....	6	15	Slaughtering and meat pack- ing.....	15	14
Electrical apparatus and sup- plies.....	5	9	Streets and sewers, contract work.....	1	70
Flour.....	5	39	Streets and sewers, municip- al work.....	1	60
Foundry and machine shop.....	10	309	Tobacco, cigars.....	7	40
Furniture.....	9	61	Woolen and worsted goods.....	9	17
Gas.....	3	23	Total.....	350	3,732
Glass.....	14	14			
Harness.....	6	44			
Hats, fur.....	14	7			
Hosiery and knit goods.....	7	9			
Iron and steel, bar iron and steel .....	6	20			

From the above table it is seen that data were secured covering 350 occupations and from a total number of 3,732 establishments engaged in 42 industries.

The work of almost every establishment fluctuates during the year according to the demands of trade. This fluctuation affects the number of employees and, to a less extent, the wages and hours of labor. It was not possible for the force of the Bureau to secure data from the pay rolls of each establishment for an entire year, so that the true average for the year might be computed; the only thing practicable was to secure data from each establishment for that

period of the year which most nearly represented the normal condition of the establishment during the year.

It must not be presumed that the figures presented in the Nineteenth Annual Report or in this Bulletin are exhaustive. The Bureau could not undertake a complete wage census. It is believed, however, that the figures presented are fairly representative for the United States as a whole and in most of the industries for each geographical division covered.

Employees are either time workers or piece workers. Time workers are persons paid by the hour, day, week, month, or year. The method of their payment is readily understood, and securing a statement of their wages is comparatively easy. The rate per piece paid to piece workers would convey but little information to the general reader, as all conditions under which the work is performed must be considered in connection with the piece rate. For this reason piece rates are not shown, but instead are shown earnings in a definite period of time. Data for piece workers were secured from those establishments only in which a record was kept of time worked, or where the time worked to earn the wages paid could be determined approximately.

A peculiar condition is sometimes found in the work of piece workers. The speed of a piece worker is regulated to a great extent by the amount of work before him. If work is pressing his speed is high and his earnings are at their maximum. If work is slack he is inclined to reduce his speed, and thus his earnings per hour are reduced, although no change has been made in his piece rate.

All wages have been reduced to earnings per hour, in order that the data may be thoroughly and fairly comparable. The working day is an uncertain unit, as the time actually worked may be long or short—eight hours, nine hours, ten hours, etc.—and the week, month, or year is a still more indefinite unit of time. Hence all wages, however shown on the pay rolls, have been reduced to the one definite standard—the rate per hour. The average wages per hour shown in this article as well as in the Nineteenth Annual Report are true averages—that is, the individual rates of wages per hour of the several employees are added and the total divided by the number of employees. The average hours of labor per week are likewise true averages.

In order to meet every possible demand that might be made upon a statistical publication it would be necessary first to present all data in minute detail and then summarize in as many ways as practicable. An ideal report on wages would show the data for each individual employee, followed by a summarization showing the true average rate, the median rate, the quartile and decile rates, the maximum and the minimum rates, the predominant rates, etc.

Space, however, does not permit the publication in detail of the great mass of data on which this report is based nor all the summaries that with propriety might be made.

The true average rate of wages of itself is not a full and complete summary of a series of rates, but it is believed that no other single expression or group of expressions is as comprehensive and as satisfactory for purposes of comparison as the true average rate when used within its proper sphere and based on accurate data.

An average rate of wages is almost meaningless unless limited to an occupation. For example, a statement that the average wages of employees in a shoe factory is a certain number of cents per hour means but little, as it includes both sexes and many occupations with their varying degrees of skill, but a statement that the average wages of male upper cutters in shoe factories were 27.25 cents per hour in 1904 conveys a definite idea. Since all data presented in this report are for well-defined occupations, it is believed that the average rate is properly used in this respect.

The average rate of wages does not always express the facts fully as to the individual employees, for a change in the proportionate number of employees at different rates will make a change in the average, although no individual person in employment has had a change made in his rate of wages. The average rate, however, does represent the occupation as a whole.

Another objection to the use of the true average rate is that it is always affected, and sometimes quite materially, by the improper inclusion or exclusion of certain rates, especially if such rates fall at either extreme of the series of rates. It is sometimes a matter of judgment whether or not some particular employee shall be classed within an occupation, and especially is this true in a nonunion shop where the line of demarcation between the helper and the journeyman often is not clear. The inclusion or exclusion of an extreme high or low rate must always affect, to some extent, the true average rate, while in a majority of cases it would not affect the median or the predominant rate. With all of the details given, the careful reader might accept certain rates with allowance or might possibly detect an error. Inasmuch, however, as all of the field work for this report was carefully done by experienced agents of the Bureau, it is believed that few errors exist in such work, and that a true average may properly and safely be made of the data gathered.

The tabular matter of this article relating to wages and hours of labor is set forth in five general tables, and a number of short tables are shown in the text explaining and summarizing the general tables. The five general tables are entitled:

TABLE I. Average wages and hours of labor, 1903 and 1904, by occupations and geographical divisions.

TABLE II. Relative wages and hours of labor, 1890 to 1904, by occupations.

TABLE III. Relative wages and hours of labor, 1890 to 1904, by industries.

TABLE IV. Average wages and hours of labor, 1903 and 1904, in twenty-one selected occupations, by cities.

TABLE V. Average wages and hours of labor, 1903 and 1904, in eighteen selected occupations, by States.

*Table I.—Average wages and hours of labor, 1903 and 1904, by occupations and geographical divisions (pp. 19 to 57).*

As previously stated, certain industries shown in Bulletin No. 53 and in the Nineteenth Annual Report are not included in this Bulletin, and a number of changes have been made in the establishments covered.

In preparing to secure data for 1904 copies were made of the data for 1903. These copies were placed in the hands of the special agents of the Bureau, who visited the establishments and secured 1904 data, and whenever any doubt arose verified or, if necessary, revised the data for 1903. As heretofore stated, the agents were also instructed to secure data from a number of additional establishments, in order to secure a better representation for the several industries and localities covered. Where data were obtained from additional establishments, figures were taken for both 1903 and 1904. All data for the two years, 1903 and 1904, shown in this article, therefore, are from the same establishments, and may properly be compared. During the course of the field work it was also found that some of the establishments covered in the Nineteenth Annual Report had gone out of business. With some establishments added and others discontinued it will be seen that the establishments from which data were secured for this Bulletin differ to some extent, and in some industries to a considerable extent, from the establishments shown in the Nineteenth Annual Report.

With a change in the establishments reporting some difference necessarily must be expected in the average hours of labor and average wages per hour shown for the year 1903 in the two publications. Two groups of establishments, even though a number of establishments are common to both groups, can not be expected to show the same averages. Neither statement may be absolutely exact for the occupation throughout the entire United States, yet if each group embraces a considerable number of establishments in different parts of the country the average rates found may be accepted as representing approximately the average rate in the United States in the occupation considered. The average based on the larger number of establishments probably would be more nearly representative.

To secure the exact average rate for the United States it would be necessary to take a complete wage census of the United States, and, as previously stated, such a task is so great as to be practically impossible.

Were the figures in Table I not used to measure the trend from one year to another the decimals of the hour and of the cent might well be dropped from the table. But while a slight difference is not material in itself, so far as it affects a representative number, it is very material when indicating a trend or movement upward or downward in hours or wages, hence the measure of the trend or movement in wages, hours, or employees, from one year to another, must be made in the same establishments. As stated above, the establishments that reported the data for 1903 shown in this Bulletin are the same as those that reported the data for 1904; hence there is opportunity for an exact comparison between the number of employees, the hours of labor, and the wages per hour in 1903 and in 1904, and the figures may safely be used to indicate and measure the trend or movement upward or downward of employees, hours, and wages in the several occupations and localities covered.

Table I presents the data secured for each occupation in each industry, by geographical divisions and for the United States. The classification of the States into geographical divisions is as follows:

North Atlantic States:

- Connecticut.
- Maine.
- Massachusetts.
- New Hampshire.
- New Jersey.
- New York.
- Pennsylvania.
- Rhode Island.
- Vermont.

South Atlantic States:

- Delaware.
- District of Columbia.
- Florida.
- Georgia.
- Maryland.
- North Carolina.
- South Carolina.
- Virginia.
- West Virginia.

North Central States:

- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Iowa.

North Central States—Concluded.

- Kansas.
- Michigan.
- Minnesota.
- Missouri.
- Nebraska.
- Ohio.
- South Dakota.
- Wisconsin.

South Central States:

- Alabama.
- Arkansas.
- Kentucky.
- Louisiana.
- Mississippi.
- Tennessee.
- Texas.

Western States:

- California.
- Colorado.
- Montana.
- Oregon.
- Utah.
- Washington.

In Table I (page 19) the second column shows the number of establishments from which data were secured for both 1903 and 1904.

The next two columns show the number of persons employed in 1903 and 1904, respectively, in the establishments from which data were secured. The two columns following show the average number of hours worked per week in each of the two years in these establishments, while the last two columns on the page show the average wages per hour in each of the two years covered. The averages shown are true arithmetical averages. They are obtained by adding the hours worked per week and the amount earned per hour by each individual, and dividing the sums by the number of persons considered.

An illustration will assist in explaining the table. The figures for bricklayers in the building trades are presented on page 22. Data for this occupation were secured for both 1903 and 1904 from 75 establishments in the North Atlantic States. In these establishments 2,182 persons were employed in 1903, and 2,053 persons in 1904, a decrease of 129 persons. The average hours of work per week of these employees were 47.07 in 1903 and 46.92 in 1904, a reduction of 0.15 hour per week. In 1903 the average wages per hour were \$0.5359 and in 1904 \$0.5438, showing in this occupation an increase in wages of \$0.0079 per hour in the North Atlantic States. The occupations shown in this Bulletin are the same as those shown for the same industries in the Nineteenth Annual Report, with a very few exceptions. Occupations followed by the words "not specified" include those persons who, on account of the nature of the work done, could not be otherwise classified; for instance, a stonecutter, not specified, is one who cuts granite, soft stone, and often marble.

*Table II.—Relative wages and hours of labor, 1890 to 1904, by occupations (pp. 58 to 124).*—In Table I actual or concrete numbers only are shown, and such figures relate only to the two years 1903 and 1904. No attempt has been made to join the actual numbers expressing employees, hours, and wages for 1904 to the actual numbers for the period from 1890 to 1903, shown in the Nineteenth Annual Report. On page 6 an explanation has been given why such a combination can not be made.

The figures presented in Table II are relative numbers or, in other words, a series of percentages. Relative numbers serve a double purpose. First, they present to the mind of the reader more clearly than the actual or concrete numbers the measure of difference between the data for a series of years; and second, by their use combinations are made possible that are not possible with concrete numbers.

In Table II all figures for the years from 1890 to 1903 are from the Nineteenth Annual Report; the figures for 1904 were obtained by computation. An illustration will best explain the method of

computing relative numbers and the method of attaching one series of data to another by use of the relative number. Data were secured for the Nineteenth Annual Report from 212 establishments in the United States employing bricklayers in the building trades for each year from 1890 to 1903. The following table shows the number of persons employed each year and the relative numbers computed therefrom:

**ACTUAL AND RELATIVE NUMBER OF BRICKLAYERS EMPLOYED IN 212 BUILDING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1890 TO 1903.**

[From the Nineteenth Annual Report. Average number for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Number of employees.	Relative number of employees.
Average 1890-1899.....	4,355	100.0
1890.....	4,422	101.5
1891.....	4,892	112.3
1892.....	4,967	114.1
1893.....	4,535	104.1
1894.....	4,085	93.1
1895.....	3,841	88.2
1896.....	3,998	91.8
1897.....	4,010	92.1
1898.....	4,150	95.3
1899.....	4,675	107.3
1900.....	4,576	105.1
1901.....	5,142	118.1
1902.....	4,781	109.8
1903.....	5,062	116.2

The average number of persons employed for the ten years from 1890 to 1899 was first computed. This average number, 4,355, was adopted as a base or standard for comparison. All comparisons might be made with 1890 or any other year, but owing to the fact that the conditions in any one year might have been abnormal it was determined to take as a base for comparison, or 100.0, not any one year, but the average for the ten years 1890 to 1899. The number of employees in the 212 establishments in 1890 was 4,422, which was found by computation to be 101.5 per cent of 4,355, the base number. The relative number of employees then was 101.5 in 1890. The relative number was computed in like manner for each succeeding year. In looking down the two columns the reader will see that the relative numbers convey a clearer idea of the measure of change in the number of employees from year to year in the establishments reporting than do the actual numbers themselves.

Data for bricklayers were secured for this Bulletin from 229 establishments for 1903 and 1904. As these establishments differed to some extent from those shown for the years 1890 to 1903 in the Nineteenth Annual Report, direct comparison can not properly be made between the number of employees in 1904 here shown and the

number in 1903 reported from the 212 establishments in the Nineteenth Annual Report. For the establishments covered in this article, however, comparison can be made between the number of persons employed in the two years as shown in Table I. On page 22 it is seen that 4,853 bricklayers were employed in 1903, and 4,644 in 1904 in the 229 establishments. The number employed in 1904 is 95.69 per cent of the number employed in 1903. As shown in the above text table, the relative number of employees in 1903 was 116.2 as compared with the average number from 1890 to 1899, and in the present investigation, as just stated, the number of employees in 1904 was 95.69 per cent of the number in 1903, therefore the relative number in 1904 in the series from 1890 to 1904 would be 95.69 per cent of 116.2, or 111.2. It must not be understood that the number of employees (4,644) in 1904 in the 229 establishments is 111.2 per cent of the average number (4,355) for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899, in the 212 establishments, but that the relative figures in the series from 1890 to 1904, calculated as above, do show conditions in the occupation generally.

A caution should be given here as to the use of relative numbers. The difference between the relative numbers in any two years does not represent the per cent of increase or decrease in the actual numbers. For example, the relative number of bricklayers in the building trades in 1890 was 101.5. The relative number in 1904 was 111.2. The difference in the relative numbers is 9.7, and this difference is 9.6 per cent of 101.5—that is, the number of bricklayers employed, so far as can be determined from the establishments covered, was 9.6 per cent greater in 1904 than in 1890.

In Table II the second column shows the relative number of employees each year from 1890 to 1904; the third, the relative hours of work per week in each year; and the fourth, the relative wages per hour. By referring again to the occupation of bricklayers in the building trades, as shown on page 64, it is seen that the relative wages per hour in this occupation increased from 98.4 in 1890 to 127.3 in 1904. If the per cent of increase is desired, it may be obtained by computation. Thus 28.9, the difference between 98.4 and 127.3, is 29.4 per cent of 98.4, making an increase in the wages per hour of bricklayers between 1890 and 1904 of 29.4 per cent, as nearly as can be determined from the establishments that have been canvassed. Any other two years may be compared in like manner.

The few new occupations incorporated in this report can not have relative numbers shown for them, as no data were secured for them in the years adopted as the base period.

*Table III.—Relative wages and hours of labor, 1890 to 1904, by industries (pp 125 to 130).*—The relative figures shown in Table II have

been summarized so as to show conditions in each industry as a whole, and are presented in this report as Table III. This summary table shows the relative conditions in each year compared with the ten-year period, 1890-1899. In computing the relative numbers shown in Table III, the relative numbers for a year for all occupations of the industry were added and the sum divided by the number of occupations entering into the total. When both sexes were reported in an occupation, each sex was considered a separate occupation in this computation. A method somewhat different was pursued for 1904 in the few industries in which occupations were added or discontinued. This method was to compute for employees, hours, and wages the per cent which the 1904 figures were of the 1903 figures, as shown in the present article; the percentages for all the occupations in the industry were then added and the sum divided by the number of occupations. The index for 1903 was then multiplied by this average percentage to determine the index or relative number for 1904.

The table shows the trend of wages and hours of labor in the occupations of an industry taken as a whole. The average wages of all employees in an industry, irrespective of occupation, may differ to some extent, possibly, from the figures here shown because of a change during the period in the proportionate number of employees in the several occupations. It is presumed that the work done in the occupations themselves has not changed materially. The table is intended to show the changes as regards the same or like employees of an establishment, rather than the change in the establishment considered as a unit.

Like Table II, Table III embraces three columns relating to the number of employees in the several years, the hours of work per week, and the wages per hour. The base on which the relative number is computed is the average for the ten-year period, 1890-1899. By reference to the table, it is seen that in 1890 the number of employees engaged in the agricultural implement industry was 86.2 per cent of the average number employed during the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899. In each of the years thereafter a greater number was employed than in 1890, the highest being in 1900, when 30.7 per cent more persons were employed in the occupations and establishments covered in this industry than the average during the base period. In 1903 the number employed was 24.8 per cent more than the average number employed during the ten-year base period, and in 1904, 8.5 per cent more. With this explanation the other columns of the table relating to hours per week and wages per hour will be readily understood.

In the short table immediately following, the facts relating to the several industries have been combined to form a general index of all industries:

**COURSE OF WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, WHEN WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO AGGREGATE WAGES PAID IN EACH INDUSTRY, AS REPORTED BY THE CENSUS OF 1900.**

[Relative numbers computed on basis of average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Employees.		Hours per week.		Wages per hour.	
	Relative number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1904 as compared with year specified. (a)	Relative number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1904 as compared with year specified. (a)	Relative number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1904 as compared with year specified. (a)
1890.....	94.8	+32.6	100.7	-4.8	100.3	+16.7
1891.....	97.3	+29.2	100.5	-4.6	100.3	+16.7
1892.....	99.2	+26.7	100.5	-4.6	100.8	+16.1
1893.....	99.4	+26.5	100.3	-4.4	100.9	+16.0
1894.....	94.1	+33.6	99.8	-3.9	97.9	+19.5
1895.....	96.4	+30.4	100.1	-4.2	98.3	+19.0
1896.....	98.6	+27.5	99.8	-3.5	99.7	+17.4
1897.....	100.9	+24.6	99.6	-3.7	99.6	+17.5
1898.....	106.4	+18.1	99.7	-3.8	100.2	+16.8
1899.....	112.1	+12.1	99.2	-3.3	102.0	+14.7
1900.....	115.6	+ 8.7	98.7	-2.8	105.5	+10.9
1901.....	119.1	+ 5.5	98.1	-2.2	108.0	+ 8.3
1902.....	123.6	+ 1.7	97.3	-1.4	112.2	+ 4.3
1903.....	126.5	- .6	96.6	- .7	116.3	+ .6
1904.....	125.7	(a)	95.9	(a)	117.0	(a)

<sup>a</sup> The figures in this column give, opposite each year, the per cent of increase or decrease (indicated by + or -) which the 1904 figures show as compared with the year specified. Thus, opposite the year 1890, under employees, appears +32.6; this shows that the increase in the number of employees in 1904 as compared with 1890 was 32.6 per cent. Opposite 1890, under hours per week, appears -4.7; this shows that the decrease in the hours of labor per week in 1904 as compared with 1890 was 4.7 per cent. In like manner, under wages per hour, appears +16.7; this shows that the increase in the wages per hour in 1904 as compared with 1890 was 16.7 per cent. The figures opposite each year should be read in like manner. Opposite the year 1904, of course, no figures can be placed.

The second column of the table shows the relative number of persons employed in all of the establishments investigated. This column probably does not show the full extent of the changes that have taken place in the industries of the United States during the period covered; it measures only the changes that have taken place in those establishments investigated. No figures are available showing the decrease in the number of employees caused by the shutting down of establishments for one or more years of the period, or by the permanent closing of establishments. Neither are there any figures showing the increase in the number of wageworkers caused by the opening of new establishments during these years. The figures in this table relating to employees are of great value, however, for they show the changes that have taken place in a large number of establishments, and undoubtedly indicate to some extent the changes that have taken place in the number of persons employed in all industries throughout the country. The table shows that the lowest number employed was in the year 1894, or 94.1 per cent of the average number employed during the period from 1890 to 1899. So far as these establishments are concerned it is seen that the number of employees engaged therein gradually increased from

1894 until 1903. The highest point reached in the period covered was in 1903, when 26.5 per cent more persons were employed than the average for the ten-year base period. In the year 1904, however, there was a decrease from 126.5 to 125.7, or 0.6 per cent. The next column shows the per cent of increase or decrease in the number of persons employed in 1904 as compared with each of the preceding years. Thus in 1904 there were employed 32.6 per cent more persons than in 1890, 33.6 per cent more than in 1894, and 0.6 per cent less than in 1903.

The next section of the table relates to the hours of labor. The relative number shown is a comparison of the hours of work per week in each year with the average hours worked per week during the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899. In 1890 the hours of work per week were 0.7 per cent more than the average hours worked during the ten-year base period, while in 1904 the hours of work were but 95.9 per cent of the average for the base period, or 4.1 per cent less than the average hours worked during the period from 1890 to 1899. The next column shows the per cent of increase or decrease of hours per week in 1904 when compared with each of the preceding years; thus in 1904 the hours of work were 4.8 per cent less than in 1890, and 0.7 per cent less than in 1903. The tendency toward a gradual reduction of the hours of labor of the workingman is clearly shown here.

The third section of the table relates to the wages per hour paid in all of the industries covered by the report. In 1890 wages per hour were 0.3 per cent higher than the average wages per hour paid during the ten years from 1890 to 1899. The lowest point reached was in 1894, when wages per hour were 97.9 per cent of the average wages for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899, or, in other words, 2.1 per cent lower than the average for the ten-year period. From 1894 the movement was upward for two years; in 1897 there was a slight decline. From 1897 there was an advance each year. In 1904 the average wages per hour were 117.0 per cent of the average for the base period, or, in other words, 17.0 per cent higher than the average wages per hour during the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899. The caution before given is here repeated. The per cent of change between one year and another is not the result of the subtraction of the two relative numbers. For example: The relative wages in all industries was 97.9 in 1894 and 117.0 in 1904; the difference between these relative numbers is 19.1. The per cent of increase in wages, however, from 1894 to 1904 was not 19.1. This difference, 19.1, is 19.5 per cent of 97.9, the number with which the comparison was made, making wages per hour in 1904 19.5 per cent higher than wages per hour in 1894. The column following the relative wages shows the per cent of increase or decrease in the average wages per hour in 1904 as compared with the preceding years. In this column it is seen that wages per hour in 1904 were 16.7 per cent higher than

in 1890 and 1891, 16.1 per cent higher than in 1892, 19.5 per cent higher than in 1894, and 0.6 per cent higher than in 1903.

The relative numbers presented in the table on page 12 are shown in graphic form facing page 18, to which the reader is referred. In computing the figures for the table on page 12, each industry has been given a weight in proportion to the amount of wages paid therein, as shown by the United States census of 1900. This was deemed to be the most equitable method of making allowance for the greater or less importance of the several industries. The agricultural implement industry is an important industry, but by no means as great as the building industry of the country; therefore allowance for the importance was deemed necessary, and the most satisfactory method of weighting is believed to be the weighting in proportion to the wages paid in the several industries. In computing this weighted average the relative number or index for a year for each industry was multiplied by the wages paid in each industry, respectively, as shown by the United States census of 1900, expressed in the nearest \$100,000. The products were then added and the sum divided by the total wages paid in the industries represented. When the industry classification differed from that given by the United States census, the wages paid were estimated from the census figures. Street and sewer work, not reported as such by the census, was estimated from the best available data—that is, the wages paid in the District of Columbia. When two or more industries shown separately in this report were classed as one industry by the census, the relative numbers for the several industries were added year by year, and the totals divided by the number of subindustries to obtain a relative number for the general industry as shown by the census. The following table shows the relative weight accorded to each industry:

#### WEIGHT OF EACH INDUSTRY ACCORDING TO WAGES PAID.

[The weight given to each industry was determined by the wages paid, expressed in the nearest \$100,000 as shown by the United States census of 1900.]

Industry.	Weight.	Industry.	Weight.
Agricultural implements.....	225	Hats, fur.....	b 151
Bakery, bread.....	279	Hosiery and knit goods.....	244
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing.....	180	Iron and steel.....	1,308
Boots and shoes.....	592	Leather.....	226
Brick.....	219	Liquors, malt.....	258
Building trades.....	a 2,127	Lumber.....	1,046
Candy.....	109	Marble and stone work.....	267
Carpets.....	111	Paper and wood pulp.....	207
Carriages and wagons.....	298	Planing mill.....	327
Cars, steam railroad.....	1,194	Pottery.....	177
Clothing.....	794	Printing and publishing.....	842
Cotton goods.....	867	Shipbuilding.....	248
Dyeing, finishing, and printing textiles.....	127	Silk goods.....	210
Electrical apparatus and supplies.....	202	Slaughtering and meat packing.....	339
Flour.....	177	Streets and sewers.....	c 395
Foundry and machine shop.....	1,822	Tobacco, cigars, and cigarettes.....	409
Furniture.....	426	Woolen and worsted goods.....	448
Gas.....	124	Total.....	17,273
Glass.....	271		
Harness.....	107		

<sup>a</sup> Includes census figures for carpentering, masonry, plumbing, painting and paper hanging, and one-half of roofing, architectural iron, electrical construction, and tinsmithing.

<sup>b</sup> Includes census figures for wool hats.

<sup>c</sup> Estimated from wages paid in the District of Columbia.

In preparing the figures for Bulletin No. 53 and for the Nineteenth Annual Report, in order to ascertain the difference, if any, between the results obtained by the method adopted for the computation of the relative number or index for all industries and the results secured by other methods, the relative wages were computed by three other methods—first, by giving all occupations an equal weight; second, by giving each industry an equal weight; and, third, by giving each industry a weight in proportion to the number of employees engaged in the industry as shown by the census of 1900.

The results obtained by the four different methods were very nearly the same, and any one of the three other methods might not improperly have been used.

As has been stated, several industries shown in the Nineteenth Annual Report have not been continued in this Bulletin article. In order to determine what difference there would be in the relative numbers for all industries if computed only from the industries retained in the Bulletin, relative numbers for the forty-two industries retained were computed for 1890 to 1903. It was found that the relative numbers for 1903 based on the forty-two industries were practically the same as those based on the sixty-seven industries—the variation being not more than one-tenth of 1 per cent for employees, for hours, or for wages.

In studying the several tables thus far presented, the reader should bear in mind that the wages shown are the average rates of wages per hour and the hours shown the average number of hours worked per week. A reduction in hours in any year, therefore, implies a reduction of weekly earnings, unless accompanied by a corresponding increase in the rate of wages per hour. In order to show the changes in weekly earnings that have taken place from year to year during the period, in all industries as a whole, the following table has been prepared:

RELATIVE WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE AND FOR ALL EMPLOYEES, 1890 TO 1904.

[Relative numbers computed on basis of average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Weekly earnings per employee.		Weekly earnings of all employees.	
	Relative.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1904 as compared with year specified.	Relative.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1904 as compared with year specified.
1890.....	101.0	+11.1	95.7	+47.3
1891.....	100.8	+11.3	98.1	+43.7
1892.....	101.3	+10.8	100.5	+40.3
1893.....	101.2	+10.9	100.6	+40.2
1894.....	97.7	+14.8	91.9	+53.4
1895.....	98.4	+14.0	94.9	+48.6
1896.....	99.5	+12.8	98.1	+43.7
1897.....	99.2	+13.1	100.1	+40.9
1898.....	99.9	+12.3	106.3	+32.6
1899.....	101.2	+10.9	113.4	+24.3
1900.....	104.1	+ 7.8	120.3	+17.2
1901.....	105.9	+ 5.9	126.1	+11.8
1902.....	109.2	+ 2.7	135.0	+ 4.4
1903.....	112.3	- .1	142.1	- .8
1904.....	112.2	.....	141.0	.....

The first section of the table relates to the weekly earnings of the individual employee. From this table it is seen that the weekly earnings per employee in 1890 were 1.0 per cent higher than the average weekly earnings for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899. In 1894 the average weekly earnings were 2.3 per cent lower than the average for the ten-year period; in 1903 they were 12.3 per cent higher, and in 1904 they were 12.2 per cent higher. The next column shows that the weekly earnings per employee in 1904 were 11.1 per cent higher than in 1890, 11.3 per cent higher than in 1891, 14.8 per cent higher than in 1894, 2.7 per cent higher than in 1902, and 0.1 per cent lower than in 1903.

The second section of the table, relating to the aggregate weekly earnings of all employees engaged in the occupations covered, is of great interest as indicating to some extent the change in the relative amount paid out in wages by the manufacturing and mechanical establishments of the country each year. While the figures given show that the increase has been very great, it is believed that they do not mark the extreme increase that would be shown were the figures available for the entire number of employees in all industries, for reasons previously stated. Bearing in mind the previous statement that this report probably does not represent fully the change in the number of employees in the United States, the table shows that the weekly earnings of the employees engaged in the occupations covered in the establishments reporting were, in 1890, 95.7 per cent of the average for the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899; in the year 1891 they were 98.1 per cent; in 1894 they were 91.9 per cent; in 1902 the relative figure was 135.0; in 1903 it was 142.1, while in 1904 it dropped to 141.0.

The next column of the table, comparing the last year of the period with each of the other years, indicates that in 1904 the aggregate weekly earnings of all employees were 47.3 per cent more than in the year 1890, 53.4 per cent more than in 1894, 4.4 per cent more than in 1902, and 0.8 per cent less than in 1903.

Thus it is seen that considering the employees covered by this report, the average weekly earnings per employee in 1904 were 12.2 per cent higher than the average for the ten-year period 1890 to 1899, and that the aggregate weekly wages paid out to all employees in 1904 were 41.0 per cent more than the average weekly wages for the same ten-year period.

*Table IV.—Average wages and hours of labor, 1903 and 1904, in twenty-one selected occupations, by cities (pp. 131 to 144).*—In this table the average wages and hours of labor of the most important general occupations are shown by cities. Like Table I, it is divided into three columns, relating to the number of employees covered, the average hours of work per week, and the average wages per hour, respectively. Localities in which data were secured from only one establishment

have been omitted from this table to avoid identification, except for the occupation of laborers on streets and sewers, municipal work.

The first occupation shown in Table IV (page 131) is bricklayers, building trades. The first line relates to wages in Atlanta, Ga., and shows that in the three building establishments from which data for bricklayers were secured, 30 were employed in 1903 and 49 in 1904, the average hours per week were 57.67 in 1903 and 57.37 in 1904, and the average wages per hour, \$0.38 in 1903 and \$0.4041 in 1904.

*Table V.—Average wages and hours of labor, 1903 and 1904, in eighteen selected occupations, by States (pp. 145 to 147).*—In this table the average wages and hours of labor of certain important occupations are shown by States. The data are not presented by cities, as in many instances the identity of the establishments furnishing the data might have been disclosed by such classification. The form of this table is like that of Table IV, and needs no explanation.

The article immediately following the present one in this Bulletin is entitled "Retail prices of food, 1890 to 1904." That investigation covers the same period as does this investigation into wages and hours of labor, and the data have been summarized, as in this article, by the use of relative or index numbers. The base adopted for computing the relative numbers is the same in each case, namely, the average for the years 1890 to 1899.

In order that a comparative study may be made of the summary figures of these two articles they are here presented in parallel columns. The table immediately following shows the relative or index numbers taken from the two articles, and in addition two columns computed therefrom showing the relative purchasing power of wages in the several years covered as measured by retail prices of food.

RELATIVE EMPLOYEES, HOURS PER WEEK, WAGES PER HOUR, WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE AND OF ALL EMPLOYEES, RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, AND PURCHASING POWER OF HOURLY WAGES AND OF WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE, MEASURED BY RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904.

[Relative numbers computed on basis of average for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Employ-ees.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Weekly earnings per employee.	Weekly earnings of all employees.	Retail prices of food, weighted according to family consumption.	Purchasing power, measured by retail prices of food, of—	
							Hourly wages.	Weekly earnings per em-ployee.
1890.....	94.8	100.7	100.3	101.0	95.7	102.4	97.9	98.6
1891.....	97.3	100.5	100.3	100.8	98.1	103.8	96.6	97.1
1892.....	99.2	100.5	100.8	101.3	100.5	101.9	98.9	99.4
1893.....	99.4	100.3	100.9	101.2	100.6	104.4	96.6	96.9
1894.....	94.1	99.8	97.9	97.7	91.9	99.7	98.2	98.0
1895.....	96.4	100.1	98.3	98.4	94.9	97.8	100.5	100.6
1896.....	98.6	99.8	99.7	99.5	98.1	95.5	104.4	104.2
1897.....	100.9	99.6	99.6	99.2	100.1	96.3	103.4	103.0
1898.....	106.4	99.7	100.2	99.9	106.3	98.7	101.5	101.2
1899.....	112.1	99.2	102.0	101.2	113.4	99.5	102.5	101.7
1900.....	115.6	98.7	105.5	104.1	120.3	101.1	104.4	103.0
1901.....	119.1	98.1	108.0	105.9	126.1	105.2	102.7	100.7
1902.....	123.6	97.3	112.2	109.2	135.0	110.9	101.2	98.5
1903.....	126.5	96.6	116.3	112.3	142.1	110.3	105.4	101.8
1904.....	125.7	95.9	117.0	112.2	141.0	111.7	104.7	100.4

This table shows that in 1904, as compared with the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899, 25.7 per cent more persons were employed, hours of labor per week had been reduced 4.1 per cent, wages per hour had increased 17 per cent, weekly earnings per employee had increased 12.2 per cent, weekly earnings of all persons employed had increased 41.0 per cent, retail prices of food had increased 11.7 per cent, the wages of one hour would purchase 4.7 per cent more food, and the earnings of a week would purchase 0.4 per cent more food.

The next table shows the per cent of increase or decrease in the several items in 1904 as compared with each preceding year:

PER CENT OF INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN 1904, AS COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS, IN EMPLOYEES, HOURS PER WEEK, WAGES PER HOUR, WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE AND OF ALL EMPLOYEES, RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, AND PURCHASING POWER OF HOURLY WAGES AND OF WEEKLY EARNINGS PER EMPLOYEE, MEASURED BY RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904.

Year.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (-) in 1904 as compared with previous years.						
	Employ-ees.	Hours per week.	Wages per hour.	Weekly earnings per em-ployee.	Weekly earnings of all em-ployees.	Retail prices of food, weighted according to family consump-tion.	Purchasing power, measured by re-tail prices of food, of—
							Hourly wages.
Average 1890-1899...	+ 25.7	- 4.1	+ 17.0	+ 12.2	+ 41.0	+ 11.7	+ 4.7 + 0.4
1890.....	+ 32.6	- 4.8	+ 16.7	+ 11.1	+ 47.3	+ 9.1	+ 6.9 + 1.8
1891.....	+ 29.2	- 4.6	+ 16.7	+ 11.3	+ 43.7	+ 7.6	+ 8.4 + 3.4
1892.....	+ 26.7	- 4.6	+ 16.1	+ 10.8	+ 40.3	+ 9.6	+ 5.9 + 1.0
1893.....	+ 26.5	- 4.4	+ 16.0	+ 10.9	+ 40.2	+ 7.0	+ 8.4 + 3.6
1894.....	+ 23.6	- 3.9	+ 19.5	+ 14.8	+ 53.4	+ 12.0	+ 6.6 + 2.4
1895.....	+ 20.4	- 4.2	+ 19.0	+ 14.0	+ 48.6	+ 14.2	+ 4.2 - .2
1896.....	+ 27.5	- 3.9	+ 17.4	+ 12.8	+ 42.7	+ 17.0	+ .3 - 3.6
1897.....	+ 24.6	- 3.7	+ 17.5	+ 13.1	+ 40.9	+ 16.0	+ 1.3 - 2.5
1898.....	+ 18.1	- 3.8	+ 16.8	+ 12.3	+ 32.6	+ 13.2	+ 3.2 - .8
1899.....	+ 12.1	- 3.3	+ 14.7	+ 10.9	+ 24.3	+ 12.3	+ 2.1 - 1.3
1900.....	+ 8.7	- 2.8	+ 10.9	+ 7.8	+ 17.2	+ 10.5	+ .3 - 2.5
1901.....	+ 5.5	- 2.2	+ 8.3	+ 5.9	+ 11.8	+ 6.2	+ 1.9 - .3
1902.....	+ 1.7	- 1.4	+ 4.3	+ 2.7	+ 4.4	+ .7	+ 3.5 + 1.9
1903.....	- .6	- .7	+ .6	- .1	- .8	+ 1.3	- .7 - 1.4

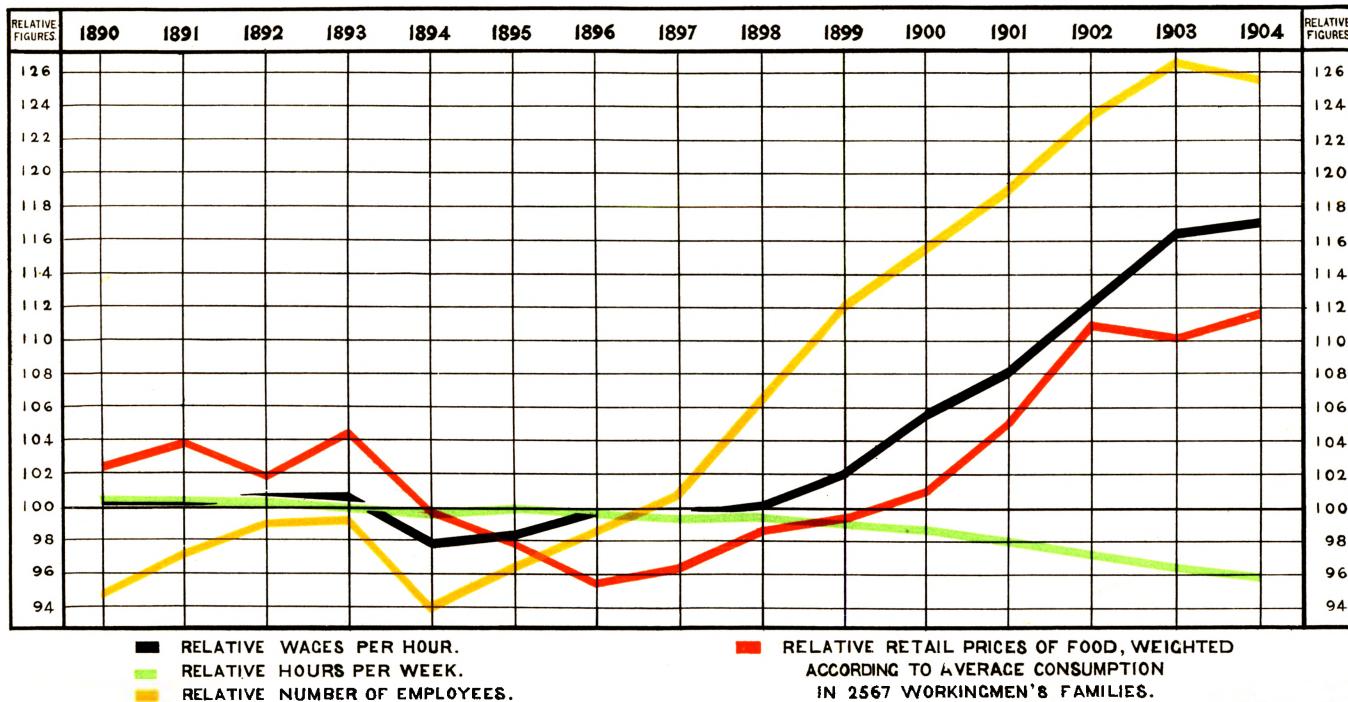
This table shows that in 1904, as compared with 1903, the total number of employees decreased 0.6 per cent, the hours of labor decreased 0.7 per cent, wages per hour increased 0.6 per cent, weekly earnings per employee decreased 0.1 per cent, the total weekly earnings of all employees decreased 0.8 per cent, retail prices of food increased 1.3 per cent, the wages of one hour would purchase 0.7 per cent less food, and the earnings per employee in a week would purchase 1.4 per cent less food.

The accompanying graphic table shows for the 15 years, 1890 to 1904, the relative number of employees, relative hours of work per week, relative wages per hour, and relative retail prices of food.

**WAGES**  
**HOURS OF WORK**  
**NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES**  
**Retail Prices of Food**

**RELATIVE FIGURES 1890 TO 1904: UNITED STATES.**

[AVERAGE FOR 1890 TO 1899 = 100.]



THE NORRIS PETERS CO., PHOTO-LITHO., WASHINGTON, D.C.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	17	16	60.00	60.00	\$0.1628	\$0.1782
North Central.....	12	221	237	57.70	58.27	.2590	.2600
South Central.....	1	4	3	59.00	59.00	.2542	.2542
Western.....	1	5	6	54.00	54.00	.3542	.3880
United States.....	15	247	262	57.80	58.29	.2551	.2587
Fitters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	8	8	60.00	60.00	.1781	.1802
North Central.....	8	426	337	58.26	56.00	.2273	.2451
South Central.....	1	6	7	59.00	59.00	.1751	.1792
United States.....	10	440	352	58.30	56.15	.2257	.2423
Grinders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	9	9	60.00	60.00	.1611	.1685
North Central.....	6	179	173	57.30	55.85	.2235	.2489
South Central.....	1	6	10	59.00	59.00	.2485	.2765
United States.....	8	194	192	57.48	56.21	.2214	.2465
Machine woodworkers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	14	15	60.00	60.00	.1580	.1572
North Central.....	13	483	352	58.45	57.63	.2069	.2179
South Central.....	1	3	4	59.00	59.00	.2260	.2182
Western.....	1	3	3	54.00	54.00	.2997	.3287
United States.....	16	503	374	58.47	57.71	.2062	.2163
Machinists, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	43	43	60.00	60.00	.1766	.1826
North Central.....	12	1,096	902	58.42	55.93	.2449	.2648
Western.....	1	25	26	54.00	54.00	.2996	.3015
United States.....	14	1,164	971	58.38	56.06	.2435	.2621
Molders, iron, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	31	35	60.00	60.00	.2389	.2316
North Central.....	9	1,174	1,064	58.34	57.24	.2499	.2520
South Central.....	1	4	8	48.00	48.00	.2487	.2445
Western.....	1	6	3	54.00	54.00	.3610	.3888
United States.....	12	1,215	1,110	58.33	57.25	.2501	.2517
Painters, male:							
North Central.....	13	538	469	59.53	57.10	.2421	.2372
South Central.....	1	2	3	54.00	54.00	.2181	.2504
Western.....	1	3	2	59.00	54.00	.2813	.2995
United States.....	15	543	474	59.51	57.07	.2422	.2376
Pattern makers, male:							
North Central.....	12	89	74	58.01	57.80	.2822	.2951

## BAKERY, BREAD.

Bakers, first hands, male:							
North Atlantic.....	34	80	77	63.35	63.64	\$0.2790	\$0.2813
South Atlantic.....	20	34	36	63.41	63.22	.2395	.2451
North Central.....	35	88	101	59.58	59.31	.2798	.2843
South Central.....	14	19	20	67.42	66.45	.2316	.2416
Western.....	11	17	18	59.82	59.67	.3711	.3808
United States.....	114	238	252	62.04	61.78	.2764	.2813

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

**BAKERY, BREAD—Concluded.**

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>Bakers, second hands, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	35	193	187	66.57	66.81	\$0.2096	\$0.2101
South Atlantic.....	20	74	74	61.47	61.39	.1748	.1832
North Central.....	34	113	114	59.21	58.85	.2293	.2370
South Central.....	15	30	33	68.30	68.09	.1811	.1855
Western.....	10	24	26	60.54	60.38	.2905	.2988
United States.....	114	434	434	63.57	63.46	.2113	.2160
<b>Bakers, third hands, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	20	65	67	59.89	60.25	.1894	.1892
South Atlantic.....	8	24	28	61.38	61.50	.1759	.1684
North Central.....	25	190	225	57.89	58.06	.2154	.2231
South Central.....	7	19	23	68.00	67.13	.1612	.1632
Western.....	3	14	14	58.79	58.43	.2452	.2765
United States.....	63	312	357	59.23	59.34	.2050	.2107
<b>Bakers, not specified, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	8	367	388	60.18	60.08	.2679	.2670
South Atlantic.....	4	50	50	60.36	60.36	.2773	.2797
North Central.....	11	261	272	59.15	57.99	.2306	.2347
South Central.....	2	8	10	60.00	60.00	.2444	.2557
Western.....	1	25	22	60.00	60.00	.3000	.3000
United States.....	26	711	742	59.81	59.33	.2557	.2569

**BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING.**

<b>Blacksmiths, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	13	34	31	56.21	55.61	\$0.2764	\$0.2814
South Atlantic.....	8	19	20	59.37	59.10	.2306	.2317
North Central.....	19	43	40	59.44	59.43	.2674	.2629
South Central.....	5	13	11	57.85	57.45	.2956	.2857
Western.....	3	6	6	57.00	56.00	.3296	.3222
United States.....	48	115	108	58.17	57.88	.2704	.2680
<b>Horseshoers, fitters, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	14	30	29	53.50	53.21	.3326	.3404
South Atlantic.....	2	6	4	60.00	60.00	.2583	.2438
North Central.....	10	13	13	56.46	56.46	.3451	.3374
South Central.....	6	7	8	55.29	55.13	.3282	.3566
Western.....	3	5	6	53.60	53.67	.4089	.4056
United States.....	35	61	60	54.98	54.67	.3337	.3420
<b>Horseshoers, floor men, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	37	88	85	54.39	53.92	.2900	.3071
South Atlantic.....	18	38	38	57.95	57.95	.2182	.2218
North Central.....	48	116	116	55.64	55.25	.3003	.3071
South Central.....	14	26	23	55.88	55.96	.2682	.2762
Western.....	10	19	20	54.05	54.00	.3696	.3960
United States.....	127	287	282	55.48	55.18	.2907	.2994
<b>Horseshoers, forgemen, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	23	41	42	54.29	54.29	.3610	.3563
South Atlantic.....	15	25	24	57.00	56.88	.2736	.2699
North Central.....	40	77	75	55.77	55.59	.3450	.3475
South Central.....	8	14	14	56.21	56.21	.3017	.3283
Western.....	9	16	18	53.75	53.72	.4091	.4121
United States.....	95	173	173	55.45	55.31	.3409	.3440
<b>Horseshoers, not specified, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	9	16	13	57.06	56.46	.2543	.2653
South Atlantic.....	5	13	18	60.00	56.11	.2167	.2379
North Central.....	6	9	7	60.00	59.14	.2444	.2575
South Central.....	5	10	10	56.50	56.00	.2547	.2702
Western.....	2	3	4	55.33	54.75	.4019	.4146
United States.....	27	51	52	58.12	56.48	.2517	.2672

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Closers-on, female:							
North Atlantic.....	25	133	123	57.01	56.82	\$0.1932	.1865
North Central.....	15	104	118	57.73	57.92	.1465	.1511
United States.....	40	237	241	57.32	57.36	.1727	.1691
Cutters, outsole, male:							
North Atlantic.....	20	87	92	57.69	57.58	.2409	.2491
North Central.....	17	96	83	57.75	58.43	.2470	.2542
United States.....	37	183	175	57.72	57.98	.2441	.2515
Cutters, upper, male:							
North Atlantic.....	25	701	741	56.88	56.61	.2688	.2766
North Central.....	17	445	486	57.88	58.70	.2572	.2663
United States.....	42	1,146	1,227	57.27	57.44	.2643	.2725
Edge trimmers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	24	173	177	56.74	56.34	.3740	.3749
North Central.....	17	88	104	58.00	58.44	.3130	.3313
United States.....	41	261	281	57.16	57.12	.3535	.3588
Goodyear stitchers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	20	109	116	55.62	55.34	.4106	.4067
North Central.....	14	68	83	57.84	58.28	.3317	.3587
United States.....	34	177	199	56.47	56.57	.3803	.3866
Heel trimmers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	22	49	51	56.69	55.65	.3967	.3993
North Central.....	17	36	42	57.67	58.24	.2963	.3418
United States.....	39	85	93	57.11	56.82	.3541	.3733
Lasters, machine, male:							
North Atlantic.....	23	329	343	57.02	56.89	.2758	.2791
North Central.....	14	173	237	56.59	57.11	.2713	.2971
United States.....	37	502	580	56.87	56.98	.2743	.2865
McKay stitchers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	17	48	44	57.63	56.66	.3188	.3073
North Central.....	11	27	31	58.11	58.94	.2938	.3127
United States.....	28	75	75	57.80	57.60	.3098	.3095
Treers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	15	234	231	56.67	56.49	.2642	.2657
North Central.....	13	84	85	57.64	57.94	.2231	.2190
United States.....	28	318	316	56.92	56.88	.2533	.2531
Vampers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	57	70	54.70	55.06	.3147	.3076
North Central.....	5	6	25	56.50	58.80	.2524	.2875
United States.....	16	63	95	54.87	56.25	.3088	.3023
Vampers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	23	255	247	56.85	56.28	.2266	.2277
North Central.....	17	201	221	57.42	57.95	.1865	.1886
United States.....	40	456	468	57.10	57.07	.2090	.2093

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## BRICK.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Brick-machine tenders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	52	52	53.54	53.54	\$0.2151	\$0.2145
South Atlantic.....	5	16	20	55.50	56.40	.1956	.1965
North Central.....	16	94	92	56.62	56.07	.2156	.2117
South Central.....	2	59	54	60.00	60.00	.1364	.1428
Western.....	3	5	5	54.00	54.00	.2950	.2950
United States.....	36	226	223	56.65	56.66	.1952	.1962
Kiln burners, male:							
North Atlantic.....	9	46	45	82.70	82.67	.1671	.1749
South Atlantic.....	5	22	22	82.73	82.73	.1090	.1090
North Central.....	17	85	95	83.72	83.31	.1855	.1849
South Central.....	3	33	32	77.45	76.13	.1447	.1460
Western.....	3	10	10	84.00	84.00	.2417	.2417
United States.....	37	196	204	82.33	82.01	.1686	.1712
Kiln setters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	33	34	54.73	54.88	.2178	.2122
South Atlantic.....	4	18	18	45.07	45.67	.2349	.2349
North Central.....	17	86	78	57.00	56.92	.2874	.2413
South Central.....	2	6	6	60.00	60.00	.2976	.2949
Western.....	3	7	7	57.86	57.86	.2869	.2821
United States.....	36	150	143	55.30	55.20	.2375	.2378
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	279	282	58.68	58.55	.1449	.1438
South Atlantic.....	6	262	292	58.97	59.03	.1219	.1224
North Central.....	16	280	281	55.65	55.41	.2042	.2001
South Central.....	3	190	185	60.00	60.00	.1311	.1288
Western.....	3	47	52	58.72	58.85	.2285	.2258
United States.....	38	1,058	1,092	58.19	58.13	.1561	.1539
Molders, hand, male:							
South Atlantic.....	3	20	20	45.60	45.60	.2521	.2521
North Central.....	2	8	8	57.00	51.00	.2306	.2587
United States.....	5	28	28	48.86	47.14	.2460	.2540
Offbearers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	56	61	54.21	54.89	.1776	.1724
South Atlantic.....	3	26	26	47.54	47.54	.1618	.1646
North Central.....	15	189	163	55.46	54.88	.2043	.2048
South Central.....	1	10	10	60.00	60.00	.1100	.1100
Western.....	3	14	14	53.57	53.57	.2780	.2650
United States.....	29	275	274	54.52	54.31	.1950	.1934

## BUILDING TRADES.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Bricklayers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	75	2,182	2,053	47.07	46.92	\$0.5359	\$0.5438
South Atlantic.....	36	608	626	51.78	50.83	.4500	.5058
North Central.....	70	1,340	1,370	46.77	46.51	.5696	.5702
South Central.....	28	432	288	48.26	48.22	.5680	.5802
Western.....	20	294	307	46.05	45.58	.7009	.6936
United States.....	229	4,853	4,644	47.62	47.32	.5474	.5586
Carpenters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	82	2,902	2,716	47.82	47.89	.3793	.3771
South Atlantic.....	39	1,003	997	53.08	52.09	.2938	.2973
North Central.....	69	2,045	1,943	48.83	48.74	.3698	.3670
South Central.....	30	690	562	51.78	51.81	.3126	.3128
Western.....	22	592	530	46.95	46.70	.4333	.4565
United States.....	242	7,232	6,748	49.14	48.99	.3653	.3633

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cornice makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	15	276	306	47.72	46.16	\$0.4077	\$0.4213
South Atlantic.....	8	95	75	50.18	49.69	.3793	.3779
North Central.....	21	260	237	47.61	47.66	.4089	.4176
South Central.....	6	55	55	49.85	50.40	.3399	.3315
Western.....	5	41	39	48.00	46.72	.4772	.5120
United States.....	55	727	712	48.18	47.39	.4032	.4135
Gas fitters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	15	49	54	47.53	46.22	.4198	.4478
South Atlantic.....	8	37	35	50.19	48.60	.3417	.3553
North Central.....	35	115	112	48.22	48.21	.4339	.4657
South Central.....	8	23	18	48.78	49.00	.4149	.4375
Western.....	13	30	34	46.73	44.82	.5697	.5849
United States.....	79	254	233	48.25	47.44	.4321	.4606
Hod carriers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic.....	92	1,967	1,925	46.83	46.72	.2960	.2972
South Atlantic.....	28	411	456	50.31	50.57	.2066	.2165
North Central.....	87	1,759	1,806	47.22	46.89	.2888	.2898
South Central.....	29	386	307	49.61	50.96	.2145	.2080
Western.....	26	282	320	48.35	47.46	.3798	.3796
United States.....	262	4,785	4,814	47.57	47.47	.2844	.2866
Inside wiremen, male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	270	285	46.07	45.84	.4337	.4490
South Atlantic.....	14	215	219	53.80	51.79	.3093	.3182
North Central.....	21	271	265	47.84	47.43	.4297	.4120
South Central.....	5	72	61	50.17	49.48	.3206	.3813
Western.....	3	44	50	48.00	48.00	.4489	.4625
United States.....	56	872	880	48.06	48.17	.3932	.4014
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	45	2,068	1,851	55.35	54.70	.1663	.1736
South Atlantic.....	40	1,219	1,122	57.68	57.09	.1391	.1408
North Central.....	58	1,980	1,688	54.12	55.15	.2188	.2070
South Central.....	20	555	285	55.55	56.02	.1436	.1481
Western.....	9	110	96	52.98	50.61	.2631	.2802
United States.....	172	5,932	5,042	55.39	55.38	.1779	.1781
Lathers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	72	82	44.00	44.00	.3965	.3997
South Atlantic.....	9	55	58	48.69	49.28	.3099	.3168
North Central.....	18	173	211	47.49	47.41	.4118	.4318
South Central.....	6	28	37	52.50	46.81	.2775	.4125
Western.....	3	90	105	47.56	47.62	.6076	.6101
United States.....	39	418	493	47.39	47.06	.4289	.4494
Painters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	71	1,597	1,630	48.60	48.40	.3418	.3501
South Atlantic.....	26	497	517	51.50	50.48	.2934	.3039
North Central.....	67	1,367	1,328	47.58	47.52	.3578	.3717
South Central.....	23	301	328	50.52	50.32	.2973	.3038
Western.....	21	344	321	47.59	47.15	.4362	.4367
United States.....	208	4,106	4,124	48.67	48.43	.3459	.3543
Paper hangers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	34	256	242	50.29	50.24	.3496	.3558
South Atlantic.....	12	75	76	53.40	52.97	.2793	.2867
North Central.....	36	220	235	49.25	49.42	.3728	.3685
South Central.....	7	60	51	49.00	49.18	.3502	.3686
Western.....	14	82	79	47.32	47.54	.4500	.4522
United States.....	103	702	683	49.83	49.87	.3614	.3646

\* Includes men who mix mortar and wait on bricklayers, plasterers, and stone masons, whether or not a hod is used.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Plasterers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	46	685	679	45.82	45.56	\$0.5283	\$0.5358
South Atlantic.....	21	210	208	50.78	51.18	.4122	.4171
North Central.....	51	610	625	46.76	46.30	.5385	.5563
South Central.....	20	138	113	48.07	47.65	.4955	.5065
Western.....	14	186	168	44.99	45.98	.6841	.6685
United States.....	152	1,829	1,793	46.79	46.64	.5318	.5398
Plumbers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	84	586	623	48.41	48.00	.4118	.4291
South Atlantic.....	37	262	267	51.53	50.21	.3828	.4066
North Central.....	66	539	516	47.00	47.18	.4925	.4974
South Central.....	23	150	155	49.31	48.71	.4490	.4635
Western.....	22	201	210	46.69	46.56	.5724	.5917
United States.....	232	1,748	1,771	48.32	47.98	.4540	.4679
Roofers, gravel and tar, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	115	150	48.89	47.00	.3268	.3271
South Atlantic.....	5	46	50	56.61	56.88	.1543	.1628
North Central.....	13	165	183	49.33	49.72	.3991	.3999
South Central.....	8	47	77	55.28	55.64	.1672	.1678
Western.....	4	47	50	49.79	49.92	.4065	.4010
United States.....	35	420	510	50.72	50.53	.3274	.3203
Roofers, slate and tile, male:							
North Atlantic.....	14	74	54	46.78	47.44	.4519	.4411
South Atlantic.....	5	40	34	51.75	51.00	.3802	.3801
North Central.....	16	88	76	48.25	48.47	.4421	.4438
South Central.....	6	30	37	51.20	49.30	.3104	.3477
United States.....	41	232	201	48.77	48.78	.4089	.4161
Roofers, tin, male:							
North Atlantic.....	37	303	305	47.97	48.30	.3691	.3625
South Atlantic.....	22	132	149	53.69	50.70	.2869	.3111
North Central.....	31	297	277	50.08	49.85	.3325	.3370
South Central.....	8	77	81	49.38	50.05	.3381	.3365
Western.....	2	17	10	48.00	47.70	.4743	.5375
United States.....	100	826	822	49.78	49.42	.3421	.3441
Steam fitters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	28	255	274	47.40	47.27	.4238	.4442
South Atlantic.....	6	47	49	51.04	50.12	.3923	.4067
North Central.....	35	333	295	47.12	47.13	.4656	.4788
South Central.....	6	32	45	49.88	49.33	.4206	.4386
Western.....	11	36	38	46.06	46.18	.5824	.6072
United States.....	86	703	701	47.55	47.49	.4495	.4646
Stone masons, male:							
North Atlantic.....	44	489	461	49.83	49.82	.4225	.4162
South Atlantic.....	9	90	76	50.99	52.09	.4668	.4566
North Central.....	39	301	288	48.63	47.82	.4989	.5137
South Central.....	8	69	47	50.78	51.28	.4483	.4491
Western.....	10	44	93	51.36	48.69	.5699	.6056
United States.....	110	993	965	49.71	49.37	.4580	.4683
Stone setters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	68	63	47.53	46.79	.5146	.5360
South Atlantic.....	8	22	19	49.91	50.21	.5305	.5263
North Central.....	17	57	51	48.82	49.55	.5016	.5049
South Central.....	5	14	18	49.20	49.00	.4881	.4907
Western.....	2	6	10	48.00	48.00	.5417	.5125
United States.....	40	167	161	48.45	48.43	.5109	.5184

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wage per hour.	
		1903.		1904.		1903.	1904.
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Structural iron workers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic.....	10	843	895	46.89	46.60	\$0.4914	\$0.4986
South Atlantic.....	4	108	99	54.94	52.79	.3711	.3727
North Central.....	17	771	690	54.97	53.59	.3191	.3726
South Central.....	2	40	52	59.48	59.46	.1914	.1952
Western.....	4	42	58	55.00	56.79	.3239	.3289
United States.....	37	1,804	1,794	51.29	50.38	.4000	.4289

## CANDY.

Candy makers, male:	5	92	90	55.03	55.00	\$0.2336	
						1903.	1904.
North Atlantic.....	5	92	90	55.03	55.00	\$0.2336	\$0.2324
South Atlantic.....	2	48	51	59.52	59.49	.2100	.2056
North Central.....	12	475	480	59.97	59.94	.1908	.1974
South Central.....	2	8	8	53.25	53.25	.3200	.2957
Western.....	1	5	5	53.60	53.60	.3850	.4037
United States.....	22	628	634	59.08	59.07	.2017	.2059
Dippers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	5	181	174	53.08	53.52	.1160	.1231
South Atlantic.....	2	18	17	59.61	59.65	.0944	.0911
North Central.....	12	546	603	59.56	59.34	.0923	.0950
South Central.....	2	6	6	57.83	57.83	.0847	.0847
Western.....	1	10	11	53.50	53.55	.1217	.1286
United States.....	22	761	811	57.92	58.01	.0933	.1013

## CARPETS.

Burlers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	8	166	181	59.17	58.91	\$0.1491	\$0.1275
Dyers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	215	213	58.75	58.56	.1545	.1515
Loom fixers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	84	89	58.89	58.69	.2666	.2651
Spoolers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	8	137	128	58.87	57.98	.1173	.1148
Twisters, female:							
North Atlantic.....	6	124	154	58.72	56.25	.1085	.1098
Weavers, Brussels and Wilton, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	342	361	58.31	58.32	.2719	.2686
Weavers, Brussels and Wilton, female:							
North Atlantic.....	2	141	167	58.00	58.00	.1613	.1663
Weavers, ingrain, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	152	158	57.85	57.89	.1936	.1829
Weavers, ingrain, female:							
North Atlantic.....	6	493	474	58.73	57.78	.1499	.1395
Winders, female:							
North Atlantic.....	7	288	300	58.34	57.10	.1166	.1162

## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic.....	33	196	193	55.89	56.18	\$0.2887	\$0.2834
South Atlantic.....	15	53	50	59.66	59.64	.2280	.2207
North Central.....	38	255	253	59.05	58.98	.2489	.2602
South Central.....	8	20	20	58.10	58.10	.2609	.2587
Western.....	2	9	6	54.00	54.00	.3055	.3639
United States.....	96	533	522	57.83	57.91	.2629	.2661

a Work both on buildings and bridges.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Body makers, carriage, male:							
North Atlantic.....	17	184	200	57.54	57.56	\$0.2728	\$0.2730
South Atlantic.....	5	17	17	60.00	60.00	.2451	.2377
North Central.....	14	63	72	58.70	58.69	.2557	.2583
South Central.....	1	2	2	60.00	60.00	.2500	.2625
Western.....	2	3	4	54.00	54.00	.3889	.3796
United States.....	39	269	295	57.95	57.94	.2682	.2688
Body makers, not specified, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	44	43	58.45	58.28	.2745	.2790
South Atlantic.....	3	10	9	58.80	58.67	.2252	.2335
North Central.....	14	102	96	59.01	58.84	.2188	.2258
United States.....	25	156	143	58.84	58.67	.2349	.2417
Ironers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	140	125	54.72	57.29	.2569	.2495
South Atlantic.....	3	17	18	58.47	58.56	.1883	.1700
North Central.....	14	89	89	57.46	57.11	.2041	.2190
Western.....	1	2	2	54.00	54.00	.2500	.2770
United States.....	28	248	234	55.96	57.29	.2318	.2320
Machine woodworkers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	24	24	57.67	58.04	.2762	.2776
South Atlantic.....	3	21	21	59.81	59.86	.2224	.2092
North Central.....	16	318	290	58.99	57.19	.1897	.1880
South Central.....	1	4	4	60.00	60.00	.1750	.1792
United States.....	24	367	339	58.96	57.45	.1971	.1956
Painters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	34	365	348	55.51	55.80	.2659	.2621
South Atlantic.....	15	88	80	59.73	59.70	.2024	.1965
North Central.....	37	668	614	58.86	58.76	.2248	.2372
South Central.....	7	24	23	58.33	58.30	.2222	.2148
Western.....	2	8	8	54.00	54.00	.3021	.3210
United States.....	95	1,151	1,073	57.82	57.83	.2366	.2424
Trimmers, carriage, male:							
North Atlantic.....	28	144	122	56.09	56.35	.2681	.2706
South Atlantic.....	12	36	30	59.97	59.97	.2263	.2304
North Central.....	28	183	188	59.46	59.15	.2313	.2460
South Central.....	6	8	8	58.75	58.75	.2489	.2551
Western.....	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.3169	.3533
United States.....	76	375	352	58.14	58.18	.2462	.2546
Woodworkers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic.....	19	69	63	56.09	56.16	.2716	.2777
South Atlantic.....	7	20	21	59.70	59.71	.1947	.1993
North Central.....	16	58	63	59.02	58.14	.2125	.2126
South Central.....	7	18	17	57.83	57.71	.2515	.2535
Western.....	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.3333	.3333
United States.....	51	168	167	57.68	57.47	.2410	.2418

## CARS, STEAM RAILROAD.

Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	236	209	56.54	55.68	\$0.3508	\$0.3776
South Atlantic.....	8	143	154	59.06	58.09	.2686	.2723
North Central.....	22	611	524	57.64	56.32	.2655	.2956
South Central.....	6	145	133	59.90	59.88	.2782	.2847
Western.....	6	225	242	54.00	54.00	.3392	.3427
United States.....	48	1,360	1,262	57.24	56.36	.2942	.3142

<sup>a</sup> Work with hand tools and are often called wheelwrights.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## CARS, STEAM RAILROAD—Continued.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Boiler makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	219	202	56.04	56.21	\$0.2811	\$0.2935
South Atlantic.....	6	96	98	59.57	59.69	.2551	.2545
North Central.....	16	378	378	56.46	56.30	.3062	.3193
South Central.....	6	178	160	60.76	60.57	.2896	.2953
Western.....	6	272	246	54.00	54.00	.3498	.3768
United States.....	38	1,143	1,084	56.73	56.70	.3049	.3181
Brass finishers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	14	15	57.00	53.40	.2348	.2398
North Central.....	6	148	140	55.10	54.95	.3212	.3515
South Central.....	1	3	4	60.00	60.00	.3033	.2925
United States.....	9	165	159	55.35	54.93	.3135	.3394
Cabinetmakers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	205	216	55.69	54.51	.3847	.3701
South Atlantic.....	3	73	67	58.10	56.30	.2572	.2525
North Central.....	11	641	888	55.52	54.79	.3126	.3239
South Central.....	2	33	31	60.00	60.00	.2524	.2609
Western.....	1	26	22	54.00	54.00	.3212	.3216
United States.....	20	978	1,224	55.86	54.95	.3218	.3265
Carpenters, male: (a)							
North Atlantic.....	6	1,080	895	57.19	54.59	.2373	.2422
South Atlantic.....	8	617	600	58.49	57.70	.2224	.2301
North Central.....	22	3,773	3,583	56.79	55.97	.2358	.2474
South Central.....	7	590	551	60.02	60.15	.2235	.2255
Western.....	6	892	848	54.00	54.00	.2454	.2456
United States.....	49	6,952	6,477	56.92	56.04	.2350	.2430
Coppersmiths, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	13	13	55.00	54.54	.2960	.3247
South Atlantic.....	1	2	2	59.00	60.00	.3305	.2875
North Central.....	9	27	21	57.96	56.90	.2710	.2861
South Central.....	5	14	17	60.36	60.18	.3055	.3135
Western.....	1	7	4	54.00	54.00	.3198	.3263
United States.....	19	63	57	57.48	57.25	.2917	.3060
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	1,303	1,254	55.99	54.98	.1438	.1445
South Atlantic.....	5	597	563	58.29	58.08	.1362	.1352
North Central.....	19	3,230	2,913	56.33	55.18	.1556	.1584
South Central.....	7	1,586	1,269	61.12	61.21	.1337	.1344
Western.....	5	588	666	54.00	54.00	.2023	.2025
United States.....	41	7,304	6,665	57.28	56.42	.1509	.1537
Machine woodworkers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	141	132	56.72	54.70	.2458	.2512
South Atlantic.....	4	82	123	57.40	55.22	.2274	.2511
North Central.....	19	723	646	57.40	56.24	.2270	.2274
South Central.....	7	73	83	59.85	59.86	.2279	.2348
United States.....	35	1,019	984	57.48	56.21	.2297	.2342
Machinists, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	890	906	55.92	56.00	.2921	.3011
South Atlantic.....	8	578	579	59.40	58.89	.2651	.2652
North Central.....	22	1,991	2,091	56.58	55.69	.2875	.3039
South Central.....	7	460	505	60.57	60.39	.3078	.3123
Western.....	6	769	785	54.00	54.00	.3364	.3532
United States.....	48	4,688	4,866	56.77	56.34	.2956	.3076

<sup>a</sup> Includes also car builders and car repairers.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## CARS, STEAM RAILROAD—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Molders, brass, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	19	19	60.00	60.00	\$0.3402	\$0.3829
South Atlantic.....	1	1	3	59.00	54.00	.3090	.3200
North Central.....	9	88	79	54.80	54.13	.3106	.3137
South Central.....	4	20	21	59.90	59.36	.2836	.2922
United States.....	15	128	122	56.40	56.02	.3108	.3210
Molders, iron, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	148	152	58.30	57.99	.3297	.3271
South Atlantic.....	2	78	74	59.69	58.30	.2672	.2675
North Central.....	5	253	203	57.62	56.05	.2690	.2800
South Central.....	4	104	87	59.89	59.92	.2628	.2680
United States.....	14	583	516	58.47	57.59	.2831	.2940
Painters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	310	304	57.01	54.30	.2709	.2849
South Atlantic.....	7	192	187	58.72	57.66	.2277	.2330
North Central.....	21	648	857	57.41	55.63	.2230	.2451
South Central.....	6	153	160	59.91	59.90	.2283	.2354
Western.....	6	113	137	54.00	54.00	.2905	.2880
United States.....	46	1,416	1,645	57.50	55.90	.2401	.2537
Pattern makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	40	42	56.98	55.00	.2923	.3017
South Atlantic.....	4	24	27	59.46	58.22	.2717	.2752
North Central.....	16	73	67	56.04	56.25	.2848	.2962
South Central.....	6	15	18	59.93	59.94	.3156	.3055
Western.....	2	19	18	54.00	54.00	.3579	.3553
United States.....	34	171	172	56.85	56.41	.2955	.3014
Pipe fitters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	98	106	55.70	54.56	.2619	.2861
South Atlantic.....	5	63	74	59.00	58.95	.2266	.2208
North Central.....	16	202	213	56.65	55.51	.2780	.2859
South Central.....	5	45	45	60.27	60.04	.2592	.2658
Western.....	5	123	137	54.00	54.00	.2720	.2792
United States.....	36	531	575	56.45	55.77	.2659	.2757
Tinsmiths, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	74	71	55.91	54.41	.2863	.2958
South Atlantic.....	8	117	113	58.93	58.19	.2247	.2402
North Central.....	19	328	332	56.15	55.45	.2778	.2779
South Central.....	6	73	77	59.90	59.94	.2630	.2674
Western.....	6	95	102	54.00	54.00	.3094	.3193
United States.....	44	687	695	56.70	56.07	.2725	.2785
Upholsterers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	76	84	56.25	51.71	.3078	.3064
South Atlantic.....	6	34	32	59.85	57.75	.2497	.2513
North Central.....	15	190	320	56.04	55.02	.2557	.3032
South Central.....	5	11	10	59.91	59.90	.2769	.2761
Western.....	5	30	35	54.00	54.00	.3040	.2941
United States.....	34	341	481	56.41	54.65	.2716	.2991

## CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT.

Buttonhole makers, machine, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	4	4	55.75	55.75	\$0.2507	\$0.2675
South Atlantic.....	1	9	9	60.00	60.00	.2556	.2556
North Central.....	3	4	4	54.50	54.50	.1642	.1508
United States.....	7	17	17	57.71	57.71	.2329	.2337

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT—Continued.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.		1904.		1903.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Buttonhole makers, machine, female:							
North Atlantic.....	4	19	19	55.16	55.16	\$0.1237	\$0.1277
South Atlantic.....	2	13	14	54.46	54.43	.0997	.0984
North Central.....	10	51	51	54.75	54.57	.1366	.1404
South Central.....	4	16	16	56.19	56.19	.0802	.0802
United States.....	20	99	100	55.02	54.92	.1202	.1225
Cutters, hand, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	310	310	50.33	50.02	.3824	.3895
South Atlantic.....	2	67	69	54.18	54.17	.3039	.3024
North Central.....	12	151	162	51.67	51.74	.3508	.3495
South Central.....	2	4	4	59.50	55.00	.2116	.2389
United States.....	26	532	545	51.26	51.09	.3622	.3655
Cutters, machine, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	8	8	48.00	48.00	.4922	.4922
South Atlantic.....	1	3	3	54.00	54.00	.2161	.2161
North Central.....	10	66	84	50.64	50.49	.3936	.4025
South Central.....	4	8	8	57.50	56.75	.2499	.2731
United States.....	18	85	103	51.15	50.88	.3831	.3940
Examiners, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	57	69	52.05	51.94	.2797	.2720
South Atlantic.....	2	12	12	54.50	54.50	.2295	.2295
North Central.....	6	20	23	51.25	51.00	.3133	.3157
South Central.....	1	1	1	58.00	58.00	.1543	.1543
United States.....	16	90	105	52.27	52.09	.2790	.2756
Examiners, female:							
North Atlantic.....	2	9	7	53.22	54.00	.1416	.1280
South Atlantic.....	1	4	5	54.00	54.00	.1551	.1487
North Central.....	12	86	82	55.06	55.18	.1172	.1225
South Central.....	2	2	2	57.00	57.00	.1136	.1312
United States.....	17	101	96	54.89	55.07	.1208	.1244
Finishers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	7	154	169	55.31	53.98	.0965	.0987
South Atlantic.....	2	80	87	59.63	59.66	.0807	.0803
North Central.....	9	144	147	54.58	54.73	.0974	.0962
South Central.....	2	37	37	57.70	57.70	.0777	.0777
United States.....	20	415	440	56.10	55.67	.0921	.0925
Pressers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	194	217	53.85	53.47	.2149	.2187
South Atlantic.....	3	61	64	59.51	59.53	.1928	.1959
North Central.....	13	102	104	54.77	54.79	.2351	.2371
South Central.....	2	12	12	57.75	57.75	.1855	.1971
United States.....	29	369	397	55.17	54.92	.2159	.2192
Pressers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	3	7	9	53.29	52.22	.1547	.1470
North Central.....	4	55	19	56.11	56.11	.0723	.0909
South Central.....	1	4	4	58.00	58.00	.1034	.1006
United States.....	8	66	32	55.92	55.25	.0829	.1079
Sewing-machine operators, male:							
North Atlantic.....	9	306	373	54.30	53.72	.2257	.2175
South Atlantic.....	1	20	20	60.00	60.00	.2266	.2286
North Central.....	5	14	25	55.29	55.28	.3043	.2829
South Central.....	1	6	6	58.33	58.33	.2171	.2171
United States.....	16	346	424	54.74	54.17	.2288	.2188

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Sewing-machine operators, female:							
North Atlantic.....	8	304	387	54.03	54.02	\$0.1257	\$0.1229
South Atlantic.....	3	290	296	57.02	57.00	.1065	.1094
North Central.....	13	1,411	1,341	55.23	55.21	.1122	.1237
South Central.....	3	128	125	57.17	57.22	.1088	.1111
United States.....	27	2,133	2,149	55.42	55.36	.1131	.1209

## CLOTHING, MEN'S, CUSTOM WORK.

Bushelmen, male:							
North Atlantic.....	17	76	73	56.86	56.64	\$0.2538	\$0.2512
South Atlantic.....	11	26	26	59.08	59.08	.2400	.2457
North Central.....	24	92	94	57.82	57.82	.2497	.2540
South Central.....	8	14	12	57.43	57.50	.2860	.2938
Western.....	7	9	10	58.00	57.00	.3177	.3226
United States.....	67	217	215	57.61	57.52	.2551	.2575
Bushelmen, female:							
North Atlantic.....	1	2	1	60.00	60.00	.1417	.1500
South Atlantic.....	3	6	8	58.00	58.50	.1336	.1273
North Central.....	2	4	3	57.00	57.33	.1208	.1314
South Central.....	1	3	3	60.00	60.00	.1028	.1083
United States.....	7	15	15	58.40	58.67	.1251	.1258
Coat makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	20	24	74.60	73.92	.2345	.2389
South Atlantic.....	8	52	76	59.65	59.61	.3617	.3204
North Central.....	12	117	134	58.31	58.24	.3041	.3054
South Central.....	2	7	7	60.00	60.00	.3446	.3576
Western.....	3	31	31	55.35	55.35	.3737	.3737
United States.....	30	227	272	59.70	59.72	.3219	.3157
Cutters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	17	58	62	55.19	54.71	.5045	.4900
South Atlantic.....	9	19	19	56.53	56.53	.4588	.4909
North Central.....	24	65	70	56.60	56.74	.5154	.4871
South Central.....	8	12	12	58.00	58.00	.5469	.5653
Western.....	5	7	7	52.29	52.29	.7229	.7229
United States.....	63	161	170	56.00	55.88	.5161	.5060
Pants makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	7	7	76.86	76.86	.2238	.2294
South Atlantic.....	5	19	19	59.37	59.37	.2852	.3027
North Central.....	11	44	44	57.95	58.45	.2706	.2720
South Central.....	2	3	3	60.00	60.00	.3306	.3242
Western.....	3	23	23	54.78	54.78	.3833	.3833
United States.....	24	96	96	58.92	59.15	.2989	.3033
Pants makers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	1	2	2	72.00	84.00	.0972	.0774
South Atlantic.....	2	22	26	54.55	54.46	.0900	.0991
North Central.....	3	35	37	56.29	56.22	.1453	.1409
United States.....	6	59	65	56.17	56.37	.1264	.1222

## COTTON GOODS.

Carding-machine tenders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	14	231	239	58.97	58.94	\$0.1131	\$0.1118
South Atlantic.....	7	77	71	66.00	66.00	.0722	.0749
South Central.....	1	3	3	63.00	63.00	.0810	.0794
United States.....	22	311	313	60.75	60.58	.1027	.1031

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## COTTON GOODS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Dyers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	20	19	58.20	58.21	\$0.1566	\$0.1485
South Atlantic.....	3	25	23	66.00	66.00	.0965	.0963
United States.....	5	45	42	62.53	62.48	.1232	.1199
Loom fixers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	322	331	58.68	58.75	.2070	.2013
South Atlantic.....	7	96	102	66.00	66.00	.1332	.1323
South Central.....	2	21	19	63.00	63.00	.1527	.1554
United States.....	22	439	452	60.49	60.56	.1882	.1838
Spinners, frame, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	68	40	58.59	58.95	.0940	.0785
South Atlantic.....	5	146	155	66.00	66.00	.0887	.0800
United States.....	12	214	195	63.64	64.55	.0699	.0638
Spinners, frame, female:							
North Atlantic.....	13	1,086	1,142	58.70	58.73	.0989	.0977
South Atlantic.....	7	458	473	66.00	66.00	.0865	.0807
South Central.....	2	118	124	63.00	63.00	.0810	.0871
United States.....	22	1,662	1,739	61.02	61.01	.0838	.0847
Spinners, mule, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	273	273	59.33	59.32	.1967	.1895
Weavers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	1,312	1,302	58.59	58.78	.1586	.1477
South Atlantic.....	6	504	376	66.00	66.00	.0949	.1029
South Central.....	1	5	16	63.00	63.00	.0729	.0726
United States.....	20	1,821	1,694	60.66	60.42	.1407	.1371
Weavers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	13	2,996	2,893	58.85	58.77	.1353	.1340
South Atlantic.....	7	593	635	66.00	66.00	.0910	.0951
South Central.....	1	61	64	63.00	63.00	.0696	.0735
United States.....	21	3,650	3,592	60.08	60.13	.1270	.1261

## DYEING, FINISHING, AND PRINTING TEXTILES.

Bleachers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	257	276	58.87	58.83	\$0.1232	\$0.1226
Calenders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	179	178	58.73	58.71	.1413	.1438
Color mixers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	115	106	58.54	58.58	.1311	.1317
Dyers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	434	398	58.93	59.18	.1467	.1475
Engravers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	64	66	58.00	58.33	.4436	.4466
Printers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	75	71	58.09	58.54	.4643	.4651

## ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES.

Armature winders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	303	277	54.58	54.49	\$0.2678	\$0.2604
North Central.....	2	17	17	54.41	54.41	.2484	.2520
United States.....	7	320	294	54.58	54.48	.2867	.2599

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Brass finishers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	76	57	54.99	54.98	\$0.2904	\$0.2930
North Central.....	1	8	8	54.00	54.00	.2328	.2306
United States.....	5	84	65	54.89	54.36	.2849	.2854
Incandescent lamp makers, female: (a)							
North Atlantic.....	1	457	459	55.00	55.00	.1254	.1237
Machinists, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	609	476	54.93	54.95	.2797	.2832
North Central.....	2	74	55	54.05	54.09	.2316	.2400
United States.....	7	683	531	54.83	54.86	.2745	.2788
Pattern makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	151	164	54.67	54.66	.3564	.3546
North Central.....	1	22	18	54.00	54.00	.3458	.3366
United States.....	4	173	182	54.58	54.60	.3551	.3529

## FLOUR.

Bolters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	4	4	63.00	63.00	\$0.2334	\$0.2334
North Central.....	14	64	63	57.53	57.49	.2765	.2762
South Central.....	3	17	18	70.59	70.67	.1379	.1480
Western.....	2	4	4	70.50	70.50	.2131	.2131
United States.....	21	89	89	60.85	60.99	.2452	.2455
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	77	84	61.71	61.57	.1693	.1715
North Central.....	19	748	730	60.40	60.49	.1779	.1784
South Central.....	3	146	151	60.86	60.82	.1011	.0985
Western.....	4	27	28	67.78	67.50	.2218	.2220
United States.....	31	998	993	62.09	62.17	.1672	.1669
Millers, male: (b)							
North Atlantic.....	7	26	27	62.00	61.26	.2245	.2335
North Central.....	24	233	230	57.33	57.53	.2873	.2888
South Central.....	3	19	19	70.74	70.74	.2544	.2611
Western.....	5	8	12	67.50	68.00	.3545	.3308
United States.....	39	286	288	58.93	59.19	.2813	.2835
Millwrights, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	3	3	60.00	60.00	.3083	.3083
North Central.....	17	58	63	61.14	60.38	.2862	.2912
South Central.....	3	11	15	60.00	59.60	.3000	.3039
Western.....	3	3	3	50.67	54.67	.4639	.4153
United States.....	26	75	84	60.51	60.38	.2962	.2985
Packers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	41	40	61.46	61.80	.1680	.1696
North Central.....	21	688	613	57.37	56.12	.2250	.2254
South Central.....	3	90	99	64.80	64.00	.1434	.1446
Western.....	5	15	15	66.80	66.80	.2552	.2552
United States.....	35	834	767	58.54	57.65	.2139	.2127

a Includes carbon mounting, sealing in, and exhausting and sealing.

b Includes all classes of millers.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic.....	72	386	337	56.54	57.03	\$0.2976	\$0.2933
South Atlantic.....	18	49	56	55.49	54.88	.2791	.2812
North Central.....	63	300	282	56.78	56.41	.2947	.2863
South Central.....	22	44	43	56.48	56.44	.3220	.3079
Western.....	17	68	58	55.69	54.10	.3662	.3893
United States.....	192	847	776	56.49	56.40	.3023	.2979
Boiler makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	36	708	619	56.12	55.94	.2862	.2898
South Atlantic.....	11	75	60	55.72	54.95	.2840	.2972
North Central.....	26	444	380	57.09	56.05	.2655	.2703
South Central.....	12	106	116	59.03	58.17	.2801	.3030
Western.....	11	97	114	56.41	54.21	.3535	.3873
United States.....	96	1,430	1,280	56.63	55.98	.2838	.2942
Boiler riveters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	105	99	55.55	55.60	.2677	.2822
South Atlantic.....	1	29	25	54.00	54.00	.2423	.2456
North Central.....	1	17	8	60.00	55.00	.2350	.2350
South Central.....	3	8	9	59.13	59.11	.2646	.2852
Western.....	1	4	1	54.00	54.00	.2500	.2500
United States.....	16	163	142	55.88	55.49	.2592	.2731
Brass finishers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	14	347	313	54.54	54.31	.2605	.2644
South Atlantic.....	1	2	2	54.00	54.00	.2500	.2500
North Central.....	9	206	214	55.85	55.09	.2528	.2553
South Central.....	1	1	1	54.00	54.00	.2222	.2778
Western.....	1	19	23	56.00	54.00	.3153	.3076
United States.....	26	575	553	55.06	54.59	.2594	.2626
Core makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	51	339	290	57.49	56.76	.2426	.2430
South Atlantic.....	10	41	33	55.66	56.06	.2122	.2158
North Central.....	28	233	189	55.77	54.98	.2215	.2345
South Central.....	5	9	8	55.11	54.63	.2241	.2580
Western.....	10	22	20	55.64	55.20	.3164	.3350
United States.....	104	664	549	56.63	56.01	.2349	.2420
Core makers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	2	3	5	59.00	55.80	.0819	.1111
North Central.....	3	277	245	55.20	54.22	.1099	.1133
United States.....	5	280	250	55.24	54.25	.1096	.1133
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	68	2,738	2,417	57.73	57.61	.1555	.1566
South Atlantic.....	23	998	1,016	56.01	56.10	.1417	.1367
North Central.....	58	3,436	3,272	56.61	56.41	.1632	.1675
South Central.....	20	494	486	56.69	56.45	.1490	.1504
Western.....	17	328	327	55.69	54.95	.2211	.2345
United States.....	186	7,994	7,518	56.89	56.69	.1594	.1616
Machinists, male:							
North Atlantic.....	89	4,064	3,570	56.31	56.07	.2785	.2736
South Atlantic.....	28	349	367	55.44	55.46	.2735	.2701
North Central.....	73	3,917	3,163	56.01	55.27	.2562	.2575
South Central.....	21	269	290	56.24	54.72	.3065	.3165
Western.....	17	477	373	55.89	54.16	.3433	.3883
United States.....	228	9,076	7,769	56.12	55.57	.2729	.2726

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Molders, brass, male:							
North Atlantic.....	32	209	184	55.57	55.17	\$0.3036	\$0.3061
South Atlantic.....	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.2709	.2709
North Central.....	14	130	135	55.54	55.12	.2687	.2717
South Central.....	3	5	5	56.40	56.40	.3139	.3139
Western.....	1	14	14	54.00	54.00	.3168	.3007
United States.....	52	362	342	55.57	55.11	.2913	.2920
Molders, iron, male:							
North Atlantic.....	69	2,042	1,619	56.58	56.38	.3087	.3046
South Atlantic.....	22	255	252	56.80	56.38	.2713	.2821
North Central.....	57	1,466	1,236	56.59	56.11	.3034	.3000
South Central.....	15	145	116	55.34	54.96	.3165	.3206
Western.....	16	252	185	55.96	54.42	.3806	.4042
United States.....	179	4,170	3,408	56.52	56.13	.3091	.3072
Pattern makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	68	461	387	56.30	56.25	.3212	.3177
South Atlantic.....	22	86	69	55.83	56.28	.2964	.3053
North Central.....	53	344	359	55.79	55.50	.3148	.3198
South Central.....	18	47	42	55.28	55.05	.3313	.3352
Western.....	17	93	78	55.76	54.30	.3692	.3951
United States.....	178	1,031	935	55.99	55.75	.3218	.3248

## FURNITURE.

Cabinetmakers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	260	256	52.83	52.40	\$0.3159	\$0.3275
South Atlantic.....	5	89	113	60.00	59.51	.1441	.1388
North Central.....	32	624	604	57.34	56.90	.2244	.2247
South Central.....	3	51	52	60.00	60.00	.1896	.1867
Western.....	2	27	43	48.00	48.00	.3866	.4375
United States.....	55	1,051	1,068	56.34	55.89	.2427	.2470
Carvers, hand, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	25	23	49.96	49.13	.3428	.3636
South Atlantic.....	1	1	1	60.00	60.00	.3000	.3000
North Central.....	16	98	97	57.29	55.63	.2715	.2778
Western.....	1	1	1	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
United States.....	25	125	122	55.77	54.38	.2878	.2960
Finishers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	60	57	56.68	56.11	.2156	.2258
South Atlantic.....	2	33	37	60.00	60.00	.1339	.1343
North Central.....	12	284	248	57.73	57.90	.1759	.1742
South Central.....	1	4	5	60.00	60.00	.1944	.2290
Western.....	1	21	7	48.00	48.00	.3750	.4375
United States.....	21	402	354	57.28	57.71	.1889	.1843
Machine woodworkers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	149	134	56.15	55.91	.2541	.2675
South Atlantic.....	5	159	221	60.00	59.48	.1404	.1392
North Central.....	33	781	810	59.04	58.58	.1873	.1868
South Central.....	3	37	41	60.00	60.00	.1787	.1739
Western.....	1	8	10	48.00	48.00	.3906	.4500
United States.....	53	1,134	1,216	58.75	58.41	.1906	.1888
Sawyers, band, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	14	13	56.14	56.85	.2390	.2397
South Atlantic.....	4	16	16	60.00	59.56	.1589	.1620
North Central.....	18	52	49	59.38	58.27	.1956	.2037
South Central.....	2	2	2	60.00	60.00	.3386	.3383
Western.....	1	2	2	48.00	48.00	.4063	.4688
United States.....	32	86	82	58.72	58.09	.2040	.2112

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## FURNITURE—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Sawyers, circular, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	22	21	54.32	54.00	\$0.2562	\$0.2657
South Atlantic.....	3	15	17	60.00	60.00	.1444	.1456
North Central.....	20	127	127	58.85	58.25	.1942	.1971
South Central.....	1	4	6	60.00	60.00	.1625	.1708
Western.....	1	4	3	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
United States.....	33	172	174	58.15	57.79	.2027	.2036
Sawyers, jig, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	6	6	53.50	52.83	.2899	.3129
North Central.....	3	3	3	56.00	56.00	.2317	.2409
United States.....	8	9	9	54.33	53.89	.2705	.2889
Upholsterers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	65	70	49.82	50.10	.3844	.3766
North Central.....	11	137	136	57.99	57.34	.2334	.2326
Western.....	1	3	3	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
United States.....	18	205	209	55.25	54.78	.2843	.2838
Varnishers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	119	107	55.75	56.04	.2249	.2283
South Atlantic.....	5	39	52	60.00	59.62	.1386	.1371
North Central.....	24	299	282	58.75	57.61	.1845	.1946
South Central.....	2	13	20	60.00	60.00	.1449	.1438
Western.....	1	3	2	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
United States.....	42	473	463	58.07	57.54	.1914	.1948

## G.A.S.

Laborers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic.....	4	356	428	62.21	62.94	\$0.1578	\$0.1585
South Atlantic.....	6	364	374	62.12	61.97	.1445	.1423
North Central.....	8	794	928	63.58	63.44	.1656	.1680
South Central.....	2	160	199	60.00	60.00	.1491	.1503
Western.....	3	283	386	51.35	50.55	.2855	.2919
United States.....	23	1,957	2,313	60.99	60.66	.1763	.1812
Pipe fitters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	74	63	60.14	60.16	.2367	.2443
South Atlantic.....	5	42	38	57.69	57.45	.2427	.2465
North Central.....	7	160	262	59.52	59.21	.2328	.2435
South Central.....	2	24	40	60.00	60.00	.2292	.2356
Western.....	3	145	153	50.90	50.75	.3986	.3959
United States.....	21	445	556	56.67	56.93	.2882	.2852
Stokers, male: (b)							
North Atlantic.....	3	150	169	65.01	64.82	.2504	.2553
South Atlantic.....	4	110	105	81.16	81.14	.1631	.1551
North Central.....	8	494	510	84.00	84.00	.2009	.1980
South Central.....	1	18	18	84.00	84.00	.1833	.1833
Western.....	2	16	14	75.25	78.00	.2539	.2471
United States.....	18	788	816	79.81	79.56	.2057	.2049

<sup>a</sup> At gas works and on streets.<sup>b</sup> Includes both chargers and retortmen, which are given separately in the Nineteenth Annual Report of this Bureau.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## GLASS.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Batch makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	41	42	54.20	54.12	\$0.2085	\$0.2096
North Central.....	1	6	6	58.00	58.00	.2285	.2285
United States.....	14	47	48	54.68	54.60	.2110	.2119
Blowers, flint glass, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	297	337	50.74	50.63	.5610	.5556
North Central.....	1	135	160	49.50	49.50	.5148	.5142
United States.....	7	432	497	50.35	50.27	.5466	.5423
Blowers, green glass, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	425	513	51.00	51.00	.6049	.6653
Blowers, window glass, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	53	54	40.83	40.74	.9542	.6696
Cutters, window glass, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	22	21	58.91	59.14	.4852	.3778
Flatteners, window glass, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	14	14	54.29	54.29	.7125	.5832
Gaffers, flint glass male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	85	84	51.53	51.56	.5115	.5095
North Central.....	1	5	7	49.60	49.57	.7889	.8032
United States.....	5	90	91	51.42	51.41	.5260	.5321
Gatherers, flint glass, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	137	141	50.75	50.72	.2936	.2915
North Central.....	1	144	105	49.50	49.50	.3251	.3200
United States.....	5	281	246	50.11	50.20	.3097	.3037
Gatherers, window glass, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	54	54	40.74	40.74	.6846	.4716
Gathering boys (bit), male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	35	32	51.69	51.19	.1358	.1453
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	176	173	59.73	59.72	.1444	.1423
North Central.....	1	35	31	58.00	58.00	.1552	.1560
United States.....	12	211	204	59.44	59.46	.1462	.1444
Leersmen, male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	81	76	60.23	60.17	.1804	.1806
North Central.....	1	3	5	58.00	58.00	.2069	.2069
United States.....	14	84	81	60.15	60.04	.1813	.1822
Packers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	142	145	56.53	56.19	.1974	.2019
North Central.....	1	25	16	58.00	58.00	.1807	.1869
United States.....	14	167	161	56.75	56.37	.1949	.2004
Teasers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	63	63	79.41	79.41	.1751	.1777
North Central.....	1	12	7	84.00	84.00	.1667	.1667
United States.....	12	75	70	80.15	79.87	.1737	.1766

## HARNESS.

Collar makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	20	19	58.00	55.47	\$0.2848	\$0.3093
North Central.....	12	159	160	57.83	57.58	.2292	.2318
South Central.....	4	32	35	57.63	57.74	.1848	.1921
Western.....	1	4	4	54.00	54.00	.3611	.3611
United States.....	23	215	218	57.74	57.35	.2302	.2346

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## HARNESS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cutters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	8	8	56.13	55.38	\$0.3191	\$0.3261
North Central.....	19	110	110	57.90	57.91	.2649	.2757
South Central.....	5	37	45	58.14	58.29	.2564	.2662
Western.....	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.3889	.3704
United States.....	33	158	166	57.79	57.82	.2680	.2773
Fitters and finishers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	41	39	55.41	55.54	.2925	.2900
North Central.....	11	197	183	56.35	56.31	.2596	.2685
South Central.....	3	14	15	59.00	59.00	.1604	.1627
Western.....	2	8	13	54.00	54.00	.3021	.3191
United States.....	22	260	250	56.27	56.23	.2608	.2681
Harness makers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic.....	8	49	43	59.43	56.51	.2361	.2481
North Central.....	14	308	310	59.42	59.40	.2168	.2186
South Central.....	6	78	82	57.10	57.20	.2347	.2382
Western.....	1	5	5	54.00	54.00	.3056	.3056
United States.....	29	440	440	58.95	58.65	.2230	.2261
Stitchers, hand, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	43	37	56.56	55.03	.2144	.2181
North Central.....	6	18	19	58.50	58.47	.2175	.2091
Western.....	1	2	2	54.00	54.00	.3333	.3333
United States.....	14	63	58	57.03	56.12	.2190	.2191
Stitchers, machine, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	2	2	56.00	53.00	.2993	.3161
North Central.....	20	134	131	57.64	57.65	.2570	.2644
South Central.....	5	23	31	57.78	57.97	.2562	.2527
Western.....	2	3	2	54.00	54.00	.3611	.3472
United States.....	29	162	166	57.57	57.61	.2594	.2638

## HATS, FUR.

Blockers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	62	55	53.76	53.84	\$0.3734	\$0.3754
Colorers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	31	34	53.48	53.56	.1964	.2023
Coners, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	28	29	53.61	53.55	.2652	.2769
Curlers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	29	32	54.76	54.78	.4074	.4165
Feeders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	9	6	55.78	55.17	.0997	.0998
Feeders, female:							
North Atlantic.....	3	22	26	53.23	53.00	.1069	.1126
Finishers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	395	319	52.70	53.90	.3263	.3095
Flangers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	41	37	53.10	53.76	.3232	.3269
Fur blowers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	21	23	53.48	53.35	.1660	.1786
Hardeners, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	25	30	53.44	53.43	.2730	.2855
Pouncers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	97	97	53.34	53.78	.2305	.2187
Sizers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	473	489	53.47	54.18	.2788	.2739
Stiffeners, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	10	11	54.00	54.00	.3392	.3443
Trimmers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	5	480	492	53.97	54.31	.1156	.1224
Weighers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	3	10	10	52.90	53.30	.1232	.1223

<sup>a</sup>Do all parts of the work.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Boarders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	81	90	56.83	56.98	\$0.1841	\$0.1839
North Central.....	2	28	32	59.79	59.81	.0820	.0755
United States.....	8	100	122	57.59	57.72	.1578	.1554
Finishers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	5	475	356	56.56	57.04	.1182	.1163
North Central.....	3	160	147	59.33	59.22	.0706	.0771
United States.....	8	635	503	57.26	57.68	.1062	.1048
Knitters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	128	102	56.86	56.98	.2016	.1878
Knitters, female:							
North Atlantic.....	6	241	161	57.64	56.71	.1214	.1224
North Central.....	3	246	236	59.51	59.49	.0844	.0816
United States.....	9	487	397	58.59	58.36	.1027	.0981
Loopers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	4	66	64	57.24	57.16	.1409	.1308
North Central.....	1	4	4	57.00	57.00	.1272	.1272
United States.....	5	70	68	57.23	57.15	.1486	.1306
Menders, female:							
North Atlantic.....	6	97	112	58.22	58.25	.1219	.1170
Pressers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	34	50	58.62	58.76	.1817	.1766
Pressers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	2	27	25	58.00	56.92	.0822	.0996
Ribbers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	2	63	65	60.00	60.00	.1650	.1626

## IRON AND STEEL, BAR IRON AND STEEL.

Catchers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	24	23	66.17	65.13	\$0.4183	\$0.3667
South Atlantic.....	3	35	33	60.00	60.00	.2419	.2164
North Central.....	5	25	25	63.84	63.84	.6877	.5551
South Central.....	1	13	6	72.00	72.00	.1414	.1843
United States.....	17	97	87	64.12	63.29	.3870	.3513
Heaters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	34	30	64.82	64.47	.5296	.4986
South Atlantic.....	3	42	45	60.00	60.00	.4147	.3490
North Central.....	7	42	42	67.52	67.52	.8768	.8037
South Central.....	1	8	6	72.00	72.00	.3327	.4692
United States.....	19	126	123	64.57	64.24	.5945	.5463
Heaters' helpers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	29	24	65.52	64.92	.2800	.2501
South Atlantic.....	3	49	41	60.00	60.00	.2145	.1868
North Central.....	7	46	46	66.70	66.70	.3913	.3614
South Central.....	1	10	10	72.00	72.00	.1366	.1794
United States.....	18	134	121	64.39	64.51	.2835	.2651
Hot straighteners, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	40	37	64.10	64.11	.2076	.1638
South Atlantic.....	3	49	52	60.00	60.00	.1423	.1309
North Central.....	5	47	47	65.87	65.87	.3045	.2505
South Central.....	1	26	12	72.00	72.00	.0941	.1032
United States.....	16	162	148	64.64	63.86	.1977	.1749

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## IRON AND STEEL, BAR IRON AND STEEL—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish- ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Rollers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	19	20	64.63	64.70	\$9.7209	.6380
South Atlantic.....	3	33	27	60.00	60.00	.5487	.5241
North Central.....	4	15	15	67.20	67.20	1.1578	.9949
South Central.....	1	9	6	72.00	72.00	.5202	.6285
United States.....	16	76	68	64.00	64.03	.7088	.6707
Roughers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	34	35	63.24	63.31	.4213	.3351
South Atlantic.....	3	64	54	60.00	60.00	.3079	.3070
North Central.....	8	73	75	63.71	63.93	.6116	.5208
South Central.....	1	20	12	72.00	72.00	.2066	.2954
United States.....	20	191	176	63.25	63.15	.4335	.4029

## IRON AND STEEL, BESSEMER CONVERTING.

Blowers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	10	12	64.80	54.00	\$0.5483	.5763
South Atlantic.....	2	4	5	71.00	68.40	.5084	.4089
North Central.....	3	7	7	61.71	61.71	.7191	.6911
South Central.....	1	2	2	72.00	72.00	.4440	.3551
United States.....	10	23	26	65.57	60.23	.5843	.5386
Bottom makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	7	7	72.00	72.00	.3465	.2775
South Atlantic.....	2	8	6	72.00	72.00	.2199	.1890
North Central.....	3	13	13	66.46	66.46	.3218	.2565
South Central.....	1	5	6	57.60	57.33	.1887	.1840
United States.....	10	33	32	67.64	67.00	.2821	.2348
Ladle liners, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	11	11	65.45	65.45	.3560	.3179
South Atlantic.....	2	8	5	71.00	67.00	.3147	.2359
North Central.....	3	6	6	60.00	60.00	.6366	.4882
South Central.....	1	2	2	72.00	72.00	.3386	.2650
United States.....	10	27	24	66.37	64.96	.4052	.3390
Melters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	8	9	63.00	56.00	.7076	.4621
South Atlantic.....	2	5	4	70.80	69.00	.5101	.3673
North Central.....	3	25	34	57.60	50.82	.5897	.4872
South Central.....	1	2	2	72.00	72.00	.4352	.3770
United States.....	10	40	49	61.05	54.12	.5831	.4683
Steel pourers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	15	15	51.20	51.20	.4288	.3630
South Atlantic.....	2	5	4	70.80	69.00	.4272	.3385
North Central.....	3	12	12	48.00	48.00	.6711	.6182
South Central.....	1	2	2	72.00	72.00	.4933	.3802
United States.....	10	34	33	54.18	53.45	.5161	.4539
Vessel men, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	11	11	56.73	56.73	.6109	.5039
South Atlantic.....	2	17	10	70.24	67.20	.4504	.3129
North Central.....	3	17	18	50.82	48.00	.9279	.8806
South Central.....	1	2	2	72.00	72.00	.4184	.3461
United States.....	10	47	41	60.13	56.20	.6593	.6148

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACE.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cinder snappers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	76	83	83.87	84.00	\$0.1414	\$0.1400
South Atlantic.....	2	38	38	84.00	77.68	.1403	.1550
North Central.....	6	66	60	84.00	84.00	.1745	.1599
South Central.....	6	21	21	84.00	84.00	.1171	.1143
United States.....	22	201	202	83.95	82.81	.1495	.1461
Hot-blast men, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	54	57	84.00	84.00	.1563	.1516
South Atlantic.....	2	10	10	84.00	84.00	.1613	.1517
North Central.....	6	29	29	84.00	84.00	.1811	.1750
South Central.....	6	16	16	84.00	84.00	.1396	.1370
United States.....	22	109	112	84.00	84.00	.1609	.1555
Keepers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	48	51	84.00	84.00	.1919	.1827
South Atlantic.....	2	10	10	84.00	84.00	.1833	.1700
North Central.....	6	40	40	84.00	84.00	.2211	.2007
South Central.....	6	18	16	84.00	84.00	.1477	.1495
United States.....	22	116	117	84.00	84.00	.1944	.1832
Keepers' helpers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	88	82	84.00	84.00	.1526	.1445
South Atlantic.....	2	27	30	84.00	84.00	.1470	.1400
North Central.....	6	114	107	84.00	84.00	.1802	.1652
South Central.....	6	51	50	84.00	84.00	.1172	.1142
United States.....	22	280	269	84.00	84.00	.1569	.1466
Top fillers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	54	54	84.00	84.00	.1484	.1433
South Atlantic.....	1	34	18	84.00	84.00	.1450	.1350
North Central.....	6	85	85	71.48	71.48	.2313	.2140
South Central.....	6	28	23	84.00	84.00	.1313	.1322
United States.....	19	201	180	78.71	78.09	.1807	.1745

## LEATHER.

Colorers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	97	97	59.36	59.04	\$0.1739	\$0.1777
South Atlantic.....	2	25	26	60.00	60.00	.1430	.1436
North Central.....	7	49	31	57.16	58.52	.1989	.2029
South Central.....	1	5	5	60.00	60.00	.2325	.2325
Western.....	2	2	2	58.50	57.00	.2353	.2412
United States.....	23	178	161	58.85	59.10	.1788	.1795
Fleshers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	12	71	66	57.89	57.61	.1986	.2014
South Atlantic.....	10	62	59	60.00	59.95	.1566	.1548
North Central.....	11	113	95	57.97	56.12	.1938	.2037
South Central.....	4	16	14	56.81	57.21	.1868	.1857
Western.....	1	3	3	57.00	57.00	.2632	.2632
United States.....	38	265	237	58.34	57.56	.1867	.1906
Glazers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	377	373	59.28	59.03	.1827	.1812
South Atlantic.....	2	101	101	60.00	60.00	.1833	.1553
North Central.....	5	47	19	56.70	55.63	.1658	.1567
United States.....	18	525	493	59.18	59.10	.1813	.1749

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## LEATHER—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Glazers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	1	9	8	59.00	59.00	\$0.1205	\$0.1207
South Atlantic.....	2	110	165	60.00	60.00	.1011	.1083
North Central.....	3	3	32	59.00	59.69	.0706	.1070
United States.....	6	122	205	59.90	59.91	.1017	.1086
Limers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	139	142	58.53	58.19	.1807	.1794
South Atlantic.....	9	54	37	60.00	59.89	.1404	.1289
North Central.....	12	148	154	58.80	58.43	.1746	.1733
South Central.....	4	22	22	58.14	58.14	.1560	.1560
Western.....	2	6	6	59.83	57.83	.2006	.2076
United States.....	38	369	361	58.85	58.46	.1712	.1707
Rollers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	15	17	51.93	52.76	.2211	.2131
South Atlantic.....	4	15	14	60.00	60.00	.1403	.1424
North Central.....	4	23	23	59.17	52.27	.1998	.2386
South Central.....	2	6	6	59.67	59.67	.1834	.1726
United States.....	14	59	50	57.59	55.00	.1884	.2017
Setters out male:							
North Atlantic.....	12	316	277	59.29	59.06	.1652	.1710
South Atlantic.....	3	26	27	60.00	59.96	.1571	.1341
North Central.....	10	154	141	57.97	57.76	.1967	.2035
South Central.....	1	6	6	60.00	60.00	.2375	.2375
Western.....	2	5	5	58.80	57.00	.2332	.2456
United States.....	28	507	456	58.93	58.70	.1759	.1805
Shavers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	38	39	59.45	59.18	.2506	.2673
South Atlantic.....	2	17	20	60.00	60.00	.1867	.1846
North Central.....	9	95	100	57.71	58.46	.2355	.2412
South Central.....	1	3	3	60.00	60.00	.2583	.2583
Western.....	2	3	3	58.00	57.00	.2597	.2749
United States.....	24	156	165	58.43	58.82	.2348	.2414
Stakers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	184	188	59.40	59.02	.1896	.1948
South Atlantic.....	2	37	31	60.00	60.00	.1864	.1803
North Central.....	4	56	55	55.59	56.60	.1755	.1746
Western.....	1	10	12	60.00	57.00	.2254	.2339
United States.....	17	287	286	58.76	58.58	.1877	.1920
Tanyard hands, male: (a)							
North Atlantic.....	12	144	154	58.90	58.68	.1652	.1652
South Atlantic.....	10	211	214	60.00	59.37	.1201	.1220
North Central.....	10	251	315	58.17	57.83	.1791	.1767
South Central.....	3	38	34	59.37	59.65	.1186	.1153
Western.....	2	11	6	60.00	57.50	.2057	.2258
United States.....	37	655	723	59.02	58.73	.1540	.1556
Unhairers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	74	76	56.04	56.95	.1899	.1847
South Atlantic.....	9	132	107	60.00	59.93	.1434	.1378
North Central.....	8	84	69	57.76	58.16	.2000	.2000
South Central.....	1	11	11	60.00	60.00	.1223	.1214
Western.....	2	22	14	59.45	57.00	.2183	.2343
United States.....	30	323	277	58.47	58.53	.1732	.1704

<sup>a</sup> Handle hides at the vats and in the yards, and are called tanners in the Nineteenth Annual Report of this Bureau.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## LIQUORS, MALT.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Bottlers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	14	82	92	57.48	57.49	\$0.1979	\$0.2016
South Atlantic.....	3	29	31	60.00	60.00	.1575	.1565
North Central.....	18	2,320	2,300	52.63	51.88	.1776	.1838
South Central.....	2	86	110	55.40	56.73	.2017	.1975
Western.....	3	48	42	48.00	48.00	.2893	.3058
United States.....	40	2,565	2,575	52.87	52.32	.1810	.1867
Cellar men, male:							
North Atlantic.....	25	312	309	57.92	57.79	.2943	.2963
South Atlantic.....	3	18	19	60.00	60.00	.2370	.2401
North Central.....	21	425	469	49.98	49.85	.3111	.3148
South Central.....	4	43	40	55.40	53.25	.2740	.2920
Western.....	4	68	69	48.88	48.00	.4105	.4191
United States.....	57	866	906	53.23	52.78	.3094	.3139
Coopers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	22	66	63	55.06	54.81	.3151	.3205
South Atlantic.....	3	6	7	60.00	60.00	.2389	.2274
North Central.....	10	311	306	48.33	48.33	.3068	.3043
South Central.....	2	18	14	57.33	54.00	.2643	.3091
Western.....	4	27	25	50.67	50.40	.3879	.4078
United States.....	41	428	415	50.06	49.83	.3104	.3119
Drivers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	26	518	535	58.64	59.65	.2833	.2832
South Atlantic.....	3	21	24	64.00	64.50	.2238	.2187
North Central.....	21	519	527	57.46	58.38	.2604	.2594
South Central.....	4	85	89	62.34	61.75	.2409	.2430
Western.....	4	41	42	57.07	57.57	.3891	.3805
United States.....	58	1,184	1,217	58.43	59.28	.2728	.2720
Fermenters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	22	88	88	58.35	58.20	.2976	.3014
South Atlantic.....	3	8	8	60.00	60.00	.2933	.2933
North Central.....	16	135	141	48.82	48.66	.3182	.3233
South Central.....	1	1	1	54.00	54.00	.2769	.2982
Western.....	3	7	8	48.00	48.00	.4226	.4245
United States.....	45	239	246	52.70	52.44	.3126	.3177
Kettle men, male:							
North Atlantic.....	24	83	79	57.48	57.20	.3007	.3025
South Atlantic.....	3	5	5	60.00	60.00	.2808	.2808
North Central.....	21	127	129	50.29	50.22	.3152	.3242
South Central.....	4	11	11	56.73	54.55	.2863	.3248
Western.....	4	26	27	48.00	48.00	.4183	.4198
United States.....	56	252	251	52.90	52.56	.3191	.3268
Malt house men, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	70	73	61.00	61.30	.2584	.2580
North Central.....	16	244	263	49.70	49.39	.3146	.3229
Western.....	4	34	33	48.00	48.00	.4326	.4217
United States.....	25	348	369	51.81	51.62	.3148	.3189
Washers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	25	245	245	57.39	57.20	.2628	.2669
South Atlantic.....	3	11	11	60.00	60.00	.2197	.2212
North Central.....	21	406	356	49.39	49.47	.2897	.2947
South Central.....	3	24	25	52.00	52.08	.2944	.2971
Western.....	4	49	53	48.00	48.00	.4171	.4194
United States.....	56	734	690	52.21	52.36	.2883	.2933

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## LUMBER.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Band setters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	5	5	60.00	60.00	\$0.2860	\$0.2860
South Atlantic.....	2	3	3	64.00	64.00	.2485	.2485
North Central.....	14	47	46	62.68	61.04	.2738	.2718
South Central.....	4	8	6	60.75	62.00	.1974	.1970
Western.....	4	11	12	60.00	60.00	.2460	.2388
United States.....	26	74	72	61.95	61.00	.2612	.2601
Cant setters, gang, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	2	2	60.00	60.00	.1925	.1925
North Central.....	9	21	22	61.14	61.09	.1862	.1867
South Central.....	2	2	2	60.00	63.00	.2500	.2637
Western.....	2	3	3	60.00	60.00	.2000	.2000
United States.....	14	28	20	60.86	61.03	.1927	.1938
Carriage men, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	4	4	58.25	58.25	.1983	.1983
South Atlantic.....	7	17	15	62.35	62.27	.1260	.1301
North Central.....	9	26	26	61.62	61.62	.1969	.1940
South Central.....	7	18	17	61.61	63.53	.1692	.1650
Western.....	4	22	22	60.00	60.00	.2095	.2020
United States.....	30	87	84	61.20	61.54	.1806	.1791
Choppers and sawyers, in woods, male:							
South Atlantic.....	6	92	98	58.57	58.65	.1484	.1485
North Central.....	9	924	1,393	60.20	60.08	.1769	.1694
South Central.....	4	104	96	61.38	61.50	.1429	.1455
Western.....	5	150	134	64.04	64.21	.2840	.2682
United States.....	24	1,270	1,721	60.64	60.40	.1847	.1746
Circular setters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	3	3	57.67	57.67	.2493	.2493
South Atlantic.....	6	17	14	63.47	63.57	.1061	.1124
North Central.....	2	3	5	60.00	60.00	.2917	.3050
South Central.....	4	12	11	61.00	61.64	.1758	.1826
Western.....	4	8	7	60.00	60.00	.2476	.2456
United States.....	19	43	40	61.49	61.53	.1756	.1894
Edgermen, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	4	4	58.25	58.25	.2712	.2749
South Atlantic.....	9	12	11	62.92	63.09	.1745	.1774
North Central.....	15	45	48	61.20	60.38	.2646	.2620
South Central.....	9	25	23	61.16	61.57	.2077	.2122
Western.....	6	11	11	60.00	60.00	.3198	.3046
United States.....	43	97	97	61.14	60.84	.2453	.2459
Filers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	10	11	60.00	60.00	.3592	.3538
South Atlantic.....	7	9	9	62.22	62.22	.3337	.3117
North Central.....	10	26	26	60.00	60.00	.4558	.4402
South Central.....	9	18	16	61.28	62.25	.4295	.4598
Western.....	6	22	20	60.27	60.30	.4182	.4612
United States.....	37	85	82	60.58	60.76	.4162	.4234
Laborers male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	87	100	59.20	59.30	.1616	.1643
South Atlantic.....	10	481	520	62.34	62.11	.1057	.1082
North Central.....	14	1,209	1,261	60.83	60.39	.1633	.1662
South Central.....	9	1,002	986	60.88	61.93	.1353	.1347
Western.....	5	684	729	60.00	60.00	.1802	.1737
United States.....	42	3,463	3,596	60.85	60.95	.1505	.1507

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## LUMBER—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Sawyers, band, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	6	6	60.00	60.00	\$0.4542	\$0.4583
South Atlantic.....	2	3	3	64.00	64.00	.5578	.5578
North Central.....	15	34	34	61.59	60.53	.5637	.5490
South Central.....	5	10	8	60.60	61.50	.4455	.4324
Western.....	5	17	17	60.00	60.00	.3946	.3892
United States.....	30	70	68	61.03	60.62	.4961	.4877
Sawyers, circular, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	2	2	56.50	56.50	.4156	.4156
South Atlantic.....	5	6	6	62.83	62.83	.3049	.3091
North Central.....	2	2	3	60.00	60.00	.5875	.6250
South Central.....	5	18	12	60.67	62.00	.3275	.3447
Western.....	4	6	5	60.00	60.00	.4904	.4785
United States.....	18	34	28	60.65	61.21	.3727	.3960
Sawyers, gang, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	6	6	60.00	60.00	.2225	.2292
South Atlantic.....	2	4	4	63.00	63.00	.1318	.1318
North Central.....	10	16	16	61.50	60.38	.3185	.3092
South Central.....	2	2	3	63.00	66.00	.2982	.2806
Western.....	1	1	1	60.00	60.00	.2750	.2750
United States.....	18	29	30	61.45	61.20	.2700	.2655
Trimmers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	7	7	59.00	59.00	.2330	.2459
South Atlantic.....	7	11	11	63.45	63.45	.1174	.1195
North Central.....	13	61	75	61.57	60.48	.2116	.2301
South Central.....	7	15	15	61.93	62.40	.1521	.1508
Western.....	6	20	19	60.00	60.00	.2265	.2256
United States.....	36	114	127	61.37	60.81	.1986	.2114

## MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Bed rubbers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	19	81	75	46.89	46.95	\$0.3693	\$0.3644
South Atlantic.....	5	24	21	54.42	54.48	.2054	.2012
North Central.....	16	98	96	55.13	53.68	.2545	.2641
South Central.....	6	32	33	57.78	58.06	.2056	.2028
Western.....	4	9	12	47.56	49.00	.2986	.3096
United States.....	50	244	237	52.39	51.99	.2830	.2841
Carvers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	17	97	91	44.94	44.85	.6345	.6281
South Atlantic.....	3	11	11	51.64	51.64	.4577	.4577
North Central.....	10	29	27	54.03	53.78	.3667	.3799
South Central.....	6	11	11	51.91	51.91	.4518	.4564
Western.....	3	5	7	49.60	49.43	.4632	.4464
United States.....	39	153	147	47.80	47.74	.5523	.5483
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	19	213	210	47.99	47.89	.3005	.3031
South Atlantic.....	10	89	108	54.91	55.27	.1614	.1607
North Central.....	19	163	184	57.55	57.85	.1913	.1906
South Central.....	11	120	117	57.23	57.35	.1478	.1511
Western.....	3	19	28	48.00	48.00	.2714	.2701
United States.....	62	604	647	53.43	53.67	.2193	.2184

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## MARBLE AND STONE WORK—Continued.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Letterers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	16	36	38	50.25	50.71	\$0.3691	\$0.3645
South Atlantic.....	3	10	10	54.00	54.60	.2815	.2840
North Central.....	11	27	24	52.93	52.58	.3463	.3670
South Central.....	4	19	21	55.89	55.14	.2882	.2965
Western.....	4	8	9	48.75	46.22	.4767	.5347
United States.....	38	100	102	52.36	52.05	.3474	.3582
Marble cutters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	21	358	235	46.04	46.75	.5358	.5067
South Atlantic.....	12	64	50	53.75	53.42	.3180	.3168
North Central.....	18	105	90	53.24	54.58	.3024	.2949
South Central.....	14	80	64	55.91	56.22	.2959	.2955
Western.....	6	13	13	48.92	48.46	.4412	.4487
United States.....	71	620	452	49.39	50.44	.4408	.4120
Marble polishers male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	176	168	46.40	46.86	.3480	.3354
South Atlantic.....	7	45	57	55.16	55.23	.1768	.1727
North Central.....	13	177	149	55.21	54.24	.2132	.2100
South Central.....	9	70	65	57.96	58.31	.1686	.1765*
Western.....	6	14	16	48.00	47.75	.3214	.3281*
United States.....	48	482	455	52.18	51.99	.2557	.2510
Sawyers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	14	41	47	49.27	48.30	.3419	.3429
South Atlantic.....	3	6	6	53.83	53.83	.1950	.1950
North Central.....	24	54	52	58.59	58.44	.2471	.2517
South Central.....	6	25	20	58.08	59.10	.1763	.1848
Western.....	3	7	6	48.00	48.00	.3304	.3438
United States.....	50	133	131	54.85	54.21	.2650	.2758
Stone cutters, granite, male:							
North Atlantic.....	40	489	476	48.48	48.01	.3888	.3881
South Atlantic.....	14	100	119	50.14	49.71	.3608	.3731
North Central.....	13	85	77	52.05	52.40	.3550	.3591
South Central.....	6	53	51	51.28	51.22	.3436	.3495
Western.....	10	251	202	47.12	47.70	.5033	.5597
United States.....	83	978	925	48.76	48.71	.4100	.4191
Stone cutters, soft stone, male:							
North Atlantic.....	17	325	373	45.06	44.95	.5584	.5563
South Atlantic.....	5	50	72	48.00	48.00	.4563	.4531
North Central.....	27	299	270	46.95	47.26	.4861	.4943
South Central.....	8	54	49	47.26	47.35	.4646	.4792
Western.....	7	42	73	44.86	45.04	.5592	.5401
United States.....	64	770	837	46.13	46.11	.5172	.5215
Stone cutters, not specified, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	57	61	48.35	48.41	.4164	.4154
South Atlantic.....	2	25	22	48.00	48.00	.4250	.4148
North Central.....	6	69	45	48.71	48.73	.4816	.4873
South Central.....	1	4	4	60.00	48.00	.4000	.3625
Western.....	1	40	29	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5625
United States.....	15	195	161	48.60	48.36	.4574	.4006
Stone polishers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	12	31	31	50.68	50.48	.2526	.2496
South Atlantic.....	2	4	4	53.25	53.25	.1928	.1928
North Central.....	9	21	24	56.38	56.33	.2003	.2038
South Central.....	1	3	3	60.00	60.00	.1250	.1250
Western.....	2	4	4	45.00	45.00	.3750	.3750
United States.....	26	63	66	52.83	52.88	.2331	.2315

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## MARBLE AND STONE WORK—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish- ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Turners, male:							
South Atlantic.....	2	3	4	52.00	52.50	\$0.2611	\$0.2375
North Central.....	6	14	7	54.14	53.43	.2878	.3276
South Central.....	4	8	6	56.25	57.00	.2389	.2389
United States.....	12	25	17	54.56	54.47	.2690	.2751

## PAPER AND WOOD PULP.

Back tenders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	141	141	64.82	62.70	\$0.1708	\$0.1773
North Central.....	4	24	26	72.00	72.00	.1245	.1357
United States.....	15	165	167	65.86	64.15	.1641	.1708
Beaters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	12	242	275	58.60	56.77	.1863	.1890
North Central.....	6	51	53	70.94	70.98	.1437	.1529
United States.....	18	293	328	60.75	59.06	.1789	.1831
Black ash burners, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	16	19	51.00	50.53	.2352	.2370
Bleachers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	54	63	60.63	60.41	.1769	.1773
North Central.....	3	13	13	66.46	66.46	.1498	.1498
United States.....	8	67	76	61.76	61.45	.1717	.1726
Calandrers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	110	114	52.31	52.28	.2070	.2069
North Central.....	3	22	25	62.18	64.80	.1452	.1531
United States.....	7	132	139	53.95	54.53	.1967	.1972
Calandrers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	1	19	25	55.00	55.00	.1251	.1338
Color mixers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	9	13	48.00	48.00	.2604	.2551
Cutters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	108	95	51.18	49.09	.2078	.2250
North Central.....	3	15	15	52.80	52.80	.1804	.1819
United States.....	10	123	110	51.37	49.60	.2044	.2192
Cutters, female:							
North Atlantic.....	9	106	107	59.37	59.57	.0987	.0988
North Central.....	4	23	23	60.00	60.00	.0770	.0857
United States.....	13	129	130	59.48	59.65	.0949	.0965
Enamelers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	55	63	48.44	48.57	.2317	.2307
Finishers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	86	87	63.14	63.00	.1783	.1775
North Central.....	5	21	22	60.00	60.00	.1808	.1797
United States.....	16	107	109	62.52	62.87	.1788	.1779
Finishers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	4	42	34	56.19	56.47	.1100	.1345
North Central.....	2	12	13	60.00	60.00	.0938	.1115
United States.....	6	54	47	57.04	57.45	.1064	.1281

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	584	608	61.11	60.61	\$0.1542	\$0.1546
North Central.....	5	67	81	57.67	61.19	.1623	.1533
United States.....	16	651	689	60.76	60.68	.1550	.1545
Machine tenders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	12	157	168	59.32	56.88	.2544	.2624
North Central.....	5	24	24	72.00	72.00	.2222	.2251
United States.....	17	181	192	61.00	58.77	.2501	.2577
Press tenders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	20	18	72.00	72.00	.1596	.1606
Pulp grinders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	73	92	72.00	58.96	.1540	.1710
North Central.....	1	10	10	72.00	72.00	.1542	.1667
United States.....	5	83	102	72.00	60.24	.1541	.1706
Rag sorters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	34	41	48.00	48.00	.1950	.1938
North Central.....	1	3	3	60.00	60.00	.1583	.1583
United States.....	2	37	44	48.97	48.82	.1920	.1914
Rag sorters, female:							
North Atlantic.....	3	150	153	53.48	52.81	.0923	.0974
North Central.....	4	28	51	58.71	59.29	.0801	.0912
United States.....	7	178	204	54.30	54.43	.0904	.0959
Wood cookers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	27	30	55.11	52.80	.2033	.2098
North Central.....	1	5	5	72.00	72.00	.1666	.1666
United States.....	4	32	35	57.75	55.54	.1976	.2037
Wood preparers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	75	90	69.28	67.07	.1627	.1635
North Central.....	1	41	41	60.00	60.00	.1543	.1543
United States.....	7	116	131	66.00	64.85	.1597	.1606

## PLANING MILL.

Carpenters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	27	493	484	54.72	54.65	\$0.2954	\$0.2977
South Atlantic.....	14	255	290	56.75	55.76	.2451	.2743
North Central.....	41	624	635	56.38	56.39	.2606	.2703
South Central.....	9	97	101	56.00	55.96	.2557	.2587
Western.....	5	78	65	52.15	52.80	.4006	.3765
United States.....	96	1,547	1,575	55.68	55.56	.2759	.2831
Framers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	5	48	49	55.46	55.00	.2083	.2139
South Atlantic.....	6	48	53	59.08	58.23	.2150	.2281
North Central.....	23	180	182	57.91	58.33	.2330	.2266
Western.....	1	3	3	60.00	60.00	.2750	.2750
United States.....	35	279	287	57.71	57.76	.2261	.2252
Glaziers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	7	19	21	55.95	55.76	.2385	.2396
South Atlantic.....	5	9	9	56.33	56.33	.2693	.2724
North Central.....	16	34	27	59.24	58.81	.1982	.2048
South Central.....	4	5	8	55.20	57.00	.1860	.2062
Western.....	2	8	6	60.00	60.00	.2344	.2583
United States.....	34	75	71	57.87	57.49	.2200	.2283

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

**PLANING MILL**—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>Laborers, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	21	138	156	56.96	57.07	\$0.1707	\$0.1703
South Atlantic.....	13	364	408	57.31	57.47	.1077	.1062
North Central.....	30	481	531	58.99	58.77	.1612	.1566
South Central.....	12	463	457	61.39	62.82	.1411	.1388
Western.....	4	146	120	58.27	57.90	.2113	.2115
United States.....	80	1,592	1,672	59.06	59.34	.1485	.1447
<b>Machine woodworkers, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	31	318	331	55.44	55.63	.2690	.2678
South Atlantic.....	16	210	210	58.13	57.35	.2237	.2289
North Central.....	46	667	741	58.01	58.15	.2177	.2158
South Central.....	12	141	145	58.45	58.55	.2139	.2151
Western.....	5	68	50	54.88	53.76	.3506	.3853
United States.....	110	1,404	1,477	57.34	57.36	.2363	.2350
<b>Sawyers, band, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	17	24	25	55.58	55.64	.2792	.2776
South Atlantic.....	7	9	10	57.67	56.10	.2590	.2741
North Central.....	19	30	32	58.57	58.81	.2182	.2251
South Central.....	6	10	10	61.10	58.80	.2930	.2984
Western.....	4	5	5	50.40	50.40	.4500	.4438
United States.....	53	78	82	57.35	57.00	.2571	.2608
<b>Sawyers, circular, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	21	94	98	55.21	55.24	.2649	.2643
South Atlantic.....	10	20	21	58.70	57.52	.2074	.2046
North Central.....	24	160	151	58.83	58.92	.2139	.2130
South Central.....	5	18	19	57.33	56.21	.2182	.2325
Western.....	5	32	28	55.88	55.71	.3133	.3138
United States.....	65	324	317	57.40	57.25	.2384	.2384
<b>Sawyers, jig, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	8	9	9	54.78	54.78	.2888	.2930
South Atlantic.....	4	4	4	56.75	55.25	.2148	.2298
North Central.....	11	13	14	58.77	59.21	.2055	.2100
South Central.....	3	6	6	61.00	58.00	.1881	.1956
Western.....	1	1	1	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
United States.....	27	33	34	57.52	57.03	.2332	.2384
<b>Sawyers, not specified, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	3	3	4	58.00	58.50	.2783	.2650
South Atlantic.....	6	32	32	55.78	54.19	.2315	.2348
North Central.....	13	24	26	53.96	54.19	.2541	.2658
United States.....	22	59	62	55.15	54.47	.2430	.2498

**POTTERY.**

<b>Dippers, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	4	4	4	45.75	45.75	\$0.5297	\$0.5438
<b>Jigger men, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	4	15	12	52.40	53.00	.3996	.4194
<b>Kiln firemen, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	4	15	15	59.87	59.87	.1870	.1903
<b>Kiln men, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	5	36	35	48.17	48.06	.3299	.3339
<b>Mold makers, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	5	8	13	54.63	56.31	.3456	.3122
<b>Pressers, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	5	142	131	54.04	53.83	.3784	.4252
<b>Sagger makers, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	4	6	6	49.67	49.67	.3805	.3834
<b>Setters out, male:</b>							
North Atlantic.....	4	7	7	46.86	46.86	.4210	.4242

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Bookbinders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	16*	129	128	54.30	54.11	\$0.3277	\$0.3483
South Atlantic.....	7	32	35	54.81	54.80	.2409	.2831
North Central.....	23	361	382	54.04	53.90	.3027	.3048
South Central.....	7	30	34	53.80	53.79	.2985	.3059
Western.....	2	33	28	55.09	54.00	.3458	.3680
United States.....	55	585	607	54.19	54.00	.3071	.3157
Compositors, male:							
North Atlantic.....	40	665	680	52.84	52.16	.3338	.3497
South Atlantic.....	16	149	143	54.81	54.62	.2858	.2886
North Central.....	28	537	511	54.02	53.90	.3243	.3302
South Central.....	7	98	85	53.88	53.72	.3213	.3169
Western.....	5	47	56	53.89	51.00	.3565	.3861
United States.....	96	1,498	1,475	53.56	53.05	.3255	.3365
Compositors, female:							
North Atlantic.....	4	24	24	53.96	50.75	.2735	.2886
North Central.....	2	8	9	54.00	54.00	.2778	.2901
United States.....	6	32	33	53.97	51.64	.2746	.2890
Electrotypes, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	63	69	54.00	54.00	.3752	.3733
North Central.....	6	62	60	54.00	52.87	.3333	.3547
Western.....	1	2	2	54.00	53.50	.4306	.4346
United States.....	15	127	131	54.00	53.47	.3556	.3657
Linotype operators, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	64	74	52.50	52.38	.4000	.4103
South Atlantic.....	5	15	17	53.27	53.35	.3629	.3806
North Central.....	12	85	86	48.25	48.10	.5014	.5111
South Central.....	2	3	6	50.00	52.00	.4358	.4054
Western.....	4	15	20	47.47	46.65	.5199	.5455
United States.....	33	182	203	50.12	50.07	.4548	.4637
Press feeders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	21	318	302	53.66	53.37	.2020	.2061
South Atlantic.....	11	54	57	54.61	54.58	.1307	.1364
North Central.....	23	313	332	54.03	54.06	.1946	.1952
South Central.....	6	36	40	54.00	53.55	.1674	.1740
Western.....	4	18	22	53.72	50.45	.1829	.2082
United States.....	65	739	753	53.93	53.69	.1915	.1944
Press feeders, female:							
North Atlantic.....	8	80	86	53.94	53.92	.1169	.1188
South Atlantic.....	4	7	15	54.00	54.00	.0899	.1012
North Central.....	6	52	65	53.77	53.82	.1250	.1504
South Central.....	1	2	2	54.00	54.00	.1111	.1111
United States.....	19	141	168	53.88	53.89	.1185	.1294
Pressmen, male: (a)							
North Atlantic.....	34	287	306	53.85	53.70	.3364	.3424
South Atlantic.....	14	52	54	54.79	54.57	.2719	.2730
North Central.....	27	247	268	54.02	53.90	.3430	.3470
South Central.....	7	27	29	53.89	53.62	.2891	.2923
Western.....	5	38	26	53.89	51.23	.3160	.3555
United States.....	87	651	683	53.99	53.75	.3306	.3371
Proof readers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	16	54	71	52.39	52.38	.3915	.3760
South Atlantic.....	3	7	7	55.43	55.43	.3184	.3237
North Central.....	10	18	14	53.89	53.86	.3718	.3808
South Central.....	2	2	2	54.00	54.00	.3611	.3935
Western.....	2	2	2	54.00	51.00	.4553	.5098
United States.....	33	83	96	53.05	52.82	.3818	.3761

a Generally including pressmen and helpers.

TABLE II.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Proof readers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	5	10	9	51.00	51.22	\$0.3509	\$0.3461
South Atlantic.....	1	1	1	54.00	54.00	.2778	.2778
North Central.....	4	7	9	54.00	52.67	.3254	.3480
South Central.....	3	6	6	54.00	54.00	.2068	.2068
Western.....	2	3	4	50.00	49.50	.3426	.3444
United States.....	15	27	29	52.44	52.10	.3086	.3153
Sewers, book, female:							
North Atlantic.....	12	66	72	54.55	54.50	.1370	.1424
South Atlantic.....	5	18	22	54.39	54.68	.0976	.1017
North Central.....	14	89	95	54.87	53.78	.1279	.1304
South Central.....	5	34	34	54.00	54.00	.1126	.1139
Western.....	2	10	9	52.80	51.00	.1687	.1765
United States.....	38	217	232	54.50	54.01	.1276	.1307
Stereotypers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	12	14	54.00	54.00	.4599	.4405
South Atlantic.....	1	1	1	54.00	54.00	.2222	.2222
North Central.....	3	7	7	53.29	53.29	.3155	.3207
Western.....	1	8	8	54.00	53.50	.4109	.4147
United States.....	8	28	30	53.82	53.70	.4013	.3984
Stitchers, book, female:							
North Atlantic.....	10	49	41	53.84	53.93	.1199	.1187
South Atlantic.....	1	9	11	54.00	54.00	.0525	.0530
North Central.....	6	42	43	53.90	53.94	.0982	.0988
South Central.....	2	6	6	54.00	54.00	.1060	.1127
Western.....	2	4	4	52.50	51.00	.1220	.1569
United States.....	21	110	105	53.84	53.83	.1054	.1049

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Compositors, male:							
North Atlantic.....	41	672	739	45.94	45.24	\$0.4837	\$0.5028
South Atlantic.....	24	203	217	49.03	47.93	.4154	.4368
North Central.....	44	586	565	48.67	48.67	.4867	.4811
South Central.....	15	124	139	49.42	49.55	.4859	.4924
Western.....	11	122	135	48.23	48.57	.5629	.5613
United States.....	135	1,707	1,795	47.66	47.23	.4824	.4916
Compositors, female:							
North Atlantic.....	5	16	11	48.06	48.64	.4129	.3777
North Central.....	2	2	3	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3889
United States.....	7	18	14	48.06	48.50	.4018	.3801
Linotype operators, male:							
North Atlantic.....	43	671	682	47.44	47.11	.5322	.5508
South Atlantic.....	23	222	224	44.92	44.50	.5282	.5511
North Central.....	43	544	564	48.03	48.26	.5071	.5062
South Central.....	14	136	136	46.46	46.26	.6282	.6367
Western.....	12	137	146	45.86	46.01	.6460	.6352
United States.....	135	1,710	1,752	47.10	46.99	.5405	.5502
Linotype operators, female:							
North Atlantic.....	8	23	23	49.26	48.87	.2796	.2908
North Central.....	3	8	2	48.75	48.00	.3601	.4490
United States.....	11	31	25	49.13	48.80	.3004	.3035

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Pressmen, male: (a)							
North Atlantic.....	43	325	353	47.20	46.80	\$0.4391	\$0.4470
South Atlantic.....	22	65	73	48.94	48.41	.3429	.3384
North Central.....	44	220	235	50.40	50.03	.3674	.3745
South Central.....	15	35	34	54.43	54.71	.3590	.3786
Western.....	11	55	55	52.09	52.15	.4070	.4088
United States.....	135	700	750	49.11	48.72	.4011	.4078
Stereotypers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	33	210	211	47.15	45.60	.5147	.5338
South Atlantic.....	15	41	45	45.00	45.80	.4341	.4376
North Central.....	39	154	167	49.91	49.87	.4068	.4181
South Central.....	12	24	26	49.17	48.85	.3838	.4123
Western.....	10	35	38	48.83	48.63	.4737	.4856
United States.....	109	464	487	48.11	47.49	.4619	.4750

## SHIPBUILDING.

Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	79	65	57.25	56.66	\$0.2756	\$0.2769
South Atlantic.....	4	111	83	59.48	59.12	.2719	.2735
North Central.....	2	15	16	59.80	59.69	.2937	.2706
Western.....	3	63	61	58.05	54.00	.3240	.3562
United States.....	17	268	225	58.50	57.06	.2864	.2967
Boiler makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	171	165	58.16	57.43	.2510	.2522
South Atlantic.....	4	155	196	59.38	59.38	.2451	.2539
North Central.....	2	61	48	59.67	59.48	.2959	.2977
Western.....	3	66	52	58.24	54.58	.3235	.3491
United States.....	12	453	461	58.79	58.15	.2658	.2686
Calkers, iron, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	74	59	59.59	59.49	.3776	.3835
South Atlantic.....	1	18	17	56.11	56.12	.2444	.2456
North Central.....	2	32	31	58.50	58.84	.2758	.2710
Western.....	2	108	137	58.49	54.00	.3091	.3165
United States.....	7	232	244	58.66	56.09	.3213	.3220
Calkers, wood, male:							
North Atlantic.....	10	300	247	51.28	50.31	.3620	.3742
South Atlantic.....	1	5	5	60.00	60.00	.2800	.2700
North Central.....	2	111	96	59.40	59.69	.3010	.3005
Western.....	2	7	28	54.00	54.00	.5103	.5481
United States.....	15	423	376	53.56	53.11	.3481	.3669
Carpenters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	775	767	53.04	52.48	.3277	.3336
South Atlantic.....	5	281	347	58.42	58.76	.2545	.2576
North Central.....	2	48	22	56.13	56.73	.2982	.2985
Western.....	4	175	125	57.30	55.01	.3752	.3972
United States.....	24	1,279	1,261	54.92	54.54	.3170	.3184
Drillers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	144	184	59.79	59.87	.2288	.2476
South Atlantic.....	3	43	51	57.09	56.90	.1846	.1809
North Central.....	2	64	57	58.69	59.47	.1644	.1568
Western.....	2	136	53	57.94	54.00	.2486	.2779
United States.....	9	407	345	58.62	58.46	.2216	.2274

<sup>a</sup> Generally including pressmen and helpers.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Fitters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	215	160	58.60	58.04	\$0.2492	\$0.2494
South Atlantic.....	3	204	302	59.30	59.38	.2460	.2432
North Central.....	2	67	55	58.21	58.47	.2845	.2775
Western.....	2	219	106	58.45	54.00	.3099	.3563
United States.....	11	705	623	58.72	58.27	.2705	.2671
Joiners, male:							
North Atlantic.....	8	416	352	56.54	55.38	.2974	.3099
South Atlantic.....	3	128	210	58.13	58.88	.2608	.2610
North Central.....	1	33	38	60.00	60.00	.3040	.3090
Western.....	4	111	109	57.79	54.44	.3396	.3608
United States.....	16	688	709	57.20	56.52	.2977	.3032
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	309	404	56.37	56.28	.1623	.1626
South Atlantic.....	5	828	1,021	58.46	58.78	.1260	.1255
North Central.....	2	439	566	59.00	58.63	.1534	.1521
Western.....	4	188	153	58.49	55.06	.2030	.2224
United States.....	17	1,764	2,144	58.23	58.01	.1474	.1464
Machinists, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	624	522	57.83	57.55	.2606	.2567
South Atlantic.....	4	413	677	58.75	58.35	.2693	.2650
North Central.....	2	133	168	59.60	59.65	.2733	.2722
Western.....	3	405	438	58.30	54.07	.3187	.3513
United States.....	15	1,575	1,805	58.34	57.20	.2789	.2842
Molders, iron, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	168	130	59.55	59.42	.2022	.2213
South Atlantic.....	3	131	116	57.99	57.92	.2671	.2705
North Central.....	2	80	74	59.85	59.57	.2949	.2870
Western.....	2	90	75	58.00	54.00	.3356	.3696
United States.....	9	469	395	58.87	57.98	.2617	.2762
Painters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	9	297	353	55.18	53.73	.2943	.3103
South Atlantic.....	3	108	118	57.74	58.28	.2240	.2280
North Central.....	1	42	25	60.00	60.00	.1698	.1767
Western.....	1	41	32	60.00	60.00	.3000	.3000
United States.....	14	488	528	56.56	55.42	.2685	.2849
Pattern makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	55	50	58.09	58.48	.3049	.3150
South Atlantic.....	3	45	59	58.51	58.58	.2965	.2946
North Central.....	2	15	18	59.53	59.50	.3017	.2919
Western.....	2	19	26	56.37	54.00	.3792	.4154
United States.....	13	134	153	58.40	57.88	.3122	.3221
Riggers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	213	147	58.82	58.82	.2133	.2182
South Atlantic.....	3	34	27	57.52	57.78	.2248	.2237
North Central.....	1	2	2	(0.00	(0.00	.2075	.2000
Western.....	4	78	90	56.90	54.13	.3697	.3409
United States.....	14	327	266	58.26	57.14	.2517	.2601
Riveters, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	107	108	58.00	58.44	.3083	.3161
South Atlantic.....	3	241	358	59.22	59.18	.2301	.2204
North Central.....	1	18	24	54.00	54.00	.2750	.2750
Western.....	2	221	234	58.52	54.00	.2971	.3201
United States.....	9	587	724	58.69	57.24	.2710	.2687

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Sawyers, circular, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	11	9	52.18	52.22	\$0.8000	\$0.2962
South Atlantic.....	1	1	1	54.00	54.00	.2037	.2037
North Central.....	1	1	1	54.00	54.00	.2750	.2750
Western.....	2	2	2	56.50	54.00	.4010	.4010
United States.....	10	15	13	53.00	52.77	.3054	.3036
Spar makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	18	15	54.00	54.00	.3117	.3167
Western.....	1	3	3	54.00	54.00	.5556	.5556
United States.....	3	21	18	54.00	54.00	.3466	.3565

## SILK GOODS.

Beamers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	7	6	56.86	56.67	\$0.1793	\$0.1850
Doublers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	6	75	73	57.21	56.89	.0967	.1020
Dyers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	852	1,125	55.06	55.05	.1988	.1904
Loom fixers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	41	38	56.49	56.26	.2811	.2829
Pickers, male: (4)							
North Atlantic.....	2	33	17	55.61	56.18	.2298	.2259
Rickers, female: (4)							
North Atlantic.....	5	101	86	55.62	55.91	.1080	.1059
Quillers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	8	139	114	56.69	53.78	.1143	.1141
Spinners, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	150	146	58.67	57.42	.0734	.0763
Twisters-in, male:							
North Atlantic.....	4	47	41	55.00	55.00	.2241	.2174
Warpers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	3	41	27	55.00	55.00	.2751	.3043
Warpers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	6	186	180	58.17	57.81	.1560	.1682
Weavers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	228	174	56.62	56.52	.1604	.1724
Weavers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	7	837	784	57.98	57.82	.1512	.1417
Weavers, ribbon, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	97	109	55.00	52.98	.2061	.2063
Weavers, ribbon, female:							
North Atlantic.....	2	147	136	55.00	50.71	.2090	.1940
Winders, female:							
North Atlantic.....	9	290	282	57.67	57.46	.1117	.1116

## SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING.

Back skinners, cattle, male:							
North Central.....	8	25	27	60.00	60.00	\$0.4152	\$0.4270
Dry salters, male:							
North Central.....	12	307	270	60.00	60.00	.1880	.1887
South Central.....	1	25	32	50.00	50.00	.1680	.1883
United States.....	13	332	302	59.25	58.94	.1865	.1887
Gutters, cattle, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	1	1	60.00	60.00	.2833	.2833
North Central.....	8	26	25	60.00	60.00	.2542	.2591
United States.....	9	27	26	60.00	60.00	.2552	.2601

a Does not include warp pickers.

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.		1904.		1903.	1904.
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Gutters, hog, male:							
North Central.....	11	26	32	60.00	60.00	\$0.3266	\$0.2747
South Central.....	1	2	2	50.00	50.00	.3000	.2900
United States.....	12	28	34	59.29	59.41	.3247	.2756
Headers, cattle, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	2	2	60.00	60.00	.3000	.3000
North Central.....	8	27	27	60.00	60.00	.3155	.3250
United States.....	9	29	29	60.00	60.00	.3144	.3233
Headers, hog, male:							
North Central.....	12	13	13	60.00	60.00	.2569	.2569
South Central.....	1	1	1	50.00	50.00	.2500	.2750
United States.....	13	14	14	59.29	59.29	.2564	.2582
Laborers, male:							
North Central.....	12	9,750	8,949	60.00	60.00	.1732	.1746
South Central.....	1	115	99	50.00	50.00	.1524	.1768
United States.....	13	9,865	9,048	59.88	59.89	.1729	.1746
Picklers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	10	10	60.00	60.00	.1900	.1900
North Central.....	10	599	558	60.00	60.00	.1867	.1876
South Central.....	1	15	15	50.00	50.00	.1733	.1840
United States.....	12	624	583	59.76	59.74	.1864	.1876
Rump skinners, cattle, male:							
North Central.....	6	17	19	60.00	60.00	.3760	.3956
Scrapers, hog, male:							
North Central.....	11	50	52	60.00	60.00	.2320	.2322
South Central.....	1	6	6	50.00	50.00	.1750	.1896
United States.....	12	56	58	58.93	58.97	.2259	.2278
Side skinners, cattle, male:							
North Central.....	8	63	61	60.00	60.00	.4780	.4880
Splitters, cattle, male:							
North Central.....	9	43	42	60.00	60.00	.4653	.4740
Splitters, hog, male:							
North Central.....	12	26	26	60.00	60.00	.3138	.3147
South Central.....	1	2	2	50.00	50.00	.2750	.2900
United States.....	13	28	28	59.29	59.29	.3110	.3130
Stickers, cattle, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	1	1	60.00	60.00	.3333	.3333
North Central.....	7	14	13	60.00	60.00	.3429	.3558
United States.....	8	15	14	60.00	60.00	.3422	.3542
Stickers, hog, male:							
North Central.....	12	13	13	60.00	60.00	.2776	.2776
South Central.....	1	1	1	50.00	50.00	.2750	.2750
United States.....	13	14	14	59.29	59.29	.2774	.2774

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## STREETS AND SEWERS, CONTRACT WORK.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Averages wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	15	2,337	2,439	57.78	58.28	\$0.1623	\$0.1630
South Atlantic.....	9	715	624	53.77	53.71	.1601	.1619
North Central.....	29	3,367	3,359	58.23	58.13	.1984	.1946
South Central.....	8	1,396	1,389	58.74	57.94	.1470	.1635
Western.....	9	439	464	51.35	51.97	.2684	.2631
United States.....	70	8,254	8,275	57.44	57.46	.1799	.1814

## STREETS AND SEWERS, MUNICIPAL WORK.

Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	17	6,258	6,313	50.44	50.42	\$0.2291	\$0.2312
South Atlantic.....	9	1,800	1,750	52.45	50.29	.1682	.1808
North Central.....	18	4,066	4,845	49.35	49.35	.1997	.2025
South Central.....	6	772	818	51.93	51.67	.1639	.1711
Western.....	8	500	620	48.00	48.00	.2769	.2727
United States.....	58	13,396	14,346	50.38	50.01	.2100	.2137

## TOBACCO, CIGARS.

Bunch makers, hand, male:							
South Atlantic.....	1	19	18	60.00	56.50	\$0.1930	\$0.1791
North Central.....	3	18	19	49.56	49.16	.2116	.2396
United States.....	4	37	37	54.92	52.73	.2020	.2101
Bunch makers, hand, female:							
North Atlantic.....	5	87	106	50.59	50.75	.1363	.1396
South Atlantic.....	2	100	86	60.00	59.31	.0837	.0974
North Central.....	4	130	108	50.75	49.91	.1502	.1607
South Central.....	1	9	12	46.00	46.00	.1186	.1469
United States.....	12	326	312	53.41	52.63	.1252	.1856
Bunch makers, machine, female:							
North Atlantic.....	5	298	329	56.69	56.97	.1230	.1213
North Central.....	3	195	193	53.12	52.47	.1203	.1306
United States.....	8	493	522	55.28	55.30	.1220	.1248
Cigar makers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	303	312	48.58	48.71	.3662	.3644
South Atlantic.....	5	1,070	1,325	60.00	60.00	.2747	.2901
North Central.....	11	216	193	47.11	46.91	.3072	.3165
United States.....	22	1,589	1,830	56.07	56.69	.2966	.3056
Cigar rollers, hand, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	88	103	48.00	48.00	.2833	.2634
South Atlantic.....	1	33	23	60.00	56.52	.2006	.2035
North Central.....	3	92	95	49.98	49.94	.2139	.2302
United States.....	5	213	221	50.71	49.72	.2405	.2429
Cigar rollers, hand, female:							
North Atlantic.....	7	259	280	54.75	54.08	.1417	.1220
South Atlantic.....	2	115	160	60.00	58.56	.1043	.1122
North Central.....	6	175	177	52.10	52.03	.1529	.1580
South Central.....	1	14	20	46.00	46.00	.1183	.1235
United States.....	16	563	637	54.78	54.38	.1370	.1296

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

## TOBACCO, CIGARS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cigar rollers, machine, female:							
North Atlantic.....	5	371	347	55.42	55.21	\$0.1356	.1343
North Central.....	2	388	310	53.36	52.63	.1020	.1145
United States.....	7	759	657	54.37	53.99	.1184	.1250
Packers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	6	36	28	50.69	49.39	.4324	.4934
South Atlantic.....	5	82	81	60.00	60.00	.5806	.6034
North Central.....	11	45	48	49.24	49.29	.3510	.3332
United States.....	22	163	157	54.98	54.83	.4845	.5012
Packers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	7	56	74	53.29	53.16	.1244	.1336
South Atlantic.....	1	25	21	60.00	60.00	.0717	.0904
North Central.....	3	50	42	52.06	51.83	.1250	.1351
South Central.....	2	47	42	59.70	59.67	.1120	.1151
United States.....	13	178	179	55.58	55.18	.1141	.1245
Stemmers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	1	7	6	50.00	50.00	.0914	.0570
South Atlantic.....	2	32	19	60.00	58.89	.0731	.0696
North Central.....	1	1	1	48.00	48.00	.1250	.1250
South Central.....	1	1	1	46.00	46.00	.1348	.1083
United States.....	5	41	27	57.66	56.04	.0790	.0703
Stemmers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	12	353	385	52.83	53.01	.1045	.1144
South Atlantic.....	7	128	140	60.00	59.80	.1184	.1140
North Central.....	13	258	263	51.09	51.41	.0967	.0970
South Central.....	1	6	8	46.00	46.00	.0907	.0733
United States.....	33	745	796	53.40	53.61	.1041	.1082

## WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

Burlers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	10	312	332	58.42	57.49	\$0.1003	\$0.0992
North Central.....	1	7	7	60.00	60.00	.0471	.0471
Western.....	2	13	11	60.31	60.27	.0950	.1078
United States.....	13	332	350	58.52	57.63	.0990	.0984
Carders, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	222	204	58.96	58.41	.1117	.1175
North Central.....	1	2	2	60.00	60.00	.1250	.1313
Western.....	2	12	12	60.17	60.08	.1293	.1336
United States.....	14	236	218	59.03	58.52	.1127	.1185
Carders, female:							
North Atlantic.....	3	27	20	60.00	59.25	.0738	.0826
North Central.....	1	4	2	60.00	60.00	.0800	.0660
United States.....	4	31	22	60.00	59.32	.0708	.0805
Card strippers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	*	8	51	52	59.18	.1215	.1245
Combers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	2	22	33	58.00	58.33	.1334	.1219
Combers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	5	92	100	57.63	57.40	.0999	.0957

TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Concluded.

## WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Dyers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	12	331	341	59.47	59.09	\$0.1316	\$0.1320
North Central.....	1	7	3	60.00	60.00	.1286	.1625
Western.....	2	6	4	60.50	60.25	.1580	.1894
United States.....	15	344	348	59.50	59.11	.1320	.1329
Loom fixers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	13	172	169	58.52	58.02	.2461	.2391
North Central.....	1	1	1	60.00	60.00	.2500	.2500
Western.....	2	2	2	60.50	60.50	.2361	.2366
United States.....	16	175	172	58.55	58.06	.2460	.2392
Spinners, frame, female:							
North Atlantic.....	4	363	298	58.31	58.34	.1146	.1118
Spinners, mule, male:							
North Atlantic.....	11	248	239	59.26	58.17	.1798	.1823
North Central.....	1	.....	1	.....	60.00	.....	.2500
Western.....	2	16	22	60.18	60.14	.1137	.1207
United States.....	14	264	262	59.31	58.34	.1758	.1774
Spinners, mule, female:							
North Atlantic.....	2	24	21	60.00	58.33	.0699	.0861
North Central.....	1	5	6	60.00	60.00	.0500	.0650
Western.....	1	4	4	60.75	60.50	.1086	.1091
United States.....	4	33	31	60.09	58.94	.0716	.0850
Weavers, male:							
North Atlantic.....	14	1,204	1,135	58.65	58.45	.1812	.1693
North Central.....	1	1	1	60.00	60.00	.1419	.1331
Western.....	2	8	10	60.38	60.20	.1108	.1202
United States.....	17	1,213	1,146	58.66	58.47	.1807	.1689
Weavers, female:							
North Atlantic.....	14	1,610	1,584	58.18	57.51	.1569	.1533
North Central.....	1	15	15	60.00	60.00	.1224	.1147
Western.....	2	22	22	60.23	60.14	.1120	.1377
United States.....	17	1,647	1,621	58.22	57.57	.1560	.1527

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

### AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

#### BLACKSMITHS, Male.

[Data from 15 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	90.5	100.8	98.4
1891.....	91.3	100.8	101.3
1892.....	104.0	100.8	105.6
1893.....	104.8	100.8	115.4
1894.....	98.4	96.4	100.0
1895.....	96.0	100.8	90.9
1896.....	100.8	100.8	95.4
1897.....	97.6	97.5	95.8
1898.....	110.3	100.8	101.7
1899.....	107.1	100.4	95.2
1900.....	113.5	100.5	96.5
1901.....	114.3	100.4	95.3
1902.....	106.3	100.4	102.2
1903.....	112.7	99.2	104.7
1904.....	119.5	100.0	106.2

#### FITTERS, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890-1903; 10 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	111.1	100.0	92.7
1891.....	88.9	100.0	90.3
1892.....	88.9	100.0	98.6
1893.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1894.....	100.0	100.0	100.7
1895.....	88.9	100.0	102.7
1896.....	77.8	100.0	121.5
1897.....	100.0	100.0	93.4
1898.....	122.2	100.0	96.4
1899.....	111.1	100.0	103.8
1900.....	111.1	100.0	102.1
1901.....	122.2	100.0	129.6
1902.....	111.1	100.0	135.3
1903.....	100.0	100.0	134.8
1904.....	80.0	96.3	144.7

#### GRINDERS, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	47.1	100.0	84.8
1891.....	70.6	100.0	99.4
1892.....	82.4	100.0	84.9
1893.....	105.9	100.0	79.4
1894.....	94.1	100.0	100.8
1895.....	105.9	100.0	99.2
1896.....	94.1	100.0	107.9
1897.....	94.1	100.0	120.8
1898.....	164.7	100.0	113.0
1899.....	158.8	100.0	109.6
1900.....	176.5	100.0	114.5
1901.....	147.1	100.0	105.6
1902.....	70.6	100.0	108.4
1903.....	70.6	100.0	123.0
1904.....	69.9	97.8	136.9

#### MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 16 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	93.0	100.3	101.5
1891.....	89.8	100.2	102.8
1892.....	95.3	100.2	101.8
1893.....	110.9	100.2	104.9
1894.....	86.7	100.1	99.2
1895.....	98.4	100.2	96.2
1896.....	90.6	100.2	96.4
1897.....	91.4	98.3	99.1
1898.....	112.5	100.3	99.7
1899.....	128.9	100.1	98.3
1900.....	128.1	100.1	104.0
1901.....	126.6	100.1	103.8
1902.....	130.5	100.2	110.8
1903.....	151.6	99.7	108.9
1904.....	112.7	98.4	114.2

#### MACHINISTS, Male.

[Data from 15 establishments 1890-1903; 14 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.9	100.5	100.3
1891.....	98.8	100.4	102.1
1892.....	98.5	100.4	104.0
1893.....	107.1	100.4	106.6
1894.....	93.8	97.8	94.5
1895.....	94.1	100.5	93.7
1896.....	100.0	100.4	96.4
1897.....	91.7	99.1	96.6
1898.....	105.6	100.4	101.3
1899.....	113.0	100.1	104.6
1900.....	123.9	100.1	106.2
1901.....	128.6	100.1	104.8
1902.....	124.5	100.0	107.7
1903.....	146.6	97.8	111.9
1904.....	122.3	93.9	120.4

#### MOLDERS, IRON, Male.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890-1903; 12 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	86.4	100.9	102.3
1891.....	88.9	100.9	103.6
1892.....	104.0	101.0	106.3
1893.....	109.1	100.9	107.9
1894.....	87.4	99.1	96.0
1895.....	95.5	100.7	93.3
1896.....	90.9	98.3	98.1
1897.....	91.9	97.0	94.0
1898.....	117.2	100.4	96.7
1899.....	127.8	100.7	101.6
1900.....	132.8	100.9	109.2
1901.....	126.8	100.8	108.6
1902.....	121.7	100.8	119.8
1903.....	141.4	100.1	120.4
1904.....	129.2	98.2	121.2

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Concluded.

## PAINTERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 12 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 12 establishments 1890-1894; 13, 1895-1903. Data from 15 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	87.4	99.9	97.6
1891.....	91.6	99.9	108.8
1892.....	89.9	100.1	106.5
1893.....	93.3	100.1	104.6
1894.....	113.4	100.2	91.8
1895.....	100.8	100.0	97.1
1896.....	101.7	99.8	99.4
1897.....	98.3	99.8	97.8
1898.....	117.6	100.1	96.3
1899.....	103.4	100.1	99.9
1900.....	97.5	100.0	109.6
1901.....	126.9	100.1	107.4
1902.....	126.1	100.2	110.2
1903.....	121.0	100.0	120.8
1904.....	105.6	95.9	118.5

## PATTERN MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 13 establishments 1890-1903; 12 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	76.2	100.1	99.4
1891.....	85.7	100.1	98.4
1892.....	97.6	100.6	104.7
1893.....	109.5	100.0	101.4
1894.....	92.9	100.1	95.5
1895.....	104.8	100.0	98.1
1896.....	100.0	99.9	101.1
1897.....	97.6	100.0	97.4
1898.....	116.7	99.8	103.2
1899.....	114.3	99.9	101.0
1900.....	161.9	99.9	104.0
1901.....	154.8	99.9	105.6
1902.....	135.7	100.0	109.7
1903.....	154.8	98.6	112.8
1904.....	128.7	98.2	118.0

## BAKERY, BREAD.

## BAKERS, FIRST HANDS, Male.

[Data from 103 establishments 1890-1903; 114 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	95.1	100.7	99.4
1891.....	94.5	100.8	99.6
1892.....	96.7	100.8	99.8
1893.....	97.3	100.7	98.8
1894.....	99.5	100.1	98.3
1895.....	100.5	99.9	99.0
1896.....	101.6	99.9	99.3
1897.....	102.2	99.7	100.1
1898.....	104.9	99.2	101.5
1899.....	107.7	98.2	104.3
1900.....	108.2	96.8	107.4
1901.....	114.3	96.2	109.9
1902.....	117.6	95.8	112.8
1903.....	119.2	94.4	116.4
1904.....	126.2	94.0	118.5

## BAKERS, SECOND HANDS, Male.

[Data from 103 establishments 1890-1903; 114 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.4	100.0	99.0
1891.....	93.3	100.1	99.6
1892.....	93.6	100.3	99.8
1893.....	94.8	100.2	99.1
1894.....	97.6	99.6	99.0
1895.....	98.8	99.7	98.9
1896.....	100.9	99.7	100.0
1897.....	102.4	102.6	100.4
1898.....	112.4	99.3	101.0
1899.....	113.3	98.4	103.1
1900.....	118.5	97.0	106.7
1901.....	121.5	97.2	109.1
1902.....	134.8	96.6	114.1
1903.....	128.5	94.2	118.2
1904.....	128.5	94.0	120.8

## BAKERS, THIRD HANDS, Male.

[Data from 63 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	93.6	100.4	99.6
1891.....	96.3	101.0	100.2
1892.....	96.8	101.5	100.1
1893.....	94.7	100.3	100.9
1894.....	97.9	100.9	98.4
1895.....	102.7	99.5	99.1
1896.....	104.3	99.4	99.6
1897.....	102.7	99.9	98.8
1898.....	104.3	99.6	100.0
1899.....	100.9	97.5	103.0
1900.....	113.8	96.6	110.6
1901.....	127.7	95.1	112.9
1902.....	138.3	94.6	120.3
1903.....	158.0	91.8	131.2
1904.....	180.8	92.0	134.8

## BAKERS, NOT SPECIFIED, Male.

[Data from 20 establishments 1890-1903; 26 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.2	102.2	99.3
1891.....	94.3	101.1	100.3
1892.....	97.1	101.1	101.3
1893.....	97.3	100.9	102.1
1894.....	93.9	101.1	97.9
1895.....	98.7	100.4	97.8
1896.....	101.7	99.3	99.4
1897.....	103.1	98.7	100.0
1898.....	110.1	98.3	100.0
1899.....	111.3	96.9	102.0
1900.....	115.3	97.0	101.7
1901.....	120.3	96.5	103.2
1902.....	130.8	96.2	108.5
1903.....	129.1	95.3	109.9
1904.....	134.7	94.5	110.4

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

### BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.				HORSESHOERS, FITTERS, Male.			
[Data from 59 establishments 1890-1903; 48 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 33 establishments 1890-1903; 35 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.2	100.1	1890.....	97.1	102.1	97.0
1891.....	102.8	100.2	100.3	1891.....	94.3	102.3	96.7
1892.....	102.8	100.0	101.0	1892.....	100.0	102.1	97.4
1893.....	103.5	99.9	100.7	1893.....	100.0	99.5	99.8
1894.....	94.4	99.9	98.6	1894.....	102.9	99.2	100.2
1895.....	95.1	100.0	98.2	1895.....	100.0	99.0	100.2
1896.....	101.4	99.9	98.5	1896.....	101.4	98.9	101.6
1897.....	97.2	100.0	99.9	1897.....	101.4	98.8	102.6
1898.....	102.8	99.9	101.1	1898.....	102.9	98.9	102.6
1899.....	102.1	100.1	101.5	1899.....	101.4	99.0	101.8
1900.....	105.6	99.4	102.5	1900.....	101.4	98.5	103.1
1901.....	109.2	99.3	104.1	1901.....	107.1	98.1	104.9
1902.....	107.7	98.3	107.6	1902.....	101.4	97.8	104.2
1903.....	107.7	97.9	109.9	1903.....	107.1	97.3	106.6
1904.....	101.1	97.4	108.9	1904.....	105.3	93.8	109.3

HORSESHOERS, FLOOR MEN, Male.				HORSESHOERS, FORGEMEN, Male.			
[Data from 109 establishments 1890-1903; 127 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 69 establishments 1890-1903; 95 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	105.7	102.0	98.1	1890.....	102.9	101.3	98.6
1891.....	101.9	101.9	97.6	1891.....	102.9	101.1	98.5
1892.....	103.4	101.9	97.8	1892.....	102.1	101.1	98.5
1893.....	101.1	100.8	98.4	1893.....	100.7	100.9	97.9
1894.....	100.4	99.3	101.1	1894.....	99.3	100.0	98.3
1895.....	96.6	99.2	99.9	1895.....	97.9	99.8	98.8
1896.....	97.7	99.2	100.5	1896.....	98.6	99.7	100.1
1897.....	95.5	98.9	101.1	1897.....	97.1	99.3	101.2
1898.....	98.9	98.6	102.3	1898.....	100.0	98.9	103.0
1899.....	99.6	98.2	103.1	1899.....	99.3	97.9	104.8
1900.....	101.5	97.7	104.9	1900.....	97.1	96.9	107.9
1901.....	102.3	96.7	106.6	1901.....	99.3	96.6	109.8
1902.....	100.4	96.0	107.8	1902.....	97.9	95.5	111.6
1903.....	100.0	95.6	113.4	1903.....	96.4	94.9	114.8
1904.....	98.3	95.1	116.8	1904.....	96.4	94.7	115.8

### HORSESHOERS, NOT SPECIFIED, Male.

[Data from 62 establishments 1890-1903; 27 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	98.4	100.0	99.7
1890.....	103.3	100.0	100.9	1898.....	100.8	100.1	102.1
1891.....	102.5	100.1	100.5	1899.....	104.1	99.9	103.3
1892.....	104.1	100.1	99.5	1900.....	106.6	99.3	103.9
1893.....	100.0	100.0	99.2	1901.....	107.4	97.7	107.6
1894.....	96.7	100.0	97.4	1902.....	100.0	97.5	112.0
1895.....	93.4	99.9	98.4	1903.....	98.4	96.4	116.2
1896.....	94.3	99.9	99.0	1904.....	100.3	93.7	123.4

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

## CLOSERS-ON, Female.

[Data for employees from 15 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 15 establishments 1890; 17, 1891; 1892; 18, 1893; 20, 1894; 24, 1895; 25, 1896; 26, 1897; 28, 1898; 32, 1899; 33, 1900, 1901; 34, 1902, 1903. Data from 40 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	87.3	100.3	90.7
1891.....	83.1	100.5	96.8
1892.....	87.3	99.9	98.3
1893.....	90.1	100.1	100.4
1894.....	108.5	100.1	103.6
1895.....	100.0	99.6	98.4
1896.....	111.3	99.7	103.3
1897.....	114.1	99.7	105.2
1898.....	107.0	100.4	100.1
1899.....	116.9	99.7	102.9
1900.....	111.3	99.5	102.4
1901.....	116.9	99.3	105.5
1902.....	114.4	99.4	103.4
1903.....	129.6	98.8	108.4
1904.....	131.8	98.9	106.1

## CUTTERS, OUTSOLE, Male.

[Data for employees from 26 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 26 establishments 1890; 27, 1891; 28, 1892; 29, 1893, 1894; 30, 1895, 1896; 31, 1897; 32, 1898, 1899; 33, 1900-1903. Data from 37 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	88.7	100.2	102.0
1891.....	94.8	101.7	99.5
1892.....	97.4	100.2	99.1
1893.....	98.3	99.8	100.1
1894.....	87.8	99.7	96.8
1895.....	93.9	99.8	100.2
1896.....	104.3	99.7	98.8
1897.....	117.4	99.6	101.2
1898.....	107.8	99.7	101.4
1899.....	113.0	99.7	100.6
1900.....	114.8	99.8	102.2
1901.....	121.7	99.6	100.5
1902.....	125.2	99.6	103.5
1903.....	140.0	98.2	106.0
1904.....	133.9	98.6	109.2

## CUTTERS, UPPER, Male.

[Data for employees from 22 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 22 establishments 1890; 23, 1891; 25, 1892; 27, 1893; 28, 1894; 31, 1895, 1896; 32, 1897; 33, 1898; 37, 1899; 39, 1900-1903. Data from 42 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	76.0	100.1	99.9
1891.....	82.0	100.2	99.4
1892.....	94.7	100.2	99.8
1893.....	95.2	100.2	100.4
1894.....	96.3	100.0	98.0
1895.....	99.8	99.8	100.0
1896.....	105.5	100.0	99.1
1897.....	113.6	99.9	101.0
1898.....	118.0	100.0	99.7
1899.....	119.6	99.7	102.8
1900.....	129.1	99.7	103.3
1901.....	142.3	99.8	102.6
1902.....	136.5	98.4	107.4
1903.....	144.3	96.6	110.8
1904.....	154.5	96.9	114.2

## EDGE TRIMMERS, MALE.

[Data for employees from 18 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 18 establishments 1890; 20, 1891; 21, 1892; 23, 1893; 24, 1894; 27, 1895, 1896; 28, 1897; 30, 1898; 33, 1899; 34, 1900-35, 1901-1903. Data from 41 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	74.2	100.8	97.7
1891.....	76.4	100.8	97.2
1892.....	86.5	101.0	98.2
1893.....	96.6	100.8	105.1
1894.....	102.2	99.8	99.2
1895.....	100.0	99.5	103.1
1896.....	112.4	99.7	99.2
1897.....	114.6	99.9	100.4
1898.....	111.2	98.5	99.9
1899.....	120.2	99.2	99.0
1900.....	123.6	98.2	105.3
1901.....	138.2	99.2	105.0
1902.....	134.8	97.3	110.1
1903.....	140.4	95.8	114.7
1904.....	151.2	95.7	116.4

## GOODYEAR STITCHERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 10 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 10 establishments 1890; 12, 1891; 13, 1892; 14, 1893; 15, 1894; 19, 1895, 1896; 21, 1897; 22, 1898; 25, 1899; 27, 1900, 1901; 29, 1902; 30, 1903. Data from 34 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	91.7	101.3	88.6
1891.....	86.1	100.6	93.9
1892.....	86.1	100.5	96.5
1893.....	97.2	100.7	96.4
1894.....	91.7	99.5	99.6
1895.....	94.4	99.8	100.9
1896.....	105.6	99.6	98.6
1897.....	108.3	99.7	108.4
1898.....	105.6	99.5	106.6
1899.....	130.6	98.9	110.4
1900.....	150.0	98.8	115.6
1901.....	155.6	98.7	117.3
1902.....	158.3	95.1	121.7
1903.....	161.1	94.4	131.0
1904.....	181.1	94.6	133.2

## HEEL TRIMMERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 15 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 15 establishments 1890; 17, 1891; 18, 1892; 20, 1893; 21, 1894; 25, 1895-1897; 26, 1898; 28, 1899; 29, 1900; 30, 1901-1903. Data from 39 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	77.1	101.6	91.9
1891.....	85.7	100.7	90.8
1892.....	94.3	100.7	97.0
1893.....	100.0	100.4	104.7
1894.....	100.0	99.7	102.3
1895.....	108.6	99.4	103.6
1896.....	108.6	99.4	101.0
1897.....	111.4	99.3	102.3
1898.....	105.7	99.6	105.0
1899.....	97.1	99.1	101.5
1900.....	102.9	97.7	104.8
1901.....	100.0	97.6	105.5
1902.....	88.6	96.7	106.9
1903.....	85.7	96.2	115.7
1904.....	93.8	95.7	122.0

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## BOOTS AND SHOES—Concluded.

## LASTERS, MACHINE, Male.

[Data for employees from 10 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 10 establishments 1890, 1891; 12, 1892; 14, 1893; 15, 1894; 16, 1895; 20, 1896; 23, 1897; 25, 1898; 30, 1899; 31, 1900; 32, 1901; 33, 1902, 1903. Data from 37 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	59.8	99.5	97.3
1891	67.7	100.2	98.1
1892	77.2	100.0	101.2
1893	86.6	99.8	96.1
1894	102.4	100.6	101.3
1895	117.3	100.5	101.1
1896	126.0	100.5	103.9
1897	120.5	100.0	97.6
1898	100.0	98.6	103.9
1899	138.6	100.3	100.6
1900	148.8	98.8	103.0
1901	134.6	99.9	106.6
1902	126.8	98.5	114.4
1903	148.8	97.8	120.1
1904	171.9	98.0	125.4

## McKAY STITCHERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 14 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 14 establishments 1890; 16, 1891; 17, 1892; 19, 1893; 20, 1894-1896; 21, 1897; 23, 1898; 24, 1899; 25, 1900; 26, 1901-1903. Data from 28 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	77.8	101.6	95.0
1891	30.0	101.5	94.1
1892	104.4	100.4	99.3
1893	104.4	100.4	104.4
1894	102.2	99.8	100.6
1895	111.1	100.2	104.3
1896	117.8	99.8	98.9
1897	104.4	99.1	101.2
1898	102.2	98.5	102.6
1899	100.0	98.6	99.6
1900	97.8	96.4	99.9
1901	106.7	98.0	99.1
1902	97.8	96.7	100.7
1903	86.7	96.6	103.6
1904	86.7	96.3	103.5

## TREERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 13 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 13 establishments 1890, 1891; 14, 1892; 15, 1893, 1894; 16, 1895, 1896; 17, 1897-1899; 19, 1900-1903. Data from 28 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	64.2	100.1	101.4
1891	83.2	100.7	97.4
1892	78.8	99.4	98.8
1893	108.0	99.0	100.4
1894	102.9	99.7	101.4
1895	107.3	100.9	100.9
1896	121.9	100.3	101.6
1897	114.6	99.9	97.9
1898	113.1	100.3	97.7
1899	102.9	99.7	102.6
1900	105.1	99.6	107.9
1901	108.8	99.8	105.5
1902	91.2	98.2	110.0
1903	94.2	96.0	123.4
1904	93.6	95.9	123.3

## VAMPERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 1 establishment 1890; 2, 1891, 1892; 4, 1893, 1896; 5, 1894, 1895, 1897, 1898; 7, 1899, 1900; 9, 1901; 11, 1902; 10, 1903. Data from 16 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	50.0	95.8	112.3
1891	50.0	101.9	97.3
1892	50.0	102.4	92.4
1893	100.0	100.2	95.6
1894	100.0	99.7	89.4
1895	100.0	99.8	90.7
1896	100.0	100.0	101.5
1897	100.0	100.2	111.4
1898	150.0	100.3	103.0
1899	150.0	99.5	106.7
1900	150.0	100.5	110.6
1901	150.0	100.1	106.0
1902	150.0	99.4	114.7
1903	150.0	93.9	127.1
1904	226.2	96.3	124.4

## VAMPERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 16 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 16 establishments 1890; 18, 1891; 19, 1892; 20, 1893; 22, 1894; 26, 1895, 1896; 27, 1897; 29, 1898; 33, 1899; 34, 1900, 1901; 35, 1902; 33, 1903. Data from 40 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897	105.2	99.5
1890	102.6	100.4	99.9	1898	103.4	100.1
1891	91.4	100.2	93.7	1899	113.8	99.8
1892	94.0	100.4	98.3	1900	121.6	99.7
1893	92.2	100.1	101.6	1901	130.2	99.6
1894	94.8	99.9	102.3	1902	140.5	99.2
1895	102.6	99.9	103.2	1903	153.4	98.5
1896	101.7	99.6	102.0	1904	157.4	98.5

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## BRICK.

BRICK-MACHINE TENDERS, Male.				KILN BURNERS, Male.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
[Data from 20 establishments 1890-1903; 36 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 22 establishments 1890-1903; 37 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	99.2	100.0	99.9	1890.....	100.0	100.2	100.6
1891.....	100.8	99.9	99.6	1891.....	100.0	100.2	101.2
1892.....	100.0	99.8	103.0	1892.....	99.0	100.4	100.5
1893.....	98.4	100.0	101.7	1893.....	101.0	100.0	100.1
1894.....	99.2	100.0	98.4	1894.....	96.0	100.3	95.2
1895.....	99.2	100.0	97.8	1895.....	100.0	99.5	99.1
1896.....	99.2	100.1	98.6	1896.....	98.0	99.9	96.2
1897.....	99.2	100.1	97.3	1897.....	102.0	99.2	102.0
1898.....	100.8	100.1	100.6	1898.....	102.0	99.8	104.2
1899.....	102.4	100.1	103.2	1899.....	98.0	100.6	101.1
1900.....	103.2	100.2	104.6	1900.....	103.0	99.6	104.8
1901.....	101.6	100.3	106.6	1901.....	106.0	99.0	109.9
1902.....	104.0	100.2	111.3	1902.....	108.0	99.3	113.8
1903.....	109.5	99.5	112.9	1903.....	109.0	98.6	115.9
1904.....	108.0	99.5	113.5	1904.....	113.4	98.2	117.7
KILN SETTERS, Male.				LABORERS, Male.			
[Data from 24 establishments 1890-1903; 36 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 38 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.0	99.7	99.2	1890.....	93.8	99.3	104.0
1891.....	90.1	99.8	99.7	1891.....	97.4	99.8	102.2
1892.....	95.0	99.8	104.9	1892.....	99.0	99.8	102.2
1893.....	102.0	99.8	99.8	1893.....	102.0	100.3	100.8
1894.....	98.0	100.1	99.5	1894.....	103.0	100.3	99.4
1895.....	98.0	100.3	97.8	1895.....	101.6	100.3	97.1
1896.....	102.0	99.9	97.9	1896.....	98.0	99.8	98.8
1897.....	103.0	100.1	96.5	1897.....	98.0	99.8	98.8
1898.....	102.0	100.2	101.9	1898.....	100.0	100.4	97.0
1899.....	108.9	100.2	102.7	1899.....	107.2	100.1	99.3
1900.....	105.9	100.3	102.9	1900.....	104.3	99.6	102.0
1901.....	106.9	100.5	101.2	1901.....	105.6	99.6	103.1
1902.....	108.9	100.4	106.9	1902.....	120.3	99.2	108.2
1903.....	113.9	99.6	107.4	1903.....	119.0	98.5	112.9
1904.....	108.6	99.4	107.5	1904.....	122.8	98.4	111.3
MOLDERS, HAND, Male.				OFFBEARERS, Male.			
[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 5 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 19 establishments 1890-1903; 29 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.0	100.8	1890.....	101.3	100.0	101.5
1891.....	100.0	100.0	100.8	1891.....	97.4	99.7	104.3
1892.....	100.0	100.0	100.8	1892.....	105.3	100.0	104.9
1893.....	100.0	100.0	101.4	1893.....	98.0	99.8	106.7
1894.....	100.0	100.0	100.8	1894.....	96.0	100.0	101.0
1895.....	89.5	99.8	100.7	1895.....	99.3	100.0	98.3
1896.....	105.3	100.1	95.5	1896.....	100.0	100.1	95.7
1897.....	105.3	100.1	95.5	1897.....	98.0	100.1	94.1
1898.....	105.3	100.1	101.1	1898.....	98.7	100.1	95.5
1899.....	105.3	100.1	102.6	1899.....	102.6	100.2	97.6
1900.....	105.3	100.1	102.6	1900.....	94.7	99.8	101.6
1901.....	110.5	100.2	103.1	1901.....	96.7	100.1	106.5
1902.....	110.5	100.2	108.5	1902.....	99.3	99.8	111.1
1903.....	110.5	100.2	109.7	1903.....	97.4	99.5	114.4
1904.....	110.5	96.7	113.3	1904.....	97.0	99.1	113.5

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## BUILDING TRADES.

BRICKLAYERS, Male.				CARPENTERS, Male.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
[Data from 212 establishments 1890-1903; 229 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 227 establishments 1890-1903; 242 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.5	103.2	98.4	1890.....	104.8	102.0	98.6
1891.....	112.3	102.4	99.5	1891.....	110.2	101.3	99.2
1892.....	114.1	101.2	101.0	1892.....	114.3	100.5	102.7
1893.....	104.1	100.1	101.1	1893.....	97.8	100.7	99.7
1894.....	93.1	100.8	98.6	1894.....	89.3	100.7	97.9
1895.....	88.2	100.0	99.5	1895.....	88.8	100.3	97.8
1896.....	91.8	99.9	98.9	1896.....	95.7	99.7	99.6
1897.....	92.1	99.1	99.4	1897.....	95.4	99.0	100.0
1898.....	95.3	97.9	98.7	1898.....	95.5	98.5	101.4
1899.....	107.3	95.5	104.8	1899.....	108.2	97.4	103.2
1900.....	105.1	95.6	106.5	1900.....	112.1	94.5	110.8
1901.....	118.1	94.3	112.0	1901.....	117.8	92.5	115.9
1902.....	109.8	93.6	118.0	1902.....	122.1	90.6	123.7
1903.....	116.2	92.7	124.7	1903.....	116.4	90.2	130.6
1904.....	111.2	92.1	127.3	1904.....	108.6	89.9	129.9
CORNICE MAKERS, Male.				GAS FITTERS, Male.			
[Data from 40 establishments 1890-1903; 55 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 64 establishments 1890-1903; 79 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	106.2	104.4	95.0	1890.....	99.4	103.5	95.5
1891.....	105.4	101.3	97.1	1891.....	100.0	102.6	96.3
1892.....	133.5	98.4	99.2	1892.....	105.6	100.6	98.9
1893.....	99.8	100.6	98.8	1893.....	93.2	99.8	99.7
1894.....	80.5	100.3	97.6	1894.....	96.3	99.7	99.1
1895.....	85.3	100.1	98.6	1895.....	90.1	99.7	99.3
1896.....	93.6	99.5	101.4	1896.....	100.6	99.4	100.0
1897.....	90.1	99.0	102.9	1897.....	100.0	98.4	101.6
1898.....	96.9	98.6	103.0	1898.....	106.8	99.1	103.7
1899.....	108.7	97.9	106.4	1899.....	110.5	97.3	105.8
1900.....	103.5	96.1	113.5	1900.....	108.0	96.4	110.0
1901.....	104.1	94.5	115.6	1901.....	109.3	95.4	114.1
1902.....	114.7	92.5	125.1	1902.....	114.8	92.6	123.3
1903.....	117.2	91.7	134.3	1903.....	114.8	90.9	130.5
1904.....	114.8	90.2	137.7	1904.....	114.4	89.4	139.1
HOD CARRIERS, Male.				INSIDE WIREMEN, Male.			
[Data from 250 establishments 1890-1903; 262 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 40 establishments 1890-1903; 56 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	102.0	102.3	97.0	1890.....	74.2	102.8	89.6
1891.....	109.5	101.8	96.5	1891.....	78.1	102.6	89.1
1892.....	115.4	100.4	99.4	1892.....	94.5	98.8	91.6
1893.....	105.0	100.1	99.8	1893.....	91.1	101.2	97.9
1894.....	87.2	100.8	98.9	1894.....	93.7	101.5	96.1
1895.....	90.6	99.9	99.6	1895.....	93.3	101.2	100.0
1896.....	93.3	99.7	100.3	1896.....	102.7	99.3	104.5
1897.....	94.2	99.7	99.7	1897.....	130.4	97.5	107.6
1898.....	92.4	98.9	100.6	1898.....	122.4	97.2	112.1
1899.....	110.4	96.5	108.1	1899.....	119.8	98.0	111.7
1900.....	104.1	96.5	107.3	1900.....	146.7	94.7	120.7
1901.....	120.2	95.6	109.3	1901.....	149.4	94.5	119.6
1902.....	119.3	94.1	114.9	1902.....	176.6	92.8	129.7
1903.....	123.5	93.0	122.9	1903.....	184.1	89.6	140.6
1904.....	124.3	92.8	123.8	1904.....	185.8	88.2	143.5

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

## LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 146 establishments 1890-1903; 172 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	114.8	100.3	102.7
1891.....	109.0	100.3	103.0
1892.....	107.9	100.3	103.5
1893.....	101.3	100.0	101.8
1894.....	92.6	99.9	96.7
1895.....	85.1	100.1	98.2
1896.....	90.1	100.1	96.5
1897.....	89.7	99.9	98.5
1898.....	101.4	99.3	99.9
1899.....	108.1	99.8	99.3
1900.....	118.3	99.0	99.6
1901.....	104.2	98.5	108.0
1902.....	119.2	96.3	112.0
1903.....	113.9	95.8	114.2
1904.....	96.8	95.8	114.3

## LATHERS, Male.

[Data from 10 establishments 1890-1903; 39 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	85.2	105.4	94.0
1891.....	81.5	105.4	93.8
1892.....	108.3	104.9	95.9
1893.....	91.7	104.8	93.8
1894.....	90.7	104.7	93.8
1895.....	110.2	103.7	97.9
1896.....	105.6	93.2	106.3
1897.....	99.1	93.2	106.2
1898.....	119.4	92.3	108.5
1899.....	109.3	92.3	108.7
1900.....	121.3	87.3	110.8
1901.....	121.3	87.9	111.2
1902.....	135.2	87.7	115.1
1903.....	114.8	88.0	111.4
1904.....	135.4	87.4	116.7

## PAINTERS, Male.

[Data from 203 establishments 1890-1903; 208 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	96.3	102.6	97.0
1891.....	100.9	101.9	98.2
1892.....	105.5	101.1	99.4
1893.....	99.7	100.1	101.2
1894.....	93.9	100.4	99.1
1895.....	94.1	100.1	98.4
1896.....	99.2	99.6	99.2
1897.....	101.7	99.0	100.5
1898.....	101.3	98.1	102.3
1899.....	107.5	97.1	104.7
1900.....	111.2	94.6	110.5
1901.....	116.5	92.6	114.7
1902.....	115.7	91.5	119.5
1903.....	109.4	90.8	124.9
1904.....	109.9	90.4	127.9

## PAPER HANGERS, Male.

[Data from 93 establishments 1890-1903; 103 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.1	101.4	98.5
1891.....	94.9	100.9	99.3
1892.....	100.6	101.0	99.4
1893.....	93.5	100.8	98.9
1894.....	92.1	100.4	98.4
1895.....	93.5	100.5	98.5
1896.....	99.8	99.8	99.5
1897.....	105.7	99.0	101.1
1898.....	108.5	98.4	102.9
1899.....	117.8	97.9	103.7
1900.....	119.2	96.1	108.4
1901.....	127.9	92.8	113.4
1902.....	124.2	91.4	118.8
1903.....	120.4	90.2	125.7
1904.....	117.1	90.3	126.8

## PLASTERERS, Male.

[Data from 146 establishments 1890-1903; 152 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	102.2	103.2	98.4
1891.....	106.0	101.6	99.2
1892.....	110.5	100.5	102.6
1893.....	102.4	100.3	100.5
1894.....	92.0	100.3	97.9
1895.....	92.0	99.6	98.1
1896.....	97.7	99.4	99.7
1897.....	94.4	100.3	97.6
1898.....	97.0	98.6	99.4
1899.....	108.1	96.1	106.4
1900.....	111.5	94.1	109.5
1901.....	105.2	93.1	114.3
1902.....	120.8	91.2	123.7
1903.....	112.7	90.8	131.8
1904.....	110.5	90.5	133.8

## PLUMBERS, Male.

[Data from 221 establishments 1890-1903; 232 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	99.1	102.1	97.4
1891.....	100.3	101.6	98.1
1892.....	103.4	101.2	98.7
1893.....	99.8	100.2	99.9
1894.....	94.4	100.1	98.8
1895.....	94.3	99.7	99.7
1896.....	98.9	99.3	100.4
1897.....	99.1	98.9	101.2
1898.....	104.6	98.7	102.3
1899.....	106.2	98.2	103.6
1900.....	110.4	98.6	107.1
1901.....	118.3	95.4	110.6
1902.....	117.9	93.0	117.6
1903.....	115.7	91.9	124.5
1904.....	117.2	91.3	128.3

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

**ROOFERS, GRAVEL AND TAR, Male.**

[Data from 9 establishments 1890-1903; 35 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	82.9	100.4	97.1
1891.....	89.5	100.2	101.0
1892.....	92.1	101.3	103.6
1893.....	136.8	98.1	107.6
1894.....	76.3	100.0	98.0
1895.....	90.8	101.1	92.5
1896.....	101.3	99.9	96.5
1897.....	100.0	99.7	100.9
1898.....	110.5	99.6	100.1
1899.....	122.4	99.6	102.9
1900.....	105.3	95.9	114.5
1901.....	102.9	96.2	115.9
1902.....	94.7	95.8	114.4
1903.....	97.4	98.6	113.1
1904.....	118.3	98.2	110.6

**ROOFERS, SLATE AND TILE, Male.**

[Data from 40 establishments 1890-1903; 41 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	110.3	100.8	101.2
1891.....	107.7	100.9	99.8
1892.....	105.9	101.0	100.9
1893.....	100.7	100.5	100.3
1894.....	90.4	100.7	97.5
1895.....	91.5	100.7	98.1
1896.....	97.8	99.9	98.4
1897.....	100.4	98.9	98.6
1898.....	95.9	99.0	101.3
1899.....	100.7	97.7	103.8
1900.....	98.2	95.2	109.5
1901.....	95.6	94.8	112.0
1902.....	100.4	91.7	118.5
1903.....	95.2	91.0	128.3
1904.....	82.5	91.0	130.6

**ROOFERS, TIN, Male.**

[Data from 94 establishments 1890-1903; 100 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	96.6	102.0	97.0
1891.....	102.5	101.2	99.1
1892.....	100.1	101.1	99.1
1893.....	105.2	100.4	100.0
1894.....	94.9	100.7	97.8
1895.....	93.7	100.3	98.8
1896.....	101.0	99.6	100.1
1897.....	96.7	99.0	100.4
1898.....	102.3	98.3	102.5
1899.....	107.6	97.4	105.2
1900.....	105.5	95.6	108.7
1901.....	109.1	93.8	111.9
1902.....	115.0	91.4	119.7
1903.....	110.3	91.4	122.2
1904.....	109.8	90.7	122.9

**STEAM FITTERS, Male.**

[Data from 73 establishments 1890-1903; 86 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	93.0	102.6	95.9
1891.....	90.9	101.9	96.2
1892.....	99.5	101.3	99.4
1893.....	107.9	101.6	97.4
1894.....	96.6	99.4	99.2
1895.....	95.3	99.8	98.2
1896.....	99.8	99.2	100.5
1897.....	105.8	98.7	101.5
1898.....	101.8	98.6	104.3
1899.....	108.4	96.9	107.4
1900.....	106.8	96.0	108.1
1901.....	115.2	94.0	115.1
1902.....	129.3	92.4	120.2
1903.....	129.0	89.0	127.3
1904.....	128.6	88.9	131.6

**STONE MASONS, Male.**

[Data from 115 establishments 1890-1903; 110 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	106.9	101.3	102.9
1891.....	115.2	101.3	103.2
1892.....	111.1	101.2	101.5
1893.....	101.4	100.6	100.7
1894.....	90.2	100.9	95.1
1895.....	90.1	100.4	96.4
1896.....	93.5	100.3	98.1
1897.....	89.8	98.6	100.3
1898.....	105.2	97.4	99.0
1899.....	97.1	98.0	102.8
1900.....	105.5	96.4	104.7
1901.....	104.6	95.2	110.8
1902.....	107.7	93.2	119.0
1903.....	121.1	92.0	126.6
1904.....	117.7	91.4	129.4

**STONE SETTERS, Male.**

[Data from 27 establishments 1890-1903; 40 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	88.1	103.9	92.3
1891.....	88.1	103.4	92.9
1892.....	99.1	100.1	100.2
1893.....	101.8	99.7	99.9
1894.....	96.3	99.2	100.8
1895.....	108.3	98.8	102.0
1896.....	106.4	99.4	100.8
1897.....	98.2	98.9	103.0
1898.....	99.1	98.4	104.3
1899.....	111.9	98.2	103.9
1900.....	122.9	96.3	107.5
1901.....	133.9	95.4	113.1
1902.....	130.3	95.4	110.9
1903.....	122.9	94.8	116.2
1904.....	118.5	94.8	117.9

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

## STRUCTURAL IRON WORKERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 19 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 19 establishments 1890-1892; 20, 1893-1903. Data from 37 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	111.9	97.0	104.1
1890.....	77.7	102.9	93.6	1898.....	122.1	97.8	105.3
1891.....	98.2	101.8	98.0	1899.....	115.5	100.5	108.8
1892.....	107.3	99.3	100.6	1900.....	142.2	98.0	120.4
1893.....	98.8	100.1	100.9	1901.....	185.5	96.7	138.4
1894.....	74.2	101.9	93.5	1902.....	228.2	91.6	155.9
1895.....	79.5	100.1	97.7	1903.....	206.6	92.2	159.8
1896.....	115.5	98.5	97.5	1904.....	205.5	90.6	171.4

## CANDY.

## CANDY MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	108.2	100.0	98.2
1891.....	104.9	99.9	98.1
1892.....	103.3	100.1	98.8
1893.....	101.6	100.1	95.7
1894.....	95.1	100.0	96.2
1895.....	100.0	100.0	100.8
1896.....	95.1	100.0	103.7
1897.....	103.3	100.0	99.3
1898.....	90.2	100.0	104.6
1899.....	91.8	99.9	104.8
1900.....	90.2	99.9	98.7
1901.....	78.7	99.8	104.9
1902.....	82.0	99.8	103.4
1903.....	83.6	99.9	103.4
1904.....	84.4	99.9	105.6

## DIPPERS, Female.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	117.1	98.6	106.3
1891.....	112.8	98.6	108.5
1892.....	103.0	99.8	100.8
1893.....	106.7	99.8	100.7
1894.....	96.3	99.8	101.3
1895.....	91.5	100.5	97.0
1896.....	94.5	100.6	96.2
1897.....	95.1	100.6	96.8
1898.....	89.0	100.7	96.4
1899.....	93.9	100.8	96.6
1900.....	103.0	100.8	99.2
1901.....	103.7	100.8	114.0
1902.....	101.8	100.8	113.5
1903.....	122.6	100.4	115.2
1904.....	130.7	100.6	118.7

## CARPETS.

## BURLERS, Female.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.9	100.7	97.4
1891.....	95.9	100.7	99.8
1892.....	90.7	100.7	104.2
1893.....	111.3	99.3	101.6
1894.....	75.3	100.3	94.0
1895.....	103.1	99.5	97.0
1896.....	112.4	99.5	102.7
1897.....	95.9	99.9	97.4
1898.....	105.2	99.7	108.5
1899.....	107.2	99.8	97.3
1900.....	112.4	99.7	105.4
1901.....	117.5	99.7	111.1
1902.....	119.6	99.7	112.9
1903.....	122.7	99.5	123.4
1904.....	134.9	99.1	105.5

## DYERS, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	120.4	101.4	98.4
1891.....	109.7	101.4	99.3
1892.....	94.6	100.9	102.0
1893.....	105.4	99.4	101.3
1894.....	90.3	99.9	95.9
1895.....	109.5	99.4	95.9
1896.....	98.4	99.3	100.7
1897.....	88.7	99.6	103.3
1898.....	93.0	99.4	101.5
1899.....	96.2	99.4	101.5
1900.....	97.3	99.3	100.9
1901.....	96.8	99.4	100.9
1902.....	110.8	99.2	100.2
1903.....	115.6	99.3	104.8
1904.....	114.5	99.0	102.8

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

CARPETS—Continued.

**LOOM FIXERS, Male.**

[Data from 9 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	90.9	101.1	101.6
1891	96.1	101.1	98.0
1892	100.0	99.9	100.2
1893	101.3	99.4	100.7
1894	97.4	99.4	99.6
1895	101.3	99.5	98.4
1896	98.7	99.5	98.4
1897	100.0	99.4	102.7
1898	106.5	99.5	99.4
1899	101.3	99.6	100.8
1900	102.6	99.7	101.0
1901	105.2	99.7	100.8
1902	106.5	99.6	102.4
1903	111.7	99.3	106.3
1904	118.3	99.0	105.7

**SPOOLERS, Female.**

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	104.3	101.4	100.4
1891	104.3	101.4	95.7
1892	107.2	99.8	98.0
1893	113.8	99.3	101.5
1894	102.9	99.6	103.6
1895	110.9	99.5	99.3
1896	100.0	99.5	100.3
1897	85.5	99.7	101.2
1898	81.9	99.9	99.8
1899	91.3	99.7	100.5
1900	100.7	99.6	99.6
1901	102.2	99.6	101.2
1902	99.3	99.7	104.6
1903	98.6	99.7	106.2
1904	92.1	98.2	103.9

**TWISTERS, Female.**

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 6 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	116.1	101.2	103.3
1891	109.7	101.2	104.4
1892	109.7	101.2	104.6
1893	101.6	99.6	103.4
1894	85.5	99.6	89.9
1895	103.2	99.1	91.7
1896	108.1	99.4	99.9
1897	85.5	99.6	99.5
1898	72.6	99.7	102.2
1899	109.7	99.3	100.9
1900	132.3	99.5	103.5
1901	121.0	99.2	103.3
1902	132.3	99.5	103.5
1903	145.2	99.7	107.2
1904	180.3	95.5	108.5

**WEAVERS, BRUSSELS AND WILTON, Male.**

[Data from 3 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	97.6	101.0	99.8
1891	92.9	101.0	97.1
1892	101.4	99.6	98.9
1893	94.8	100.0	97.1
1894	94.8	99.6	93.5
1895	106.9	99.7	102.2
1896	104.8	99.7	102.2
1897	106.4	99.7	102.7
1898	94.1	99.7	102.0
1899	106.4	99.8	104.7
1900	110.2	100.1	106.9
1901	119.0	99.9	108.3
1902	127.6	99.9	116.9
1903	143.5	99.9	122.9
1904	151.5	99.9	121.4

**WEAVERS, BRUSSELS AND WILTON, Female.**

[Data from 1 establishment 1890-1903; 2 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	108.1	102.4	98.7
1891	100.0	102.4	91.2
1892	98.6	102.4	91.6
1893	129.7	99.0	95.9
1894	32.4	99.0	86.8
1895	95.9	99.0	92.4
1896	110.8	99.0	106.7
1897	68.9	99.0	107.1
1898	113.5	99.0	110.3
1899	141.9	99.0	119.2
1900	154.1	99.0	112.4
1901	177.0	99.0	140.7
1902	177.0	99.0	108.6
1903	171.6	99.0	117.0
1904	203.2	99.0	120.6

**WEAVERS, INGRAIN, Female.**

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 6 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	96.9	101.8	96.3
1891	102.9	101.7	93.0
1892	104.3	99.4	94.7
1893	92.6	99.4	98.5
1894	106.0	99.4	100.4
1895	89.5	99.3	100.8
1896	95.2	99.6	101.6
1897	100.0	99.7	107.2
1898	103.8	99.8	100.3
1899	108.1	99.8	106.8
1900	105.3	99.9	103.4
1901	100.2	99.9	106.1
1902	103.6	99.9	93.4
1903	99.3	99.9	107.4
1904	95.5	98.3	99.9

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## CARPETS—Concluded.

WEAVERS, INGRAIN. (a)				WINDERS, Female.			
[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903.]				[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 7 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	119.8	100.0	99.4	1890.....	89.8	101.4	100.5
1891.....	103.9	100.0	103.9	1891.....	89.4	101.4	98.9
1892.....	106.9	100.0	105.0	1892.....	92.8	99.9	100.4
1893.....	100.7	100.0	97.9	1893.....	104.2	99.4	99.6
1894.....	96.8	100.0	91.6	1894.....	88.6	99.6	97.9
1895.....	97.9	100.0	95.9	1895.....	103.9	99.6	97.9
1896.....	92.0	100.0	105.3	1896.....	105.9	99.6	101.2
1897.....	97.0	100.0	98.1	1897.....	103.4	99.7	98.4
1898.....	93.6	100.0	103.5	1898.....	104.7	99.6	102.2
1899.....	91.3	100.0	99.7	1899.....	111.0	99.6	105.1
1900.....	86.9	100.0	100.9	1900.....	113.6	99.7	107.0
1901.....	95.2	100.0	105.3	1901.....	117.8	99.5	103.7
1902.....	92.9	100.0	107.7	1902.....	124.6	99.6	104.2
1903.....	87.6	98.1	111.3	1903.....	128.4	98.9	106.5
1904.....	(b)	(b)	(b)	1904.....	133.8	96.8	106.1

## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.				BODY MAKERS, CARRIAGE, Male.			
[Data from 98 establishments 1890-1903; 96 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 26 establishments 1890-1903; 39 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.2	100.7	102.4	1890.....	86.2	100.4	100.1
1891.....	101.2	100.8	101.8	1891.....	95.9	100.4	99.7
1892.....	104.6	100.7	101.9	1892.....	95.9	100.3	101.2
1893.....	115.4	100.6	94.3	1893.....	97.4	100.1	100.1
1894.....	99.3	98.7	96.6	1894.....	116.9	100.4	98.6
1895.....	104.3	99.4	95.0	1895.....	93.8	100.2	97.8
1896.....	85.2	99.4	101.7	1896.....	91.3	100.0	98.5
1897.....	88.2	100.0	102.4	1897.....	101.0	99.8	98.5
1898.....	100.3	100.2	100.9	1898.....	100.5	99.8	101.5
1899.....	100.7	99.6	102.9	1899.....	118.5	98.6	103.8
1900.....	102.9	99.5	101.8	1900.....	116.4	99.5	100.5
1901.....	111.1	99.7	102.4	1901.....	137.9	99.7	98.4
1902.....	107.5	99.2	104.8	1902.....	139.0	99.7	102.6
1903.....	112.0	98.3	106.5	1903.....	139.0	98.7	104.4
1904.....	109.7	98.4	107.8	1904.....	152.4	98.7	104.6

## BODY MAKERS, NOT SPECIFIED, Male.

[Data from 19 establishments 1890-1903; 25 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.1	99.9
1891.....	104.2	100.4	100.1
1892.....	105.0	100.1	100.8
1893.....	118.3	99.7	101.9
1894.....	93.3	99.9	97.8
1895.....	93.3	100.0	95.6
1896.....	90.8	100.0	100.0
1897.....	99.2	99.6	100.7
1898.....	96.7	100.1	100.5
1899.....	97.5	100.2	102.8
1900.....	97.5	100.1	101.9
1901.....	103.3	100.2	102.0
1902.....	81.7	100.3	102.0
1903.....	85.0	99.8	107.5
1904.....	80.6	99.5	110.6

## IRONERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 7 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 8 establishments 1890-1896, 1898-1903; 7, 1897. Data from 28 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.9	98.2
1891.....	104.1	101.2	98.4
1892.....	114.4	101.2	95.9
1893.....	106.2	99.6	99.9
1894.....	89.7	99.4	101.7
1895.....	95.9	100.0	99.3
1896.....	79.4	99.9	103.9
1897.....	92.8	99.3	102.2
1898.....	104.1	100.0	98.8
1899.....	111.3	97.7	103.6
1900.....	124.7	97.4	103.4
1901.....	120.6	99.3	100.2
1902.....	117.5	100.9	99.7
1903.....	128.9	98.4	111.9
1904.....	121.6	98.7	112.0

\* Sex not reported.

b No data shown for 1904. Sex reported by all establishments visited.

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—Concluded.

**MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.**

[Data from 18 establishments 1890-1903; 24 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.7	100.8	99.0
1891.....	98.2	100.9	97.7
1892.....	97.4	100.8	101.1
1893.....	92.1	100.7	99.3
1894.....	83.7	97.5	100.7
1895.....	102.2	100.1	96.4
1896.....	93.4	98.7	102.6
1897.....	100.4	99.7	100.1
1898.....	117.2	100.8	100.7
1899.....	122.0	100.1	102.2
1900.....	118.9	99.0	103.1
1901.....	134.8	100.0	103.3
1902.....	136.6	99.8	109.1
1903.....	134.4	99.6	110.7
1904.....	124.1	97.1	109.9

**PAINTERS, Male.**

[Data from 76 establishments 1890-1903; 95 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	95.9	100.1	98.6
1891.....	98.8	100.3	98.4
1892.....	101.9	100.1	100.9
1893.....	100.7	100.0	100.8
1894.....	91.6	100.3	99.7
1895.....	96.3	100.1	100.3
1896.....	98.8	100.0	99.7
1897.....	96.3	99.9	99.4
1898.....	104.8	100.0	100.8
1899.....	114.7	99.4	101.4
1900.....	117.5	99.1	102.5
1901.....	122.5	99.5	103.5
1902.....	120.5	99.7	108.5
1903.....	116.2	98.5	108.2
1904.....	108.3	98.5	110.9

**TRIMMERS, CARRIAGE, Male.**

[Data from 46 establishments 1890-1903; 76 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.4	100.4	101.3
1891.....	92.9	100.5	100.9
1892.....	100.0	100.2	100.7
1893.....	93.4	99.9	101.8
1894.....	96.2	100.1	98.7
1895.....	96.7	100.2	99.1
1896.....	99.5	99.9	99.5
1897.....	101.9	100.1	98.9
1898.....	110.0	99.9	98.9
1899.....	117.1	98.6	101.3
1900.....	116.1	98.7	101.0
1901.....	128.9	98.7	101.8
1902.....	116.6	99.4	102.8
1903.....	118.0	98.1	106.6
1904.....	110.8	98.2	110.2

**WOODWORKERS, Male.**

[Data from 29 establishments 1890-1903; 51 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	93.6	100.1	100.5
1891.....	93.6	100.2	100.4
1892.....	103.7	100.0	100.3
1893.....	103.7	100.2	99.2
1894.....	94.5	99.8	99.4
1895.....	95.4	100.1	101.2
1896.....	103.7	99.4	100.5
1897.....	102.8	100.3	99.4
1898.....	102.8	100.4	99.0
1899.....	106.4	99.4	100.2
1900.....	107.3	99.4	101.6
1901.....	111.9	98.8	101.2
1902.....	101.8	98.8	102.3
1903.....	96.3	97.4	104.7
1904.....	95.7	97.0	105.0

**CARS, STEAM RAILROAD.****BLACKSMITHS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 44 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 44 establishments 1890-1898; 45, 1899-1903. Data from 48 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	111.5	101.9	102.3
1891.....	104.7	100.8	101.0
1892.....	107.9	101.5	101.6
1893.....	106.8	101.1	101.8
1894.....	82.1	96.6	101.1
1895.....	81.4	98.1	102.2
1896.....	100.6	98.8	96.1
1897.....	91.3	98.1	99.4
1898.....	104.6	101.1	97.0
1899.....	109.6	101.8	97.5
1900.....	121.3	101.9	97.9
1901.....	123.4	100.9	99.2
1902.....	129.6	100.7	100.4
1903.....	137.5	99.9	104.4
1904.....	127.6	98.4	111.5

**BOILER MAKERS, Male.**

[Data from 34 establishments 1890-1903; 38 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	91.5	103.7	100.4
1891.....	92.2	100.9	101.8
1892.....	100.9	103.3	100.8
1893.....	101.6	102.6	101.3
1894.....	94.0	94.8	99.1
1895.....	94.7	97.2	98.7
1896.....	100.2	97.2	99.1
1897.....	103.0	97.4	98.7
1898.....	108.7	101.5	99.4
1899.....	113.9	101.4	100.5
1900.....	118.3	101.8	101.9
1901.....	124.9	100.2	102.7
1902.....	139.7	99.8	105.5
1903.....	168.0	98.5	113.4
1904.....	159.3	98.5	118.3

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## CARS, STEAM RAILROAD—Continued.

**BRASS FINISHERS, Male.**

[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 9 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	87.5	100.2	105.8
1891.....	84.7	99.2	105.1
1892.....	94.4	100.3	104.2
1893.....	106.9	100.4	107.0
1894.....	83.3	99.8	87.9
1895.....	87.5	99.6	98.8
1896.....	125.0	99.8	98.5
1897.....	98.6	99.6	99.1
1898.....	138.9	100.5	98.2
1899.....	91.7	100.5	100.3
1900.....	102.8	100.5	105.5
1901.....	101.4	100.3	101.0
1902.....	109.7	100.4	112.0
1903.....	201.4	94.0	120.6
1904.....	194.1	93.3	130.6

**CABINETMAKERS, Male.**

[Data from 15 establishments 1890-1903; 20 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	98.1	100.1	107.6
1891.....	96.7	99.8	107.3
1892.....	74.0	99.9	102.3
1893.....	88.3	100.3	105.4
1894.....	84.5	99.9	86.5
1895.....	107.6	100.1	91.8
1896.....	96.1	100.0	97.9
1897.....	116.6	99.9	97.2
1898.....	100.0	99.9	99.3
1899.....	137.7	100.0	104.7
1900.....	124.6	100.2	106.9
1901.....	126.1	99.4	112.7
1902.....	134.1	99.6	122.5
1903.....	103.0	93.4	130.4
1904.....	128.9	91.9	132.3

**CARPENTERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 40 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 40 establishments 1890-1898; 41, 1899-1903. Data from 49 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.9	101.2	101.6
1891.....	101.5	100.4	101.4
1892.....	105.5	101.3	102.9
1893.....	104.7	100.5	104.6
1894.....	90.3	97.9	96.9
1895.....	89.6	99.0	98.4
1896.....	95.3	98.9	97.5
1897.....	95.9	98.6	98.2
1898.....	105.2	101.2	97.8
1899.....	111.3	101.0	100.8
1900.....	121.3	101.3	100.6
1901.....	122.2	100.6	102.3
1902.....	131.8	100.7	105.9
1903.....	133.7	99.0	109.7
1904.....	124.6	97.5	113.4

**COPPERSMITHS, Male.**

[Data from 14 establishments 1890-1903; 19 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	90.9	105.6	101.4
1891.....	84.8	104.1	101.3
1892.....	87.9	103.7	100.6
1893.....	87.9	101.7	102.9
1894.....	93.9	93.4	99.8
1895.....	84.8	96.6	101.4
1896.....	103.0	95.5	99.2
1897.....	115.2	95.7	97.4
1898.....	124.2	102.1	96.2
1899.....	124.2	101.7	99.5
1900.....	133.3	103.0	99.4
1901.....	136.4	101.6	99.0
1902.....	163.6	102.8	100.4
1903.....	145.5	102.3	102.5
1904.....	131.6	101.9	107.5

**LABORERS, Male.**

[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 41 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	105.6	101.2	99.7
1891.....	111.1	101.3	99.2
1892.....	107.2	101.0	100.7
1893.....	105.2	100.3	112.3
1894.....	70.2	97.5	99.9
1895.....	81.2	99.8	97.2
1896.....	103.7	99.6	98.1
1897.....	82.6	99.1	98.5
1898.....	109.6	100.2	97.2
1899.....	123.8	100.0	97.5
1900.....	149.0	100.2	100.5
1901.....	145.8	100.6	100.3
1902.....	120.5	100.3	103.1
1903.....	140.9	102.4	104.4
1904.....	128.6	100.9	106.3

**MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 21 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 21 establishments 1890-1898; 22, 1899-1903. Data from 35 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	112.1	100.8	102.9
1891.....	119.3	100.7	106.0
1892.....	135.0	101.2	100.4
1893.....	143.2	101.2	102.5
1894.....	74.0	98.9	97.3
1895.....	74.3	99.3	96.4
1896.....	79.2	99.3	99.1
1897.....	74.6	98.8	95.4
1898.....	88.7	99.8	99.1
1899.....	99.5	100.1	100.9
1900.....	110.0	100.6	101.7
1901.....	119.8	99.6	100.8
1902.....	127.8	99.7	106.0
1903.....	139.6	96.1	113.7
1904.....	134.8	94.0	115.9

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

CARS, STEAM RAILROAD—Continued.

**MACHINISTS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 44 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 44 establishments 1890-1898; 45, 1899-1903. Data from 48 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	94.8	102.0	100.5
1891	94.7	100.7	100.1
1892	99.6	102.2	100.3
1893	100.1	101.3	100.8
1894	90.9	95.9	100.7
1895	94.9	99.4	99.9
1896	101.9	98.7	99.5
1897	99.1	98.4	99.4
1898	108.5	100.3	98.9
1899	115.7	101.0	100.2
1900	118.5	101.7	100.6
1901	118.3	101.4	102.1
1902	124.3	101.3	104.8
1903	132.7	99.3	110.7
1904	138.8	98.5	115.2

**MOLDERS, BRASS, Male.**

[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 15 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	97.1	101.0	105.8
1891	102.9	101.4	106.9
1892	107.4	101.4	98.9
1893	102.9	101.1	101.0
1894	79.4	94.5	104.4
1895	82.4	101.2	93.8
1896	86.8	100.9	94.2
1897	100.0	96.3	96.4
1898	114.7	101.1	97.0
1899	119.1	101.2	101.6
1900	132.4	101.5	99.7
1901	147.1	101.6	102.1
1902	155.9	101.8	109.2
1903	158.8	95.5	117.5
1904	151.4	94.9	121.4

**MOLDERS, IRON, Male.**

[Data for employees from 13 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 13 establishments 1890-1898; 14, 1899-1903. Data from 14 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	113.0	100.4	105.1
1891	106.3	100.8	103.7
1892	111.6	100.8	104.5
1893	97.7	100.7	108.5
1894	86.0	96.4	99.2
1895	83.2	100.7	99.1
1896	101.6	101.2	92.6
1897	85.3	96.9	96.2
1898	100.0	101.0	95.5
1899	115.2	101.1	95.7
1900	124.7	101.1	97.9
1901	113.5	100.2	98.8
1902	125.6	100.2	101.2
1903	122.4	99.3	106.0
1904	108.3	97.8	110.1

**PAINTERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 35 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 35 establishments 1890-1898; 36, 1899-1903. Data from 46 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	113.8	101.3	102.5
1891	124.5	101.1	102.4
1892	113.1	101.3	101.6
1893	129.0	101.4	103.1
1894	79.8	98.2	97.8
1895	87.7	99.1	96.5
1896	85.6	99.0	98.7
1897	77.3	98.1	100.8
1898	88.3	100.2	98.3
1899	101.1	100.4	98.6
1900	98.0	100.8	97.3
1901	103.5	99.8	99.4
1902	104.6	99.7	101.5
1903	93.2	98.9	105.4
1904	108.3	96.2	111.4

**PATTERN MAKERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 24 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 24 establishments 1890-1898; 25, 1899-1903. Data from 34 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	101.8	101.6	101.8
1891	99.1	100.9	102.5
1892	105.4	101.6	101.2
1893	97.3	101.7	103.4
1894	88.3	98.9	100.9
1895	92.8	97.8	99.0
1896	99.1	97.7	95.8
1897	91.9	97.1	97.0
1898	112.6	101.0	100.0
1899	114.4	101.8	98.7
1900	117.1	101.7	100.1
1901	127.0	101.0	102.1
1902	125.2	101.5	102.5
1903	126.1	98.3	108.5
1904	126.8	97.5	110.7

**PIPE FITTERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890-1898; 7, 1899-1903. Data from 36 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	101.9	102.5	103.6
1891	94.4	102.7	97.0
1892	113.0	103.3	95.7
1893	124.1	102.5	101.7
1894	92.6	94.5	102.5
1895	94.4	96.7	99.5
1896	87.0	96.3	99.2
1897	94.4	96.4	99.6
1898	96.3	102.1	101.4
1899	96.3	103.0	99.9
1900	94.4	102.9	99.1
1901	127.8	101.4	101.2
1902	135.2	101.4	100.1
1903	144.4	100.5	106.5
1904	156.4	99.3	110.4

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## CARS, STEAM RAILROAD—Concluded.

<b>TINSMITHS, Male.</b>				<b>UPHOLSTERERS, Male.</b>			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.7	102.1	98.2	1890.....	100.6	100.7	108.0
1891.....	102.4	101.1	97.1	1891.....	116.1	100.9	105.3
1892.....	93.9	101.1	102.9	1892.....	106.3	100.9	105.1
1893.....	99.7	100.6	101.4	1893.....	120.7	101.1	107.0
1894.....	96.5	97.3	97.8	1894.....	87.4	98.5	92.9
1895.....	92.3	98.6	99.3	1895.....	88.5	98.7	97.0
1896.....	94.9	98.6	101.8	1896.....	85.1	99.5	94.9
1897.....	95.2	98.2	102.3	1897.....	91.4	99.0	96.2
1898.....	117.3	101.3	96.6	1898.....	98.9	100.2	96.2
1899.....	113.3	101.2	102.6	1899.....	102.9	100.6	97.2
1900.....	116.0	102.0	103.4	1900.....	117.2	101.0	98.1
1901.....	127.2	100.7	103.4	1901.....	106.3	100.5	100.0
1902.....	129.3	100.3	112.2	1902.....	105.2	100.0	103.9
1903.....	127.5	97.6	119.1	1903.....	108.0	94.9	111.8
1904.....	129.0	96.5	121.7	1904.....	152.3	91.9	123.1

## CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT.

<b>BUTTONHOLE MAKERS, MACHINE, Male.</b>				<b>BUTTONHOLE MAKERS, MACHINE, Female.</b>			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	66.7	100.0	102.2	1890.....	106.7	101.6	96.2
1891.....	66.7	100.0	102.2	1891.....	106.7	101.6	96.2
1892.....	66.7	100.0	102.2	1892.....	106.7	101.6	96.7
1893.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	1893.....	106.7	99.6	96.4
1894.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	1894.....	93.3	98.9	99.6
1895.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	1895.....	93.3	98.9	99.6
1896.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	1896.....	100.0	99.4	102.3
1897.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	1897.....	100.0	99.4	103.4
1898.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	1898.....	100.0	99.4	107.2
1899.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	1899.....	106.7	99.6	102.4
1900.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	1900.....	106.7	99.6	99.0
1901.....	66.7	91.5	111.6	1901.....	106.7	99.6	99.3
1902.....	66.7	91.5	111.6	1902.....	113.3	36.8	99.5
1903.....	66.7	91.5	111.6	1903.....	126.7	37.9	104.2
1904.....	66.7	91.5	112.0	1904.....	128.0	97.7	106.2

## CUTTERS, HAND, Male.

<b>CUTTERS, HAND, Male.</b>				<b>CUTTERS, MACHINE, Male.</b>			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-93...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-93...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	90.5	100.2	98.3	1890.....	105.9	100.1	100.8
1891.....	90.5	100.2	98.3	1891.....	105.9	100.1	100.8
1892.....	100.0	100.1	98.3	1892.....	111.8	100.3	99.8
1893.....	95.2	100.1	99.8	1893.....	105.9	100.1	100.8
1894.....	100.0	100.1	97.2	1894.....	100.0	100.1	96.7
1895.....	100.0	99.9	99.7	1895.....	94.1	99.9	99.7
1896.....	100.0	99.9	99.7	1896.....	94.1	99.9	99.7
1897.....	104.8	99.7	103.4	1897.....	94.1	99.9	98.4
1898.....	109.5	99.8	102.9	1898.....	94.1	99.9	99.9
1899.....	114.3	99.9	102.7	1899.....	94.1	99.9	103.4
1900.....	109.5	99.8	104.7	1900.....	105.9	100.1	103.6
1901.....	119.0	99.7	105.4	1901.....	111.8	99.9	103.7
1902.....	128.6	99.9	104.7	1902.....	111.8	99.0	106.1
1903.....	123.8	100.1	110.9	1903.....	111.8	98.6	107.2
1904.....	126.8	99.8	111.9	1904.....	135.5	98.1	110.3

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

**CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT—Concluded.**

**EXAMINERS, Female.**

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 17 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	99.9	98.0
1891.....	100.0	99.9	98.0
1892.....	105.9	100.1	94.7
1893.....	100.0	99.9	98.0
1894.....	88.2	100.4	99.9
1895.....	88.2	100.4	100.4
1896.....	111.8	100.0	100.7
1897.....	88.2	99.6	102.8
1898.....	88.2	99.6	102.0
1899.....	111.8	99.8	105.1
1900.....	123.5	100.0	103.6
1901.....	141.2	99.6	107.2
1902.....	182.4	98.8	87.5
1903.....	211.8	97.0	86.6
1904.....	201.3	97.3	89.2

**FINISHERS, Female.**

[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 20 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	90.5	100.8	100.1
1891.....	90.5	100.8	100.1
1892.....	98.4	100.4	98.2
1893.....	96.8	100.3	97.9
1894.....	88.9	100.7	97.9
1895.....	90.5	100.1	101.3
1896.....	93.7	99.4	101.3
1897.....	103.2	99.3	101.3
1898.....	115.9	99.2	102.3
1899.....	123.8	99.0	99.2
1900.....	138.1	99.0	100.2
1901.....	133.3	98.5	103.3
1902.....	147.6	98.4	101.3
1903.....	142.9	98.4	101.1
1904.....	151.5	97.6	101.5

**PRESSERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 7 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 8 establishments 1890-1899; 7, 1900-1903. Data from 29 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	107.7	100.2	100.4
1891.....	107.7	100.2	100.4
1892.....	111.5	100.3	100.3
1893.....	100.0	100.0	103.9
1894.....	111.5	100.3	100.3
1895.....	115.4	100.2	100.1
1896.....	88.5	99.6	96.8
1897.....	88.5	99.7	95.0
1898.....	92.3	99.8	97.5
1899.....	88.5	99.7	105.2
1900.....	103.8	99.8	104.9
1901.....	115.4	99.9	109.4
1902.....	107.7	99.9	111.0
1903.....	103.8	98.3	113.5
1904.....	111.7	97.9	115.2

**PRESSERS, Female.**

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	102.6	100.1	102.3
1891.....	102.6	100.1	102.3
1892.....	105.1	100.0	103.1
1893.....	105.1	100.0	103.1
1894.....	82.1	100.0	86.4
1895.....	87.2	100.0	90.9
1896.....	102.6	100.0	100.3
1897.....	105.1	99.9	103.3
1898.....	105.1	99.9	103.3
1899.....	112.8	99.9	105.3
1900.....	120.5	99.9	108.2
1901.....	138.5	100.0	109.9
1902.....	151.3	99.9	105.7
1903.....	164.1	100.0	104.1
1904.....	79.6	98.8	135.5

**SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 1 establishment 1890-1901; 2, 1902, 1903. Data from 16 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	83.3	100.0	99.3
1891.....	83.3	100.0	99.3
1892.....	91.7	100.0	101.9
1893.....	91.7	100.0	101.9
1894.....	108.3	100.0	98.6
1895.....	108.3	100.0	98.6
1896.....	83.3	100.0	99.3
1897.....	108.3	100.0	98.6
1898.....	108.3	100.0	98.6
1899.....	100.0	100.0	104.1
1900.....	108.3	91.5	103.5
1901.....	108.3	91.5	113.0
1902.....	108.3	92.0	95.3
1903.....	108.3	91.6	108.4
1904.....	132.7	90.6	103.7

**SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, Female.**

[Data from 9 establishments 1890-1903; 27 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.1	100.2	97.5
1891.....	101.9	99.9	99.4
1892.....	98.6	100.0	101.1
1893.....	88.9	100.5	98.8
1894.....	97.8	100.1	96.6
1895.....	99.9	100.2	97.3
1896.....	96.7	100.0	99.6
1897.....	103.6	99.7	99.0
1898.....	111.2	99.6	105.7
1899.....	107.3	99.8	105.4
1900.....	105.9	100.0	103.0
1901.....	108.2	100.0	104.2
1902.....	99.5	99.5	108.6
1903.....	108.6	99.3	111.5
1904.....	109.4	99.2	119.2

# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904.

75

**TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.**

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## CLOTHING, MEN'S, CUSTOM WORK.

### BUSHELMEN, Male.

[Data from 43 establishments 1890-1903; 67 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.8	100.1	100.7
1891.....	91.9	100.1	101.7
1892.....	95.5	100.0	100.6
1893.....	96.4	100.0	100.1
1894.....	94.6	100.1	97.9
1895.....	98.2	100.0	98.4
1896.....	104.5	100.1	97.4
1897.....	104.5	100.1	99.5
1898.....	111.7	100.0	101.0
1899.....	109.0	99.6	102.8
1900.....	108.1	99.0	103.8
1901.....	109.9	99.0	104.2
1902.....	114.4	98.8	104.7
1903.....	117.1	98.0	105.8
1904.....	116.0	97.8	106.8

### BUSHELMEN, Female.

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 1 establishment 1890-1895; 2, 1896, 1897; 3, 1898-1903. Data from 7 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.0	103.2
1891.....	100.0	100.0	103.2
1892.....	100.0	100.0	103.2
1893.....	100.0	100.0	103.2
1894.....	100.0	100.0	103.2
1895.....	100.0	100.0	103.2
1896.....	100.0	100.0	96.4
1897.....	150.0	100.0	98.1
1898.....	150.0	100.0	92.9
1899.....	100.0	100.0	93.6
1900.....	150.0	100.0	96.4
1901.....	200.0	100.0	100.2
1902.....	200.0	100.0	101.5
1903.....	200.0	97.5	105.0
1904.....	200.0	97.9	105.6

### COAT MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 14 establishments 1890-1903; 30 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	91.3	101.8	95.0
1891.....	90.4	100.1	95.7
1892.....	100.0	100.1	95.1
1893.....	104.8	100.1	98.4
1894.....	96.2	100.2	107.2
1895.....	98.1	100.2	106.8
1896.....	99.0	100.3	99.9
1897.....	103.8	100.0	99.5
1898.....	101.9	98.5	102.4
1899.....	111.5	98.6	99.9
1900.....	117.3	97.2	106.3
1901.....	117.3	97.2	106.8
1902.....	121.2	97.3	109.2
1903.....	125.0	95.9	111.8
1904.....	149.8	95.9	109.6

### CUTTERS, Male.

[Data from 34 establishments 1890-1903; 63 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	102.7	100.1	99.9
1891.....	100.0	100.0	100.6
1892.....	100.0	100.0	100.8
1893.....	101.3	100.3	101.4
1894.....	94.7	100.1	99.9
1895.....	94.7	100.1	100.7
1896.....	101.3	100.3	97.8
1897.....	100.0	100.1	98.8
1898.....	102.7	99.7	99.6
1899.....	104.0	99.5	100.3
1900.....	102.7	99.3	101.6
1901.....	106.7	98.8	103.0
1902.....	109.3	98.4	104.3
1903.....	112.0	97.1	105.8
1904.....	118.3	96.9	103.7

### PANTS MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 13 establishments 1890-1903; 24 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.6	100.4	99.6
1891.....	95.1	100.3	100.0
1892.....	97.6	100.4	99.4
1893.....	97.6	100.4	100.0
1894.....	92.7	100.3	99.9
1895.....	95.1	100.3	99.7
1896.....	102.4	100.2	99.5
1897.....	95.1	100.3	101.4
1898.....	97.6	98.3	105.1
1899.....	134.1	99.1	95.4
1900.....	104.9	96.9	115.1
1901.....	109.8	97.1	116.4
1902.....	109.8	97.1	116.9
1903.....	112.3	95.9	122.1
1904.....	112.2	96.3	123.9

### PANTS MAKERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 2 establishments 1890-1898; 1, 1899; 2, 1900-1903. Data from 6 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.1	100.5	103.4
1891.....	94.1	100.2	101.4
1892.....	94.1	100.5	103.4
1893.....	94.1	101.0	105.7
1894.....	94.1	100.5	97.6
1895.....	94.1	100.2	96.6
1896.....	105.9	100.2	99.5
1897.....	117.6	100.4	103.6
1898.....	117.6	100.0	101.2
1899.....	117.6	98.4	87.6
1900.....	117.6	101.2	108.2
1901.....	111.8	101.9	109.1
1902.....	117.6	101.7	109.4
1903.....	117.6	98.3	115.9
1904.....	129.6	98.7	112.1

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

### COTTON GOODS.

#### CARDING-MACHINE TENDERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 21 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 21 establishments 1890; 22, 1891; 23, 1892-1903. Data from 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	86.5	100.7	98.0
1891.....	94.9	101.1	99.8
1892.....	101.9	101.2	99.5
1893.....	100.5	99.6	101.4
1894.....	101.4	97.8	102.1
1895.....	99.1	99.7	101.4
1896.....	102.8	100.0	101.9
1897.....	100.0	98.9	100.8
1898.....	103.3	100.5	97.8
1899.....	107.9	100.5	97.0
1900.....	111.2	100.5	104.5
1901.....	110.2	100.8	103.2
1902.....	110.2	100.2	108.3
1903.....	114.4	100.2	108.9
1904.....	115.1	99.9	109.3

#### LOOM FIXERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 22 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 22 establishments 1890; 23, 1891; 24, 1892-1903. Data from 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	89.6	100.4	102.6
1891.....	92.5	101.0	100.4
1892.....	97.5	100.8	101.2
1893.....	95.3	99.9	103.9
1894.....	98.7	97.4	99.2
1895.....	102.2	99.6	98.0
1896.....	99.7	99.9	100.5
1897.....	108.5	99.3	99.9
1898.....	111.0	100.7	97.6
1899.....	105.7	100.9	96.4
1900.....	112.6	100.6	105.7
1901.....	117.0	100.5	105.8
1902.....	124.8	99.7	110.3
1903.....	129.6	99.8	111.4
1904.....	133.4	99.9	108.8

#### SPINNERS, FRAME, Female.

[Data for employees from 20 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 20 establishments 1890; 21, 1891; 22, 1892-1903. Data from 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	88.8	100.2	99.8
1891.....	88.7	101.0	99.4
1892.....	92.3	101.5	95.4
1893.....	93.9	100.3	102.1
1894.....	95.4	98.1	97.9
1895.....	94.4	100.0	99.5
1896.....	97.0	99.6	108.3
1897.....	110.9	98.8	104.1
1898.....	119.9	100.1	97.6
1899.....	118.4	100.2	96.3
1900.....	107.8	100.1	108.7
1901.....	115.2	99.5	111.8
1902.....	110.5	99.2	117.1
1903.....	120.0	98.9	123.7
1904.....	125.6	98.9	125.0

#### DYERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890, 1891; 7, 1892-1903. Data from 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	116.7	99.1	106.3
1891.....	118.5	98.9	107.2
1892.....	113.0	99.7	105.1
1893.....	100.0	99.6	104.1
1894.....	90.7	100.3	95.6
1895.....	88.9	100.7	92.3
1896.....	96.3	100.2	95.2
1897.....	87.0	100.6	96.9
1898.....	90.7	100.3	99.4
1899.....	92.6	100.7	97.8
1900.....	101.9	100.5	100.9
1901.....	103.7	100.0	102.3
1902.....	120.4	98.6	107.1
1903.....	118.5	98.8	107.7
1904.....	110.6	98.7	104.3

#### SPINNERS, FRAME, Male.

[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 8 establishments 1890, 1891, 1897; 9, 1891, 1893, 1898, 1901; 10, 1894, 1896, 1899, 1903; 11, 1892, 1895, 1900, 1902. Data from 12 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	36.1	97.3	111.6
1891.....	101.4	100.5	89.7
1892.....	83.3	102.4	91.6
1893.....	101.4	100.2	89.9
1894.....	72.2	100.4	85.7
1895.....	70.8	100.9	91.2
1896.....	95.8	98.3	127.0
1897.....	120.8	99.2	109.2
1898.....	156.9	100.5	98.9
1899.....	161.1	100.3	105.8
1900.....	173.6	100.0	128.5
1901.....	119.4	99.0	135.8
1902.....	168.1	98.0	147.3
1903.....	86.1	96.4	185.9
1904.....	78.5	97.8	169.7

#### SPINNERS, MULE, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	104.8	101.0	91.4
1891.....	106.2	101.0	93.2
1892.....	92.4	101.0	110.7
1893.....	94.8	99.7	114.2
1894.....	112.4	99.4	96.2
1895.....	102.9	99.7	97.8
1896.....	98.6	99.2	99.5
1897.....	95.2	99.7	102.3
1898.....	99.5	99.7	98.2
1899.....	91.0	99.7	96.4
1900.....	95.7	99.7	110.0
1901.....	98.6	99.7	110.0
1902.....	89.0	98.9	116.5
1903.....	84.3	99.0	115.2
1904.....	84.3	99.0	111.0

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## COTTON GOODS—Concluded.

WEAVERS, Male.				WEAVERS, Female.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	80.3	99.2	113.5	1890.....	98.7	101.1	99.1
1891.....	80.4	100.7	103.1	1891.....	103.7	101.5	98.6
1892.....	84.5	101.5	99.0	1892.....	101.6	101.8	99.7
1893.....	98.2	99.5	107.6	1893.....	101.4	100.2	105.2
1894.....	95.0	99.0	98.6	1894.....	102.7	96.6	99.6
1895.....	98.0	99.7	96.6	1895.....	102.7	99.8	98.3
1896.....	100.2	99.3	102.9	1896.....	99.6	99.6	103.5
1897.....	117.1	100.1	95.3	1897.....	97.2	98.6	100.8
1898.....	120.7	100.5	91.5	1898.....	97.6	100.3	95.4
1899.....	125.4	100.5	92.1	1899.....	94.9	100.3	96.8
1900.....	124.3	100.0	105.1	1900.....	97.0	100.1	109.8
1901.....	116.3	100.2	104.3	1901.....	91.7	99.9	109.6
1902.....	121.3	99.5	110.7	1902.....	93.0	99.6	112.2
1903.....	117.2	98.9	118.3	1903.....	87.5	99.6	114.3
1904.....	109.0	98.5	115.3	1904.....	86.1	99.7	113.5

## DYEING, FINISHING, AND PRINTING TEXTILES.

BLEACHERS, Male.				CALENDRERS, Male.			
[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 11 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 8 establishments 1890-1903; 10 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	79.6	101.4	99.8	1890.....	93.9	101.0	98.8
1891.....	81.5	101.4	94.6	1891.....	98.8	100.9	99.3
1892.....	96.3	100.7	97.7	1892.....	102.4	100.5	100.1
1893.....	107.4	99.6	99.7	1893.....	100.0	99.8	101.4
1894.....	95.4	99.3	99.2	1894.....	92.7	98.8	99.5
1895.....	105.6	99.6	100.2	1895.....	95.1	99.8	98.8
1896.....	100.0	99.6	102.5	1896.....	92.7	99.9	100.3
1897.....	113.0	99.0	101.6	1897.....	102.4	99.2	100.9
1898.....	101.9	99.7	102.7	1898.....	106.1	100.0	101.1
1899.....	115.7	99.8	101.7	1899.....	117.1	100.0	100.0
1900.....	122.2	99.8	102.9	1900.....	123.2	100.1	103.0
1901.....	138.9	99.5	102.2	1901.....	126.8	100.1	104.1
1902.....	159.3	99.5	103.3	1902.....	132.9	100.2	105.5
1903.....	185.2	99.8	104.2	1903.....	147.6	100.2	106.0
1904.....	198.9	99.7	103.7	1904.....	146.8	100.2	107.9

COLOR MIXERS, Male.				DYERS, Male.			
[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 3 establishments 1890, 1891; 4, 1892-1903. Data from 6 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 13 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	105.6	102.5	97.3	1890.....	95.3	102.0	99.4
1891.....	100.0	102.5	98.8	1891.....	115.0	102.0	96.5
1892.....	95.8	101.6	100.2	1892.....	106.2	101.3	98.5
1893.....	97.2	99.1	101.6	1893.....	104.7	99.8	101.8
1894.....	93.0	99.1	97.4	1894.....	98.5	97.3	98.7
1895.....	101.4	99.1	100.3	1895.....	95.3	99.9	98.9
1896.....	105.6	99.1	101.0	1896.....	97.5	99.9	101.8
1897.....	108.5	99.1	100.6	1897.....	98.7	97.6	101.4
1898.....	94.4	99.1	102.0	1898.....	94.5	100.1	101.3
1899.....	104.2	99.1	100.6	1899.....	94.8	100.2	101.6
1900.....	94.4	99.1	105.1	1900.....	93.6	100.2	104.9
1901.....	105.6	99.1	103.7	1901.....	107.4	100.1	103.8
1902.....	115.5	99.1	104.1	1902.....	99.2	100.1	106.0
1903.....	112.7	99.1	105.9	1903.....	106.6	100.1	107.6
1904.....	103.9	99.2	106.4	1904.....	97.8	100.5	108.2

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

DYEING, FINISHING, AND PRINTING TEXTILES—Concluded.

ENGRAVERS, Male.				PRINTERS, Male.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
[Data for employees from 4 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 4 establishments 1890, 1891; 5, 1892-1903. Data from 5 establishments 1904.]				[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890, 1891; 6, 1892-1903. Data from 6 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.8	101.8	99.3	1890.....	107.3	101.7	97.0
1891.....	98.2	101.8	98.2	1891.....	100.0	101.7	97.8
1892.....	101.8	101.3	99.1	1892.....	94.5	101.1	100.8
1893.....	94.7	99.3	96.7	1893.....	98.2	99.4	102.7
1894.....	91.2	99.2	98.6	1894.....	85.5	99.4	103.2
1895.....	78.9	99.1	99.9	1895.....	96.4	99.4	99.6
1896.....	100.0	99.3	100.4	1896.....	96.4	99.3	100.3
1897.....	101.8	99.3	101.2	1897.....	101.8	99.3	100.3
1898.....	108.8	99.4	103.7	1898.....	107.3	99.4	98.1
1899.....	122.8	99.4	102.8	1899.....	110.9	99.3	100.3
1900.....	138.6	99.3	103.6	1900.....	103.6	99.3	100.5
1901.....	115.8	99.4	106.5	1901.....	110.9	99.4	100.7
1902.....	124.6	99.3	105.8	1902.....	125.5	99.4	100.8
1903.....	103.5	99.0	105.9	1903.....	112.7	99.3	100.3
1904.....	106.7	99.6	106.6	1904.....	106.7	100.1	100.5

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES.

ARMATURE WINDERS, Male.				BRASS FINISHERS, Male.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 7 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 1 establishment 1890-1903; 5 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	68.3	100.9	98.3	1890.....	50.0	100.0	101.1
1891.....	56.1	100.7	100.8	1891.....	56.3	100.0	100.0
1892.....	63.4	100.8	99.3	1892.....	56.3	100.0	100.0
1893.....	63.4	100.8	98.1	1893.....	62.5	100.0	99.1
1894.....	97.6	101.3	94.0	1894.....	62.5	100.0	98.7
1895.....	114.6	101.4	95.7	1895.....	75.0	100.0	97.4
1896.....	136.6	98.3	108.3	1896.....	143.8	100.0	98.5
1897.....	129.3	98.8	102.0	1897.....	156.3	100.0	101.0
1898.....	129.3	98.1	101.9	1898.....	118.8	100.0	103.9
1899.....	136.6	98.7	101.6	1899.....	200.0	100.0	100.6
1900.....	175.6	99.4	99.7	1900.....	181.3	100.0	104.9
1901.....	175.6	94.7	111.7	1901.....	206.3	93.2	103.8
1902.....	187.8	94.7	109.7	1902.....	256.3	93.2	104.9
1903.....	222.0	94.6	112.8	1903.....	262.5	93.2	105.2
1904.....	204.0	94.4	109.9	1904.....	203.1	93.2	105.4

MACHINISTS, Male.				PATTERN MAKERS, Male.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 7 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 1 establishment 1890-1903; 4 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	50.4	99.0	101.1	1890.....	50.0	100.0	94.0
1891.....	57.8	99.4	100.1	1891.....	50.0	100.0	94.0
1892.....	58.5	99.4	99.4	1892.....	50.0	100.0	94.0
1893.....	61.5	99.5	99.4	1893.....	75.0	100.0	94.0
1894.....	82.2	100.1	96.2	1894.....	75.0	100.0	94.0
1895.....	112.6	100.3	102.0	1895.....	100.0	100.0	94.0
1896.....	114.8	100.1	97.9	1896.....	125.0	100.0	94.0
1897.....	137.8	100.6	99.4	1897.....	125.0	100.0	109.7
1898.....	157.0	100.7	101.4	1898.....	125.0	100.0	116.0
1899.....	165.9	100.7	103.3	1899.....	175.0	100.0	116.4
1900.....	206.7	101.0	106.4	1900.....	250.0	100.0	99.3
1901.....	220.7	95.3	110.8	1901.....	250.0	93.2	105.0
1902.....	268.5	95.2	107.4	1902.....	225.0	93.2	107.2
1903.....	264.4	95.2	108.7	1903.....	250.0	93.2	116.3
1904.....	205.6	95.2	110.4	1904.....	283.0	93.2	115.6

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890–1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## FLOUR.

<b>BOLTERS, Male.</b>				<b>LABORERS, Male.</b>			
[Data from 11 establishments 1890–1903; 21 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 7 establishments 1890–1903; 31 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	95.7	99.9	100.9	1890.....	81.3	100.5	97.0
1891.....	95.7	99.9	100.9	1891.....	82.4	100.5	97.3
1892.....	95.7	99.9	101.4	1892.....	83.0	100.4	97.4
1893.....	95.7	99.9	101.4	1893.....	84.7	100.4	97.8
1894.....	95.7	99.9	99.6	1894.....	84.1	100.4	97.8
1895.....	95.7	99.9	100.4	1895.....	88.1	100.2	99.1
1896.....	104.3	100.1	98.8	1896.....	118.8	99.5	103.1
1897.....	108.7	100.2	98.7	1897.....	119.3	99.5	103.0
1898.....	108.7	100.2	99.0	1898.....	129.0	99.3	103.8
1899.....	108.7	100.2	99.0	1899.....	127.3	99.4	103.5
1900.....	108.7	100.2	100.8	1900.....	127.8	99.4	103.9
1901.....	108.7	100.2	103.7	1901.....	134.1	98.4	115.1
1902.....	108.7	100.2	106.6	1902.....	134.1	96.9	117.6
1903.....	108.7	100.2	106.5	1903.....	131.3	96.9	118.0
1904.....	108.7	100.4	106.6	1904.....	130.6	97.0	117.8
<b>MILLERS, Male.</b>				<b>MILLWRIGHTS, Male.</b>			
[Data from 33 establishments 1890–1903; 39 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 18 establishments 1890–1903; 26 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.5	99.7	100.4	1890.....	93.8	100.1	100.2
1891.....	92.5	99.7	100.6	1891.....	87.5	100.4	99.7
1892.....	94.8	99.9	100.3	1892.....	93.8	100.1	100.7
1893.....	94.8	99.9	100.4	1893.....	114.6	99.2	101.9
1894.....	96.5	100.0	99.9	1894.....	95.8	100.0	99.8
1895.....	96.5	100.0	100.2	1895.....	91.7	100.2	98.5
1896.....	106.4	100.3	99.4	1896.....	100.0	99.8	98.3
1897.....	106.4	100.5	98.7	1897.....	93.8	100.9	98.6
1898.....	109.2	100.2	100.0	1898.....	120.8	99.6	101.4
1899.....	111.0	99.8	100.2	1899.....	114.6	99.8	100.9
1900.....	112.1	99.8	101.5	1900.....	110.4	100.0	102.9
1901.....	111.6	99.8	102.1	1901.....	102.1	100.4	103.6
1902.....	116.2	95.4	107.8	1902.....	106.3	100.2	105.4
1903.....	119.1	93.0	110.7	1903.....	104.2	100.3	106.2
1904.....	119.9	93.4	111.6	1904.....	116.7	100.1	107.0
<b>PACKERS, Male.</b>							
[Data from 15 establishments 1890–1903; 35 establishments 1904.]							
Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	107.4	99.3	101.6
1890.....	88.0	101.1	98.5	1898.....	118.5	98.4	103.5
1891.....	88.9	99.8	102.9	1899.....	126.9	97.8	105.3
1892.....	90.7	100.4	101.6	1900.....	134.3	97.2	107.5
1893.....	90.7	101.0	96.8	1901.....	146.3	97.5	113.7
1894.....	91.7	101.2	96.4	1902.....	151.9	97.6	114.5
1895.....	89.8	101.0	94.1	1903.....	156.5	98.0	114.6
1896.....	102.8	100.0	99.5	1904.....	143.9	96.5	114.0

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

### FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

#### BLACKSMITHS, Male.

[Data from 166 establishments 1890-1903; 192 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	99.5	100.5	101.4
1891.....	100.5	100.2	101.6
1892.....	101.2	100.5	101.2
1893.....	101.7	99.9	101.4
1894.....	88.4	99.3	99.1
1895.....	93.9	100.2	98.6
1896.....	95.1	99.7	100.1
1897.....	93.9	99.8	98.6
1898.....	110.2	100.2	98.0
1899.....	115.5	99.8	99.9
1900.....	120.7	99.6	101.7
1901.....	130.7	97.8	104.4
1902.....	139.2	96.8	107.7
1903.....	142.5	95.7	111.8
1904.....	130.6	95.5	110.2

#### BOILER MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 97 establishments 1890-1903; 96 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	105.8	101.2	99.4
1891.....	102.2	101.2	98.8
1892.....	105.1	100.6	99.1
1893.....	101.3	99.8	99.0
1894.....	87.5	99.9	100.2
1895.....	89.9	99.9	100.8
1896.....	97.9	99.1	100.7
1897.....	94.8	99.3	99.9
1898.....	107.2	99.6	100.3
1899.....	108.4	99.2	101.7
1900.....	116.9	98.0	106.3
1901.....	125.5	97.1	107.1
1902.....	128.6	96.3	107.3
1903.....	134.6	96.1	109.2
1904.....	121.3	95.0	113.2

#### BOILER RIVETERS, Male.

[Data from 8 establishments 1890-1903; 16 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	84.8	101.8	107.0
1891.....	131.6	101.7	92.9
1892.....	62.0	99.9	108.5
1893.....	117.7	100.8	93.3
1894.....	98.7	100.9	94.3
1895.....	94.9	100.8	99.0
1896.....	100.0	99.6	96.8
1897.....	77.2	99.2	102.6
1898.....	89.9	99.4	96.1
1899.....	141.8	95.8	109.6
1900.....	132.9	98.1	94.8
1901.....	168.4	97.2	101.5
1902.....	102.5	98.6	115.3
1903.....	149.4	92.8	113.1
1904.....	130.2	92.2	119.2

#### BRASS FINISHERS, Male.

[Data from 20 establishments 1890-1903; 26 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	108.7	99.9	100.7
1891.....	104.8	99.9	102.2
1892.....	102.5	100.1	101.4
1893.....	103.1	100.2	99.9
1894.....	86.5	99.7	101.1
1895.....	94.4	99.7	100.9
1896.....	89.6	99.9	100.0
1897.....	96.3	100.0	98.0
1898.....	102.2	100.2	97.5
1899.....	111.5	100.2	98.2
1900.....	108.4	98.5	102.0
1901.....	120.8	98.6	101.1
1902.....	127.5	95.1	109.6
1903.....	142.4	92.9	111.9
1904.....	136.9	92.1	113.3

#### CORE MAKERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 40 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 40 establishments 1890-1901; 41, 1902, 1903. Data from 104 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	95.7	100.2	100.2
1891.....	97.0	100.2	100.3
1892.....	97.0	100.2	100.9
1893.....	102.4	100.2	99.0
1894.....	95.7	99.9	97.2
1895.....	95.7	100.2	98.1
1896.....	95.7	100.1	100.3
1897.....	92.7	99.4	101.2
1898.....	107.3	99.8	101.2
1899.....	122.0	99.7	101.4
1900.....	134.1	99.5	102.9
1901.....	134.1	98.4	107.0
1902.....	154.9	97.5	106.3
1903.....	154.9	95.7	113.0
1904.....	128.1	94.7	116.4

#### CORE MAKERS, Female.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1903; 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	142.9	100.2	83.3
1891.....	85.7	100.0	102.3
1892.....	71.4	99.9	109.6
1893.....	57.1	99.7	116.6
1894.....	85.7	100.0	.05.0
1895.....	85.7	100.0	135.5
1896.....	71.4	99.9	107.9
1897.....	100.0	100.1	97.5
1898.....	114.3	100.2	96.6
1899.....	171.4	100.0	75.4
1900.....	157.1	100.3	88.7
1901.....	114.3	100.2	93.9
1902.....	185.7	100.2	86.5
1903.....	185.7	100.2	97.0
1904.....	165.8	98.4	100.3

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—Concluded.

LABORERS, Male.				MACHINISTS, Male.			
[Data from 128 establishments 1890-1903; 186 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 218 establishments 1890-1903; 228 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	102.6	100.3	99.6	1890.....	97.9	100.7	100.5
1891.....	100.2	100.2	101.6	1891.....	100.0	100.6	101.2
1892.....	103.2	100.2	102.2	1892.....	99.9	100.2	102.3
1893.....	98.4	100.1	101.7	1893.....	104.9	99.8	101.9
1894.....	81.1	99.4	98.2	1894.....	80.1	99.9	97.5
1895.....	93.7	100.1	98.3	1895.....	90.8	99.9	97.5
1896.....	97.8	100.0	99.6	1896.....	95.6	99.8	99.6
1897.....	94.0	99.5	99.9	1897.....	93.4	99.7	99.7
1898.....	109.1	99.9	99.2	1898.....	111.9	100.0	99.0
1899.....	119.8	100.3	99.9	1899.....	125.5	99.3	100.8
1900.....	126.8	99.7	102.7	1900.....	130.9	99.1	103.6
1901.....	135.6	97.7	104.7	1901.....	141.2	97.0	106.8
1902.....	143.5	97.1	107.0	1902.....	151.8	95.7	110.3
1903.....	154.3	96.0	111.7	1903.....	158.5	94.9	112.9
1904.....	145.1	95.7	113.2	1904.....	135.7	94.0	112.8
MOLDERS, BRASS, Male.				MOLDERS, IRON, Male.			
[Data from 38 establishments 1890-1903; 52 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 183 establishments 1890-1903; 179 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	90.5	100.0	98.4	1890.....	99.6	100.4	100.6
1891.....	96.8	99.8	99.8	1891.....	99.3	100.5	101.5
1892.....	100.9	100.1	102.3	1892.....	102.0	100.3	100.9
1893.....	100.9	100.0	101.5	1893.....	107.0	99.8	101.2
1894.....	90.9	100.0	98.5	1894.....	84.7	99.7	97.9
1895.....	93.6	100.1	96.2	1895.....	93.5	100.0	98.0
1896.....	92.3	100.0	101.1	1896.....	97.8	99.9	99.2
1897.....	97.7	100.1	100.3	1897.....	91.9	99.8	100.0
1898.....	114.1	99.9	100.9	1898.....	108.7	100.0	99.1
1899.....	122.7	100.1	101.1	1899.....	115.6	99.7	101.7
1900.....	115.9	99.5	102.9	1900.....	127.4	99.6	106.7
1901.....	133.2	99.1	107.5	1901.....	127.5	98.6	108.4
1902.....	137.3	96.8	114.0	1902.....	133.4	97.2	114.6
1903.....	142.7	94.8	117.0	1903.....	141.8	95.8	120.2
1904.....	134.8	94.0	117.3	1904.....	116.2	95.1	119.5
PATTERN MAKERS, Male.							
[Data from 161 establishments 1890-1903; 178 establishments 1904.]							
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	96.4	99.5	99.5
1890.....	92.2	100.6	100.3	1898.....	114.0	100.1	101.1
1891.....	94.1	100.6	101.0	1899.....	122.3	99.3	100.9
1892.....	94.4	100.5	101.0	1900.....	124.1	98.9	101.3
1893.....	101.4	99.8	102.1	1901.....	120.2	97.7	106.8
1894.....	85.8	100.0	96.6	1902.....	126.7	96.3	111.4
1895.....	98.8	99.9	97.7	1903.....	132.9	94.8	116.2
1896.....	100.1	99.7	99.9	1904.....	120.5	94.4	117.3

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

### FURNITURE.

#### CABINETMAKERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 50 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 50 establishments 1890-1892; 51, 1893-1903. Data from 55 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	92.0	101.2	101.8
1891	91.6	100.5	102.3
1892	102.1	99.7	104.5
1893	101.3	99.4	103.6
1894	95.9	98.4	100.1
1895	92.8	99.8	98.2
1896	96.9	99.8	97.2
1897	105.4	99.8	98.1
1898	103.3	100.7	95.7
1899	118.3	100.4	98.6
1900	112.8	99.9	100.4
1901	108.4	98.3	107.2
1902	119.6	96.8	115.1
1903	125.7	96.7	116.9
1904	127.7	95.9	119.0

#### CARVERS, HAND, Male.

[Data from 20 establishments 1890-1903; 25 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	83.3	103.1	97.0
1891	94.9	99.8	103.2
1892	121.8	96.0	113.7
1893	94.9	102.6	97.7
1894	91.0	99.2	95.6
1895	98.7	102.2	84.6
1896	91.0	101.6	95.2
1897	100.0	99.5	101.0
1898	102.6	99.8	99.7
1899	126.9	96.4	112.3
1900	94.9	101.2	102.2
1901	101.3	99.4	112.3
1902	124.4	97.2	119.0
1903	120.5	99.8	112.7
1904	117.6	97.3	115.9

#### FINISHERS, Male.

[Data from 8 establishments 1890-1903; 21 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	96.2	100.8	97.6
1891	97.4	100.5	104.6
1892	105.1	99.4	100.9
1893	110.3	98.8	102.1
1894	106.4	98.3	99.4
1895	97.4	98.5	96.8
1896	96.2	100.7	100.1
1897	93.6	100.5	100.3
1898	92.3	100.7	98.3
1899	103.8	101.7	99.9
1900	94.9	100.2	102.3
1901	107.7	98.0	115.8
1902	115.4	95.4	127.7
1903	88.5	94.1	141.3
1904	77.9	94.8	137.9

#### SAWYERS, BAND, Male.

[Data for employees from 25 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 25 establishments 1890-1892; 26, 1893-1903. Data from 32 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	94.4	101.4	105.2
1891	94.4	100.3	102.6
1892	92.6	99.5	102.7
1893	98.1	100.5	101.2
1894	90.7	96.3	99.1
1895	96.3	99.3	98.8
1896	101.9	100.8	97.7
1897	101.9	100.0	98.4
1898	113.0	100.0	97.1
1899	118.5	101.9	97.5
1900	124.1	101.3	100.5
1901	129.6	100.8	103.7
1902	137.0	100.8	104.4
1903	135.2	100.7	105.8
1904	128.9	99.6	109.5

#### SAWYERS, CIRCULAR, Male.

[Data for employees from 25 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 25 establishments 1890-1892; 26, 1893-1903. Data from 33 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	90.9	100.5	101.7
1891	90.9	100.4	102.2
1892	91.8	100.3	102.6
1893	92.7	100.3	102.0
1894	92.7	96.2	97.9
1895	99.1	100.4	98.7
1896	109.1	100.3	98.0
1897	106.4	100.5	99.4
1898	110.0	100.3	98.4
1899	113.6	100.8	99.2
1900	114.5	99.9	102.9
1901	108.2	99.3	107.1
1902	110.0	98.9	111.4
1903	120.0	99.1	113.4
1904	121.4	98.5	113.9

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## FURNITURE—Concluded.

## SAWYERS, JIG, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.4	92.9
1891.....	100.0	100.1	100.5
1892.....	100.0	100.1	98.6
1893.....	100.0	100.1	100.9
1894.....	100.0	100.1	100.9
1895.....	100.0	100.1	100.3
1896.....	100.0	100.1	98.6
1897.....	100.0	100.1	101.9
1898.....	100.0	100.1	100.9
1899.....	100.0	98.9	104.4
1900.....	100.0	95.7	107.6
1901.....	100.0	94.6	113.8
1902.....	100.0	93.1	124.1
1903.....	100.0	93.1	124.1
1904.....	100.0	92.3	132.5

## UPHOLSTERERS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 13 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.7	100.5	99.4
1891.....	99.3	100.3	101.4
1892.....	107.4	99.9	100.2
1893.....	100.0	100.3	98.2
1894.....	98.7	100.2	100.6
1895.....	93.3	100.1	99.9
1896.....	98.0	99.7	98.1
1897.....	98.0	99.7	97.6
1898.....	100.7	99.7	100.6
1899.....	106.0	99.6	104.0
1900.....	106.7	98.3	106.0
1901.....	113.4	94.4	121.1
1902.....	113.4	94.9	125.2
1903.....	112.1	92.1	125.3
1904.....	114.3	91.3	125.1

## VARNISHERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 35 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 35 establishments 1890-1892; 36, 1893-1903. Data from 42 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	115.5	99.3	105.5
1890.....	86.0	101.5	97.7	1898.....	116.1	100.5	98.1
1891.....	90.0	100.8	99.2	1899.....	128.0	99.7	109.9
1892.....	97.6	100.3	98.3	1900.....	130.4	99.9	106.3
1893.....	92.7	99.8	99.2	1901.....	134.0	99.5	109.7
1894.....	87.2	97.6	100.2	1902.....	143.2	98.3	117.1
1895.....	90.3	100.2	97.3	1903.....	137.4	98.6	112.4
1896.....	95.1	100.3	94.6	1904.....	134.5	97.7	114.4

## GAS.

## CHARGERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1895.....	100.5	100.0	100.0
1890.....	145.3	100.1	98.9	1896.....	104.3	100.0	98.7
1891.....	132.1	100.3	98.4	1897.....	68.6	100.0	98.1
1892.....	110.4	101.3	99.5	1898.....	65.7	100.0	94.1
1893.....	89.6	101.9	100.0	1899.....	57.1	100.0	99.8
1894.....	85.8	102.0	100.2	1900.....	120.0	100.0	103.9
1895.....	84.9	101.7	100.5	1901.....	82.9	100.0	98.1
1896.....	93.4	101.6	100.6	1902.....	67.1	100.0	103.3
1897.....	91.5	101.2	100.2	1903.....	164.3	100.0	103.5
1898.....	77.4	97.9	100.8	1904.....	174.3	100.0	98.7
1899.....	87.7	92.0	100.9	1905.....	101.4	100.0	101.7
1900.....	89.6	92.3	103.9	1906.....	138.6	100.0	96.6
1901.....	102.8	94.1	91.5	1907.....	111.4	100.0	105.5
1902.....	88.7	92.2	98.2	1908.....	135.7	100.0	99.7
1903.....	83.0	94.3	102.8	1909.....	182.9	100.0	99.1
1904.....	(e)	(e)	(e)	1910.....	216.2	99.5	101.9

## LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 23 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1895.....	100.5	100.0	100.0
1890.....	104.3	100.0	98.7	1896.....	68.6	100.0	98.1
1891.....	65.7	100.0	94.1	1897.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1892.....	57.1	100.0	99.8	1898.....	120.0	100.0	103.9
1893.....	120.0	100.0	100.0	1899.....	82.9	100.0	98.1
1894.....	67.1	100.0	103.3	1900.....	164.3	100.0	103.5
1895.....	174.3	100.0	98.7	1901.....	101.4	100.0	101.7
1896.....	101.4	100.0	100.0	1902.....	138.6	100.0	96.6
1897.....	111.4	100.0	105.5	1903.....	111.4	100.0	105.5
1898.....	135.7	100.0	99.7	1904.....	182.9	100.0	99.1
1899.....	216.2	99.5	101.9				

\* Chargers and retortmen combined as stokers in 1904.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

G.A.S.—Concluded.

PIPE FITTERS, Male.				RETORT MEN, Male.			
[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 21 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	101.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	68.9	100.0	102.3	1890.....	122.0	102.1	98.2
1891.....	60.7	100.0	102.4	1891.....	120.2	102.3	97.2
1892.....	72.1	100.0	101.7	1892.....	117.0	102.5	102.9
1893.....	86.9	100.0	102.5	1893.....	102.8	102.2	99.2
1894.....	95.1	100.0	101.6	1894.....	100.9	101.8	99.2
1895.....	111.5	100.0	101.7	1895.....	103.2	101.1	98.5
1896.....	104.9	100.0	101.3	1896.....	107.3	101.9	98.9
1897.....	91.8	100.0	99.6	1897.....	96.3	101.9	99.3
1898.....	200.0	100.0	91.5	1898.....	67.4	91.1	103.4
1899.....	114.8	100.0	95.4	1899.....	62.4	93.1	103.1
1900.....	109.8	100.0	100.1	1900.....	78.0	87.0	104.5
1901.....	109.8	100.0	94.8	1901.....	72.0	95.6	94.2
1902.....	188.5	100.0	98.3	1902.....	71.6	89.0	123.3
1903.....	132.8	97.5	103.0	1903.....	78.9	93.2	100.1
1904.....	165.9	97.9	101.9	1904.....	(a)	(a)	(a)

GLASS.

BATCH MAKERS, Male.				BLOWERS, FLINT GLASS, Male.			
[Data from 8 establishments 1890-1903; 14 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 7 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	89.7	101.4	98.6	1890.....	107.1	99.8	97.2
1891.....	103.4	100.4	98.6	1891.....	123.6	99.7	98.4
1892.....	103.4	100.4	98.6	1892.....	97.3	99.9	96.9
1893.....	103.4	100.4	99.4	1893.....	68.9	100.2	98.6
1894.....	89.7	98.8	101.9	1894.....	100.4	100.1	105.6
1895.....	89.7	98.8	101.7	1895.....	94.7	100.1	98.9
1896.....	89.7	98.8	101.9	1896.....	107.6	100.0	102.3
1897.....	103.4	100.4	99.4	1897.....	94.2	100.1	103.4
1898.....	103.4	100.4	99.9	1898.....	96.9	100.0	96.5
1899.....	110.3	100.1	100.2	1899.....	109.3	100.1	102.3
1900.....	103.4	100.4	100.5	1900.....	100.9	100.0	101.4
1901.....	103.4	100.4	100.2	1901.....	140.9	99.7	106.1
1902.....	106.9	99.7	100.6	1902.....	148.0	99.6	105.5
1903.....	100.0	100.1	103.0	1903.....	160.4	99.5	106.8
1904.....	102.1	99.9	103.4	1904.....	184.5	99.3	106.0

BLOWERS, GREEN GLASS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments.]

BLOWERS, GREEN GLASS, Male.				BLOWERS, WINDOW GLASS, Male.			
[Data from 4 establishments.]				[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1903; 3 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	61.3	101.3	101.1	1890.....	100.0	99.9	110.8
1891.....	109.5	99.5	98.7	1891.....	120.8	100.0	104.5
1892.....	73.0	100.2	106.4	1892.....	108.3	100.0	109.8
1893.....	59.9	101.8	99.4	1893.....	104.2	100.1	104.0
1894.....	65.3	99.7	100.2	1894.....	104.2	99.9	94.6
1895.....	76.6	99.3	97.9	1895.....	95.8	100.1	75.1
1896.....	115.3	99.4	99.3	1896.....	87.5	100.1	88.3
1897.....	134.7	99.7	96.0	1897.....	83.3	100.1	93.8
1898.....	135.6	101.5	94.7	1898.....	104.2	99.9	110.1
1899.....	168.9	97.7	106.4	1899.....	104.2	99.9	109.0
1900.....	195.9	98.1	117.3	1900.....	100.0	99.9	131.4
1901.....	175.2	98.1	125.2	1901.....	104.2	99.9	111.6
1902.....	173.0	98.1	118.1	1902.....	108.3	100.1	144.9
1903.....	191.4	98.1	120.2	1903.....	95.8	100.3	158.5
1904.....	231.0	98.1	132.2	1904.....	97.6	100.1	111.2

o Retortmen and chargers combined as stokers in 1904.

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## GLASS—Continued.

**CUTTERS, WINDOW GLASS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 2 establishments 1890-1899; 1, 1900; 2, 1901-1903. Data from 3 establishments 1904.]

Year	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	98.8	110.8
1891.....	100.0	99.5	106.5
1892.....	100.0	99.5	107.6
1893.....	100.0	98.8	101.8
1894.....	100.0	100.2	103.3
1895.....	100.0	101.1	80.0
1896.....	100.0	101.1	91.5
1897.....	100.0	101.1	91.2
1898.....	100.0	98.8	100.3
1899.....	100.0	101.1	106.8
1900.....	100.0	102.2	100.9
1901.....	112.5	100.4	114.1
1902.....	112.5	100.4	119.3
1903.....	100.0	98.8	123.9
1904.....	95.5	99.2	96.5

**FLATTENERS, WINDOW GLASS, Male.**

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1903; 3 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	99.3	108.1
1891.....	100.0	99.3	106.4
1892.....	100.0	99.3	105.4
1893.....	100.0	99.3	106.8
1894.....	100.0	99.3	97.1
1895.....	83.3	101.6	74.2
1896.....	83.3	101.6	85.9
1897.....	83.3	101.6	95.9
1898.....	100.0	99.3	108.3
1899.....	100.0	99.3	111.9
1900.....	83.3	101.6	125.0
1901.....	100.0	99.3	116.4
1902.....	100.0	99.3	141.9
1903.....	100.0	99.3	143.9
1904.....	100.0	99.3	117.8

**GAFFERS, FLINT GLASS, Male.**

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1903; 5 establishments 1904.]

Year	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	112.8	100.1	97.4
1891.....	110.3	100.0	99.7
1892.....	115.4	100.0	98.0
1893.....	118.0	100.0	98.5
1894.....	94.9	100.0	99.9
1895.....	92.3	100.0	101.0
1896.....	89.7	100.0	101.6
1897.....	89.7	100.0	101.7
1898.....	92.3	100.0	101.0
1899.....	89.7	100.0	101.0
1900.....	92.3	100.0	101.9
1901.....	100.0	100.0	103.4
1902.....	110.3	100.0	105.3
1903.....	112.8	100.0	105.6
1904.....	114.1	100.0	106.6

**GATHERERS, FLINT GLASS, Male.**

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	125.9	100.0	96.3
1891.....	125.0	100.0	97.1
1892.....	96.4	100.0	97.7
1893.....	92.0	100.0	98.4
1894.....	83.9	100.0	101.0
1895.....	92.0	100.0	99.8
1896.....	92.0	100.0	100.4
1897.....	92.0	100.0	102.8
1898.....	100.0	100.0	102.5
1899.....	103.6	100.0	103.9
1900.....	134.8	100.0	104.1
1901.....	146.4	100.0	105.3
1902.....	161.6	100.0	109.7
1903.....	208.9	100.0	114.4
1904.....	182.9	100.2	112.2

**GATHERERS, WINDOW GLASS, Male.**

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1903; 3 establishments 1904.]

Year	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	96.0	100.0	104.9
1891.....	116.0	100.0	98.3
1892.....	108.0	100.0	103.3
1893.....	104.0	100.0	100.6
1894.....	104.0	100.0	92.7
1895.....	96.0	100.0	76.8
1896.....	88.0	100.0	92.0
1897.....	84.0	100.0	100.7
1898.....	108.0	100.0	115.3
1899.....	108.0	100.0	115.4
1900.....	88.0	100.0	134.0
1901.....	100.0	100.0	122.5
1902.....	104.0	100.0	165.1
1903.....	96.0	100.0	179.0
1904.....	96.0	100.0	123.3

**GATHERING BOYS (BIT), Male.**

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.0	99.7
1891.....	100.0	100.0	99.7
1892.....	104.9	99.9	99.4
1893.....	107.3	99.8	99.2
1894.....	107.3	99.8	99.2
1895.....	124.4	99.6	98.4
1896.....	119.5	99.7	98.6
1897.....	82.9	100.4	101.1
1898.....	80.5	100.5	101.3
1899.....	70.7	100.2	103.0
1900.....	70.7	101.1	102.2
1901.....	70.7	101.1	102.2
1902.....	70.7	101.1	102.2
1903.....	70.7	101.1	102.6
1904.....	64.6	100.1	109.8

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## GLASS—Concluded.

## LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1903; 12 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	85.7	100.0	93.2
1891.....	85.7	100.0	93.2
1892.....	85.7	100.0	93.2
1893.....	85.7	100.0	93.2
1894.....	71.4	100.0	92.1
1895.....	77.6	100.0	89.8
1896.....	91.8	100.0	90.1
1897.....	102.0	100.0	93.4
1898.....	161.2	100.0	92.8
1899.....	161.2	100.0	92.8
1900.....	175.5	100.0	93.6
1901.....	114.3	100.0	97.7
1902.....	108.2	100.0	98.0
1903.....	108.2	100.0	109.1
1904.....	104.6	100.0	107.8

## LEERSMEN, Male.

[Data from 10 establishments 1890-1903; 14 establishments 1904.]

Year	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	108.8	100.1	100.4
1891.....	108.8	100.1	100.4
1892.....	114.0	100.2	100.4
1893.....	108.8	100.1	99.8
1894.....	87.7	99.8	99.9
1895.....	93.0	99.9	100.1
1896.....	93.0	99.9	99.8
1897.....	94.7	99.9	99.4
1898.....	96.5	100.0	99.9
1899.....	89.5	99.8	99.8
1900.....	100.0	100.0	98.2
1901.....	110.5	100.2	99.9
1902.....	107.0	99.6	101.1
1903.....	103.5	99.5	103.1
1904.....	99.8	99.3	103.6

## PACKERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 14 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	102.0	101.0	99.8
1891.....	103.0	100.0	99.6
1892.....	107.0	100.1	100.4
1893.....	108.0	100.0	100.7
1894.....	98.0	100.3	99.7
1895.....	85.0	98.3	102.6
1896.....	88.0	99.2	100.8
1897.....	102.0	100.5	98.5
1898.....	100.0	100.2	99.1
1899.....	106.0	100.4	98.5
1900.....	103.0	100.7	98.2
1901.....	102.0	100.6	101.0
1902.....	100.0	100.6	100.4
1903.....	91.0	99.5	106.3
1904.....	87.7	98.8	109.3

## TEASERS, Male.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890-1903; 12 establishments 1904.]

Year	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.7	100.1	103.3
1891.....	108.5	100.5	101.5
1892.....	108.5	100.5	101.5
1893.....	106.8	100.4	102.3
1894.....	96.6	99.8	100.3
1895.....	98.3	99.9	100.1
1896.....	94.9	99.7	99.2
1897.....	96.6	99.8	98.7
1898.....	89.8	99.3	95.3
1899.....	100.0	100.0	97.6
1900.....	96.6	99.8	99.3
1901.....	96.6	99.8	99.3
1902.....	100.0	100.0	98.5
1903.....	94.9	99.7	103.3
1904.....	88.6	99.4	105.0

## HARNESS.

## COLLAR MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 17 establishments 1890-1903; 23 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.4	100.4	100.8
1891.....	91.0	100.4	100.4
1892.....	92.4	100.2	101.4
1893.....	95.8	99.7	100.7
1894.....	93.8	99.9	100.0
1895.....	102.1	100.0	98.6
1896.....	109.7	99.9	99.8
1897.....	108.3	100.0	99.2
1898.....	109.0	100.0	99.2
1899.....	103.5	99.5	100.0
1900.....	115.3	99.7	102.1
1901.....	111.1	99.4	107.6
1902.....	115.3	99.2	109.3
1903.....	111.8	98.3	115.3
1904.....	113.4	97.6	117.5

## CUTTERS, Male.

[Data from 21 establishments 1890-1903; 33 establishments 1904.]

Year	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.0	100.2	100.9
1891.....	93.1	100.2	100.4
1892.....	97.7	100.3	99.6
1893.....	97.7	100.0	100.3
1894.....	98.9	99.9	99.5
1895.....	95.4	99.9	100.5
1896.....	101.1	99.9	99.7
1897.....	104.6	100.0	98.9
1898.....	106.9	99.8	100.1
1899.....	117.2	99.7	99.9
1900.....	116.1	99.9	101.4
1901.....	116.1	99.7	104.3
1902.....	124.1	98.7	106.0
1903.....	121.8	97.8	118.6
1904.....	128.0	97.8	122.7

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## HARNESS—Concluded.

**FITTERS AND FINISHERS, Male.**

[Data from 14 establishments 1890-1903; 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	87.3	100.8	99.9
1891	94.5	100.9	101.9
1892	90.9	100.9	101.3
1893	88.2	100.9	100.6
1894	85.5	100.6	98.3
1895	99.1	99.4	98.4
1896	110.9	98.9	96.1
1897	111.8	99.2	97.4
1898	108.2	99.5	102.1
1899	127.3	98.8	103.7
1900	120.9	99.1	104.0
1901	130.0	98.5	110.4
1902	151.8	97.8	114.6
1903	161.8	95.8	124.5
1904	155.6	95.7	128.0

**HARNESS MAKERS, Male.**

[Data from 14 establishments 1890-1903; 29 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	88.8	100.4	99.1
1891	91.6	100.4	99.6
1892	87.4	100.1	99.8
1893	90.2	99.9	100.7
1894	88.8	99.9	99.2
1895	97.2	99.8	98.7
1896	105.1	99.7	99.5
1897	110.7	99.8	99.9
1898	115.3	99.8	102.1
1899	124.7	100.0	101.4
1900	129.3	100.0	101.9
1901	128.4	99.8	102.2
1902	128.4	99.4	102.7
1903	133.0	99.5	105.9
1904	133.0	99.0	107.4

**STITCHERS, HAND, Male.**

[Data from 9 establishments 1890-1903; 14 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	90.6	100.0	100.5
1891	90.6	100.0	100.5
1892	96.9	100.0	101.4
1893	103.1	100.0	101.7
1894	103.1	99.7	98.1
1895	100.0	100.0	97.4
1896	93.8	100.0	98.8
1897	96.9	100.0	101.8
1898	112.5	100.1	100.1
1899	125.0	100.1	99.4
1900	134.4	100.1	100.1
1901	153.1	100.1	101.3
1902	162.5	100.1	108.9
1903	159.4	99.2	116.1
1904	146.7	97.6	116.2

**STITCHERS, MACHINE, Male.**

[Data from 20 establishments 1890-1903; 29 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	94.0	100.5	99.9
1891	90.0	100.4	100.8
1892	99.0	99.9	99.8
1893	90.0	99.8	102.2
1894	97.0	99.8	99.1
1895	102.0	99.8	97.3
1896	105.0	99.9	98.1
1897	103.0	99.8	99.6
1898	109.0	99.9	100.3
1899	108.0	99.9	102.9
1900	131.0	99.9	102.6
1901	132.0	99.5	107.9
1902	132.0	98.8	110.4
1903	145.0	97.6	114.2
1904	148.6	97.7	116.1

**HATS, FUR.****BLOCKERS, Male.**

[Data from 4 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	75.0	101.8	106.4
1891	80.8	101.6	97.9
1892	86.5	100.7	100.3
1893	92.3	101.5	92.9
1894	113.5	100.9	98.8
1895	98.1	101.0	91.9
1896	96.2	101.5	93.4
1897	101.9	101.5	95.5
1898	115.4	94.5	110.0
1899	134.6	94.9	112.8
1900	111.5	94.7	113.6
1901	121.2	94.6	106.9
1902	117.3	93.2	113.2
1903	119.2	92.1	111.2
1904	105.7	92.2	111.8

**COLORERS, Male.**

[Data from 4 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	100.0	100.0	102.7
1891	112.5	100.4	98.1
1892	95.8	100.4	95.8
1893	129.2	100.1	96.4
1894	133.3	99.4	98.9
1895	79.2	99.7	100.6
1896	79.2	100.0	106.3
1897	79.2	100.0	101.4
1898	87.5	100.1	100.8
1899	104.2	100.0	99.0
1900	87.5	99.7	100.4
1901	112.5	99.5	100.6
1902	116.7	92.2	109.6
1903	129.2	90.6	112.1
1904	141.7	90.7	115.5

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

HATS, FUR—Continued.

CONERS, Male.				CURLERS, Male.			
[Data from 5 establishments.]				[Data from 4 establishments.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	86.4	100.6	99.7	1890.....	76.2	100.1	110.9
1891.....	100.0	100.7	99.5	1891.....	76.2	100.3	116.8
1892.....	100.0	100.7	99.5	1892.....	81.0	100.1	113.0
1893.....	109.1	100.4	100.9	1893.....	85.7	100.2	101.5
1894.....	104.5	100.4	99.2	1894.....	109.5	99.9	98.4
1895.....	86.4	100.1	99.6	1895.....	95.2	99.9	93.2
1896.....	86.4	100.6	94.3	1896.....	104.8	100.0	93.2
1897.....	100.0	99.6	106.2	1897.....	114.3	99.9	90.5
1898.....	104.5	99.7	99.9	1898.....	109.5	100.1	92.1
1899.....	118.2	97.3	101.3	1899.....	142.9	99.5	90.4
1900.....	136.4	97.1	102.7	1900.....	123.8	99.6	90.1
1901.....	154.5	97.4	103.1	1901.....	123.8	99.9	101.8
1902.....	140.9	92.6	120.1	1902.....	100.0	99.3	106.5
1903.....	140.9	90.8	130.3	1903.....	133.3	99.4	107.3
1904.....	145.9	90.7	136.0	1904.....	147.1	99.4	109.7
FEEDERS, Male.				FEEDERS, Female.			
[Data from 2 establishments.]				[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 3 establishments 1890-1892, 1894, 1897-1903; 4, 1893, 1895, 1896. Data from 3 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	66.7	101.0	91.9	1890.....	89.5	100.4	100.8
1891.....	83.3	100.1	96.6	1891.....	105.3	100.4	99.1
1892.....	83.3	100.1	90.3	1892.....	105.3	100.4	99.1
1893.....	83.3	100.1	92.4	1893.....	105.3	100.1	99.1
1894.....	100.0	99.8	99.9	1894.....	110.5	100.4	98.7
1895.....	83.3	100.1	102.9	1895.....	84.2	100.0	100.8
1896.....	66.7	101.0	97.2	1896.....	89.5	100.0	99.6
1897.....	133.3	99.2	124.9	1897.....	89.5	100.4	100.2
1898.....	83.3	100.1	100.8	1898.....	105.3	100.3	100.2
1899.....	183.3	98.4	102.7	1899.....	94.7	97.5	102.6
1900.....	200.0	98.7	101.5	1900.....	89.5	97.8	101.7
1901.....	216.7	98.9	100.4	1901.....	105.3	98.2	99.9
1902.....	200.0	97.0	119.8	1902.....	121.1	91.2	113.1
1903.....	200.0	97.0	119.6	1903.....	115.8	89.2	115.6
1904.....	133.3	95.9	119.7	1904.....	136.9	88.8	121.8
FINISHERS, Male.				FLANGERS, Male.			
[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 5 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 4 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	105.8	100.4	103.2	1890.....	92.9	100.8	124.0
1891.....	95.7	99.3	97.6	1891.....	78.6	100.4	101.8
1892.....	94.2	99.8	99.1	1892.....	78.6	100.4	109.5
1893.....	91.7	99.8	98.4	1893.....	71.4	99.4	91.8
1894.....	85.2	100.4	100.7	1894.....	92.9	99.5	113.7
1895.....	85.9	100.0	101.3	1895.....	78.6	99.6	88.2
1896.....	92.8	100.1	99.8	1896.....	85.7	99.9	97.5
1897.....	104.3	99.6	98.0	1897.....	78.6	100.4	92.5
1898.....	109.4	100.2	98.7	1898.....	142.9	100.3	89.4
1899.....	134.7	100.5	103.4	1899.....	178.6	99.3	91.6
1900.....	141.5	100.2	102.9	1900.....	250.0	99.9	90.6
1901.....	149.5	100.5	106.4	1901.....	300.0	98.6	91.9
1902.....	170.0	98.5	114.6	1902.....	250.0	95.7	108.9
1903.....	183.4	95.7	116.8	1903.....	242.9	92.4	95.3
1904.....	148.1	97.9	110.8	1904.....	219.2	93.5	96.4

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## HATS, FUR—Continued.

## FUR BLOWERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 4 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	90.0	100.2	103.9
1891	100.0	100.2	96.1
1892	120.0	100.3	96.4
1893	100.0	100.2	100.0
1894	80.0	100.1	95.9
1895	90.0	100.2	101.0
1896	90.0	100.2	101.0
1897	80.0	100.1	100.7
1898	90.0	100.2	96.7
1899	130.0	98.4	108.4
1900	190.0	98.6	107.2
1901	200.0	98.7	106.4
1902	190.0	91.2	119.6
1903	200.0	89.5	131.1
1904	219.0	89.3	141.1

## HARDENERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	90.5	100.5	107.0
1891	104.8	100.6	100.6
1892	104.8	100.6	102.6
1893	104.8	100.6	100.3
1894	104.8	100.6	100.0
1895	85.7	100.4	103.1
1896	100.0	100.2	97.4
1897	104.8	99.5	99.9
1898	109.5	99.6	95.3
1899	109.5	97.4	93.7
1900	109.5	97.3	94.5
1901	123.8	97.9	96.7
1902	119.0	92.3	109.0
1903	119.0	92.3	110.0
1904	142.8	92.3	115.0

## POUNCERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	104.2	100.2	104.6
1891	100.0	100.1	106.2
1892	91.7	100.4	86.6
1893	112.5	100.3	95.6
1894	112.5	100.3	92.1
1895	91.7	100.1	93.8
1896	83.3	99.8	106.9
1897	70.8	99.7	105.6
1898	108.3	99.5	111.0
1899	137.5	99.6	97.4
1900	212.5	100.2	100.0
1901	275.0	100.3	90.6
1902	383.3	91.4	88.7
1903	379.2	89.8	96.4
1904	379.2	90.5	91.5

## SIZERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	89.1	101.9	109.7
1891	97.7	101.4	105.0
1892	71.3	101.3	110.9
1893	88.4	101.1	96.4
1894	106.6	100.4	102.5
1895	100.0	100.3	98.7
1896	104.3	101.0	89.3
1897	102.6	101.0	91.3
1898	116.8	95.9	96.5
1899	124.4	95.8	99.9
1900	120.5	96.6	108.3
1901	155.4	96.9	111.1
1902	141.9	94.0	114.1
1903	152.5	92.1	128.1
1904	157.7	93.3	125.8

## STIFFENERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 4 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	80.0	100.6	91.4
1891	80.0	100.6	85.8
1892	80.0	100.6	92.8
1893	120.0	99.6	94.1
1894	80.0	100.6	101.7
1895	100.0	100.1	103.9
1896	140.0	99.4	108.1
1897	140.0	99.4	106.7
1898	120.0	99.6	108.3
1899	120.0	99.6	107.3
1900	120.0	99.6	113.0
1901	60.0	101.9	124.7
1902	100.0	96.6	104.1
1903	100.0	94.9	120.8
1904	110.0	94.9	122.6

## TRIMMERS, Female.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	63.9	101.1	108.0
1891	78.7	101.5	105.0
1892	71.0	101.0	105.9
1893	90.3	99.6	102.2
1894	114.2	99.4	97.3
1895	93.5	99.6	89.7
1896	98.7	98.7	97.5
1897	116.1	99.4	97.5
1898	123.2	99.9	97.4
1899	151.6	99.8	99.6
1900	165.2	100.0	103.9
1901	165.8	100.1	98.3
1902	151.6	96.2	100.1
1903	146.5	98.8	98.4
1904	150.2	94.4	104.2

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

### HATS, FUR—Concluded.

#### WEIGHERS, Female.

[Data from 3 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	100.0	100.4	98.3
1890.....	83.3	100.3	102.5	1898.....	116.7	100.4	99.8
1891.....	116.7	100.4	102.0	1899.....	116.7	96.8	104.0
1892.....	100.0	100.4	98.3	1900.....	116.7	96.8	106.2
1893.....	116.7	100.4	99.8	1901.....	150.0	96.7	106.1
1894.....	100.0	100.4	95.8	1902.....	166.7	91.2	112.7
1895.....	100.0	100.4	98.3	1903.....	166.7	88.7	114.5
1896.....	100.0	100.4	100.9	1904.....	166.7	89.4	113.7

### HOISERY AND KNIT GOODS.

#### BOARDERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890-1901; 6, 1902, 1903. Data from 8 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	98.7	101.3	107.9
1891.....	103.9	101.3	100.3
1892.....	105.3	101.3	90.3
1893.....	119.7	99.7	106.8
1894.....	76.3	98.2	91.5
1895.....	107.9	99.4	110.8
1896.....	93.4	99.7	99.9
1897.....	84.2	99.7	99.0
1898.....	109.2	99.7	99.3
1899.....	106.6	99.8	94.2
1900.....	111.8	99.6	91.9
1901.....	105.3	99.2	116.2
1902.....	118.4	99.2	107.8
1903.....	102.6	98.2	125.4
1904.....	114.8	98.4	123.5

#### KNITTERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 3 establishments 1890-1901; 4, 1902, 1903. Data from 4 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	47.7	102.8	107.7
1891.....	59.1	102.8	118.6
1892.....	84.1	102.8	99.8
1893.....	75.0	100.5	113.4
1894.....	56.8	91.3	110.0
1895.....	81.8	100.3	112.2
1896.....	115.9	100.1	90.4
1897.....	138.6	99.9	81.8
1898.....	177.3	99.8	85.4
1899.....	165.9	99.8	80.7
1900.....	181.8	98.7	90.9
1901.....	220.5	98.7	92.3
1902.....	202.3	98.7	95.7
1903.....	193.2	97.4	123.9
1904.....	154.0	97.6	115.4

#### FINISHERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890-1901; 6, 1902, 1903. Data from 8 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	76.0	101.3	106.6
1891.....	91.8	101.3	113.2
1892.....	137.2	101.3	105.2
1893.....	100.5	101.0	97.4
1894.....	79.1	91.3	92.4
1895.....	98.5	101.1	93.4
1896.....	105.1	100.8	100.9
1897.....	99.5	100.8	98.8
1898.....	109.2	100.6	100.7
1899.....	101.0	100.6	92.3
1900.....	121.9	98.1	99.3
1901.....	115.8	97.8	103.4
1902.....	114.8	98.1	118.7
1903.....	122.4	96.0	121.3
1904.....	97.0	96.7	119.7

#### KNITTERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 7 establishments 1890-1895; 6, 1896, 1897, 1902, 1903; 5, 1898-1901. Data from 9 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	82.1	100.5	104.9
1891.....	109.7	100.6	104.8
1892.....	107.6	100.6	99.0
1893.....	124.8	100.5	97.4
1894.....	90.0	95.7	101.1
1895.....	97.9	100.4	104.6
1896.....	96.6	100.5	98.5
1897.....	86.6	100.5	98.7
1898.....	98.3	100.5	96.2
1899.....	105.5	100.5	94.5
1900.....	106.2	99.3	91.5
1901.....	100.3	99.6	103.1
1902.....	109.7	99.3	112.4
1903.....	121.4	98.6	116.6
1904.....	99.0	98.2	111.4

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS—Concluded.

## LOOPERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 4 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 4 establishments 1890-1893; 5, 1894-1902; 6, 1903. Data from 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.8	101.9	99.8
1891.....	139.7	102.0	103.3
1892.....	143.1	102.0	100.0
1893.....	132.8	101.6	104.2
1894.....	70.7	91.5	95.9
1895.....	75.9	101.3	106.7
1896.....	69.0	99.9	117.4
1897.....	82.8	99.9	91.0
1898.....	87.9	99.9	93.3
1899.....	96.6	99.9	88.5
1900.....	115.5	98.3	80.7
1901.....	87.9	98.2	94.3
1902.....	82.8	98.2	92.9
1903.....	96.6	98.2	106.1
1904.....	93.8	98.1	93.3

## MENDERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890-1901; 6, 1902, 1903. Data from 6 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	85.5	101.8	108.9
1891.....	95.2	101.8	105.5
1892.....	166.3	101.8	99.6
1893.....	109.6	99.5	100.8
1894.....	110.8	95.9	92.4
1895.....	89.2	99.4	113.4
1896.....	74.7	99.7	97.8
1897.....	68.7	100.1	92.1
1898.....	120.5	100.2	95.8
1899.....	84.3	99.8	93.8
1900.....	106.0	99.2	104.1
1901.....	116.9	98.8	92.3
1902.....	120.5	99.0	112.2
1903.....	110.8	98.6	110.5
1904.....	127.9	98.6	106.1

## PRESSERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 3 establishments 1890, 1891, 1902, 1903; 4, 1892-1901. Data from 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.1	101.1	107.4
1891.....	76.5	101.1	105.2
1892.....	117.6	101.1	92.6
1893.....	117.6	100.8	98.9
1894.....	111.8	92.3	94.6
1895.....	94.1	100.7	94.4
1896.....	105.9	100.7	100.9
1897.....	100.0	100.7	100.8
1898.....	94.1	100.7	103.9
1899.....	105.9	100.7	101.4
1900.....	111.8	98.3	106.6
1901.....	94.1	97.4	103.6
1902.....	117.6	99.0	107.1
1903.....	141.2	99.3	116.2
1904.....	207.6	99.5	112.9

## PRESSERS, Female.

[Data from 2 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	45.0	102.4	110.8
1891.....	25.0	102.4	102.3
1892.....	130.0	102.4	101.5
1893.....	160.0	99.0	99.8
1894.....	55.0	99.0	109.6
1895.....	155.0	99.0	91.4
1896.....	85.0	99.0	105.4
1897.....	80.0	99.0	97.9
1898.....	115.0	99.0	88.8
1899.....	125.0	99.0	92.9
1900.....	135.0	99.0	107.1
1901.....	250.0	99.0	104.0
1902.....	135.0	99.0	110.3
1903.....	135.0	99.0	100.9
1904.....	125.0	97.2	122.3

## RIBBERS, Female.

[Data from 2 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	97.5	100.0	92.0
1890.....	107.5	100.0	100.5	1898.....	90.0	100.0	96.4
1891.....	102.5	100.0	112.3	1899.....	80.0	100.0	114.4
1892.....	112.5	100.0	103.1	1900.....	97.5	100.0	110.1
1893.....	107.5	100.0	103.4	1901.....	95.0	100.0	112.8
1894.....	102.5	100.0	91.8	1902.....	90.0	100.0	120.9
1895.....	97.5	100.0	98.8	1903.....	107.5	100.0	119.0
1896.....	92.5	100.0	87.2	1904.....	110.9	100.0	117.3

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

### IRON AND STEEL, BAR IRON AND STEEL.

#### CATCHERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 12 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 13 establishments 1890, 1894, 1895; 14, 1891-1893, 1896-1898; 15, 1899; 16, 1900-1903. Data from 17 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	93.8	102.8	116.1
1891.....	93.8	101.4	104.8
1892.....	96.9	101.4	99.8
1893.....	112.5	100.8	91.8
1894.....	103.1	101.3	87.4
1895.....	109.4	100.0	87.8
1896.....	87.5	100.8	101.7
1897.....	96.9	97.8	98.4
1898.....	100.0	97.6	94.0
1899.....	103.1	96.2	118.4
1900.....	103.1	97.0	121.2
1901.....	103.1	96.9	120.7
1902.....	112.5	98.4	137.4
1903.....	118.8	98.3	144.7
1904.....	106.6	97.0	131.4

#### HEATERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 12 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 13 establishments 1890, 1894, 1895; 14, 1891-1893, 1896-1898; 15, 1899; 16, 1900-1903. Data from 19 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	95.9	103.3	116.9
1891.....	100.0	101.8	106.5
1892.....	98.0	102.2	98.0
1893.....	100.0	101.7	92.1
1894.....	91.8	101.8	94.2
1895.....	104.1	101.0	88.0
1896.....	93.9	101.3	95.4
1897.....	106.1	95.7	97.6
1898.....	100.0	96.0	98.5
1899.....	102.0	95.1	112.6
1900.....	110.2	96.3	119.7
1901.....	93.9	99.7	109.8
1902.....	95.9	99.9	116.9
1903.....	108.2	99.2	121.1
1904.....	105.6	98.7	111.3

#### HEATERS' HELPERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 11 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 12 establishments 1890, 1894, 1895; 13, 1891-1893, 1896-1898; 14, 1899; 15, 1900-1903. Data from 18 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	103.9	118.2
1891.....	105.7	102.4	101.7
1892.....	103.8	102.6	99.1
1893.....	107.5	102.5	96.6
1894.....	103.8	100.3	90.9
1895.....	96.2	100.9	93.5
1896.....	92.5	100.1	96.2
1897.....	96.2	96.1	94.9
1898.....	96.2	96.0	96.9
1899.....	98.1	95.3	111.8
1900.....	101.9	98.3	119.0
1901.....	86.8	101.1	116.6
1902.....	90.6	101.0	127.8
1903.....	92.5	100.7	135.8
1904.....	83.5	100.9	127.0

#### HOT STRAIGHTENERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 11 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 11 establishments 1890; 12, 1891-1899; 13, 1900-1903. Data from 16 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.5	102.8	102.0
1891.....	101.5	101.4	102.6
1892.....	101.5	101.5	96.9
1893.....	101.5	101.5	98.9
1894.....	97.0	101.8	87.1
1895.....	100.0	101.0	103.7
1896.....	100.0	101.2	108.2
1897.....	95.5	98.1	91.7
1898.....	98.5	95.4	96.2
1899.....	103.0	95.4	112.9
1900.....	111.9	96.1	110.7
1901.....	111.9	96.2	120.0
1902.....	113.4	96.6	140.3
1903.....	114.9	95.5	136.1
1904.....	105.0	94.3	120.4

#### ROLLERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 12 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 13 establishments 1890, 1894, 1895; 14, 1891-1893, 1896-1898; 15, 1900-1903. Data from 16 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	103.4	101.5	102.8
1891.....	93.1	101.3	105.1
1892.....	96.6	101.6	99.6
1893.....	117.2	100.0	92.6
1894.....	103.4	101.1	89.0
1895.....	103.4	100.5	89.7
1896.....	93.1	100.9	98.8
1897.....	96.6	97.7	106.0
1898.....	96.6	97.7	102.0
1899.....	100.0	97.6	114.5
1900.....	113.8	98.6	119.5
1901.....	103.4	99.0	124.9
1902.....	110.3	99.0	134.0
1903.....	113.8	98.9	136.8
1904.....	101.8	98.9	129.5

#### ROUGHERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 12 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 13 establishments 1890, 1894, 1895; 14, 1891-1893, 1896-1898; 15, 1899; 16, 1900-1903. Data from 20 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	101.8	101.9	105.6
1891.....	96.5	101.3	108.9
1892.....	93.0	101.5	106.5
1893.....	96.5	101.6	102.2
1894.....	101.8	101.3	92.0
1895.....	108.8	100.9	87.5
1896.....	96.5	101.5	95.6
1897.....	94.7	97.3	99.5
1898.....	107.0	96.8	90.0
1899.....	103.5	95.9	112.1
1900.....	112.3	97.3	119.3
1901.....	105.3	97.6	126.1
1902.....	101.8	97.8	140.6
1903.....	107.0	97.5	144.4
1904.....	98.6	97.3	134.2

# WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904.

93

**TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.**

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## IRON AND STEEL, BESSEMER CONVERTING.

### **BLOWERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890; 7, 1891, 1894-1896; 8, 1892, 1893, 1897-1900; 9, 1901-1903. Data from 10 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	91.7	104.3	85.3
1891.....	100.0	97.3	101.3
1892.....	100.0	101.6	92.4
1893.....	100.0	99.2	98.1
1894.....	100.0	99.3	97.7
1895.....	100.0	99.9	102.0
1896.....	100.0	99.9	108.3
1897.....	100.0	99.6	101.1
1898.....	100.0	99.6	104.0
1899.....	100.0	99.6	110.8
1900.....	116.7	88.5	121.4
1901.....	116.7	90.4	129.6
1902.....	116.7	90.4	134.7
1903.....	125.0	89.5	144.4
1904.....	141.3	82.2	133.1

### **BOTTOM MAKERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890; 7, 1891-1893, 1897-1900; 6, 1894-1896; 8, 1901-1903. Data from 10 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	91.7	103.7	126.0
1891.....	100.0	99.8	117.7
1892.....	100.0	101.6	120.3
1893.....	100.0	100.7	105.8
1894.....	100.0	99.3	98.6
1895.....	100.0	99.3	100.4
1896.....	100.0	99.3	95.2
1897.....	100.0	98.7	78.2
1898.....	100.0	98.9	79.8
1899.....	100.0	98.7	78.0
1900.....	100.0	94.0	90.2
1901.....	100.0	94.9	105.5
1902.....	100.0	94.9	115.4
1903.....	91.7	99.7	122.2
1904.....	88.9	98.8	101.7

### **LADLE LINERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890; 7, 1891, 1894-1896; 8, 1892, 1893, 1897-1900; 9, 1901-1903. Data from 10 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	106.7	91.5	122.4
1891.....	100.0	101.1	111.4
1892.....	100.0	100.7	117.7
1893.....	106.7	97.6	113.7
1894.....	100.0	103.4	92.4
1895.....	100.0	103.4	95.1
1896.....	100.0	103.4	89.5
1897.....	106.7	98.0	86.4
1898.....	100.0	102.9	81.2
1899.....	106.7	98.0	90.0
1900.....	113.3	93.8	101.0
1901.....	113.3	95.1	108.4
1902.....	113.3	95.1	116.4
1903.....	120.0	99.8	127.6
1904.....	106.7	97.7	106.8

### **MELTERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890; 6, 1891, 1894-1896; 7, 1892, 1893, 1897-1900; 8, 1901-1903. Data from 10 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	93.9	117.4
1891.....	121.4	95.1	121.6
1892.....	100.0	104.9	112.8
1893.....	100.0	101.5	102.5
1894.....	100.0	100.1	93.2
1895.....	100.0	100.1	94.1
1896.....	100.0	100.1	85.4
1897.....	100.0	101.4	87.0
1898.....	100.0	101.4	92.4
1899.....	100.0	101.4	93.8
1900.....	150.0	92.7	106.8
1901.....	121.4	105.4	97.4
1902.....	121.4	105.4	109.7
1903.....	121.4	105.4	122.3
1904.....	148.7	93.4	98.2

### **STEEL POURERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890; 7, 1891, 1894-1896; 8, 1892, 1893, 1897-1900; 9, 1901-1903. Data from 10 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	96.1	112.0
1891.....	100.0	97.7	123.1
1892.....	100.0	101.2	118.2
1893.....	100.0	97.8	106.8
1894.....	100.0	97.7	94.9
1895.....	100.0	97.7	94.4
1896.....	94.1	103.1	81.7
1897.....	94.1	102.9	86.6
1898.....	94.1	102.9	88.0
1899.....	94.1	102.9	94.3
1900.....	117.6	85.8	109.0
1901.....	117.6	87.7	122.2
1902.....	117.6	87.7	133.6
1903.....	117.6	87.7	137.8
1904.....	114.1	86.5	121.2

### **VESSEL MEN, Male.**

[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890; 7, 1891, 1894-1896; 8, 1892, 1893, 1897-1900; 9, 1901-1903. Data from 10 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	107.1	100.1	116.9
1891.....	107.1	97.7	120.1
1892.....	107.1	100.7	112.6
1893.....	107.1	98.2	106.3
1894.....	100.0	100.7	100.0
1895.....	100.0	100.7	98.0
1896.....	100.0	100.7	94.8
1897.....	100.0	100.4	78.3
1898.....	100.0	100.4	83.3
1899.....	100.0	100.4	89.6
1900.....	114.3	92.7	108.7
1901.....	114.3	93.9	115.7
1902.....	114.3	93.9	126.0
1903.....	114.3	93.9	136.3
1904.....	99.7	87.8	127.1

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

**IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACE.**

**CINDER SNAPPERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 18 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 19 establishments 1890-1893, 1896-1903; 18, 1894, 1895. Data from 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	103.8	100.0	102.6
1891.....	100.0	100.0	102.7
1892.....	102.5	100.0	105.7
1893.....	97.5	100.0	102.9
1894.....	96.9	100.0	90.8
1895.....	100.6	100.0	98.3
1896.....	99.4	100.0	102.5
1897.....	98.1	100.0	93.4
1898.....	99.4	100.0	95.3
1899.....	100.6	100.0	106.1
1900.....	101.9	100.0	109.9
1901.....	107.5	100.0	112.9
1902.....	97.5	100.0	113.0
1903.....	98.1	100.0	116.9
1904.....	98.6	98.6	114.2

**HOT BLAST MEN, Male.**

[Data for employees from 17 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 18 establishments 1890-1893, 1896-1903; 17, 1894, 1895. Data from 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.0	100.0	104.0
1891.....	98.5	100.0	104.1
1892.....	104.5	100.0	105.8
1893.....	101.5	100.0	104.2
1894.....	98.5	100.0	92.5
1895.....	97.0	100.0	94.8
1896.....	101.5	100.0	99.1
1897.....	98.5	100.0	96.3
1898.....	101.5	100.0	96.4
1899.....	101.5	100.0	102.9
1900.....	104.5	100.0	109.0
1901.....	106.1	100.0	109.1
1902.....	112.1	100.0	113.8
1903.....	113.6	100.0	118.0
1904.....	116.7	100.0	114.0

**KEEPERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 18 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 19 establishments 1890-1893, 1896-1903; 18, 1894, 1895. Data from 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.7	100.0	106.3
1891.....	95.1	100.0	108.5
1892.....	106.1	100.0	108.8
1893.....	98.8	100.0	106.5
1894.....	100.0	100.0	92.5
1895.....	100.0	100.0	97.3
1896.....	96.3	100.0	99.0
1897.....	96.3	100.0	91.2
1898.....	104.9	100.0	91.1
1899.....	106.1	100.0	98.7
1900.....	104.9	100.0	103.6
1901.....	109.8	100.0	104.1
1902.....	114.6	100.0	108.9
1903.....	113.4	100.0	111.8
1904.....	114.4	100.0	105.4

**KEEPERS' HELPERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 18 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 19 establishments 1890-1893, 1896-1903; 18, 1894, 1895. Data from 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	89.7	100.0	105.1
1891.....	89.7	100.0	107.1
1892.....	108.1	100.0	108.3
1893.....	99.1	100.0	106.9
1894.....	99.6	100.0	88.6
1895.....	98.2	100.0	98.6
1896.....	98.7	100.0	100.9
1897.....	99.6	100.0	90.9
1898.....	105.8	100.0	92.2
1899.....	109.4	100.0	101.4
1900.....	107.6	100.0	105.3
1901.....	113.9	100.0	105.6
1902.....	114.8	100.0	109.8
1903.....	107.2	100.0	113.4
1904.....	103.0	100.0	106.0

**TOP FILLERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 16 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 17 establishments 1890-1893, 1896-1903; 16, 1894, 1895. Data from 19 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	98.8	100.0	95.1
1890.....	87.5	100.0	103.8	1898.....	101.2	100.0	94.7
1891.....	92.3	100.0	103.9	1899.....	103.0	100.0	105.1
1892.....	109.5	100.0	106.8	1900.....	101.8	100.0	108.7
1893.....	101.8	100.0	105.4	1901.....	95.2	100.0	108.6
1894.....	104.2	100.0	92.5	1902.....	82.1	100.0	110.3
1895.....	105.4	100.0	93.7	1903.....	76.2	100.0	112.0
1896.....	98.8	100.0	99.1	1904.....	68.2	99.2	108.2

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## LEATHER.

## COLORERS, Male.

[Data from 14 establishments 1890-1903; 23 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.3	100.1	95.4
1891.....	91.5	100.0	97.1
1892.....	111.3	99.7	98.2
1893.....	74.5	100.2	99.7
1894.....	118.9	99.9	98.4
1895.....	110.4	99.9	99.2
1896.....	81.1	100.1	102.9
1897.....	88.7	100.1	105.4
1898.....	101.9	100.1	102.4
1899.....	126.4	99.9	101.2
1900.....	119.8	100.0	103.6
1901.....	104.7	99.7	105.6
1902.....	95.3	99.5	109.0
1903.....	104.7	99.6	110.6
1904.....	94.7	100.0	111.0

## FLESHERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 31 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 31 establishments 1890-1891; 32, 1892-1903. Data from 38 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	103.8	100.0	105.8
1891.....	98.9	99.9	104.6
1892.....	106.0	99.9	104.4
1893.....	98.9	100.0	103.8
1894.....	98.4	100.0	97.2
1895.....	103.3	100.1	95.7
1896.....	94.5	100.1	98.2
1897.....	93.4	100.1	96.1
1898.....	94.5	100.1	97.2
1899.....	109.9	99.9	97.3
1900.....	106.6	99.9	101.0
1901.....	104.9	100.0	102.4
1902.....	111.5	100.0	103.4
1903.....	122.0	100.7	105.3
1904.....	109.1	99.4	107.5

## GLAZERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 9 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 10 establishments 1890, 1891, 1894-1903; 9, 1892, 1893. Data from 18 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	58.7	99.9	97.8
1891.....	77.8	99.9	96.4
1892.....	86.8	99.8	98.4
1893.....	74.6	99.8	91.3
1894.....	103.2	99.9	96.0
1895.....	101.1	100.1	106.2
1896.....	128.6	100.2	100.9
1897.....	126.5	100.2	101.1
1898.....	110.1	100.2	105.6
1899.....	134.4	100.0	106.5
1900.....	142.3	100.0	105.1
1901.....	133.3	100.2	114.5
1902.....	127.5	100.1	117.5
1903.....	171.4	100.2	130.1
1904.....	160.9	100.1	125.5

## GLAZERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 1 establishment 1890, 1891; 2, 1892-1894; 3, 1895-1903. Data from 6 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	17.1	100.1	101.1
1891.....	46.3	100.1	98.5
1892.....	48.8	100.1	94.6
1893.....	12.2	100.1	92.5
1894.....	24.4	100.1	98.1
1895.....	85.4	99.9	97.8
1896.....	68.3	99.9	106.4
1897.....	109.8	99.9	108.9
1898.....	363.4	100.0	97.5
1899.....	231.7	99.9	104.4
1900.....	261.0	100.0	107.2
1901.....	212.2	100.0	116.5
1902.....	168.3	100.0	126.6
1903.....	241.5	100.0	125.1
1904.....	405.8	100.0	133.6

## LIMERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 29 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 29 establishments 1890, 1891; 30, 1892-1903. Data from 38 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	91.9	99.6	105.5
1891.....	95.7	99.6	103.5
1892.....	102.7	99.7	104.3
1893.....	87.1	99.6	102.8
1894.....	94.6	99.8	98.4
1895.....	98.4	100.1	97.9
1896.....	96.2	100.1	96.1
1897.....	105.9	100.6	95.5
1898.....	103.8	100.5	95.8
1899.....	123.1	100.5	99.9
1900.....	120.4	100.5	101.9
1901.....	125.8	100.6	101.4
1902.....	133.9	100.6	105.1
1903.....	148.4	100.3	106.4
1904.....	145.2	99.6	106.1

## ROLLERs, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 14 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1891.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1892.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1893.....	100.0	100.0	99.6
1894.....	100.0	100.0	99.6
1895.....	105.3	99.9	101.1
1896.....	100.0	100.0	99.6
1897.....	100.0	100.0	99.6
1898.....	100.0	100.0	99.6
1899.....	105.3	99.9	101.1
1900.....	110.5	100.0	100.2
1901.....	121.1	100.0	103.5
1902.....	121.1	100.0	106.1
1903.....	121.1	100.0	106.1
1904.....	121.1	95.5	113.6

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

**LEATHER**—Concluded.

<b>SETTERS OUT, Male.</b>				<b>SHAVERS, Male.</b>			
[Data from 15 establishments 1890-1903; 28 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 16 establishments 1890-1903; 24 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	84.0	100.2	103.6	1890.....	95.6	100.4	112.2
1891.....	91.8	100.1	103.0	1891.....	115.6	100.5	114.0
1892.....	117.2	100.0	98.6	1892.....	114.4	100.4	111.9
1893.....	66.8	100.5	107.8	1893.....	96.7	99.6	115.0
1894.....	116.4	99.9	96.5	1894.....	97.8	99.5	101.0
1895.....	106.7	100.0	96.5	1895.....	94.4	99.5	97.2
1896.....	63.4	100.1	99.9	1896.....	78.9	99.2	89.0
1897.....	118.3	99.8	96.9	1897.....	87.8	100.3	86.5
1898.....	107.5	99.9	95.4	1898.....	111.1	100.4	84.7
1899.....	127.2	99.4	101.9	1899.....	104.4	100.2	88.2
1900.....	124.3	99.5	101.5	1900.....	112.2	100.3	87.5
1901.....	131.0	99.6	103.0	1901.....	113.3	100.2	89.4
1902.....	122.0	99.6	102.7	1902.....	97.8	100.3	92.3
1903.....	114.9	99.6	105.5	1903.....	108.9	100.3	94.3
1904.....	103.3	99.2	108.3	1904.....	115.2	101.0	96.9
<b>STAKERS, Male.</b>				<b>TAN YARD HANDS, Male.</b>			
[Data from 8 establishments 1890-1903; 17 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 19 establishments 1890-1903; 37 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	69.5	100.1	92.1	1890.....	91.7	99.5	103.5
1891.....	89.2	99.9	100.8	1891.....	92.6	99.2	105.1
1892.....	112.6	99.9	105.3	1892.....	101.8	99.4	105.3
1893.....	106.6	99.9	105.0	1893.....	102.5	99.6	103.8
1894.....	104.2	100.0	102.1	1894.....	97.7	99.7	98.2
1895.....	111.4	100.0	102.4	1895.....	98.6	100.0	96.6
1896.....	89.8	100.0	100.0	1896.....	92.8	100.2	97.0
1897.....	96.4	100.1	96.0	1897.....	98.0	100.6	97.8
1898.....	107.2	100.2	94.9	1898.....	111.3	101.1	95.5
1899.....	114.4	100.0	101.6	1899.....	112.4	100.5	97.0
1900.....	86.2	100.1	71.6	1900.....	108.8	100.5	100.2
1901.....	123.4	100.1	76.5	1901.....	114.0	100.5	101.0
1902.....	77.8	100.2	74.1	1902.....	109.0	100.5	104.5
1903.....	83.8	100.3	73.4	1903.....	113.7	100.3	107.1
1904.....	83.5	100.0	75.1	1904.....	125.3	99.8	108.2
<b>UNHAIRERS, Male.</b>							
[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 30 establishments 1904.]							
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	106.7	100.8	99.7
1890.....	91.6	99.5	105.6	1898.....	112.3	100.8	97.2
1891.....	89.4	99.6	104.4	1899.....	108.9	100.8	96.0
1892.....	95.5	99.4	104.4	1900.....	114.5	100.7	99.1
1893.....	103.4	99.4	102.0	1901.....	124.0	100.8	101.2
1894.....	95.0	99.6	95.6	1902.....	129.1	100.7	105.6
1895.....	94.4	100.2	96.6	1903.....	126.8	99.8	105.8
1896.....	102.2	99.9	98.4	1904.....	108.7	99.9	104.1

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## LIQUORS, MALT.

## BOTTLERS, Male.

[Data from 23 establishments 1890-1903; 40 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	95.6	100.1	98.3
1891.....	90.4	100.1	102.7
1892.....	96.0	100.1	99.5
1893.....	99.8	100.1	98.2
1894.....	100.7	100.1	100.6
1895.....	87.2	100.1	101.6
1896.....	100.5	100.1	99.4
1897.....	103.2	100.0	99.8
1898.....	105.4	99.1	99.9
1899.....	121.6	100.1	99.9
1900.....	321.1	92.8	117.9
1901.....	187.8	93.2	115.8
1902.....	208.6	91.2	124.4
1903.....	243.6	91.6	127.3
1904.....	244.6	90.6	131.3

## CELLAR MEN, Male.

[Data from 47 establishments 1890-1903; 57 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.2	100.6	96.5
1891.....	96.6	100.3	97.9
1892.....	101.0	100.4	98.2
1893.....	101.0	100.2	99.7
1894.....	98.2	100.2	100.3
1895.....	98.4	100.2	100.5
1896.....	99.1	100.1	101.3
1897.....	104.2	99.8	101.3
1898.....	102.1	99.2	101.9
1899.....	101.5	98.9	102.4
1900.....	105.2	97.4	104.7
1901.....	104.2	95.4	107.6
1902.....	106.4	92.4	113.6
1903.....	109.2	90.2	117.0
1904.....	114.2	89.4	118.7

## COOPERS, Male.

[Data from 32 establishments 1890-1903; 41 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	69.6	101.1	99.0
1891.....	70.6	100.6	100.2
1892.....	75.9	101.0	98.6
1893.....	110.2	101.5	98.1
1894.....	114.9	101.5	99.4
1895.....	116.8	101.3	100.2
1896.....	108.3	97.2	100.1
1897.....	119.1	101.1	99.8
1898.....	103.3	97.2	102.7
1899.....	110.9	97.5	101.6
1900.....	94.7	98.2	107.4
1901.....	102.0	91.8	115.1
1902.....	103.0	85.9	125.7
1903.....	106.6	85.7	126.8
1904.....	103.4	85.3	127.4

## DRIVERS, Male.

[Data from 46 establishments 1890-1903; 58 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	89.4	100.3	99.0
1891.....	93.6	100.1	99.9
1892.....	94.9	100.1	99.3
1893.....	99.1	100.0	100.0
1894.....	96.4	100.0	100.3
1895.....	101.9	100.1	100.2
1896.....	105.0	100.1	100.2
1897.....	107.1	99.8	100.3
1898.....	105.0	99.7	100.2
1899.....	108.0	99.7	100.5
1900.....	108.5	99.2	102.3
1901.....	112.4	98.1	104.3
1902.....	113.6	97.2	107.0
1903.....	117.4	96.9	107.5
1904.....	120.7	98.3	107.2

## FERMENTERS, Male.

[Data from 32 establishments 1890-1903; 45 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	86.6	102.2	97.9
1891.....	94.9	100.5	96.3
1892.....	92.4	100.5	98.2
1893.....	105.1	100.2	99.1
1894.....	107.6	100.3	99.4
1895.....	107.0	99.9	100.3
1896.....	100.6	99.9	100.5
1897.....	101.9	99.4	101.4
1898.....	101.3	98.6	103.4
1899.....	103.8	98.6	103.4
1900.....	108.3	96.2	106.8
1901.....	105.7	93.6	110.3
1902.....	110.2	90.2	116.2
1903.....	117.2	88.8	119.7
1904.....	120.6	88.4	121.7

## KETTLE MEN, Male.

[Data from 43 establishments 1890-1903; 56 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	96.6	101.2	96.0
1891.....	96.6	100.5	97.6
1892.....	100.6	100.5	97.8
1893.....	100.6	100.3	97.9
1894.....	103.4	100.4	98.9
1895.....	101.7	100.1	100.4
1896.....	99.4	100.0	101.0
1897.....	99.4	99.3	102.6
1898.....	102.9	98.9	103.8
1899.....	100.6	98.9	103.8
1900.....	105.7	97.7	105.1
1901.....	104.6	95.7	108.6
1902.....	108.6	90.8	115.4
1903.....	114.9	88.9	119.2
1904.....	114.4	88.3	122.1

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## LIQUORS, MALT—Concluded.

MALT HOUSE MEN.				WASHERS, Male.			
[Data from 21 establishments 1890-1903; 25 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 46 establishments 1890-1903; 56 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	107.9	100.0	98.0	1890.....	100.0	100.5	96.5
1891.....	99.0	99.9	99.5	1891.....	101.6	100.3	96.6
1892.....	95.4	101.0	96.6	1892.....	103.3	100.5	98.1
1893.....	97.4	100.7	98.7	1893.....	112.6	100.7	98.5
1894.....	107.3	100.8	98.2	1894.....	107.7	100.6	98.7
1895.....	99.7	100.9	98.7	1895.....	103.1	100.3	99.8
1896.....	102.3	100.8	100.1	1896.....	94.2	100.2	101.1
1897.....	97.7	99.9	101.8	1897.....	92.0	99.8	101.4
1898.....	94.1	98.2	103.7	1898.....	94.6	98.7	104.1
1899.....	99.0	97.9	104.7	1899.....	90.6	98.4	105.0
1900.....	103.6	92.9	111.4	1900.....	87.9	96.6	108.0
1901.....	105.0	91.8	114.3	1901.....	101.7	93.7	113.2
1902.....	92.1	90.2	117.5	1902.....	102.5	90.3	120.5
1903.....	95.7	88.6	120.7	1903.....	104.3	88.6	124.4
1904.....	101.5	88.3	122.3	1904.....	98.1	88.9	126.6

## LUMBER.

BAND SETTERS, Male.				CANT SETTERS, GANG, Male.			
[Data from 22 establishments 1890-1903; 26 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 10 establishments 1890-1903; 14 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.2	102.5	1890.....	100.0	100.2	101.3
1891.....	100.0	100.1	102.8	1891.....	100.0	100.2	101.4
1892.....	101.8	100.2	103.7	1892.....	100.0	100.2	101.6
1893.....	98.2	100.1	101.4	1893.....	100.0	100.2	101.5
1894.....	96.5	100.0	98.2	1894.....	100.0	100.2	101.4
1895.....	101.8	100.0	94.7	1895.....	100.0	100.2	99.6
1896.....	96.5	99.7	96.6	1896.....	103.2	100.0	95.4
1897.....	98.2	99.6	98.5	1897.....	103.2	100.0	95.4
1898.....	103.5	100.0	99.7	1898.....	90.3	99.4	99.2
1899.....	105.3	100.1	103.9	1899.....	90.3	99.4	103.4
1900.....	103.5	100.0	104.5	1900.....	90.3	99.4	104.3
1901.....	100.0	98.4	104.5	1901.....	90.3	99.4	104.7
1902.....	114.0	99.1	113.9	1902.....	90.3	97.8	106.7
1903.....	103.5	99.5	115.5	1903.....	87.1	95.8	113.1
1904.....	100.7	98.0	115.0	1904.....	90.2	96.1	113.7

## CARRIAGE MEN, Male.

CARRIAGE MEN, Male.				CHOPPERS AND SAWYERS IN WOODS, Male.			
[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 30 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 16 establishments 1890-1903; 24 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.0	98.5	1890.....	98.2	100.4	98.6
1891.....	100.0	100.0	99.4	1891.....	100.6	100.4	97.8
1892.....	100.0	100.0	99.4	1892.....	100.8	100.0	99.3
1893.....	100.0	100.0	99.4	1893.....	95.0	99.9	95.9
1894.....	100.0	100.0	99.5	1894.....	95.9	99.9	94.7
1895.....	91.7	99.8	97.3	1895.....	97.0	99.8	98.5
1896.....	100.0	100.0	98.8	1896.....	97.5	100.0	98.3
1897.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	1897.....	103.1	99.8	101.0
1898.....	100.0	100.0	100.4	1898.....	103.3	99.6	106.5
1899.....	100.0	100.0	107.8	1899.....	108.1	100.2	109.4
1900.....	100.0	100.0	107.1	1900.....	114.8	100.0	109.5
1901.....	100.0	98.5	112.3	1901.....	115.1	99.9	113.2
1902.....	100.0	97.3	117.9	1902.....	121.4	100.0	115.7
1903.....	100.0	97.3	122.8	1903.....	135.2	99.8	116.3
1904.....	96.6	97.8	121.8	1904.....	183.2	99.4	109.9

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## LUMBER—Continued.

**CIRCULAR SETTERS, Male.**

[Data from 15 establishments 1890-1903; 19 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	89.3	101.0	105.7
1891.....	92.9	100.4	102.8
1892.....	92.9	100.4	103.3
1893.....	92.9	98.6	102.5
1894.....	92.9	98.6	98.7
1895.....	92.9	100.4	97.8
1896.....	96.4	100.6	97.7
1897.....	107.1	100.2	95.8
1898.....	114.3	100.0	98.2
1899.....	125.0	99.7	97.5
1900.....	125.0	98.8	100.9
1901.....	132.1	98.7	101.5
1902.....	146.4	98.0	101.4
1903.....	146.4	98.0	106.7
1904.....	136.2	98.1	115.1

**EDGER MEN, Male.**

[Data from 23 establishments 1890-1903; 43 establishments 1904.]

Year	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.2	100.8	104.8
1891.....	96.2	100.3	104.9
1892.....	96.2	100.3	106.1
1893.....	100.0	99.3	104.4
1894.....	92.3	99.3	97.7
1895.....	94.2	100.4	94.6
1896.....	98.1	100.3	97.6
1897.....	105.8	100.0	95.5
1898.....	107.7	99.8	96.2
1899.....	111.5	99.5	98.3
1900.....	119.2	99.2	102.9
1901.....	125.0	98.9	105.8
1902.....	128.8	98.4	105.9
1903.....	132.7	98.7	110.2
1904.....	132.7	98.2	110.5

**FILERS, Male.**

[Data from 36 establishments 1890-1903; 37 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	95.9	100.5	100.6
1891.....	97.3	100.2	101.2
1892.....	98.6	100.1	100.1
1893.....	97.3	99.5	102.0
1894.....	98.6	99.4	97.6
1895.....	95.9	100.2	96.4
1896.....	94.5	100.3	98.9
1897.....	102.7	100.1	98.8
1898.....	106.8	100.0	100.4
1899.....	105.5	99.9	104.1
1900.....	105.5	99.7	107.0
1901.....	113.7	99.5	108.2
1902.....	124.7	98.8	108.2
1903.....	124.7	98.4	112.8
1904.....	120.3	98.7	114.8

**LABORERS, Male.**

[Data from 17 establishments 1890-1903; 42 establishments 1904.]

Year	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	93.3	100.3	104.8
1891.....	98.5	100.1	104.4
1892.....	94.9	100.3	103.3
1893.....	95.5	100.1	102.8
1894.....	101.3	100.2	98.1
1895.....	101.0	100.0	95.6
1896.....	97.3	100.1	96.7
1897.....	100.7	100.0	94.8
1898.....	108.4	99.4	97.9
1899.....	109.1	99.5	101.2
1900.....	120.1	99.1	102.3
1901.....	129.6	98.8	105.8
1902.....	136.7	97.5	110.6
1903.....	140.7	96.8	113.1
1904.....	146.1	97.0	113.2

**SAWYERS, BAND, Male.**

[Data from 24 establishments 1890-1903; 30 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	98.1	100.3	101.0
1891.....	96.2	99.9	101.9
1892.....	96.2	100.1	101.5
1893.....	94.2	100.2	102.5
1894.....	98.1	100.1	97.8
1895.....	101.9	100.0	99.8
1896.....	98.1	99.9	98.6
1897.....	98.1	99.9	99.5
1898.....	109.6	99.8	98.6
1899.....	111.5	99.9	101.0
1900.....	121.2	99.5	105.0
1901.....	121.2	99.5	107.7
1902.....	128.8	98.8	114.8
1903.....	128.8	98.7	122.0
1904.....	125.1	98.0	119.9

**SAWYERS, CIRCULAR, Male.**

[Data from 17 establishments 1890-1903; 18 establishments 1904.]

Year	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.0	101.0	104.9
1891.....	92.0	100.6	105.4
1892.....	88.0	100.8	102.8
1893.....	88.0	98.6	102.9
1894.....	92.0	100.6	100.0
1895.....	100.0	100.5	99.5
1896.....	108.0	100.1	95.0
1897.....	116.0	99.7	94.9
1898.....	124.0	99.4	93.7
1899.....	132.0	98.6	96.3
1900.....	132.0	98.2	99.6
1901.....	140.0	96.9	103.5
1902.....	140.0	96.9	107.2
1903.....	115.3	97.8	113.9

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

LUMBER—Concluded.

**SAWYERS, GANG, Male.**

[Data from 17 establishments 1890-1903; 18 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	96.3	100.0	97.7
1891.....	96.3	100.0	97.7
1892.....	96.3	100.0	98.5
1893.....	100.0	100.2	98.3
1894.....	100.0	100.2	93.5
1895.....	107.4	100.0	95.2
1896.....	107.4	100.0	95.5
1897.....	100.0	99.9	107.0
1898.....	100.0	99.9	106.7
1899.....	100.0	99.9	110.0
1900.....	100.0	99.5	113.6
1901.....	100.0	99.5	115.4
1902.....	100.0	98.8	119.3
1903.....	103.7	99.1	122.1
1904.....	107.3	98.7	120.1

**TRIMMERS, Male.**

[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 36 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	73.4	100.4	113.7
1891.....	78.1	100.3	108.9
1892.....	87.5	100.1	106.1
1893.....	85.9	100.2	107.2
1894.....	79.7	100.1	97.2
1895.....	79.7	100.1	97.4
1896.....	100.0	99.9	90.5
1897.....	132.8	99.7	88.9
1898.....	131.3	99.7	94.5
1899.....	145.3	99.7	95.5
1900.....	154.7	99.7	98.9
1901.....	165.6	99.7	99.2
1902.....	151.6	99.7	96.2
1903.....	156.3	100.7	98.1
1904.....	174.1	99.8	104.4

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

**BED RUBBERS, Male.**

[Data from 29 establishments 1890-1903; 50 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	104.8	101.6	96.8
1891.....	101.4	100.6	99.1
1892.....	104.8	100.6	97.8
1893.....	107.6	100.7	98.9
1894.....	92.4	100.2	99.5
1895.....	100.0	100.6	97.7
1896.....	90.3	99.4	102.0
1897.....	98.6	99.8	100.2
1898.....	99.3	99.9	99.4
1899.....	97.2	96.7	108.5
1900.....	97.9	96.9	108.8
1901.....	111.0	95.1	117.6
1902.....	117.9	94.0	124.6
1903.....	113.8	90.6	125.6
1904.....	110.5	89.9	126.1

**CARVERS, Male.**

[Data from 28 establishments 1890-1903; 39 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	95.8	100.1	99.2
1891.....	89.2	101.2	95.4
1892.....	93.3	98.5	99.8
1893.....	95.0	99.2	99.2
1894.....	114.2	102.8	96.3
1895.....	100.8	102.7	93.0
1896.....	99.2	101.2	103.8
1897.....	85.8	99.5	103.7
1898.....	95.0	100.0	102.4
1899.....	127.5	94.7	107.3
1900.....	139.2	94.1	108.0
1901.....	138.3	93.8	116.1
1902.....	121.7	92.7	125.0
1903.....	104.2	93.0	124.8
1904.....	100.1	92.9	123.9

**LABORERS, Male.**

[Data from 18 establishments 1890-1903; 62 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	105.9	103.0	99.9
1891.....	103.0	102.1	96.6
1892.....	109.4	101.6	100.4
1893.....	104.5	101.2	102.9
1894.....	94.1	99.7	100.1
1895.....	94.1	99.9	99.4
1896.....	97.0	99.9	99.7
1897.....	99.5	98.9	102.1
1898.....	98.5	99.1	102.1
1899.....	94.1	94.6	96.5
1900.....	85.6	100.4	99.4
1901.....	106.9	99.6	105.1
1902.....	107.9	98.9	108.6
1903.....	95.0	99.1	112.4
1904.....	101.8	99.5	111.9

**LETTERERS, Male.**

[Data from 42 establishments 1890-1903; 38 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.4	101.3	97.6
1891.....	98.7	100.4	98.0
1892.....	96.1	99.3	99.0
1893.....	100.0	99.4	97.8
1894.....	94.7	100.4	99.1
1895.....	101.3	100.3	99.5
1896.....	94.7	100.0	102.0
1897.....	101.3	100.2	101.9
1898.....	103.9	99.5	102.3
1899.....	105.3	99.3	102.7
1900.....	106.6	96.5	106.1
1901.....	111.8	96.0	108.8
1902.....	113.2	95.4	112.8
1903.....	110.5	91.6	118.0
1904.....	112.7	91.1	121.7

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## MARBLE AND STONE WORK—Continued.

**MARBLE CUTTERS, Male.**

[Data from 58 establishments 1890-1903; 71 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	106.3	102.7	95.8
1891.....	109.2	100.1	101.9
1892.....	98.8	99.6	100.3
1893.....	96.6	99.7	99.7
1894.....	88.3	100.9	95.8
1895.....	89.5	100.6	95.8
1896.....	93.2	100.4	100.9
1897.....	95.4	99.9	101.8
1898.....	98.1	99.9	101.3
1899.....	124.8	96.1	106.7
1900.....	129.9	95.4	108.8
1901.....	130.2	95.2	115.5
1902.....	128.2	95.0	123.3
1903.....	133.6	93.0	129.6
1904.....	97.4	95.0	121.1

**MARBLE POLISHERS, Male.**

[Data from 29 establishments 1890-1903; 48 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	99.2	102.3	97.5
1891.....	105.7	101.5	96.7
1892.....	108.4	100.5	99.8
1893.....	99.6	100.5	100.0
1894.....	103.8	100.7	93.8
1895.....	101.5	100.8	93.1
1896.....	85.6	99.3	101.3
1897.....	89.4	99.1	102.0
1898.....	93.2	99.5	103.0
1899.....	111.8	95.8	112.7
1900.....	117.1	96.2	112.2
1901.....	119.4	95.8	118.4
1902.....	120.2	96.5	122.9
1903.....	120.5	93.8	128.2
1904.....	113.8	93.5	125.8

**SAWYERS, Male.**

[Data from 35 establishments 1890-1903; 50 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.8	101.7	95.6
1891.....	97.8	101.6	96.1
1892.....	98.9	101.7	95.4
1893.....	97.8	100.8	97.2
1894.....	98.9	100.7	98.2
1895.....	100.0	101.1	96.5
1896.....	101.1	98.7	104.2
1897.....	103.3	98.2	104.9
1898.....	103.3	98.0	105.3
1899.....	103.3	97.4	106.9
1900.....	105.5	96.8	108.4
1901.....	109.9	95.3	113.4
1902.....	105.5	95.8	111.4
1903.....	108.8	95.6	115.5
1904.....	107.2	94.5	120.2

**STONECUTTERS, GRANITE, Male.**

[Data from 72 establishments 1890-1903; 83 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	121.0	100.0	102.8
1891.....	113.5	99.7	104.8
1892.....	113.8	100.0	103.4
1893.....	100.4	100.8	99.7
1894.....	91.0	100.2	99.0
1895.....	88.4	99.9	99.5
1896.....	91.5	100.1	99.0
1897.....	87.5	100.5	97.1
1898.....	90.1	100.6	95.6
1899.....	103.0	98.1	99.1
1900.....	116.3	95.2	108.1
1901.....	109.9	94.8	106.6
1902.....	110.5	94.2	108.5
1903.....	116.1	92.3	116.5
1904.....	109.8	92.2	119.1

**STONECUTTERS, SOFT STONE, Male.**

[Data from 49 establishments 1890-1903; 64 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	110.3	103.1	100.5
1891.....	109.4	100.5	104.2
1892.....	105.1	100.3	103.9
1893.....	103.3	101.2	100.5
1894.....	91.4	100.8	97.2
1895.....	91.3	100.2	96.2
1896.....	98.8	99.7	97.0
1897.....	87.2	98.4	98.7
1898.....	115.9	97.7	101.9
1899.....	87.4	98.1	99.9
1900.....	85.8	98.5	100.4
1901.....	88.3	97.2	102.5
1902.....	96.3	96.9	108.6
1903.....	92.3	95.7	116.2
1904.....	100.3	95.7	117.2

**STONECUTTERS, NOT SPECIFIED, Male.**

[Data from 30 establishments 1890-1903; 15 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	108.9	103.4	99.7
1891.....	100.2	101.8	101.4
1892.....	114.7	101.9	101.8
1893.....	109.6	100.7	102.5
1894.....	94.2	98.7	102.5
1895.....	92.3	100.6	98.1
1896.....	94.4	99.3	99.6
1897.....	90.9	97.9	99.9
1898.....	83.7	98.9	96.7
1899.....	112.1	96.8	97.8
1900.....	99.8	95.8	98.7
1901.....	128.7	94.4	104.1
1902.....	131.7	94.1	107.7
1903.....	117.5	93.9	112.3
1904.....	97.0	93.4	113.1

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

MARBLE AND STONE WORK—Concluded.

STONE POLISHERS, Male.				TURNERS, Male.			
[Data from 22 establishments 1890-1903; 26 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 10 establishments 1890-1903; 12 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	98.0	101.5	100.3	1890	100.0	101.1	96.5
1891	102.0	100.3	100.9	1891	100.0	100.5	98.3
1892	98.0	99.8	103.3	1892	100.0	100.5	98.3
1893	110.0	100.9	97.7	1893	100.0	100.5	100.6
1894	92.0	101.0	98.8	1894	100.0	100.5	100.6
1895	98.0	100.5	95.5	1895	100.0	100.5	99.5
1896	104.0	98.1	100.7	1896	89.5	98.9	102.1
1897	104.0	98.7	105.7	1897	105.3	99.2	101.0
1898	102.0	99.4	102.4	1898	100.0	99.4	101.9
1899	98.0	99.7	99.5	1899	110.5	99.0	100.9
1900	100.0	97.3	95.7	1900	100.0	99.4	104.1
1901	110.0	97.0	97.0	1901	126.3	98.4	102.9
1902	118.0	94.4	101.2	1902	121.1	98.6	107.9
1903	114.0	93.3	106.5	1903	121.1	95.5	118.1
1904	119.4	93.4	105.8	1904	82.3	95.3	120.8

PAPER AND WOOD PULP.

BACK TENDERS, Male.				BEATERS, Male.			
[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 15 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 14 establishments 1890-1903; 18 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	85.4	100.4	97.1	1890	97.9	100.5	95.4
1891	94.8	100.2	97.4	1891	102.6	100.3	98.9
1892	91.7	100.3	98.1	1892	101.6	100.4	98.6
1893	100.0	100.3	97.5	1893	99.5	100.9	98.5
1894	93.8	100.0	98.9	1894	97.9	100.6	100.1
1895	101.0	100.4	99.9	1895	95.2	100.6	99.9
1896	102.1	100.4	98.5	1896	100.5	99.5	100.7
1897	106.3	100.8	101.8	1897	100.5	100.6	100.4
1898	117.7	101.2	101.9	1898	98.4	100.5	99.8
1899	108.3	96.0	109.1	1899	104.8	96.2	107.5
1900	119.8	95.0	110.0	1900	107.9	95.8	108.7
1901	117.7	94.5	110.2	1901	108.5	92.2	114.1
1902	120.8	92.6	111.7	1902	112.2	90.7	116.8
1903	121.9	93.0	120.2	1903	120.1	89.2	123.2
1904	123.4	90.6	125.1	1904	134.5	86.7	126.1

BLACK ASH BURNERS, Male.

BLACK ASH BURNERS, Male.				BLEACHERS, Male.			
[Data from 2 establishments.]				[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	111.8	101.3	90.6	1890	119.1	99.1	96.0
1891	76.5	102.3	99.7	1891	122.1	99.3	96.9
1892	100.0	101.6	95.3	1892	129.4	99.3	98.8
1893	88.2	101.9	95.5	1893	111.8	100.0	98.6
1894	111.8	101.3	97.1	1894	104.4	99.4	98.1
1895	111.8	101.3	94.2	1895	86.8	100.5	101.1
1896	105.9	101.5	102.0	1896	92.6	101.1	100.1
1897	147.1	100.8	102.5	1897	75.0	103.6	100.5
1898	88.2	101.9	100.1	1898	72.1	103.9	99.9
1899	70.6	86.0	122.9	1899	79.4	93.7	109.9
1900	129.4	83.0	113.0	1900	86.8	101.6	106.6
1901	64.7	86.6	121.0	1901	86.8	101.6	106.4
1902	64.7	86.6	121.0	1902	91.2	94.5	108.6
1903	94.1	84.4	135.7	1903	89.7	94.8	110.4
1904	111.7	83.6	136.7	1904	101.7	94.3	111.0

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Continued.

## CALENDRERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 4 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890-1892, 1894-1903; 4, 1893. Data from 7 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	80.0	102.4	94.2
1891.....	92.7	101.7	93.2
1892.....	100.0	101.3	92.7
1893.....	110.9	99.9	98.9
1894.....	100.0	101.3	97.2
1895.....	100.0	101.3	102.6
1896.....	92.7	101.7	103.3
1897.....	89.1	102.2	101.9
1898.....	120.0	100.8	98.7
1899.....	114.5	87.5	117.0
1900.....	140.0	87.1	117.7
1901.....	169.1	85.5	122.5
1902.....	172.7	84.5	122.9
1903.....	190.9	85.1	127.6
1904.....	201.0	86.0	127.9

## CALENDRERS, Female.

[Data from 1 establishment.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	105.3	100.0	96.0
1891.....	105.3	100.0	107.3
1892.....	126.3	100.0	102.3
1893.....	126.3	100.0	109.7
1894.....	84.2	100.0	93.6
1895.....	105.3	100.0	91.0
1896.....	100.0	100.0	108.4
1897.....	94.7	100.0	95.9
1898.....	94.7	100.0	94.4
1899.....	68.4	100.0	101.1
1900.....	78.9	100.0	105.9
1901.....	78.9	100.0	101.0
1902.....	84.2	94.8	99.3
1903.....	100.0	94.8	97.7
1904.....	131.6	94.8	104.5

## COLOR MIXERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 2 establishments 1890-1892, 1894-1903; 1, 1893. Data from 1 establishment 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	83.3	102.7	90.2
1891.....	83.3	102.7	90.4
1892.....	83.3	102.7	92.5
1893.....	66.7	97.2	96.8
1894.....	83.3	102.7	99.4
1895.....	100.0	102.0	99.7
1896.....	116.7	101.5	105.0
1897.....	116.7	101.5	105.0
1898.....	116.7	101.5	105.0
1899.....	133.3	85.5	115.8
1900.....	150.0	84.8	113.2
1901.....	150.0	84.8	114.8
1902.....	133.3	85.5	113.7
1903.....	150.0	84.8	123.6
1904.....	216.7	84.8	121.1

## CUTTERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890-1892, 1894-1903; 5, 1893. Data from 10 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	74.6	101.6	99.8
1891.....	78.0	101.6	100.8
1892.....	84.7	101.6	100.4
1893.....	96.6	101.5	96.2
1894.....	113.6	101.5	98.1
1895.....	113.6	101.7	96.8
1896.....	110.2	101.7	96.6
1897.....	108.5	101.7	97.4
1898.....	111.9	101.7	97.6
1899.....	113.6	85.4	116.4
1900.....	116.9	85.0	116.7
1901.....	130.5	84.9	115.0
1902.....	132.2	84.9	118.2
1903.....	154.2	84.4	122.9
1904.....	137.9	81.5	131.8

## CUTTERS, Female.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 13 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	107.6	102.7	99.2
1891.....	127.2	101.7	99.0
1892.....	96.7	101.8	99.2
1893.....	103.3	99.2	101.9
1894.....	88.0	100.3	98.8
1895.....	96.7	99.6	99.2
1896.....	98.9	99.5	99.1
1897.....	97.8	99.6	99.4
1898.....	92.4	99.9	99.6
1899.....	89.1	95.9	105.0
1900.....	93.5	95.3	104.2
1901.....	97.8	94.5	105.0
1902.....	106.5	94.6	102.0
1903.....	110.9	93.9	109.0
1904.....	111.8	94.2	110.8

## ENAMELERS, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	55.6	101.9	95.2
1891.....	77.8	101.9	96.3
1892.....	80.6	101.9	95.6
1893.....	116.7	101.9	98.2
1894.....	122.2	101.9	96.4
1895.....	105.6	101.9	97.2
1896.....	122.2	101.9	97.2
1897.....	113.9	101.9	97.2
1898.....	105.6	101.9	100.1
1899.....	88.9	82.8	126.8
1900.....	86.1	82.8	128.9
1901.....	94.4	82.7	134.8
1902.....	138.9	82.3	135.3
1903.....	152.8	82.3	142.1
1904.....	175.0	82.5	141.5

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Continued.

FINISHERS, Male.				FINISHERS, Female.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
[Data from 14 establishments 1890-1903; 16 establishments 1904.]				[Data for employees from 4 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890-1892, 1894-1903; 4, 1893. Data from 6 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	84.4	100.5	100.2	1890.....	87.5	100.5	93.9
1891.....	87.5	100.4	101.9	1891.....	112.5	100.2	105.2
1892.....	90.6	100.2	100.5	1892.....	130.0	100.1	103.0
1893.....	101.6	99.0	103.7	1893.....	122.5	99.6	105.0
1894.....	100.0	99.8	101.6	1894.....	77.5	100.2	94.8
1895.....	93.8	100.0	100.9	1895.....	92.5	99.8	99.6
1896.....	95.3	100.0	99.8	1896.....	95.0	99.8	103.9
1897.....	112.5	99.6	97.3	1897.....	92.5	99.8	98.5
1898.....	114.1	100.2	96.7	1898.....	97.5	99.9	94.5
1899.....	115.6	100.2	97.4	1899.....	90.0	100.1	101.2
1900.....	128.1	100.2	98.2	1900.....	107.5	99.9	103.4
1901.....	128.1	100.3	98.8	1901.....	105.0	100.0	100.6
1902.....	125.0	99.1	101.4	1902.....	90.0	97.4	105.0
1903.....	150.0	98.1	105.8	1903.....	107.5	96.9	107.4
1904.....	152.8	98.6	105.3	1904.....	93.6	97.6	129.3
LABORERS, Male.				MACHINE TENDERS, Male.			
[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 16 establishments 1904.]				[Data for employees from 15 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 16 establishments 1890-1892, 1894-1903; 15, 1893. Data from 17 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	113.6	98.4	97.9	1890.....	89.9	100.6	97.1
1891.....	109.0	98.9	98.7	1891.....	97.7	100.6	99.5
1892.....	98.9	100.5	98.8	1892.....	97.7	100.0	100.0
1893.....	100.0	100.8	97.5	1893.....	104.7	99.6	100.4
1894.....	96.6	100.3	97.8	1894.....	97.7	99.9	99.7
1895.....	103.4	101.4	99.5	1895.....	101.6	100.2	99.3
1896.....	90.4	102.1	99.2	1896.....	102.3	100.3	98.6
1897.....	93.8	101.5	99.9	1897.....	100.0	100.8	99.5
1898.....	84.7	102.3	98.7	1898.....	101.6	101.0	100.0
1899.....	108.5	93.8	112.2	1899.....	106.2	97.0	105.7
1900.....	102.3	96.1	111.0	1900.....	118.6	97.9	104.1
1901.....	134.5	91.7	115.5	1901.....	124.0	91.3	111.6
1902.....	118.1	96.6	109.1	1902.....	124.8	88.9	113.4
1903.....	127.1	96.2	118.5	1903.....	133.3	87.9	116.6
1904.....	134.5	96.1	118.1	1904.....	141.4	84.7	120.1
PRESS TENDERS, Male.				PULP GRINDERS, Male.			
[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 3 establishments 1890-1893; 4, 1894-1903. Data from 3 establishments 1904.]				[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 4 establishments 1890-1892, 1894-1903; 3, 1893. Data from 5 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	116.7	100.0	97.9	1890.....	93.5	100.0	99.8
1891.....	116.7	100.0	97.9	1891.....	93.5	100.0	99.8
1892.....	116.7	100.0	97.9	1892.....	93.5	100.0	99.8
1893.....	100.0	100.0	96.5	1893.....	103.2	100.0	96.4
1894.....	91.7	100.0	101.5	1894.....	103.2	100.0	99.9
1895.....	100.0	100.0	101.6	1895.....	96.8	100.0	100.3
1896.....	100.0	100.0	101.6	1896.....	103.2	100.0	101.1
1897.....	100.0	100.0	101.6	1897.....	96.8	100.0	101.1
1898.....	91.7	100.0	101.5	1898.....	96.8	100.0	101.1
1899.....	100.0	100.0	101.6	1899.....	103.2	100.0	100.7
1900.....	108.3	100.0	104.0	1900.....	103.2	100.0	100.7
1901.....	108.3	100.0	106.2	1901.....	103.2	100.0	101.5
1902.....	125.0	100.0	106.2	1902.....	103.2	100.0	101.5
1903.....	100.0	100.0	132.1	1903.....	93.5	100.0	115.4
1904.....	90.0	100.0	132.9	1904.....	114.9	83.7	127.8

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Concluded.

RAG SORTERS, Male.				RAG SORTERS, Female.			
[Data from 2 establishments.]				[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 7 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	102.0	98.6	94.5	1890.....	94.2	101.2	97.6
1891.....	90.0	99.5	97.4	1891.....	108.3	99.9	100.2
1892.....	110.0	98.1	99.8	1892.....	109.6	101.0	99.8
1893.....	104.0	98.9	101.1	1893.....	112.8	99.5	99.5
1894.....	92.0	99.8	103.1	1894.....	90.4	98.6	102.3
1895.....	98.0	99.8	102.4	1895.....	104.5	99.3	101.5
1896.....	104.0	100.2	99.2	1896.....	108.3	98.9	100.3
1897.....	118.0	98.5	101.9	1897.....	86.5	100.1	99.2
1898.....	98.0	103.3	98.0	1898.....	86.5	101.0	101.4
1899.....	88.0	103.3	102.3	1899.....	100.6	100.5	97.6
1900.....	114.0	102.3	101.2	1900.....	117.9	100.5	99.8
1901.....	88.0	96.2	103.1	1901.....	92.3	102.6	100.1
1902.....	110.0	103.5	101.0	1902.....	87.2	101.1	96.7
1903.....	134.0	103.2	103.8	1903.....	111.5	101.6	97.6
1904.....	159.4	102.9	103.5	1904.....	127.8	101.8	103.5

## WOOD COOKERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 1 establishment 1890-1893; 2, 1894-1903. Data from 4 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	75.0	97.5	95.3	1890.....	63.2	99.3	101.4
1891.....	68.8	97.5	94.7	1891.....	63.2	99.3	100.6
1892.....	56.3	97.5	98.3	1892.....	73.7	100.3	100.4
1893.....	43.8	97.5	99.8	1893.....	100.0	100.8	103.1
1894.....	25.0	110.5	97.7	1894.....	94.7	100.6	97.7
1895.....	100.0	104.0	99.7	1895.....	105.3	100.3	98.4
1896.....	100.0	104.0	99.6	1896.....	131.6	100.3	98.7
1897.....	175.0	101.8	96.2	1897.....	121.1	100.2	98.8
1898.....	187.5	101.6	99.2	1898.....	136.8	100.4	98.7
1899.....	137.5	88.4	119.3	1899.....	131.6	98.5	102.0
1900.....	162.5	87.2	122.3	1900.....	126.3	98.2	103.8
1901.....	200.0	85.8	121.4	1901.....	126.3	96.7	114.2
1902.....	200.0	85.8	119.3	1902.....	125.3	96.7	118.1
1903.....	118.8	87.3	131.1	1903.....	110.5	95.3	133.6
1904.....	129.9	84.0	135.2	1904.....	124.8	93.6	134.3

## PLANING MILL.

## CARPENTERS, Male.

[Data from 65 establishments 1890-1903; 96 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.7	101.9	98.7	1890.....	87.2	100.5	100.3
1891.....	94.3	101.1	100.0	1891.....	91.0	100.0	101.5
1892.....	100.3	101.3	99.2	1892.....	96.3	100.0	103.0
1893.....	98.7	100.2	100.2	1893.....	95.2	99.8	102.3
1894.....	92.1	100.1	96.7	1894.....	89.9	100.5	98.1
1895.....	92.7	99.8	98.0	1895.....	105.9	99.8	97.0
1896.....	104.7	98.0	100.8	1896.....	102.7	100.2	95.9
1897.....	101.7	99.1	101.1	1897.....	105.9	100.2	97.6
1898.....	103.4	99.4	102.3	1898.....	110.6	100.0	100.2
1899.....	116.9	99.0	102.8	1899.....	113.3	98.9	104.0
1900.....	122.5	98.4	106.7	1900.....	111.2	99.2	105.2
1901.....	129.9	98.2	108.0	1901.....	119.1	98.6	108.6
1902.....	123.8	97.0	113.6	1902.....	115.4	97.9	111.3
1903.....	135.9	96.5	119.3	1903.....	123.4	97.9	114.2
1904.....	138.4	96.3	122.4	1904.....	126.9	98.0	113.7

## FRAMERS, Male.

[Data from 26 establishments 1890-1903; 35 establishments 1904.]

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

**PLANING MILL**—Continued.

<b>GLAZIERS, Male.</b>				<b>LABORERS, Male.</b>			
[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 34 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 13 establishments 1890-1903; 80 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	81.8	100.5	95.7	1890.....	85.9	100.1	102.4
1891.....	81.8	100.5	99.0	1891.....	89.8	100.1	105.3
1892.....	81.8	100.5	100.5	1892.....	88.7	100.1	101.5
1893.....	81.8	100.5	104.7	1893.....	87.1	99.9	98.3
1894.....	90.9	99.5	102.8	1894.....	93.8	100.0	94.1
1895.....	100.0	99.6	97.7	1895.....	102.0	100.0	95.9
1896.....	100.0	99.6	96.8	1896.....	105.1	99.8	96.5
1897.....	100.0	99.6	100.7	1897.....	103.5	99.9	96.0
1898.....	100.0	99.6	99.8	1898.....	107.0	100.0	101.5
1899.....	136.4	100.0	102.4	1899.....	135.9	100.2	108.5
1900.....	145.5	98.3	106.7	1900.....	110.2	99.9	102.8
1901.....	181.8	98.3	105.7	1901.....	134.4	100.0	110.8
1902.....	200.0	98.6	103.1	1902.....	127.7	100.0	110.8
1903.....	254.5	99.1	107.0	1903.....	115.6	99.9	113.3
1904.....	240.9	98.4	111.0	1904.....	121.4	100.4	110.4
<b>MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.</b>							
[Data from 92 establishments 1890-1903; 110 establishments 1904.]							
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.3	101.2	98.4	1890.....	95.9	101.7	100.7
1891.....	97.4	100.6	99.2	1891.....	95.9	100.2	101.5
1892.....	98.4	100.6	99.7	1892.....	98.0	100.0	100.9
1893.....	97.9	100.1	99.6	1893.....	95.9	100.2	100.0
1894.....	96.0	100.4	97.4	1894.....	95.9	101.5	97.6
1895.....	97.8	99.6	98.8	1895.....	95.9	98.4	99.3
1896.....	99.8	99.4	99.7	1896.....	102.0	99.8	98.6
1897.....	101.9	99.7	101.0	1897.....	104.1	99.6	99.9
1898.....	105.8	99.2	102.0	1898.....	106.1	99.5	100.6
1899.....	107.3	99.0	104.0	1899.....	106.1	99.2	101.2
1900.....	111.4	98.9	106.6	1900.....	110.2	100.5	102.1
1901.....	113.7	98.7	108.7	1901.....	112.2	100.5	103.6
1902.....	120.8	97.3	113.0	1902.....	116.3	99.7	106.6
1903.....	122.2	96.7	116.3	1903.....	122.4	99.5	110.4
1904.....	128.6	96.7	115.7	1904.....	128.7	98.9	112.0
<b>SAWYERS, CIRCULAR, Male.</b>							
[Data from 45 establishments 1890-1903; 65 establishments 1904.]							
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.1	100.8	100.2	1890.....	100.0	102.6	98.2
1891.....	92.8	100.4	100.5	1891.....	100.0	100.2	100.4
1892.....	93.3	100.4	100.4	1892.....	100.0	100.2	100.1
1893.....	93.8	100.1	101.2	1893.....	103.8	100.0	99.5
1894.....	98.3	100.5	98.8	1894.....	103.8	102.3	97.3
1895.....	98.3	99.5	98.8	1895.....	103.8	96.9	101.0
1896.....	101.7	99.1	98.1	1896.....	100.0	99.8	98.3
1897.....	102.8	99.9	98.5	1897.....	100.0	99.4	99.7
1898.....	111.8	99.6	99.7	1898.....	100.0	99.4	100.9
1899.....	116.3	99.5	103.6	1899.....	103.8	98.9	104.5
1900.....	120.8	99.5	105.0	1900.....	107.7	101.4	103.7
1901.....	128.7	99.1	108.5	1901.....	107.7	101.6	106.1
1902.....	131.5	99.0	110.8	1902.....	103.8	100.4	107.9
1903.....	137.1	98.3	114.1	1903.....	107.7	99.8	110.0
1904.....	134.1	98.0	114.1	1904.....	111.0	99.0	112.5
<b>SAWYERS, JIG, Male.</b>							
[Data from 19 establishments 1890-1903; 27 establishments 1904.]							
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	1890.....	100.0	102.6	98.2
1891.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	1891.....	100.0	100.2	100.4
1892.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	1892.....	100.0	100.2	100.1
1893.....	103.8	100.0	100.0	1893.....	103.8	100.0	99.5
1894.....	103.8	100.0	102.3	1894.....	103.8	96.9	101.0
1895.....	103.8	100.0	96.9	1895.....	103.8	99.8	98.3
1896.....	100.0	100.0	99.8	1896.....	100.0	99.8	98.3
1897.....	100.0	100.0	99.4	1897.....	100.0	99.4	99.7
1898.....	100.0	100.0	99.4	1898.....	100.0	99.4	100.9
1899.....	103.8	100.0	98.9	1899.....	103.8	98.9	104.5
1900.....	107.7	100.0	101.4	1900.....	107.7	101.4	103.7
1901.....	107.7	100.0	101.6	1901.....	107.7	101.6	106.1
1902.....	103.8	100.0	100.4	1902.....	103.8	100.4	107.9
1903.....	107.7	100.0	99.8	1903.....	107.7	99.8	110.0
1904.....	111.0	100.0	99.0	1904.....	111.0	99.0	112.5

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## PLANING MILL—Concluded.

## SAWYERS, NOT SPECIFIED, Male.

[Data from 17 establishments 1890-1903; 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99.....	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	100.0	99.5	100.3
1890.....	96.7	101.3	99.0	1898.....	96.7	98.6	101.0
1891.....	96.7	100.9	99.5	1899.....	103.3	98.4	103.2
1892.....	103.3	101.1	101.5	1900.....	100.0	97.6	105.3
1893.....	100.0	100.3	100.8	1901.....	100.0	96.3	110.9
1894.....	93.3	100.6	96.2	1902.....	103.3	93.6	120.2
1895.....	96.7	100.4	97.4	1903.....	100.0	93.9	117.9
1896.....	96.7	98.7	100.7	1904.....	105.1	92.7	121.2

## POTTERY.

## DIPPERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	97.6	95.1
1891.....	100.0	97.6	95.1
1892.....	100.0	97.6	96.3
1893.....	100.0	97.6	106.2
1894.....	100.0	97.6	103.7
1895.....	80.0	99.7	97.4
1896.....	80.0	99.7	88.9
1897.....	80.0	104.2	104.9
1898.....	80.0	104.2	104.9
1899.....	80.0	104.2	107.4
1900.....	80.0	99.7	101.1
1901.....	80.0	101.9	109.6
1902.....	80.0	101.9	109.6
1903.....	80.0	101.9	113.5
1904.....	80.0	101.9	116.5

## JIGGER MEN, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 4 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	107.1	99.7	100.7
1891.....	107.1	99.7	101.2
1892.....	92.9	100.1	97.8
1893.....	121.4	99.4	104.7
1894.....	114.3	99.6	90.0
1895.....	78.6	100.7	93.6
1896.....	100.0	99.9	97.1
1897.....	85.7	100.4	92.2
1898.....	92.9	100.1	102.1
1899.....	85.7	100.4	111.6
1900.....	85.7	101.4	101.9
1901.....	85.7	100.4	108.8
1902.....	85.7	100.4	110.9
1903.....	107.1	96.1	113.2
1904.....	85.7	97.2	118.8

## KILN FIREMEN, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 4 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.0	91.5
1891.....	100.0	100.0	91.5
1892.....	100.0	100.0	101.0
1893.....	100.0	100.0	101.0
1894.....	100.0	100.0	101.0
1895.....	100.0	100.0	95.3
1896.....	100.0	100.0	95.3
1897.....	100.0	100.0	114.2
1898.....	100.0	100.0	114.2
1899.....	100.0	100.0	95.3
1900.....	100.0	100.0	95.3
1901.....	100.0	100.0	95.3
1902.....	100.0	100.0	104.7
1903.....	100.0	100.0	110.4
1904.....	100.0	100.0	112.3

## KILN MEN, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99.....	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	93.2	99.8	101.3
1891.....	104.5	99.2	104.2
1892.....	102.3	99.3	103.8
1893.....	102.3	99.3	104.0
1894.....	102.3	99.3	101.5
1895.....	100.0	99.4	102.2
1896.....	88.6	101.3	94.0
1897.....	97.7	100.6	96.2
1898.....	95.5	100.8	95.6
1899.....	106.8	101.1	97.3
1900.....	113.6	100.7	98.7
1901.....	102.3	101.4	95.7
1902.....	104.5	101.3	98.6
1903.....	102.3	100.9	98.4
1904.....	99.5	100.7	99.6

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

POTTERY—Concluded.

MOLD MAKERS, Male.				PRESSERS, Male.			
[Data from 5 establishments.]				[Data from 5 establishments.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.3	99.7	1890.....	97.0	99.5	101.7
1891.....	100.0	100.3	99.3	1891.....	110.4	99.6	105.6
1892.....	100.0	100.3	99.1	1892.....	94.8	99.9	103.0
1893.....	100.0	100.3	94.1	1893.....	100.7	99.8	110.7
1894.....	100.0	100.3	97.8	1894.....	92.6	100.1	94.9
1895.....	100.0	100.3	97.5	1895.....	88.1	100.1	87.9
1896.....	100.0	100.3	97.3	1896.....	91.1	100.2	92.7
1897.....	116.7	99.5	96.0	1897.....	108.9	99.9	99.9
1898.....	116.7	99.5	114.1	1898.....	111.1	100.1	101.2
1899.....	133.3	98.9	105.0	1899.....	108.1	100.6	102.4
1900.....	133.3	98.9	101.2	1900.....	103.7	100.5	94.4
1901.....	133.3	98.9	104.2	1901.....	104.4	100.3	102.1
1902.....	133.3	98.9	105.5	1902.....	92.6	100.9	99.5
1903.....	133.3	97.6	114.3	1903.....	105.2	100.2	103.6
1904.....	216.6	100.6	103.3	1904.....	97.0	99.8	116.4

SAGGER MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments.]

SAGGER MAKERS, Male.				SETTERS-OUT, Male.			
[Data from 4 establishments.]				[Data from 4 establishments.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	116.7	100.7	99.7	1890.....	100.0	100.0	100.7
1891.....	116.7	100.7	99.6	1891.....	100.0	100.0	100.7
1892.....	116.7	100.7	99.4	1892.....	100.0	100.0	100.3
1893.....	100.0	100.0	98.0	1893.....	100.0	100.0	100.9
1894.....	100.0	100.0	99.1	1894.....	100.0	100.0	99.5
1895.....	100.0	100.0	97.4	1895.....	100.0	100.0	99.5
1896.....	100.0	100.0	97.6	1896.....	100.0	100.0	99.1
1897.....	100.0	100.0	96.6	1897.....	100.0	100.0	99.5
1898.....	66.7	99.7	107.6	1898.....	100.0	100.0	99.4
1899.....	83.3	98.3	105.0	1899.....	100.0	100.0	100.1
1900.....	100.0	99.3	105.2	1900.....	100.0	100.0	100.4
1901.....	100.0	99.3	103.5	1901.....	100.0	100.0	100.2
1902.....	100.0	99.3	106.5	1902.....	100.0	100.0	101.3
1903.....	100.0	98.0	107.6	1903.....	100.0	98.8	100.7
1904.....	100.0	98.0	108.4	1904.....	100.0	98.8	101.5

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB.

BOOKBINDERS, Male.				COMPOSITORS, Male.			
[Data for employees from 32 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 32 establishments 1890-1894; 33, 1895-1903. Data from 55 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 85 establishments 1890-1903; 56 establishments 1904.]			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	87.6	101.1	96.1	1890.....	92.9	101.0	97.7
1891.....	89.1	101.0	96.2	1891.....	93.1	101.0	98.8
1892.....	92.2	100.8	98.1	1892.....	94.4	100.9	98.9
1893.....	95.3	100.3	100.0	1893.....	95.3	100.4	99.6
1894.....	93.0	100.2	99.3	1894.....	97.5	100.3	100.3
1895.....	91.5	100.6	99.5	1895.....	99.6	100.2	99.9
1896.....	99.6	100.4	100.2	1896.....	99.4	100.0	99.4
1897.....	112.0	99.5	102.5	1897.....	105.9	99.9	100.3
1898.....	117.8	98.8	103.3	1898.....	107.9	99.5	101.0
1899.....	121.7	97.2	104.8	1899.....	113.6	96.9	104.3
1900.....	129.1	96.2	104.9	1900.....	122.2	94.6	107.3
1901.....	131.8	95.6	108.9	1901.....	120.8	93.7	109.6
1902.....	134.1	94.8	111.1	1902.....	116.7	92.4	113.7
1903.....	136.8	94.5	111.9	1903.....	120.0	92.4	115.7
1904.....	141.9	94.2	115.0	1904.....	118.3	91.5	119.6

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

**COMPOSITORS, Female.**

[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890, 1891, 1893-1896, 1898, 1899; 6, 1892, 1897; 4, 1900; 3, 1901-1903. Data from 6 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	103.3	95.0
1891.....	100.0	103.6	94.9
1892.....	96.0	100.4	98.9
1893.....	104.0	99.8	101.2
1894.....	100.0	98.7	100.2
1895.....	96.0	98.5	105.0
1896.....	108.0	98.8	101.4
1897.....	116.0	98.7	102.7
1898.....	100.0	99.4	99.2
1899.....	96.0	98.8	101.5
1900.....	100.0	99.2	107.8
1901.....	112.0	96.2	109.2
1902.....	112.0	96.2	109.2
1903.....	124.0	96.2	116.0
1904.....	127.9	92.0	122.1

**ELECTROTYPERS, Male.**

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 15 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.4	100.3	100.7
1891.....	97.4	100.3	100.7
1892.....	94.7	100.4	100.6
1893.....	92.1	100.1	101.4
1894.....	97.4	100.3	100.2
1895.....	100.0	100.5	98.8
1896.....	100.0	100.5	99.1
1897.....	110.5	100.7	99.0
1898.....	107.9	99.7	99.8
1899.....	105.3	97.1	99.7
1900.....	97.4	97.2	100.1
1901.....	100.0	96.4	106.4
1902.....	105.3	96.4	105.1
1903.....	102.6	96.4	105.2
1904.....	105.8	95.5	108.2

**PRESS FEEDERS, Male.**

[Data from 23 establishments 1890-1903; 65 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	84.1	100.8	97.9
1891.....	85.0	100.3	100.0
1892.....	89.0	100.3	99.0
1893.....	93.1	100.1	98.5
1894.....	92.3	99.9	100.1
1895.....	102.0	100.3	101.1
1896.....	104.5	100.4	99.2
1897.....	109.8	100.4	99.2
1898.....	117.9	98.9	101.6
1899.....	122.4	98.6	103.5
1900.....	130.5	95.3	119.8
1901.....	124.8	95.5	120.1
1902.....	136.6	94.2	121.5
1903.....	134.1	94.0	124.8
1904.....	136.6	93.6	126.7

**PRESS FEEDERS, Female.**

[Data for employees from 4 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890-1897, 1900, 1901; 6, 1898, 1899, 1902, 1903. Data from 19 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	94.1	100.6	99.3
1891.....	94.1	100.6	99.3
1892.....	88.2	100.6	100.0
1893.....	97.1	100.6	98.5
1894.....	91.2	100.6	98.3
1895.....	91.2	100.5	97.5
1896.....	91.2	100.6	99.9
1897.....	102.9	100.6	99.6
1898.....	102.9	98.6	102.5
1899.....	147.1	96.6	105.3
1900.....	129.4	92.2	108.9
1901.....	132.4	92.2	111.5
1902.....	126.5	92.1	114.4
1903.....	117.6	91.8	116.9
1904.....	140.1	91.8	127.7

**PRESSMEN, Male.**

[Data from 64 establishments 1890-1903; 87 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	90.6	100.7	97.8
1891.....	93.0	100.5	99.0
1892.....	94.0	100.5	99.4
1893.....	95.8	100.5	98.9
1894.....	95.3	100.2	99.3
1895.....	96.9	100.2	99.6
1896.....	101.6	100.3	99.5
1897.....	105.0	100.3	100.8
1898.....	112.5	99.6	101.0
1899.....	115.7	97.3	104.7
1900.....	117.8	95.5	107.3
1901.....	120.1	93.9	111.1
1902.....	118.8	92.8	112.5
1903.....	120.6	92.8	114.7
1904.....	126.5	92.4	117.0

**PROOF READERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 11 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 13 establishments 1890, 1891; 12, 1892-1894, 1902, 1903; 11, 1895-1901. Data from 33 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	103.6	100.6	100.6
1891.....	103.6	100.6	101.1
1892.....	103.6	100.6	98.9
1893.....	103.6	100.6	100.0
1894.....	96.4	100.6	99.4
1895.....	92.9	100.7	100.8
1896.....	100.0	100.7	99.9
1897.....	100.0	100.7	100.1
1898.....	100.0	100.1	101.0
1899.....	107.1	94.8	98.1
1900.....	114.3	92.3	107.3
1901.....	121.4	92.4	109.4
1902.....	125.0	88.5	119.2
1903.....	132.1	88.3	121.3
1904.....	152.8	87.9	119.5

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

**PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB—Concluded.**

**PROOF READERS, Female.**

[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890, 1891; 7, 1892-1894, 1902, 1903; 8, 1895-1901. Data from 15 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	110.0	101.4	100.8
1891.....	140.0	102.2	107.6
1892.....	100.0	99.7	106.3
1893.....	110.0	100.5	101.1
1894.....	100.0	99.7	99.6
1895.....	110.0	100.3	92.9
1896.....	80.0	99.2	90.3
1897.....	120.0	100.9	88.8
1898.....	80.0	99.1	97.5
1899.....	90.0	97.1	106.1
1900.....	100.0	94.4	116.2
1901.....	100.0	93.1	107.9
1902.....	110.0	93.1	115.7
1903.....	110.0	93.1	115.7
1904.....	118.2	92.5	118.2

**SEWERS, BOOK, Female.**

[Data from 10 establishments 1890-1903; 38 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	111.9	100.7	91.2
1891.....	92.9	100.4	99.2
1892.....	100.0	100.7	99.3
1893.....	78.6	100.3	102.5
1894.....	85.7	100.2	101.0
1895.....	90.5	100.0	100.3
1896.....	100.0	99.8	104.0
1897.....	102.4	99.9	101.1
1898.....	114.3	99.1	102.0
1899.....	121.4	98.9	99.5
1900.....	119.0	96.8	102.5
1901.....	150.0	96.8	95.9
1902.....	126.2	95.4	102.0
1903.....	150.0	95.2	98.5
1904.....	160.4	94.3	100.9

**STEREOTYPERs, Male.**

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.6	99.4
1891.....	100.0	100.6	99.7
1892.....	100.0	100.6	99.4
1893.....	100.0	100.6	99.4
1894.....	100.0	100.6	99.4
1895.....	100.0	100.6	99.4
1896.....	100.0	100.6	99.4
1897.....	100.0	100.6	99.4
1898.....	100.0	100.6	99.4
1899.....	100.0	94.8	105.4
1900.....	100.0	94.1	105.1
1901.....	100.0	94.1	106.0
1902.....	107.1	90.7	112.6
1903.....	107.1	90.7	114.2
1904.....	114.7	90.5	113.4

**STITCHERS, BOOK, Female.**

[Data from 10 establishments 1890-1903; 21 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	95.7	100.4	97.2
1891.....	93.6	100.4	98.3
1892.....	110.6	100.4	91.3
1893.....	97.9	100.4	100.8
1894.....	91.5	100.4	98.5
1895.....	93.6	100.4	98.8
1896.....	93.6	100.4	101.8
1897.....	100.0	100.4	97.2
1898.....	112.8	98.8	105.6
1899.....	106.4	98.0	110.3
1900.....	144.7	93.3	124.3
1901.....	151.1	92.3	131.9
1902.....	168.1	92.2	134.0
1903.....	163.8	91.6	137.8
1904.....	156.3	91.6	137.2

**PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER.**

**COMPOSITORs, Male.**

[Data for employees from 91 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 91 establishments 1890; 92, 1891, 1892; 93, 1893; 94, 1894; 95, 1895-1903. Data from 135 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	131.4	101.2	101.0
1891.....	133.3	100.2	101.5
1892.....	130.1	100.1	101.9
1893.....	115.6	101.1	99.8
1894.....	91.9	100.4	96.4
1895.....	79.7	100.4	97.2
1896.....	76.9	100.1	98.9
1897.....	80.8	99.9	99.6
1898.....	78.2	99.1	99.9
1899.....	82.2	97.6	103.7
1900.....	84.4	97.3	103.4
1901.....	83.5	95.9	107.9
1902.....	83.1	95.1	110.5
1903.....	87.9	94.8	113.4
1904.....	92.4	93.9	115.6

**COMPOSITORs, Female.**

[Data for employees from 4 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 7 establishments 1890, 1891, 1894, 1895; 8, 1892, 1893; 6, 1896-1898, 1901, 1903; 5, 1899, 1900, 1902. Data from 7 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99 ..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	132.4	98.1	110.1
1891.....	129.4	99.9	97.5
1892.....	150.0	99.8	104.7
1893.....	132.4	101.2	95.3
1894.....	111.8	100.7	93.4
1895.....	76.5	101.4	86.6
1896.....	82.4	102.2	91.5
1897.....	73.5	102.4	93.7
1898.....	58.8	99.0	108.4
1899.....	44.1	95.4	119.0
1900.....	38.2	94.6	118.6
1901.....	44.1	95.4	111.5
1902.....	44.1	95.1	118.4
1903.....	41.2	90.9	128.4
1904.....	32.0	91.7	121.5

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER—Concluded.

<b>LINOTYPE OPERATORS, Male.</b>				<b>PRESSMEN, Male.</b>			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	(a)	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	(a)	100.1	110.8	1890.....	86.6	101.1	97.9
1891.....	(a)	98.6	106.2	1891.....	88.5	101.0	97.7
1892.....	(a)	101.4	91.9	1892.....	92.5	100.9	97.6
1893.....	(a)	102.5	97.5	1893.....	94.7	101.0	98.3
1894.....	(a)	100.6	99.9	1894.....	95.5	100.5	98.9
1895.....	(a)	99.4	99.4	1895.....	95.3	100.1	99.5
1896.....	(a)	99.2	99.1	1896.....	105.9	99.6	101.5
1897.....	(a)	99.3	98.7	1897.....	107.3	98.8	101.8
1898.....	(a)	99.5	98.2	1898.....	114.5	98.7	102.9
1899.....	(a)	99.5	98.2	1899.....	119.0	98.2	104.2
1900.....	(a)	99.4	99.6	1900.....	123.2	97.8	104.9
1901.....	(a)	99.9	99.6	1901.....	127.9	97.5	106.1
1902.....	(a)	99.4	101.0	1902.....	133.8	97.3	109.1
1903.....	(a)	99.6	104.0	1903.....	138.5	97.1	112.6
1904.....	(a)	99.4	105.9	1904.....	148.4	96.3	114.5

## STEREOTYPERs, Male.

[Data for employees from 76 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 76 establishments 1890; 77, 1891-1893; 78, 1894, 1895; 79, 1896-1903. Data from 109 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	109.6	99.4	102.3
1890.....	84.4	100.3	95.3	1898.....	111.6	99.0	104.6
1891.....	84.7	100.6	95.3	1899.....	115.0	98.6	105.5
1892.....	90.7	100.7	98.1	1900.....	115.0	98.7	104.9
1893.....	97.0	100.5	99.3	1901.....	119.3	98.4	106.5
1894.....	97.3	100.5	98.6	1902.....	122.6	98.5	107.3
1895.....	99.7	100.5	99.0	1903.....	122.9	98.5	108.4
1896.....	109.6	100.0	101.8	1904.....	129.0	97.2	111.5

## SHIPBUILDING.

<b>BLACKSMITHS, Male.</b>				<b>BOILER MAKERS, Male.</b>			
[Data for employees from 11 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 11 establishments 1890; 12, 1891-1895; 13, 1896-1898; 14, 1899-1903. Data from 17 establishments 1904.]				[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890, 1894, 1895; 7, 1891-1893, 1896-1898; 8, 1899-1903. Data from 12 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	65.5	100.5	97.0	1890.....	55.3	99.9	98.2
1891.....	74.8	100.5	100.2	1891.....	44.7	100.1	98.6
1892.....	84.0	100.5	99.7	1892.....	62.4	100.2	100.6
1893.....	81.5	99.9	99.3	1893.....	90.1	100.3	99.2
1894.....	99.2	100.0	96.8	1894.....	95.7	100.2	95.3
1895.....	137.8	100.2	97.8	1895.....	107.1	100.0	100.0
1896.....	96.6	99.4	104.7	1896.....	90.1	99.7	104.4
1897.....	100.8	99.5	104.0	1897.....	87.9	99.7	101.8
1898.....	140.3	99.9	99.4	1898.....	209.9	100.1	100.5
1899.....	121.8	99.6	101.0	1899.....	153.9	99.9	101.5
1900.....	116.8	99.7	101.1	1900.....	207.1	100.0	99.6
1901.....	122.7	99.6	100.6	1901.....	175.9	99.8	101.5
1902.....	142.0	99.2	103.8	1902.....	185.8	99.7	102.6
1903.....	131.1	98.9	105.6	1903.....	172.3	99.3	101.8
1904.....	110.1	96.5	•109.4	1904.....	175.3	98.2	103.0

\* No relative numbers shown as reports were secured from but one establishment employing linotype operators as early as 1890.

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

<b>CALKERS, IRON, Male.</b>				<b>CALKERS, WOOD, Male.</b>			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	85.3	100.5	92.3	1890.....	92.3	100.4	99.4
1891.....	179.4	101.3	84.7	1891.....	92.3	100.6	99.2
1892.....	76.5	100.3	93.7	1892.....	89.5	100.2	98.8
1893.....	55.9	99.3	103.0	1893.....	111.2	100.0	99.3
1894.....	52.9	98.7	100.3	1894.....	83.2	99.9	98.4
1895.....	50.0	98.8	103.5	1895.....	92.3	99.6	98.3
1896.....	117.6	100.6	107.0	1896.....	91.6	100.0	98.5
1897.....	100.0	99.6	103.1	1897.....	101.4	99.7	100.3
1898.....	126.5	100.6	109.6	1898.....	125.2	99.7	103.8
1899.....	152.9	100.3	102.9	1899.....	121.7	99.9	104.0
1900.....	120.6	99.9	108.1	1900.....	123.1	99.7	105.6
1901.....	182.4	96.1	109.4	1901.....	155.2	99.8	110.1
1902.....	200.0	94.3	124.2	1902.....	155.9	99.6	108.4
1903.....	155.9	97.7	147.8	1903.....	165.0	93.7	109.6
1904.....	164.0	93.4	148.1	1904.....	146.7	92.9	115.5
<b>CARPENTERS, Male.</b>				<b>DRILLERS, Male.</b>			
Average 1890-99 from 18 estab-	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99 from 2 estab-	100.0	100.0	100.0
lishments 1890-1893; 1894-1895; 20, 1893, 1896-1898; 21, 1899-1903. Data from 24 establishments 1904.]	83.4	101.1	98.6	1890.....	113.3	100.9	96.6
1890.....	93.9	100.4	99.8	1891.....	66.7	99.3	92.3
1891.....	85.4	99.9	98.9	1892.....	100.0	99.0	94.8
1892.....	84.2	99.8	99.8	1893.....	86.7	99.0	95.0
1893.....	82.7	99.7	100.6	1894.....	53.3	98.0	85.6
1894.....	99.7	99.8	100.3	1895.....	66.7	100.9	93.2
1895.....	97.6	100.1	99.0	1896.....	80.0	100.9	105.7
1896.....	106.2	99.8	100.5	1897.....	153.3	100.9	107.1
1897.....	119.1	99.5	100.5	1898.....	93.3	100.9	114.7
1898.....	147.3	100.0	102.1	1899.....	180.0	99.9	114.7
1899.....	144.2	99.8	104.4	1900.....	133.3	98.6	110.6
1900.....	145.3	98.5	105.9	1901.....	140.0	95.1	110.8
1901.....	140.0	97.8	109.4	1902.....	146.7	94.5	125.6
1902.....	153.4	96.9	110.1	1903.....	173.3	91.9	122.1
1903.....	151.2	96.2	110.6	1904.....	146.9	91.7	125.3
<b>FITTERS, Male.</b>				<b>JOINERS, Male.</b>			
Average 1890-99 from 6 estab-	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99 from 11 estab-	100.0	100.0	100.0
lishments 1890; 7, 1891-1895; 8, 1896, 1897; 9, 1898; 10, 1899-1903. Data from 11 establishments 1904.]	60.5	99.0	96.7	1890.....	87.9	101.1	96.3
1890.....	95.3	100.2	92.8	1891.....	68.6	99.4	99.5
1891.....	90.7	100.1	98.3	1892.....	96.5	99.9	99.2
1892.....	89.1	99.8	99.3	1893.....	91.6	99.7	100.9
1893.....	141.9	100.2	92.4	1894.....	97.1	100.3	99.1
1894.....	107.0	100.7	99.4	1895.....	210.7	101.9	95.9
1895.....	103.9	100.6	102.1	1896.....	95.1	99.9	100.8
1896.....	87.6	99.9	105.5	1897.....	46.7	97.4	106.8
1897.....	86.8	99.9	109.4	1898.....	93.4	100.4	103.3
1898.....	133.3	99.6	104.2	1899.....	111.0	100.1	98.3
1899.....	217.8	100.4	100.4	1900.....	147.8	101.1	101.2
1900.....	191.5	98.6	103.5	1901.....	144.4	100.3	101.4
1901.....	165.1	99.6	105.7	1902.....	149.9	100.0	102.7
1902.....	162.0	99.5	107.0	1903.....	135.4	98.8	106.2
1903.....	143.2	98.7	105.7	1904.....	139.5	97.6	108.2

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

<b>LABORERS, Male.</b>				<b>MACHINISTS, Male.</b>			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 3 establishments 1890-1894; 4, 1895-1903. Data from 17 establishments 1904.]				[Data for employees from 8 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 8 establishments 1890; 9, 1891-1898; 10, 1899-1903. Data from 15 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	205.6	101.5	84.7	1890.....	66.6	100.1	96.8
1891.....	72.2	98.1	103.8	1891.....	67.0	100.1	97.7
1892.....	84.7	99.1	97.3	1892.....	97.6	100.3	97.9
1893.....	69.4	98.1	102.0	1893.....	90.7	100.3	97.5
1894.....	73.6	98.4	103.8	1894.....	89.7	100.2	96.2
1895.....	70.8	99.9	106.1	1895.....	104.0	100.0	100.1
1896.....	63.9	101.3	101.5	1896.....	104.2	99.8	103.4
1897.....	79.2	101.4	100.4	1897.....	104.4	99.6	103.4
1898.....	104.2	100.7	100.4	1898.....	109.9	99.5	104.3
1899.....	169.4	101.4	100.1	1899.....	165.8	100.0	102.5
1900.....	287.5	101.2	99.8	1900.....	135.6	99.9	105.8
1901.....	248.6	101.6	100.5	1901.....	193.8	99.6	105.1
1902.....	234.7	98.9	108.3	1902.....	220.2	98.8	108.2
1903.....	194.4	98.9	110.6	1903.....	200.2	98.3	110.1
1904.....	236.3	98.5	109.8	1904.....	229.4	96.4	112.2
<b>MOLDERS, IRON, Male.</b>				<b>PAINTERS, Male.</b>			
[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 3 establishments 1890; 4, 1891-1898; 5, 1899-1901; 6, 1902, 1903. Data from 9 establishments 1904.]				[Data for employees from 9 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 9 establishments 1890; 11, 1891-1894, 1899-1903; 10, 1895-1898. Data from 14 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	96.2	100.2	105.4	1890.....	78.4	103.1	95.1
1891.....	98.1	101.0	95.2	1891.....	78.4	102.4	93.8
1892.....	98.1	100.6	97.0	1892.....	85.1	102.4	95.0
1893.....	84.6	100.5	98.8	1893.....	112.5	102.8	99.3
1894.....	73.1	99.7	95.9	1894.....	102.4	102.7	98.3
1895.....	94.2	99.8	99.6	1895.....	154.8	99.9	105.6
1896.....	111.5	99.8	97.2	1896.....	97.1	97.6	105.7
1897.....	98.1	99.3	103.3	1897.....	83.7	94.8	105.6
1898.....	115.4	99.8	102.3	1898.....	101.0	96.7	102.7
1899.....	123.1	99.6	105.0	1899.....	108.7	97.6	99.0
1900.....	109.6	99.7	107.5	1900.....	132.2	98.9	101.5
1901.....	117.3	99.6	110.2	1901.....	130.8	98.4	101.5
1902.....	126.9	98.2	112.5	1902.....	134.1	97.0	103.3
1903.....	121.2	98.1	115.6	1903.....	131.7	97.8	102.6
1904.....	102.1	96.6	122.0	1904.....	142.5	95.8	108.9
<b>PATTERN MAKERS, Male.</b>				<b>RIGGERS, Male.</b>			
[Data for employees from 8 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 8 establishments 1890; 9, 1891-1898; 10, 1899-1903. Data from 13 establishments 1904.]				[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890; 8, 1891-1898; 9, 1899-1903. Data from 14 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	60.5	99.9	102.9	1890.....	79.0	99.7	112.1
1891.....	81.6	100.2	97.8	1891.....	70.0	98.1	106.0
1892.....	82.9	100.2	97.7	1892.....	100.0	98.9	101.4
1893.....	84.2	100.2	97.9	1893.....	119.0	100.3	95.0
1894.....	101.3	100.2	95.3	1894.....	115.0	100.7	86.9
1895.....	114.5	100.0	100.6	1895.....	110.0	100.8	92.9
1896.....	127.6	100.1	99.8	1896.....	71.0	100.4	102.1
1897.....	100.0	99.5	102.7	1897.....	54.0	99.6	108.3
1898.....	110.5	99.8	100.8	1898.....	94.0	100.1	104.2
1899.....	135.5	99.7	104.4	1899.....	184.0	101.4	91.0
1900.....	130.3	99.9	107.0	1900.....	244.0	102.0	89.2
1901.....	125.0	99.1	109.6	1901.....	98.0	99.9	99.5
1902.....	142.1	98.4	112.1	1902.....	242.0	102.0	94.9
1903.....	143.4	97.3	114.3	1903.....	228.0	101.9	99.3
1904.....	163.7	96.4	117.9	1904.....	185.5	99.9	102.6

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

**SHIPBUILDING**—Concluded.

<b>RIVETERS, Male.</b>				<b>SAWYERS, CIRCULAR, Male.</b>			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 4 establishments 1890, 1894, 1895; 5, 1891-1893, 1896-1898; 6, 1899-1903. Data from 9 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 10 establishments 1904.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	58.0	101.1	81.9	1890.....	77.8	103.8	93.6
1891.....	137.7	100.6	84.3	1891.....	100.0	103.7	96.7
1892.....	155.1	100.5	92.5	1892.....	88.9	103.1	96.0
1893.....	15.9	98.4	94.2	1893.....	100.0	103.7	96.7
1894.....	14.5	98.5	85.2	1894.....	100.0	97.6	103.1
1895.....	11.6	99.9	128.1	1895.....	100.0	97.6	103.1
1896.....	23.2	100.1	107.2	1896.....	88.9	97.6	101.7
1897.....	27.5	99.9	118.1	1897.....	100.0	97.6	103.1
1898.....	247.8	100.7	103.8	1898.....	100.0	97.6	103.1
1899.....	301.4	100.2	104.7	1899.....	100.0	97.6	103.1
1900.....	211.6	100.2	103.7	1900.....	88.9	97.6	101.7
1901.....	331.9	99.7	94.3	1901.....	100.0	93.6	108.1
1902.....	281.2	98.9	107.2	1902.....	100.0	93.6	110.6
1903.....	315.9	99.0	107.1	1903.....	111.1	93.3	107.1
1904.....	389.6	96.6	106.2	1904.....	96.3	92.9	106.5
<b>SPAR MAKERS, Male.</b>				<b>SILK GOODS.</b>			
[Data from 3 establishments.]				[Data from 3 establishments.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	87.0	100.2	93.4
1890.....	108.7	100.7	109.4	1898.....	100.0	99.4	101.6
1891.....	104.3	98.8	109.2	1899.....	100.0	99.9	100.9
1892.....	104.3	99.6	106.1	1900.....	104.3	100.1	97.3
1893.....	113.0	100.0	101.5	1901.....	108.7	99.8	100.2
1894.....	87.0	100.7	92.6	1902.....	104.3	99.6	100.3
1895.....	91.3	100.4	92.3	1903.....	91.3	94.4	97.4
1896.....	91.3	100.4	93.0	1904.....	78.3	94.4	100.2
<b>BEAMERS, Male.</b>				<b>DOUBLERS, Female.</b>			
[Data for employees from 2 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 2 establishments 1890-1896; 3, 1897-1903. Data from 3 establishments 1904.]				[Data from 6 establishments.]			
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	104.0	104.5	1890.....	77.1	102.8	107.0
1891.....	100.0	104.0	99.8	1891.....	78.3	102.8	98.6
1892.....	75.0	104.0	102.1	1892.....	98.8	102.2	99.6
1893.....	75.0	98.2	102.1	1893.....	114.5	98.7	98.4
1894.....	75.0	98.2	102.1	1894.....	108.4	98.3	101.8
1895.....	100.0	97.5	99.8	1895.....	92.8	98.7	102.5
1896.....	75.0	98.2	102.1	1896.....	101.2	98.7	102.0
1897.....	100.0	98.5	93.0	1897.....	106.0	99.3	95.5
1898.....	75.0	99.9	88.0	1898.....	112.0	99.1	97.9
1899.....	225.0	97.4	106.6	1899.....	107.2	99.4	96.2
1900.....	75.0	99.9	93.2	1900.....	100.0	99.3	97.0
1901.....	150.0	98.2	100.6	1901.....	100.0	98.9	106.9
1902.....	100.0	99.1	100.2	1902.....	89.2	99.0	114.3
1903.....	125.0	98.6	101.3	1903.....	90.4	98.0	123.4
1904.....	107.1	98.3	104.5	1904.....	88.0	97.5	130.2

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## SILK GOODS—Continued.

## DYERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	73.1	103.1	97.2
1891.....	92.3	103.1	96.1
1892.....	101.9	103.1	95.1
1893.....	87.5	103.1	92.6
1894.....	85.6	98.7	100.9
1895.....	97.1	98.2	102.0
1896.....	98.1	97.9	103.1
1897.....	131.7	96.9	106.6
1898.....	119.2	97.9	102.3
1899.....	117.3	97.8	104.0
1900.....	109.6	98.1	103.8
1901.....	137.5	97.4	105.2
1902.....	384.6	94.8	102.2
1903.....	351.9	94.8	103.1
1904.....	464.6	94.8	103.4

## LOOM FIXERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 6 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	69.6	104.4	94.7
1891.....	73.9	104.5	93.8
1892.....	87.0	101.6	96.4
1893.....	82.6	98.6	99.0
1894.....	95.7	98.4	97.7
1895.....	117.4	98.2	103.7
1896.....	108.7	98.6	101.0
1897.....	126.1	98.4	104.2
1898.....	130.4	98.4	105.1
1899.....	126.1	98.7	104.3
1900.....	152.2	98.5	106.2
1901.....	143.5	98.6	105.3
1902.....	143.5	98.6	103.0
1903.....	139.1	98.6	103.3
1904.....	128.9	98.2	104.0

## PICKERS, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890-1903; 2 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	66.7	100.0	109.7
1891.....	133.3	100.0	111.7
1892.....	100.0	100.0	98.6
1893.....	100.0	100.0	84.2
1894.....	100.0	100.0	96.8
1895.....	100.0	100.0	104.2
1896.....	100.0	100.0	82.3
1897.....	100.0	100.0	94.2
1898.....	133.3	100.0	110.6
1899.....	133.3	100.0	107.7
1900.....	133.3	100.0	111.4
1901.....	133.3	100.0	107.3
1902.....	133.3	100.0	111.5
1903.....	133.3	100.0	119.4
1904.....	68.7	101.0	117.4

## PICKERS, Female.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	48.4	100.0	84.9
1891.....	61.3	100.0	108.6
1892.....	71.0	100.0	119.8
1893.....	67.7	100.0	108.2
1894.....	83.9	100.0	97.9
1895.....	103.2	100.0	100.9
1896.....	106.5	100.0	80.2
1897.....	135.5	100.0	93.2
1898.....	145.2	100.0	101.5
1899.....	167.7	100.0	104.8
1900.....	154.8	100.0	107.2
1901.....	177.4	100.0	107.1
1902.....	190.3	100.0	103.9
1903.....	161.3	100.0	123.2
1904.....	137.3	100.5	121.9

## QUILLERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890-1896; 7, 1897-1903. Data from 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	81.3	104.0	103.1
1891.....	71.4	103.4	99.5
1892.....	83.5	101.9	94.8
1893.....	86.8	98.4	104.7
1894.....	87.9	98.1	96.3
1895.....	141.8	97.9	97.4
1896.....	85.7	98.5	109.8
1897.....	111.0	99.3	99.2
1898.....	118.7	99.0	99.2
1899.....	127.5	99.4	95.6
1900.....	115.4	99.8	95.9
1901.....	133.0	99.4	96.4
1902.....	127.5	99.3	97.6
1903.....	126.4	98.7	107.9
1904.....	103.7	98.9	107.7

## SPINNERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	52.9	102.7	103.2
1891.....	70.6	102.7	93.9
1892.....	92.9	100.1	99.9
1893.....	122.4	99.2	98.5
1894.....	89.4	99.5	95.9
1895.....	112.9	98.9	99.7
1896.....	94.1	99.1	103.4
1897.....	105.9	99.0	104.4
1898.....	120.4	99.3	99.7
1899.....	123.5	99.6	101.5
1900.....	151.8	99.8	97.2
1901.....	143.5	99.9	105.3
1902.....	183.5	99.8	103.3
1903.....	195.3	99.8	105.3
1904.....	190.1	97.7	109.5

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## SILK GOODS—Continued.

## TWISTERS-IN, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1903; 4 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	66.7	106.2	98.2
1891.....	50.0	106.2	100.2
1892.....	83.3	106.2	100.5
1893.....	91.7	97.3	97.7
1894.....	79.2	97.3	104.2
1895.....	50.0	97.3	104.8
1896.....	225.0	97.3	98.9
1897.....	158.3	97.3	102.3
1898.....	83.3	97.3	95.2
1899.....	100.0	97.3	98.0
1900.....	83.3	97.3	102.6
1901.....	145.8	97.3	87.4
1902.....	145.8	97.3	100.2
1903.....	87.5	97.3	103.4
1904.....	76.3	97.3	100.3

## WARPERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	86.1	105.3	93.1
1891.....	91.7	105.4	90.6
1892.....	97.2	102.9	97.9
1893.....	75.0	98.1	100.4
1894.....	116.7	98.1	93.8
1895.....	133.3	98.1	110.1
1896.....	88.9	98.1	96.8
1897.....	122.2	98.1	110.5
1898.....	111.1	98.1	105.0
1899.....	77.8	98.1	101.7
1900.....	83.3	98.1	111.6
1901.....	102.8	98.1	116.3
1902.....	122.2	98.1	122.8
1903.....	113.9	98.1	112.4
1904.....	75.0	98.1	124.3

## WARPERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890-1896; 6, 1897-1903. Data from 6 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	90.2	103.1	96.1
1891.....	100.9	103.1	88.6
1892.....	101.8	103.1	97.6
1893.....	83.0	98.4	103.8
1894.....	86.6	97.8	104.3
1895.....	100.0	98.6	105.6
1896.....	101.8	98.4	111.0
1897.....	113.4	98.6	105.7
1898.....	118.8	99.3	90.8
1899.....	102.7	99.3	96.5
1900.....	105.4	100.1	90.0
1901.....	105.4	100.2	88.3
1902.....	114.3	99.9	94.4
1903.....	117.0	100.0	90.9
1904.....	113.2	99.4	97.4

## WEAVERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 3 establishments 1890; 4, 1891-1896; 5, 1897-1903. Data from 6 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	139.6	102.9	95.6
1891.....	81.1	103.7	98.0
1892.....	97.6	101.1	102.6
1893.....	84.9	98.2	105.8
1894.....	92.9	98.2	101.2
1895.....	102.8	98.3	97.3
1896.....	77.4	98.1	111.2
1897.....	100.9	99.3	97.9
1898.....	110.4	100.1	95.5
1899.....	110.8	100.2	94.6
1900.....	87.3	100.2	98.9
1901.....	83.5	100.6	90.8
1902.....	76.4	100.9	97.4
1903.....	61.3	100.3	94.3
1904.....	46.8	100.1	101.4

## WEAVERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890-1896; 7, 1897-1903. Data from 7 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	76.9	100.8	95.6
1891.....	60.6	102.0	89.9
1892.....	79.4	100.6	100.6
1893.....	79.2	98.7	105.2
1894.....	92.1	99.0	111.0
1895.....	102.7	98.7	101.0
1896.....	96.2	100.2	113.3
1897.....	118.1	100.1	96.1
1898.....	153.8	99.9	94.5
1899.....	141.2	100.0	92.8
1900.....	139.8	100.1	96.1
1901.....	170.1	99.2	94.0
1902.....	187.1	99.4	100.5
1903.....	190.3	99.7	99.0
1904.....	178.3	99.4	92.8

## WEAVERS, RIBBON, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	104.2	105.0	116.5
1891.....	80.5	104.0	98.4
1892.....	95.8	105.3	98.7
1893.....	89.8	98.0	107.1
1894.....	129.7	98.0	90.2
1895.....	122.0	98.0	100.1
1896.....	78.8	98.0	102.1
1897.....	100.0	98.0	88.7
1898.....	129.7	98.0	99.1
1899.....	67.8	98.0	99.0
1900.....	98.3	98.0	93.0
1901.....	56.8	98.0	83.4
1902.....	49.2	98.0	82.8
1903.....	82.2	98.0	86.8
1904.....	92.4	94.4	86.9

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890–1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## SILK GOODS—Concluded.

## WEAVERS, RIBBON, Female.

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 1 establishment 1890–1899; 2, 1900–1903. Data from 2 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	135.6	100.0	99.3
1891.....	101.7	100.0	102.0
1892.....	101.7	100.0	100.2
1893.....	76.3	100.0	101.4
1894.....	76.3	100.0	100.2
1895.....	93.2	100.0	95.6
1896.....	118.6	100.0	99.7
1897.....	84.7	100.0	97.7
1898.....	93.2	100.0	104.0
1899.....	110.2	100.0	100.0
1900.....	118.6	100.0	95.2
1901.....	67.8	100.0	95.4
1902.....	161.0	100.0	84.6
1903.....	122.0	100.0	89.7
1904.....	112.9	92.2	83.3

## WINDERS, Female.

[Data from 9 establishments.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	95.3	103.0	84.9
1891.....	82.8	103.1	84.3
1892.....	96.9	102.2	92.8
1893.....	102.7	98.4	98.4
1894.....	93.0	98.7	106.8
1895.....	105.9	98.7	106.2
1896.....	95.7	99.0	103.2
1897.....	103.1	99.0	101.4
1898.....	114.5	98.8	107.4
1899.....	108.6	99.1	103.3
1900.....	107.8	99.3	105.3
1901.....	109.4	99.1	109.1
1902.....	110.5	99.2	111.2
1903.....	113.3	99.3	115.3
1904.....	110.2	98.9	115.2

## SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING.

## BACK SKINNERS, CATTLE, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	80.0	98.0	102.9
1891.....	80.0	98.0	102.9
1892.....	80.0	98.0	104.7
1893.....	100.0	101.5	104.3
1894.....	100.0	101.5	96.1
1895.....	106.7	100.6	96.1
1896.....	106.7	100.6	96.1
1897.....	106.7	100.6	96.1
1898.....	106.7	100.6	97.8
1899.....	106.7	100.6	102.9
1900.....	106.7	100.6	109.8
1901.....	106.7	100.6	109.8
1902.....	120.0	97.2	114.8
1903.....	120.0	97.2	125.4
1904.....	129.6	97.2	129.0

## DRY SALTERS, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890–1903; 13 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	66.3	100.0	105.4
1891.....	66.3	100.0	104.5
1892.....	68.6	100.0	105.1
1893.....	73.8	100.0	104.2
1894.....	90.7	100.0	97.2
1895.....	108.1	100.0	95.2
1896.....	119.8	100.0	95.1
1897.....	140.1	100.0	93.9
1898.....	147.1	100.0	97.7
1899.....	116.9	100.0	101.9
1900.....	129.1	100.0	99.1
1901.....	125.6	100.0	100.5
1902.....	129.7	100.0	108.1
1903.....	144.8	100.0	111.5
1904.....	131.7	99.5	112.8

## GUTTERS, CATTLE, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1903; 9 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	81.3	98.4	102.8
1891.....	81.3	98.4	102.8
1892.....	81.3	98.4	105.4
1893.....	100.0	101.4	105.1
1894.....	100.0	101.4	93.6
1895.....	106.3	100.4	97.6
1896.....	106.3	100.4	97.6
1897.....	106.3	100.4	97.6
1898.....	106.3	100.4	98.9
1899.....	106.3	100.4	98.9
1900.....	106.3	100.4	104.3
1901.....	106.3	100.4	107.0
1902.....	125.0	98.0	112.3
1903.....	118.8	97.2	119.9
1904.....	114.4	97.2	122.2

## GUTTERS, HOG, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1903; 12 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	99.9	100.1
1891.....	100.0	99.9	100.1
1892.....	100.0	99.9	100.1
1893.....	100.0	99.9	100.1
1894.....	100.0	99.9	100.1
1895.....	100.0	99.9	100.1
1896.....	100.0	99.9	100.1
1897.....	100.0	99.9	100.1
1898.....	107.7	100.4	98.6
1899.....	107.7	100.4	100.3
1900.....	107.7	100.4	99.4
1901.....	115.4	100.8	98.1
1902.....	115.4	100.2	98.1
1903.....	115.4	100.2	99.3
1904.....	140.1	100.4	84.3

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING—Continued.

**HEADERS, CATTLE, Male.**

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 9 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	105.9	101.4	97.8
1891.....	105.9	101.4	97.8
1892.....	105.9	101.4	97.8
1893.....	100.0	100.7	102.0
1894.....	100.0	100.7	97.9
1895.....	100.0	99.1	101.0
1896.....	100.0	99.1	98.5
1897.....	100.0	99.1	101.6
1898.....	94.1	98.2	105.7
1899.....	100.0	99.1	99.8
1900.....	100.0	99.1	107.8
1901.....	94.1	98.2	107.3
1902.....	111.8	95.9	113.8
1903.....	111.8	95.9	123.1
1904.....	111.8	95.9	126.6

**HEADERS, HOG, Male.**

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 13 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	114.3	97.0	97.0
1891.....	114.3	97.0	97.0
1892.....	114.3	97.0	97.0
1893.....	114.3	97.0	107.6
1894.....	114.3	97.0	107.6
1895.....	85.7	103.0	99.4
1896.....	85.7	103.0	99.4
1897.....	85.7	103.0	99.4
1898.....	85.7	103.0	99.4
1899.....	85.7	103.0	96.2
1900.....	85.7	103.0	99.4
1901.....	85.7	103.0	99.4
1902.....	85.7	101.4	97.8
1903.....	85.7	101.4	106.6
1904.....	85.7	101.4	107.3

**LABORERS, Male.**

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 13 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	85.1	100.0	105.1
1891.....	87.3	100.0	105.0
1892.....	90.7	100.0	105.1
1893.....	88.9	100.0	105.6
1894.....	99.7	100.0	95.4
1895.....	101.3	100.0	94.9
1896.....	101.3	100.0	94.5
1897.....	108.3	100.0	94.9
1898.....	111.6	100.0	98.0
1899.....	125.7	100.0	101.5
1900.....	130.4	100.0	98.0
1901.....	137.4	100.0	97.2
1902.....	144.3	100.0	101.5
1903.....	143.0	100.0	107.8
1904.....	131.2	100.0	108.9

**PICKLERS, Male.**

[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 12 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	60.8	100.0	104.0
1891.....	69.0	100.0	103.3
1892.....	70.7	100.0	103.4
1893.....	74.6	100.0	103.4
1894.....	88.7	100.0	96.2
1895.....	104.8	100.0	95.1
1896.....	115.5	100.0	95.5
1897.....	136.1	100.0	96.8
1898.....	147.0	100.0	99.8
1899.....	132.4	100.0	102.2
1900.....	136.6	100.0	100.5
1901.....	150.7	100.0	100.8
1902.....	153.8	100.0	107.9
1903.....	159.4	100.0	114.0
1904.....	148.9	100.0	114.7

**RUMP SKINNERS, CATTLE, Male.**

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1903; 6 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	66.7	100.0	102.9
1891.....	66.7	100.0	102.9
1892.....	66.7	100.0	102.9
1893.....	100.0	100.0	100.3
1894.....	100.0	100.0	95.0
1895.....	100.0	100.0	95.0
1896.....	100.0	100.0	95.0
1897.....	100.0	100.0	95.0
1898.....	100.0	100.0	100.3
1899.....	116.7	100.0	110.8
1900.....	116.7	100.0	110.8
1901.....	116.7	100.0	110.8
1902.....	116.7	100.0	118.7
1903.....	100.0	100.0	129.3
1904.....	111.8	100.0	136.0

**SCRAPERS, HOG, Male.**

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 12 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.4	104.4
1891.....	100.0	100.4	104.4
1892.....	100.0	100.4	104.4
1893.....	100.0	100.4	104.4
1894.....	100.0	100.4	104.9
1895.....	100.0	100.4	104.9
1896.....	100.0	100.4	104.9
1897.....	100.0	100.4	104.9
1898.....	100.0	100.4	80.9
1899.....	84.2	96.0	81.9
1900.....	57.9	100.8	101.8
1901.....	57.9	100.8	96.6
1902.....	57.9	99.9	96.6
1903.....	57.9	99.9	95.8
1904.....	60.0	100.0	96.6

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING—Concluded.

**SIDE SKINNERS, CATTLE, Male.**

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	87.8	98.3	104.3
1891.....	87.8	98.3	104.3
1892.....	87.8	98.3	106.9
1893.....	102.4	101.0	106.9
1894.....	102.4	101.0	95.1
1895.....	104.9	100.7	95.1
1896.....	104.9	100.7	95.1
1897.....	104.9	100.7	95.1
1898.....	104.9	100.7	96.7
1899.....	107.3	100.4	100.5
1900.....	107.3	100.4	106.9
1901.....	109.8	100.1	106.9
1902.....	119.5	99.0	111.3
1903.....	114.6	98.2	116.4
1904.....	111.0	98.2	118.8

**SPLITTERS, CATTLE, Male.**

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 9 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	91.3	98.7	104.6
1891.....	91.3	98.7	104.6
1892.....	91.3	98.7	106.9
1893.....	100.0	100.4	106.9
1894.....	100.0	100.4	95.0
1895.....	108.7	100.6	95.0
1896.....	108.7	100.6	95.0
1897.....	108.7	100.6	96.9
1898.....	108.7	100.6	100.2
1899.....	108.7	100.6	106.9
1900.....	108.7	100.6	111.3
1901.....	108.7	100.6	116.3
1902.....	121.7	99.2	116.3
1903.....	126.1	98.8	118.5
1904.....	123.2	98.8	118.5

**SPLITTERS, HOG, Male.**

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 13 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.1	98.4
1891.....	100.0	100.1	98.4
1892.....	100.0	100.1	98.4
1893.....	100.0	100.1	99.0
1894.....	100.0	100.1	99.0
1895.....	100.0	100.1	100.9
1896.....	100.0	100.1	100.9
1897.....	100.0	100.1	100.9
1898.....	114.3	99.4	101.2
1899.....	114.3	99.4	102.9
1900.....	114.3	99.4	102.9
1901.....	121.4	100.2	102.0
1902.....	121.4	99.6	102.0
1903.....	121.4	99.6	109.4
1904.....	121.4	99.6	110.1

**STICKERS, CATTLE, Male.**

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.0	103.6
1891.....	100.0	100.0	103.6
1892.....	100.0	100.0	103.6
1893.....	100.0	100.0	103.6
1894.....	100.0	100.0	97.4
1895.....	100.0	100.0	97.4
1896.....	100.0	100.0	97.4
1897.....	100.0	100.0	97.4
1898.....	100.0	100.0	97.4
1899.....	100.0	100.0	98.5
1900.....	100.0	100.0	101.5
1901.....	100.0	100.0	101.5
1902.....	100.0	100.0	108.7
1903.....	111.1	100.9	115.3
1904.....	103.7	100.9	119.3

**STICKERS, HOG, Male.**

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 13 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.0	99.5
1891.....	100.0	100.0	99.5
1892.....	100.0	100.0	99.5
1893.....	100.0	100.0	97.9
1894.....	100.0	100.0	97.9
1895.....	100.0	100.0	99.5
1896.....	100.0	100.0	99.5

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1897.....	100.0	100.0	101.1
1898.....	100.0	100.0	101.1
1899.....	100.0	100.0	104.2
1900.....	100.0	100.0	104.2
1901.....	100.0	100.0	104.2
1902.....	100.0	100.0	98.4
1903.....	100.0	100.0	98.4
1904.....	100.0	100.0	113.7

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

### STREETS AND SEWERS, CONTRACT WORK.

#### LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 36 establishments 1890-1903; 70 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	85.6	97.4	103.7
1890.....	102.3	101.2	95.7	1898.....	81.4	97.5	105.2
1891.....	121.7	101.4	98.1	1899.....	89.6	99.0	104.9
1892.....	112.3	101.3	98.2	1900.....	99.4	98.8	107.1
1893.....	109.7	101.0	95.9	1901.....	100.1	96.5	114.9
1894.....	107.3	101.0	97.0	1902.....	100.8	95.2	120.2
1895.....	91.1	100.6	98.5	1903.....	103.9	95.1	124.3
1896.....	98.9	99.7	102.9	1904.....	104.2	95.1	125.3

### STREETS AND SEWERS, MUNICIPAL WORK.

#### LABORERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 47 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 47 establishments 1890-1893; 48, 1894-1903. Data from 58 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	104.3	100.1	98.7
1890.....	85.8	101.1	99.8	1898.....	102.3	98.7	100.9
1891.....	86.2	100.6	99.5	1899.....	108.2	95.7	105.8
1892.....	94.6	100.9	98.3	1900.....	106.6	93.3	110.3
1893.....	98.8	101.5	98.1	1901.....	112.0	92.6	110.6
1894.....	115.1	100.7	100.9	1902.....	99.4	92.7	111.0
1895.....	106.1	100.0	99.7	1903.....	93.5	91.8	111.8
1896.....	98.4	100.6	98.1	1904.....	100.1	91.1	113.8

### TOBACCO, CIGARS.

#### BUNCH MAKERS, HAND, Male.

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 2 establishments 1890-1895; 1, 1896-1903. Data from 4 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	74.4	99.5	98.9
1891.....	81.4	98.3	92.5
1892.....	65.1	93.3	84.2
1893.....	81.4	96.3	112.2
1894.....	102.3	96.5	101.9
1895.....	86.0	96.8	97.3
1896.....	88.4	104.8	100.5
1897.....	120.9	104.8	113.5
1898.....	127.9	104.8	100.4
1899.....	160.5	104.8	98.5
1900.....	27.9	104.8	100.1
1901.....	90.7	104.8	107.2
1902.....	102.3	104.8	101.7
1903.....	134.9	104.8	117.1
1904.....	134.9	100.6	121.8

#### BUNCH MAKERS, HAND, Female.

[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890-1895; 7, 1896-1903. Data from 12 establishments 1904.]

Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	89.6	100.0	97.1
1891.....	90.4	100.2	100.1
1892.....	84.3	99.4	98.1
1893.....	91.2	100.9	99.4
1894.....	101.2	101.3	99.9
1895.....	94.8	101.2	98.0
1896.....	92.8	99.1	100.8
1897.....	117.3	98.8	107.8
1898.....	108.8	99.0	101.7
1899.....	128.9	99.9	97.3
1900.....	60.6	93.3	91.9
1901.....	90.4	97.0	104.3
1902.....	97.2	99.3	101.2
1903.....	110.0	100.2	125.3
1904.....	105.3	98.7	135.7

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## TOBACCO, CIGARS—Continued.

**BUNCH MAKERS, MACHINE, Female.**

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	74.8	100.7	101.8
1891.....	80.0	100.7	102.0
1892.....	87.4	100.8	103.6
1893.....	78.5	100.7	101.1
1894.....	92.6	100.8	95.0
1895.....	134.8	100.8	95.8
1896.....	95.6	98.9	96.8
1897.....	140.0	99.3	95.8
1898.....	100.0	98.5	104.0
1899.....	112.6	98.9	104.4
1900.....	134.8	99.1	108.6
1901.....	148.9	99.1	105.2
1902.....	163.0	99.3	113.4
1903.....	170.4	99.3	113.7
1904.....	180.4	99.3	116.3

**CIGAR MAKERS, Male.**

[Data from 9 establishments 1890-1903; 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	83.6	97.9	102.8
1891.....	101.6	96.4	108.2
1892.....	105.8	99.3	105.9
1893.....	145.4	100.8	101.2
1894.....	120.6	99.5	100.5
1895.....	110.6	98.9	99.0
1896.....	90.3	102.7	94.0
1897.....	69.7	98.7	96.8
1898.....	70.6	101.4	92.4
1899.....	102.5	104.3	99.2
1900.....	136.6	105.1	99.7
1901.....	174.3	106.4	105.1
1902.....	125.7	104.8	105.9
1903.....	127.3	105.4	107.9
1904.....	146.6	106.6	111.2

**CIGAR ROLLERS, HAND, Male.**

[Data for employees from 4 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 7 establishments 1890-1895; 5, 1896, 1897; 4, 1898-1903. Data from 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	93.0	99.1	101.2
1891.....	95.0	98.9	98.4
1892.....	88.9	97.3	96.9
1893.....	94.5	98.8	102.3
1894.....	96.5	99.7	99.2
1895.....	99.0	99.3	100.1
1896.....	95.5	100.7	100.1
1897.....	111.6	102.0	98.9
1898.....	111.1	101.8	100.5
1899.....	117.1	102.3	102.2
1900.....	71.9	96.4	102.9
1901.....	86.9	99.0	113.4
1902.....	91.0	99.4	117.4
1903.....	91.5	99.8	113.3
1904.....	94.9	97.9	114.4

**CIGAR ROLLERS, HAND, Female.**

[Data for employees from 4 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 4 establishments 1890-1895; 6, 1896, 1897; 7, 1898-1903. Data from 16 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	87.8	101.0	99.7
1891.....	89.6	101.0	99.7
1892.....	77.1	100.7	101.3
1893.....	91.4	100.8	97.6
1894.....	105.4	101.2	99.0
1895.....	97.3	101.2	105.3
1896.....	88.1	97.8	97.6
1897.....	122.9	98.6	98.7
1898.....	116.1	98.7	98.6
1899.....	125.3	98.9	102.8
1900.....	48.8	93.6	89.1
1901.....	74.4	95.8	105.8
1902.....	82.4	97.0	111.6
1903.....	87.2	97.6	116.7
1904.....	98.7	96.9	110.4

**CIGAR ROLLERS, MACHINE, Female.**

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1903; 7 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	54.1	100.4	104.5
1891.....	54.1	100.4	105.5
1892.....	78.7	100.4	104.3
1893.....	64.7	100.4	107.7
1894.....	93.3	100.4	109.2
1895.....	138.3	100.4	96.4
1896.....	128.9	99.6	92.0
1897.....	124.9	99.2	94.8
1898.....	141.3	99.4	91.9
1899.....	122.2	99.2	93.8
1900.....	151.4	99.5	107.5
1901.....	165.7	99.5	129.5
1902.....	204.3	99.7	123.0
1903.....	204.9	99.7	129.2
1904.....	177.4	99.0	136.4

**PACKERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 11 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 11 establishments 1890-1892; 12, 1893-1898; 11, 1899-1903. Data from 22 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	74.4	100.3	91.8
1891.....	75.2	100.2	100.9
1892.....	95.3	100.6	99.3
1893.....	87.6	100.5	98.4
1894.....	103.1	100.4	98.7
1895.....	102.3	100.5	100.1
1896.....	93.8	99.2	103.1
1897.....	117.8	99.6	100.9
1898.....	121.7	99.3	102.2
1899.....	131.8	99.4	104.7
1900.....	72.9	99.6	104.6
1901.....	76.7	98.9	108.0
1902.....	94.6	99.9	103.1
1903.....	83.7	100.8	114.2
1904.....	80.6	100.5	118.1

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890–1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

**TOBACCO, CIGARS—Concluded.**

**PACKERS, Female.**

[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 3 establishments 1890–1899; 4, 1900–1903. Data from 13 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	61.5	101.7	109.1
1891	92.3	99.7	107.7
1892	107.7	99.2	109.1
1893	130.8	98.6	96.6
1894	115.4	99.0	89.3
1895	115.4	99.0	88.2
1896	61.5	101.7	102.1
1897	100.0	99.4	96.4
1898	92.3	99.7	102.0
1899	84.6	102.1	99.6
1900	115.4	106.6	80.1
1901	100.0	106.7	116.8
1902	138.5	106.1	103.5
1903	123.1	107.0	86.0
1904	123.8	106.2	93.8

**STEMMERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 4 establishments 1890–1897, 1899; 3, 1898, 1900–1903. Data from 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	52.1	99.9	106.6
1891	75.5	100.0	103.0
1892	109.6	100.0	95.5
1893	144.7	100.0	89.4
1894	104.3	100.0	95.8
1895	124.5	100.0	91.9
1896	120.2	100.0	94.2
1897	56.4	99.9	109.4
1898	91.5	100.1	108.9
1899	121.3	100.1	105.8
1900	114.9	100.1	118.7
1901	60.6	100.1	121.8
1902	72.3	100.1	112.3
1903	73.4	100.1	141.8
1904	48.3	97.3	126.2

**STEMMERS, Female.**

[Data for employees from 13 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 14 establishments 1890, 1894–1896, 1898–1903; 13, 1891–1893, 1897. Data from 33 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897	100.2	99.8	112.9
1890	91.0	100.9	90.2	1898	103.6	100.7	109.8
1891	102.5	99.8	88.6	1899	112.0	101.0	105.8
1892	93.4	100.2	97.3	1900	97.3	99.8	105.5
1893	94.8	98.5	94.4	1901	98.2	99.3	120.0
1894	104.3	99.9	100.7	1902	105.0	100.0	117.0
1895	106.1	99.3	97.2	1903	100.9	101.0	120.4
1896	92.1	99.9	103.0	1904	107.8	101.4	125.1

**WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.**

**BURLERS, Female.**

[Data from 10 establishments 1890–1903; 13 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	100.0	103.1	93.3
1891	107.0	103.1	93.7
1892	108.0	102.8	97.5
1893	104.3	99.5	100.5
1894	78.6	92.8	99.2
1895	94.1	101.7	99.6
1896	89.3	101.6	107.9
1897	100.5	92.4	100.4
1898	108.0	101.7	102.9
1899	112.3	101.2	105.5
1900	120.9	101.4	111.3
1901	155.6	101.5	108.3
1902	164.2	100.1	113.3
1903	175.4	99.6	119.4
1904	184.9	98.1	118.7

**CARDERS, Male.**

[Data from 13 establishments 1890–1903; 14 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	97.4	101.9	99.1
1891	103.1	101.8	99.6
1892	110.8	101.8	101.7
1893	95.4	100.5	103.4
1894	99.0	100.5	98.5
1895	106.2	100.4	97.7
1896	103.1	100.5	98.1
1897	102.1	91.8	101.7
1898	94.4	100.4	99.8
1899	88.2	100.3	100.0
1900	99.0	100.2	110.9
1901	115.9	100.3	106.2
1902	115.4	99.9	106.7
1903	135.9	99.5	104.4
1904	125.5	98.6	115.0

TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

## WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Continued.

## CARDERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 1 establishment 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 4 establishments 1890, 1901; 2, 1892, 1895, 1897; 1, 1893; 3, 1891, 1894, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1902, 1903; 5, 1898. Data from 4 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.5	104.1
1891.....	100.0	100.5	104.6
1892.....	100.0	100.5	101.1
1893.....	100.0	100.5	79.1
1894.....	100.0	96.3	97.6
1895.....	100.0	100.5	103.5
1896.....	100.0	100.2	100.3
1897.....	100.0	100.5	96.0
1898.....	100.0	99.9	108.1
1899.....	100.0	100.5	105.5
1900.....	100.0	100.5	107.0
1901.....	100.0	100.4	112.8
1902.....	100.0	100.5	108.9
1903.....	100.0	100.5	111.9
1904.....	71.0	99.4	127.2

## CARD STRIPPERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 8 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.3	100.0	92.4
1891.....	100.0	100.0	99.3
1892.....	69.2	100.0	103.3
1893.....	76.9	100.0	99.5
1894.....	92.3	100.0	99.0
1895.....	107.7	100.0	96.5
1896.....	100.0	100.0	104.0
1897.....	115.4	100.0	100.2
1898.....	123.1	100.0	98.9
1899.....	100.0	100.0	106.7
1900.....	107.7	100.0	111.4
1901.....	107.7	100.0	112.2
1902.....	84.6	100.0	116.6
1903.....	69.2	100.0	117.6
1904.....	70.6	98.4	120.5

## COMBERS, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890-1903; 2 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	33.3	102.4	95.7
1891.....	122.2	102.4	98.9
1892.....	100.0	102.4	95.7
1893.....	77.8	99.0	99.5
1894.....	77.8	99.0	107.2
1895.....	100.0	99.0	94.0
1896.....	100.0	99.0	104.6
1897.....	155.6	99.0	95.4
1898.....	155.6	99.0	95.9
1899.....	122.2	99.0	113.3
1900.....	144.4	99.0	106.6
1901.....	122.2	99.0	107.9
1902.....	188.9	99.0	103.8
1903.....	244.4	99.0	102.1
1904.....	366.6	99.6	93.3

## COMBERS, Female.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 5 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	76.4	100.5	98.3
1891.....	96.4	100.5	98.8
1892.....	116.4	100.5	98.5
1893.....	129.1	99.4	101.3
1894.....	85.5	99.9	93.4
1895.....	89.1	100.0	96.3
1896.....	98.2	99.9	103.1
1897.....	101.8	99.8	102.9
1898.....	109.1	99.8	104.0
1899.....	100.0	99.8	103.3
1900.....	109.1	99.9	110.3
1901.....	116.4	99.8	111.1
1902.....	110.9	98.3	112.6
1903.....	116.4	98.4	110.4
1904.....	126.5	98.0	105.3

## DYERS, Male.

[Data from 13 establishments 1890-1903; 15 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	93.8	99.5	100.2
1891.....	90.7	99.6	101.5
1892.....	107.3	99.5	100.7
1893.....	100.0	98.4	103.1
1894.....	97.9	101.8	95.5
1895.....	106.7	101.4	96.5
1896.....	98.4	100.4	98.5
1897.....	107.8	97.8	99.4
1898.....	100.5	100.7	101.4
1899.....	94.3	100.8	102.6
1900.....	95.9	100.5	109.3
1901.....	101.6	100.6	106.8
1902.....	105.7	99.1	108.4
1903.....	106.7	99.6	108.2
1904.....	107.9	98.9	108.9

## LOOM FIXERS, Male.

[Data from 15 establishments 1890-1903; 16 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	100.0	100.5	98.3
1891.....	96.7	100.4	98.2
1892.....	101.3	100.3	100.2
1893.....	96.1	99.9	102.0
1894.....	90.1	97.1	96.4
1895.....	93.4	100.4	96.7
1896.....	98.7	100.4	101.2
1897.....	103.3	100.4	102.0
1898.....	111.2	100.2	102.0
1899.....	106.6	100.4	102.8
1900.....	117.8	100.3	112.5
1901.....	111.8	100.3	112.2
1902.....	115.1	99.1	114.0
1903.....	114.5	99.0	115.9
1904.....	112.5	98.2	112.7

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY OCCUPATIONS—Concluded.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

**WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Concluded.**

**SPINNERS, FRAME, Female.**

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 4 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	73.7	100.9	96.7
1891.....	81.8	100.9	97.6
1892.....	118.7	100.9	98.4
1893.....	100.0	99.6	103.5
1894.....	106.7	99.8	94.2
1895.....	105.7	99.8	95.1
1896.....	94.3	99.7	101.1
1897.....	107.2	99.6	102.5
1898.....	113.7	99.5	104.4
1899.....	94.7	99.3	106.5
1900.....	110.5	99.2	118.0
1901.....	119.1	99.4	115.4
1902.....	146.9	97.7	122.8
1903.....	173.7	98.0	123.2
1904.....	142.6	98.0	120.2

**SPINNERS, MULE, Male.**

[Data for employees from 9 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 9 establishments 1890-1892; 10, 1893-1896; 11, 1897-1903. Data from 14 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	99.3	102.7	96.6
1891.....	104.8	102.7	95.5
1892.....	97.9	102.6	93.9
1893.....	90.4	99.2	101.5
1894.....	84.9	90.4	98.1
1895.....	105.5	101.6	96.2
1896.....	102.7	101.6	103.7
1897.....	102.1	94.6	104.2
1898.....	110.3	101.6	111.1
1899.....	101.4	102.9	99.0
1900.....	107.5	101.8	115.6
1901.....	105.5	101.7	114.3
1902.....	139.0	100.9	114.0
1903.....	150.0	100.4	124.8
1904.....	148.9	98.8	125.9

**SPINNERS, MULE, Female.**

[Data for employees from 2 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 3 establishments 1890-1892, 1894-1896, 1901-1903; 2, 1893, 1897-1900. Data from 4 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	128.6	100.0	99.1
1891.....	131.4	100.0	99.8
1892.....	125.7	100.0	99.6
1893.....	80.0	100.0	110.3
1894.....	85.7	100.0	97.3
1895.....	108.6	100.0	98.0
1896.....	82.9	100.0	97.7
1897.....	82.9	100.0	99.3
1898.....	74.3	100.0	98.9
1899.....	85.7	100.0	99.5
1900.....	65.7	100.0	100.9
1901.....	51.4	100.0	104.7
1902.....	60.0	100.0	121.4
1903.....	77.1	100.0	113.8
1904.....	72.4	98.1	135.1

**WEAVERS, Male.**

[Data for employees from 9 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 10 establishments 1890-1900; 11, 1901-1903. Data from 17 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.1	100.6	101.6
1891.....	98.8	100.6	102.2
1892.....	103.9	100.6	103.8
1893.....	93.6	99.5	109.7
1894.....	80.9	99.7	92.8
1895.....	96.7	99.7	94.9
1896.....	103.0	99.8	94.7
1897.....	113.6	99.7	98.0
1898.....	115.7	99.8	101.1
1899.....	101.1	99.8	100.9
1900.....	138.4	99.6	111.7
1901.....	142.8	99.6	113.6
1902.....	139.3	98.7	120.4
1903.....	171.7	98.4	124.7
1904.....	162.2	98.1	116.6

**WEAVERS, Female.**

[Data for employees from 9 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 10 establishments 1890-1895, 1901-1903; 9, 1896-1900. Data from 17 establishments 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99...	100.0	100.0	100.0	1897.....	92.5	99.7	100.7
1890.....	106.4	101.0	100.4	1898.....	105.2	99.4	104.6
1891.....	112.7	101.0	99.1	1899.....	93.4	99.4	102.4
1892.....	96.1	101.0	100.8	1900.....	105.0	99.4	109.8
1893.....	107.2	99.5	106.7	1901.....	107.0	99.4	112.5
1894.....	100.5	99.6	94.3	1902.....	106.4	98.2	112.5
1895.....	92.9	99.6	93.8	1903.....	108.2	98.2	115.9
1896.....	93.5	99.7	96.7	1904.....	106.5	97.1	113.4

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY INDUSTRIES.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.				BAKERY, BREAD.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890.....	86.2	100.3	97.1	1890.....	93.3	100.8	99.3
1891.....	88.2	100.3	100.8	1891.....	94.6	100.8	99.9
1892.....	95.1	100.3	101.6	1892.....	96.1	100.9	100.3
1893.....	105.1	100.3	102.5	1893.....	96.0	100.5	100.2
1894.....	95.8	99.2	97.3	1894.....	97.2	100.4	98.4
1895.....	98.1	100.3	96.4	1895.....	100.2	99.9	98.7
1896.....	94.5	99.9	102.0	1896.....	102.1	99.6	99.6
1897.....	95.3	99.0	99.4	1897.....	102.6	100.2	99.8
1898.....	120.9	100.2	101.0	1898.....	107.9	99.1	100.6
1899.....	120.6	100.2	101.8	1899.....	109.8	97.8	103.1
1900.....	130.7	100.2	105.8	1900.....	114.0	96.9	106.6
1901.....	105.9	100.2	107.6	1901.....	121.0	96.3	108.8
1902.....	115.8	100.2	112.8	1902.....	130.4	95.8	113.9
1903.....	124.8	99.4	117.2	1903.....	133.7	93.9	118.9
1904.....	108.5	97.3	122.5	1904.....	142.6	93.6	121.1
BLACKSMITHING AND HORSE-SHOEING.				BOOTS AND SHOES.			
1890.....	101.8	101.1	98.9	1890.....	77.2	100.2	97.9
1891.....	100.9	101.1	98.7	1891.....	80.0	100.8	96.2
1892.....	102.5	101.0	98.8	1892.....	86.4	100.5	98.2
1893.....	101.1	100.2	99.2	1893.....	97.1	100.1	100.5
1894.....	98.7	99.7	99.1	1894.....	99.0	99.9	99.5
1895.....	96.6	99.6	99.1	1895.....	103.2	99.9	100.6
1896.....	98.7	99.5	99.9	1896.....	110.5	99.8	100.7
1897.....	97.9	99.4	100.9	1897.....	111.3	99.7	102.5
1898.....	101.1	99.3	102.2	1898.....	111.3	99.6	101.8
1899.....	101.3	99.0	102.9	1899.....	118.4	99.5	102.3
1900.....	102.4	98.4	104.5	1900.....	123.2	99.0	105.3
1901.....	105.1	97.7	106.6	1901.....	127.7	99.2	105.2
1902.....	101.5	97.0	108.6	1902.....	124.0	98.0	108.8
1903.....	101.9	96.4	112.2	1903.....	130.4	96.6	115.6
1904.....	100.3	95.5	114.8	1904.....	143.8	96.9	117.1
BRICK.				BUILDING TRADES.			
1890.....	98.6	99.9	101.0	1890.....	96.5	102.5	97.0
1891.....	97.6	99.9	101.3	1891.....	100.0	101.8	97.9
1892.....	99.7	100.0	102.7	1892.....	106.8	100.7	99.9
1893.....	100.2	100.0	101.8	1893.....	101.7	100.5	100.0
1894.....	98.7	100.1	99.1	1894.....	90.2	100.7	97.6
1895.....	97.9	100.0	98.5	1895.....	92.4	100.3	98.4
1896.....	100.4	100.0	97.1	1896.....	99.2	99.2	99.9
1897.....	100.9	99.9	97.4	1897.....	99.7	98.6	101.3
1898.....	101.5	100.1	100.1	1898.....	104.1	98.1	102.8
1899.....	104.1	100.2	101.1	1899.....	109.8	97.5	105.3
1900.....	102.7	99.9	103.1	1900.....	113.6	95.5	109.9
1901.....	104.6	100.0	105.1	1901.....	119.8	94.4	114.5
1902.....	108.5	99.9	110.1	1902.....	126.1	92.6	121.1
1903.....	109.9	99.3	112.2	1903.....	123.2	91.8	126.8
1904.....	110.1	98.6	112.8	1904.....	122.5	91.3	129.7
CANDY.				CARPETS.			
1890.....	112.7	99.3	102.3	1890.....	104.2	104.2	99.6
1891.....	108.9	99.3	103.3	1891.....	100.5	101.2	97.9
1892.....	103.2	100.0	99.3	1892.....	100.6	100.4	100.0
1893.....	104.2	100.0	98.5	1893.....	105.5	99.5	99.8
1894.....	95.7	99.9	98.8	1894.....	87.0	99.6	95.3
1895.....	95.8	100.3	98.9	1895.....	101.8	99.5	97.2
1896.....	94.8	100.3	100.0	1896.....	102.6	99.5	101.0
1897.....	99.2	100.3	98.1	1897.....	93.1	99.6	101.8
1898.....	89.6	100.4	100.3	1898.....	90.9	99.5	100.0
1899.....	92.9	100.4	100.7	1899.....	106.4	99.6	103.7
1900.....	96.6	100.4	99.0	1900.....	111.5	99.7	104.1
1901.....	91.2	100.3	109.5	1901.....	115.2	99.6	108.1
1902.....	91.9	100.3	108.5	1902.....	119.4	99.6	105.4
1903.....	103.1	100.2	109.3	1903.....	122.5	99.3	111.3
1904.....	107.6	100.3	112.2	1904.....	129.9	98.3	108.1

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.				CARS, STEAM RAILROAD.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	95.5	100.4	100.0	1890	101.0	101.6	102.9
1891	98.6	100.6	99.4	1891	102.2	101.1	102.4
1892	102.9	100.4	100.4	1892	103.9	101.6	101.5
1893	103.4	100.1	99.7	1893	107.3	101.2	104.0
1894	95.7	99.5	99.2	1894	85.8	97.1	97.8
1895	97.2	100.0	98.1	1895	88.6	98.9	97.8
1896	92.8	99.7	100.7	1896	96.6	98.8	97.6
1897	97.8	99.8	100.2	1897	94.5	98.0	98.2
1898	104.6	100.3	100.1	1898	107.3	100.8	98.0
1899	111.0	99.2	102.3	1899	111.9	101.1	99.8
1900	112.7	99.2	102.2	1900	118.7	101.4	100.7
1901	121.4	99.5	101.6	1901	123.8	100.6	101.7
1902	115.2	99.7	103.4	1902	128.9	100.6	105.7
1903	116.2	98.4	107.6	1903	136.5	98.1	111.5
1904	112.9	98.3	108.9	1904	137.6	96.8	116.2
CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT.				CLOTHING, MEN'S, CUSTOM WORK.			
1890	94.8	100.3	99.5	1890	96.4	100.5	100.3
1891	95.6	100.3	99.7	1891	95.3	100.1	100.4
1892	99.6	100.3	99.6	1892	97.9	100.2	100.4
1893	99.0	100.1	100.0	1893	99.0	100.3	101.5
1894	97.0	100.1	97.2	1894	95.4	100.2	101.0
1895	97.7	100.0	98.7	1895	96.7	100.1	100.9
1896	97.1	99.8	99.9	1896	102.2	100.2	98.4
1897	99.6	99.7	100.4	1897	111.8	100.2	100.2
1898	102.5	99.7	101.9	1898	113.6	99.4	100.4
1899	105.9	99.8	103.2	1899	112.7	98.9	96.6
1900	112.2	99.0	103.0	1900	116.8	98.9	105.2
1901	114.9	98.0	106.7	1901	125.9	99.0	106.6
1902	121.7	97.6	103.1	1902	128.7	98.9	107.7
1903	126.9	97.3	105.9	1903	130.7	97.1	111.1
1904	129.4	96.9	110.0	1904	137.7	97.3	110.3
COTTON GOODS.				DYEING, FINISHING, AND PRINTING TEXTILES.			
1890	87.7	99.9	102.8	1890	97.3	101.7	98.6
1891	98.3	100.7	98.9	1891	98.9	101.7	97.5
1892	95.8	101.2	100.3	1892	99.5	101.1	99.4
1893	98.2	99.9	103.6	1893	100.4	99.5	100.7
1894	96.1	98.6	96.9	1894	92.7	98.9	99.4
1895	94.9	100.0	96.9	1895	95.5	99.5	99.6
1896	98.8	99.5	104.9	1896	98.7	99.5	101.1
1897	104.6	99.4	101.2	1897	104.4	98.9	101.0
1898	112.5	100.3	97.4	1898	102.2	99.6	101.5
1899	112.1	100.4	97.3	1899	110.9	99.6	101.2
1900	115.5	100.2	109.2	1900	112.6	99.6	103.3
1901	109.0	100.0	110.4	1901	117.6	99.6	103.5
1902	117.2	99.2	116.2	1902	126.2	99.6	104.3
1903	107.2	99.0	123.2	1903	128.1	99.6	105.0
1904	105.3	99.1	119.7	1904	126.8	99.9	105.6
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES.				FLOUR.			
1890	54.7	100.0	98.6	1890	90.3	100.3	99.4
1891	55.1	100.7	98.7	1891	89.4	100.1	100.3
1892	57.1	100.1	98.2	1892	91.6	100.1	100.3
1893	65.6	100.1	97.7	1893	96.1	100.1	99.7
1894	79.3	100.4	95.7	1894	92.8	100.3	98.7
1895	100.6	100.4	97.3	1895	92.4	100.3	98.5
1896	130.1	99.5	99.7	1896	106.5	99.9	99.8
1897	137.1	99.9	103.0	1897	107.1	100.1	100.1
1898	132.5	99.7	105.8	1898	117.2	99.5	101.5
1899	169.4	99.0	105.5	1899	117.7	99.4	101.8
1900	203.4	100.1	102.6	1900	118.7	99.3	103.3
1901	213.2	94.1	107.8	1901	120.6	99.3	107.6
1902	231.9	94.1	107.3	1902	123.4	98.1	110.4
1903	249.7	94.1	110.8	1903	124.0	97.7	111.2
1904	226.1	94.1	110.2	1904	124.0	97.5	111.4

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.				FURNITURE.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	101.8	100.5	99.2	1890	93.7	101.2	99.3
1891	101.1	100.4	100.3	1891	95.3	100.4	101.9
1892	94.5	100.2	102.7	1892	101.4	99.5	102.5
1893	99.6	100.0	101.6	1893	98.5	100.2	100.5
1894	87.7	99.9	98.7	1894	95.2	98.3	99.2
1895	93.2	100.1	99.1	1895	96.1	100.0	97.0
1896	93.9	99.8	100.5	1896	99.0	100.4	97.6
1897	93.5	99.7	99.7	1897	102.8	99.9	100.3
1898	108.1	99.9	99.0	1898	104.5	100.2	98.7
1899	125.1	99.4	99.1	1899	113.4	100.0	103.0
1900	126.8	99.2	101.5	1900	110.0	99.7	103.4
1901	132.0	98.1	104.7	1901	113.5	98.4	110.4
1902	139.2	96.6	108.2	1902	119.8	97.3	117.0
1903	149.1	95.4	112.2	1903	117.2	97.2	118.2
1904	133.2	94.6	113.9	1904	116.3	96.3	119.9
GAS.				GLASS.			
1890	110.1	100.6	99.5	1890	99.4	100.1	101.5
1891	95.4	100.7	99.0	1891	108.2	99.9	100.2
1892	91.3	101.0	99.6	1892	101.6	100.0	101.3
1893	84.1	101.0	100.4	1893	97.6	100.1	100.2
1894	100.5	101.0	101.2	1894	93.1	99.8	99.1
1895	95.6	100.7	99.7	1895	92.8	99.9	92.6
1896	93.2	100.9	101.0	1896	95.7	100.0	96.6
1897	111.0	100.8	100.7	1897	95.9	100.3	98.3
1898	129.8	97.3	98.6	1898	104.9	100.0	101.2
1899	91.6	96.3	100.3	1899	108.7	99.9	103.5
1900	104.0	94.8	101.3	1900	110.3	100.3	107.7
1901	99.0	97.4	96.5	1901	112.6	100.0	107.5
1902	121.1	95.3	104.9	1902	115.0	99.9	115.0
1903	119.4	96.3	101.3	1903	116.7	99.7	120.0
1904	138.0	96.2	101.8	1904	117.8	99.6	110.3
HARNESS.				HATS, FUR.			
1890	91.0	100.4	100.2	1890	86.2	100.7	104.4
1891	91.8	100.4	100.6	1891	94.0	100.5	100.5
1892	94.1	100.2	100.6	1892	90.9	100.5	100.0
1893	94.2	100.1	101.0	1893	100.0	100.2	97.5
1894	94.5	100.0	99.0	1894	103.2	100.2	99.6
1895	99.3	98.8	98.5	1895	90.1	100.1	97.8
1896	104.3	99.7	98.7	1896	94.5	100.2	98.8
1897	105.9	99.8	99.5	1897	101.0	100.0	100.6
1898	110.2	99.9	100.7	1898	109.5	99.4	99.8
1899	117.6	99.7	101.2	1899	132.1	98.3	100.9
1900	124.5	99.8	102.0	1900	147.0	98.5	102.4
1901	128.5	99.5	105.6	1901	160.9	98.7	103.0
1902	135.7	99.0	108.7	1902	164.6	94.2	110.3
1903	138.8	98.0	115.8	1903	168.6	92.6	113.8
1904	137.6	97.6	118.0	1904	166.9	92.9	115.7
HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.				IRON AND STEEL, BAR IRON AND STEEL.			
1890	81.3	101.5	106.1	1890	99.4	102.7	110.3
1891	89.3	101.5	107.3	1891	98.4	101.6	104.9
1892	122.6	101.5	99.0	1892	98.3	101.8	100.0
1893	116.4	100.3	102.5	1893	105.9	101.4	98.7
1894	83.7	95.0	97.7	1894	100.2	101.3	90.1
1895	99.8	100.2	102.9	1895	103.7	100.7	91.7
1896	93.1	100.0	99.8	1896	93.9	101.0	99.3
1897	93.1	100.1	94.7	1897	97.7	97.1	98.0
1898	111.3	100.0	95.5	1898	99.7	96.6	96.3
1899	107.9	100.0	94.7	1899	101.6	95.9	113.7
1900	120.8	98.9	98.0	1900	108.9	97.3	118.2
1901	131.8	98.7	102.4	1901	100.7	98.4	119.7
1902	121.2	98.9	108.7	1902	104.1	98.8	132.8
1903	125.6	98.4	115.5	1903	109.2	98.4	136.5
1904	125.6	98.3	113.5	1904	100.2	97.9	125.6

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

**IRON AND STEEL, BESSEMER CONVERTING.**

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	99.5	98.3	113.3
1891	104.8	98.1	115.9
1892	101.2	101.8	112.3
1893	102.3	99.2	105.5
1894	100.0	100.1	96.1
1895	100.0	100.2	97.3
1896	99.0	101.1	92.5
1897	100.1	100.2	86.3
1898	99.0	101.0	88.1
1899	100.1	100.2	92.8
1900	118.7	91.3	106.2
1901	113.9	94.6	113.1
1902	113.9	94.6	122.6
1903	115.0	96.0	131.8
1904	116.6	91.1	114.7

**IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACE.**

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	94.1	100.0	104.4
1891	95.1	100.0	105.3
1892	106.1	100.0	107.1
1893	99.7	100.0	105.2
1894	99.8	100.0	91.4
1895	100.2	100.0	96.5
1896	98.9	100.0	100.1
1897	98.3	100.0	93.4
1898	102.6	100.0	93.9
1899	104.1	100.0	102.8
1900	104.1	100.0	107.3
1901	106.5	100.0	108.1
1902	104.2	100.0	111.2
1903	101.7	100.0	114.4
1904	100.2	99.6	109.6

**LEATHER.**

1890	81.7	99.9	102.1
1891	89.9	99.9	102.5
1892	99.7	99.8	102.3
1893	83.9	99.9	102.1
1894	95.5	99.9	98.3
1895	100.9	100.0	98.8
1896	90.5	100.0	98.9
1897	102.9	100.2	98.5
1898	129.4	100.3	96.9
1899	127.1	100.1	99.6
1900	127.9	100.1	98.1
1901	128.0	100.2	101.4
1902	117.6	100.1	104.3
1903	132.5	100.1	106.3
1904	143.0	99.5	108.2

**LIQUORS, MALT.**

1890	92.8	100.8	97.7
1891	92.9	100.3	98.8
1892	94.9	100.5	98.3
1893	103.2	100.5	98.8
1894	104.5	100.5	99.5
1895	102.0	100.4	100.2
1896	101.2	99.8	100.5
1897	103.1	99.9	101.1
1898	101.1	98.7	102.5
1899	104.5	98.8	102.7
1900	104.4	96.4	108.0
1901	115.4	94.2	111.2
1902	118.1	91.0	117.5
1903	126.1	89.9	120.3
1904	127.2	89.7	122.2

**LUMBER.**

1890	94.2	100.4	102.8
1891	95.7	100.2	102.4
1892	96.1	100.2	102.1
1893	95.6	99.7	101.7
1894	95.3	99.7	97.8
1895	96.3	100.1	97.2
1896	99.1	100.1	97.0
1897	105.0	99.9	97.4
1898	107.6	99.8	99.4
1899	111.3	99.8	102.2
1900	115.5	99.5	104.4
1901	118.7	99.1	106.5
1902	123.6	98.4	109.5
1903	124.9	98.3	113.3
1904	127.3	98.1	114.4

**MARBLE AND STONE WORK.**

1890	103.8	101.8	98.5
1891	102.5	100.9	99.5
1892	103.4	100.4	100.3
1893	102.0	100.5	99.7
1894	96.3	100.6	98.0
1895	96.4	100.6	97.0
1896	94.9	99.6	101.0
1897	95.7	99.2	101.6
1898	98.6	99.3	101.2
1899	106.3	97.2	103.2
1900	107.0	96.9	104.9
1901	115.9	96.1	109.0
1902	116.0	95.5	113.5
1903	112.3	94.0	118.6
1904	104.4	93.9	118.9

**PAPER AND WOOD PULP.**

1890	92.0	100.5	96.5
1891	95.4	100.4	98.8
1892	98.6	100.4	93.6
1893	100.6	99.9	99.7
1894	93.4	100.9	98.7
1895	100.6	100.7	99.2
1896	103.6	100.7	100.6
1897	107.3	100.8	99.8
1898	105.6	101.2	99.3
1899	102.6	99.5	108.6
1900	114.9	99.6	108.7
1901	115.4	98.6	110.9
1902	118.3	93.0	111.1
1903	123.5	92.7	118.7
1904	135.7	91.1	122.3

**PLANING MILL.**

1890	92.4	101.2	99.3
1891	93.4	100.4	100.8
1892	95.6	100.5	100.8
1893	94.9	100.1	100.7
1894	94.9	100.6	97.7
1895	99.2	99.3	98.2
1896	101.4	99.4	98.4
1897	102.2	99.7	99.5
1898	104.6	99.5	100.9
1899	115.5	99.2	103.8
1900	115.5	99.3	104.9
1901	125.3	99.0	107.9
1902	128.0	98.2	110.8
1903	135.4	98.0	113.6
1904	137.2	97.6	114.8

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

POTTERY.				PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	101.8	99.7	98.8	1890	97.3	101.0	97.8
1891	104.8	99.6	99.7	1891	98.5	101.0	99.6
1892	100.8	99.7	100.1	1892	96.9	100.5	99.2
1893	103.1	99.6	102.5	1893	96.9	100.4	100.2
1894	101.2	99.6	99.6	1894	95.0	100.1	99.6
1895	93.3	100.0	96.4	1895	97.0	100.2	99.5
1896	95.0	100.2	95.3	1896	98.2	100.1	100.3
1897	98.6	100.6	99.9	1897	107.0	100.2	99.2
1898	95.4	100.6	104.9	1898	106.2	99.4	101.2
1899	99.7	100.4	103.0	1899	112.2	97.2	103.6
1900	102.0	100.1	99.8	1900	117.0	95.1	109.3
1901	100.7	100.3	102.4	1901	122.0	94.4	110.7
1902	99.5	100.3	104.6	1902	123.9	93.2	114.3
1903	103.5	99.2	107.7	1903	126.6	93.1	116.1
1904	109.9	99.6	109.6	1904	134.3	92.4	118.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER.				SHIPBUILDING.			
1890	105.4	100.2	103.0	1890	86.7	100.8	97.5
1891	107.2	100.1	99.6	1891	89.7	100.3	97.2
1892	116.2	100.6	98.8	1892	93.0	100.3	97.9
1893	107.4	101.3	98.0	1893	87.0	100.1	98.7
1894	94.7	100.5	97.4	1894	86.0	99.7	95.6
1895	88.7	100.4	96.3	1895	101.3	100.0	101.0
1896	97.0	100.2	98.6	1896	91.2	99.9	102.0
1897	96.3	100.0	99.2	1897	89.3	99.3	104.0
1898	91.6	99.1	102.8	1898	122.2	99.7	103.8
1899	92.1	97.9	106.1	1899	147.6	99.8	102.3
1900	89.1	97.6	106.3	1900	156.2	99.9	102.6
1901	90.3	97.4	106.3	1901	159.5	98.8	104.2
1902	96.7	97.1	109.3	1902	169.5	98.2	108.2
1903	95.5	96.2	113.4	1903	163.9	97.4	110.3
1904	92.0	95.7	114.1	1904	184.7	96.0	112.5
SILK GOODS.				SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING.			
1890	85.2	103.0	99.7	1890	89.3	99.5	102.2
1891	83.2	103.0	97.1	1891	90.0	99.5	102.1
1892	91.5	102.1	99.8	1892	90.5	99.5	102.7
1893	88.7	99.0	100.5	1893	96.9	100.2	103.4
1894	93.3	98.6	100.1	1894	99.7	100.2	97.9
1895	104.7	98.6	101.9	1895	101.8	100.3	97.8
1896	103.2	98.8	101.3	1896	103.3	100.3	97.6
1897	113.6	98.9	99.4	1897	106.5	100.3	98.0
1898	117.4	99.1	99.7	1898	108.9	100.2	98.0
1899	121.7	99.0	100.4	1899	107.5	100.0	100.2
1900	113.5	99.3	100.3	1900	107.2	100.3	103.6
1901	122.5	99.1	99.9	1901	109.1	100.3	103.3
1902	144.9	99.0	101.9	1902	114.9	99.3	107.1
1903	138.1	98.8	104.9	1903	115.3	99.2	113.6
1904	130.8	97.9	106.3	1904	115.0	99.2	114.6
STREETS AND SEWERS, CONTRACT WORK.				STREETS AND SEWERS, MUNICIPAL WORK.			
1890	102.3	101.2	95.7	1890	85.8	101.1	99.8
1891	121.7	101.4	98.1	1891	86.2	100.6	99.5
1892	112.3	101.3	98.2	1892	94.6	100.9	98.3
1893	109.7	101.0	95.9	1893	98.8	101.5	98.1
1894	107.3	101.0	97.0	1894	115.1	100.7	100.9
1895	91.1	100.6	98.5	1895	106.1	100.0	99.7
1896	98.9	99.7	102.9	1896	98.4	100.6	98.1
1897	85.6	97.4	103.7	1897	104.3	100.1	98.7
1898	81.4	97.5	105.2	1898	102.3	98.7	100.9
1899	89.6	99.0	104.9	1899	108.2	95.7	105.8
1900	99.4	98.8	107.1	1900	106.6	93.3	110.3
1901	100.1	96.5	114.9	1901	112.0	92.6	110.6
1902	100.8	95.2	120.2	1902	99.4	92.7	111.0
1903	103.9	95.1	124.3	1903	93.5	91.8	111.8
1904	104.2	95.1	125.3	1904	100.1	91.1	113.8

TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1904, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

[Average 1890-1899 = 100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 8.]

TOBACCO, CIGARS.				WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.			
Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.	Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890.....	76.0	100.1	100.3	1890.....	91.8	101.0	98.1
1891.....	85.2	99.6	100.6	1891.....	103.5	101.0	99.1
1892.....	90.3	99.2	99.6	1892.....	104.3	101.0	99.6
1893.....	100.5	99.7	100.0	1893.....	96.2	99.6	101.5
1894.....	103.5	99.9	99.0	1894.....	90.8	98.2	97.2
1895.....	109.9	99.8	97.2	1895.....	100.5	100.3	98.8
1896.....	95.2	100.4	98.6	1896.....	97.2	100.2	100.9
1897.....	107.4	100.0	102.4	1897.....	106.5	98.1	100.2
1898.....	107.7	100.3	101.1	1898.....	109.7	100.2	102.5
1899.....	119.9	101.0	101.3	1899.....	100.0	100.3	103.7
1900.....	93.9	99.8	100.8	1900.....	109.4	100.1	110.4
1901.....	106.1	100.6	112.5	1901.....	112.1	100.2	110.6
1902.....	116.0	100.9	110.0	1902.....	121.3	99.3	113.5
1903.....	118.8	101.4	116.9	1903.....	134.1	99.3	115.2
1904.....	118.1	100.4	119.0	1904.....	138.3	98.4	116.4

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES.

## BUILDING TRADES.

## BRICKLAYERS, Male.

Locality.	Number of establish- ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Atlanta, Ga.....	3	30	49	57.67	57.37	\$0.3800	\$0.4041
Augusta, Ga.....	2	86	30	54.00	54.00	.3456	.3386
Baltimore, Md.....	3	108	164	48.00	48.00	.5556	.6102
Birmingham, Ala.....	3	100	11	48.00	48.00	.5000	.4909
Boston, Mass.....	7	289	229	48.00	48.00	.5253	.5400
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	293	319	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Butte, Mont.....	2	16	14	48.00	48.00	.7500	.7500
Charleston, S. C.....	3	19	18	54.00	54.00	.3438	.3926
Chicago, Ill.....	4	395	454	44.00	44.00	.6000	.6000
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	67	86	48.00	45.80	.5625	.5965
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	75	89	49.92	48.00	.5293	.5000
Denver, Colo.....	2	14	16	44.00	44.00	.6652	.6250
Des Moines, Iowa.....	3	41	33	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Detroit, Mich.....	3	62	86	48.00	48.00	.5300	.5000
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2	16	21	54.00	54.00	.5000	.5000
Duluth, Minn.....	2	35	31	48.00	48.00	.6571	.6484
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	46	25	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Hartford, Conn.....	2	21	23	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Houston, Tex.....	2	26	10	44.00	44.00	.7500	.7500
Indianapolis, Ind.....	3	54	53	48.00	47.60	.6000	.6000
Jacksonville, Fla.....	3	53	27	53.81	51.15	.4421	.4739
Jersey City, N. J.....	3	49	47	44.00	44.00	.5500	.5500
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	27	21	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Little Rock, Ark.....	2	28	25	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	35	66	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Louisville, Ky.....	3	74	59	48.00	48.00	.5625	.6000
Manchester, N. H.....	2	23	24	51.13	51.00	.4278	.4458
Memphis, Tenn.....	2	26	22	48.00	44.00	.6250	.6250
Meridian, Miss.....	2	12	11	55.00	55.64	.4458	.4591
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	33	23	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5174
Minneapolis, Minn.....	5	41	51	49.61	49.76	.5244	.5363
Mobile, Ala.....	3	8	16	51.00	48.00	.4472	.5359
Newark, N. J.....	4	73	55	44.00	44.00	.5702	.5760
New Orleans, La.....	3	91	58	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
New York, N. Y. (a)	9	437	473	44.00	44.00	.6366	.6500
Omaha, Nebr.....	2	31	16	44.00	44.00	.6250	.6250
Philadelphia, Pa.....	7	355	255	44.00	44.00	.6000	.6000
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.....	2	44	36	48.00	48.00	.6000	.6000
Portland, Oreg.....	2	37	28	48.00	48.00	.6875	.6875
Providence, R. I.....	2	17	32	48.00	48.00	.4500	.4500
Racine, Wis.....	2	40	31	48.00	48.00	.4975	.5210
Richmond, Va.....	3	38	58	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5259
St. Louis, Mo.....	3	92	71	44.00	44.00	.6418	.6577
St. Paul, Minn.....	3	31	39	48.00	48.00	.5242	.5385
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	2	17	16	46.59	44.00	.6618	.6211
San Francisco, Cal.....	4	97	111	45.61	44.00	.7500	.7500
Seattle, Wash.....	2	28	27	44.00	44.00	.6875	.6875
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	2	12	14	48.00	48.00	.5500	.5500
South Bend, Ind.....	2	27	22	54.00	54.00	.5056	.5159
Tampa, Fla.....	2	27	20	48.00	48.00	.5347	.5975
Terre Haute, Ind.....	4	35	39	48.00	48.00	.5329	.5436
Vicksburg, Miss.....	2	10	11	54.00	54.00	.5000	.5000
Washington, D. C.....	3	63	64	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Wheeling, W. Va.....	2	31	34	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Wilmington, Del.....	3	39	45	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5156

## CARPENTERS, Male.

Altoona, Pa.....	2	35	39	60.00	60.00	\$0.2714	\$0.2717
Atlanta, Ga.....	3	72	68	60.00	59.79	.2389	.2427
Augusta, Ga.....	3	71	46	54.17	54.26	.2106	.2201
Baltimore, Md.....	4	116	106	48.00	48.00	.3720	.3738
Birmingham, Ala.....	4	93	46	49.16	49.06	.3269	.3174
Boston, Mass.....	5	319	323	48.51	48.12	.3491	.3705
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	173	193	48.00	49.43	.3529	.3734
Butte, Mont.....	2	24	23	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Charleston, S. C.....	3	63	68	54.00	54.00	.2231	.2149
Chicago, Ill.....	3	179	90	44.00	44.00	.5000	.5000

<sup>a</sup> Greater New York.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

## BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

## CARPENTERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	4	243	191	48.00	48.00	\$0.3696	\$0.3794
Cleveland, Ohio.....	3	139	72	48.00	48.00	.3933	.4000
Denver, Colo.....	2	55	32	45.82	44.00	.4500	.4500
Des Moines, Iowa.....	4	99	90	48.00	48.00	.3949	.3939
Detroit, Mich.....	3	160	316	48.00	48.00	.3191	.3432
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2	37	36	54.00	48.00	.2987	.3238
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	2	43	41	54.00	54.00	.3121	.3268
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	14	20	54.00	54.00	.2718	.2667
Houston, Tex.....	2	38	32	48.00	48.00	.3717	.3604
Indianapolis, Ind.....	3	59	73	48.81	49.64	.3640	.3438
Jacksonville, Fla.....	3	164	171	54.00	48.53	.2712	.3009
Jersey City, N. J.....	2	29	35	44.00	44.00	.4100	.4100
Kansas City, Mo.....	2	35	32	48.00	48.00	.3856	.3922
Little Rock, Ark.....	2	40	52	58.50	50.42	.2833	.3373
Los Angeles, Cal.....	2	81	97	48.00	48.00	.3775	.3775
Louisville, Ky.....	3	116	119	54.00	54.00	.2900	.2904
Manchester, N. H.....	2	81	59	54.00	54.00	.2451	.2686
Memphis, Tenn.....	2	80	27	45.00	44.00	.3672	.4000
Meridian, Miss.....	2	46	40	60.00	60.00	.2016	.2163
Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	47	54	48.00	48.00	.3111	.3152
Minneapolis, Minn.....	3	102	109	48.00	48.00	.3719	.3727
Mobile, Ala.....	2	10	18	54.00	48.00	.2596	.2717
Newark, N. J.....	2	315	331	44.38	44.00	.4069	.4099
New Orleans, La.....	4	59	57	48.00	48.00	.3525	.3570
New York, N. Y. (a)	10	403	300	44.00	44.00	.5357	.5291
Omaha, Nebr.....	2	38	40	44.00	44.00	.3967	.3969
Paterson, N. J.....	2	112	116	44.00	44.00	.3750	.3750
Peoria, Ill.....	2	11	55	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4000
Philadelphia, Pa.....	6	295	244	46.28	46.36	.4000	.4000
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.....	3	268	185	48.00	48.00	.4370	.4350
Portland, Oreg.....	3	83	124	48.00	48.00	.4349	.4226
Providence, R. I.....	2	45	35	48.00	48.00	.3139	.3316
Racine, Wis.....	4	96	82	48.00	48.00	.3391	.3433
Richmond, Va.....	4	30	30	54.00	54.00	.2750	.2787
Rochester, N. Y.....	2	14	22	48.00	48.00	.3393	.3449
St. Louis, Mo.....	3	111	86	44.00	44.00	.5220	.5223
St. Paul, Minn.....	3	65	90	48.00	48.00	.3658	.3694
San Francisco, Cal.....	4	96	84	45.08	44.00	.4971	.4993
Seattle, Wash.....	2	44	8	44.00	44.00	.5000	.5000
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	2	27	29	60.00	60.00	.2713	.2716
South Bend, Ind.....	2	66	55	56.91	57.05	.2735	.2741
Springfield, Ill.....	2	31	46	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4000
Syracuse, N. Y.....	2	36	24	51.67	50.50	.2806	.2917
Tacoma, Wash.....	2	45	28	48.00	48.00	.4500	.4500
Tampa, Fla.....	2	101	118	48.00	48.00	.3676	.3750
Terre Haute, Ind.....	4	50	70	54.48	51.09	.2860	.3104
Vicksburg, Miss.....	2	29	30	54.83	54.80	.2769	.2845
Washington, D. C.....	3	110	73	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Wheeling, W. Va.....	2	40	42	47.50	47.43	.3914	.3689
Williamsport, Pa.....	4	54	43	54.00	54.00	.2726	.2800
Wilmington, Del.....	3	25	30	48.00	48.00	.2980	.3500

## HOD CARRIERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y.....	2	38	25	48.00	48.00	\$0.2368	\$0.2320
Baltimore, Md.....	4	77	104	48.00	48.00	.3145	.3212
Boston, Mass.....	8	185	157	47.77	47.78	.2909	.3036
Buffalo, N. Y.....	5	119	169	48.00	48.00	.1744	.1905
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	2	27	27	51.70	51.70	.1377	.1377
Chicago, Ill.....	6	729	768	44.00	44.00	.3118	.3091
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	5	54	70	48.00	45.51	.3500	.3532
Cleveland, Ohio.....	4	94	87	49.66	48.00	.2500	.2466
Davenport, Iowa.....	2	21	15	48.00	48.00	.2545	.2583
Denver, Colo.....	5	38	41	52.74	51.80	.3056	.3038
Des Moines, Iowa.....	3	57	44	54.00	54.00	.2222	.2222
Detroit, Mich.....	3	89	130	48.00	48.00	.2318	.2360
Dubuque, Iowa.....	3	19	20	54.00	54.00	.2591	.2611
Evansville, Ind.....	2	14	15	48.00	48.00	.2929	.2900

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

## BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

## HOD CARRIERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	21	18	48.86	49.00	\$0.3043	\$0.3022
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	66	51	54.00	54.00	.1783	.1920
Harrisburg, Pa.	3	13	12	52.62	52.17	.2480	.2598
Hartford, Conn.	2	30	26	48.00	48.00	.3000	.3000
Indianapolis, Ind.	4	71	72	47.41	47.00	.2741	.2771
Jacksonville, Fla.	3	66	32	54.00	51.09	.1646	.1767
Jersey City, N. J.	4	79	74	44.00	44.00	.3462	.3493
Kansas City, Mo.	2	27	20	48.00	48.00	.3000	.3000
Little Rock, Ark.	2	30	24	48.00	48.00	.2042	.2227
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	41	67	49.46	48.00	.3377	.3680
Louisville, Ky.	4	85	55	48.35	48.47	.2518	.2612
Lowell, Mass.	2	13	15	48.00	48.00	.2879	.2870
Manchester, N. H.	2	24	31	51.50	50.52	.2046	.2146
Memphis, Tenn.	4	37	37	48.00	45.51	.2500	.2554
Milwaukee, Wis.	4	51	31	48.00	48.00	.2788	.2766
Minneapolis, Minn.	7	51	67	53.65	54.09	.2328	.2322
Mobile, Ala.	3	12	22	55.00	52.36	.1500	.1752
Nashua, N. H.	2	22	29	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1667
Newark, N. J.	4	71	54	44.00	44.00	.3000	.3000
New Orleans, La.	4	63	53	48.00	53.43	.2095	.1882
New York, N. Y. (6)	11	703	700	44.00	44.00	.3601	.3591
Norfolk, Va.	2	11	9	48.00	48.00	.2415	.2396
Oakland, Cal.	2	12	13	46.67	46.15	.5000	.5000
Peoria, Ill.	2	15	30	48.00	48.00	.2604	.2750
Philadelphia, Pa.	8	98	94	44.24	44.26	.3484	.3294
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	2	23	22	48.00	48.00	.3174	.3227
Portland, Me.	2	41	44	54.00	54.00	.2276	.2285
Portland, Oreg.	2	42	46	52.71	53.09	.3383	.2950
Providence, R. I.	3	32	36	52.50	52.00	.1999	.2060
Racine, Wis.	2	44	40	50.32	48.00	.2540	.2625
Reading, Pa.	2	20	17	51.20	51.24	.2650	.2643
Richmond, Va.	3	36	69	48.83	48.87	.1915	.2064
Sacramento, Cal.	2	4	3	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4583
St. Louis, Mo.	6	115	103	44.00	44.00	.3985	.4070
St. Paul, Minn.	3	13	18	50.77	52.00	.2817	.2715
San Francisco, Cal.	4	97	111	46.14	44.00	.4322	.4375
Seranton, Pa.	2	50	44	48.00	48.00	.2078	.2165
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	4	10	10	58.20	58.20	.2275	.2450
South Bend, Ind.	2	39	36	54.00	54.00	.2423	.2417
Springfield, Ill.	2	7	13	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2740
Tacoma, Wash.	2	20	5	44.00	44.00	.3688	.3625
Tampa, Fla.	2	60	33	48.00	48.00	.1700	.1858
Terre Haute, Ind.	4	30	29	52.40	50.90	.2573	.2734
Vicksburg, Miss.	2	16	19	57.00	57.79	.1446	.1459
Wheeling, W. Va.	3	41	40	48.00	48.00	.2578	.2925
Wilkesbarre, Pa.	2	25	30	48.00	48.00	.2750	.2750
Williamsport, Pa.	2	15	7	52.40	52.29	.2583	.2589
Wilmington, Del.	3	20	23	48.00	48.00	.2753	.2846
Worcester, Mass.	2	23	13	54.00	54.00	.2419	.2196

## LABORERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y.	2	84	19	54.24	49.74	\$0.1888	\$0.1793
Atlanta, Ga.	4	130	177	58.05	58.18	.1068	.1090
Augusta, Ga.	2	88	90	54.75	54.73	.0996	.0941
Baltimore, Md.	7	367	255	57.64	57.27	.1689	.1788
Birmingham, Ala.	4	320	94	58.09	58.47	.1250	.1250
Boston, Mass.	7	386	395	57.38	56.01	.1720	.1703
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	421	402	48.43	48.45	.1662	.1982
Charleston, S. C.	2	24	25	54.00	54.00	.1065	.1167
Chicago, Ill.	3	550	317	46.17	47.03	.2341	.2803
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3	59	89	54.61	56.09	.1736	.1781
Cleveland, Ohio.	4	98	67	54.00	52.84	.2192	.2123
Des Moines, Iowa.	3	123	80	53.41	52.88	.1998	.2048
Detroit, Mich.	5	161	209	55.98	55.58	.1855	.1868
Dubuque, Iowa.	2	50	70	60.00	59.24	.2010	.2065
Duluth, Minn.	3	48	88	59.00	59.53	.2083	.1802
Indianapolis, Ind.	4	145	159	59.79	59.25	.1750	.1754

<sup>a</sup> Greater New York.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

## BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

## LABORERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Jacksonville, Fla.	6	139	133	58.60	57.97	\$0.1291	\$0.1316
Jersey City, N. J.	2	184	79	59.00	59.00	.1780	.1780
Memphis, Tenn.	6	49	72	53.02	54.17	.1544	.1651
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	112	52	60.00	60.00	.1821	.1758
Minneapolis, Minn.	3	51	57	55.41	54.74	.1980	.1993
Nashville, Tenn.	2	27	16	60.00	60.00	.1120	.1135
New Orleans, La.	3	84	27	48.00	48.00	.2013	.2093
New York, N. Y. (a)	2	72	54	58.83	55.56	.1567	.1691
Norfolk, Va.	3	24	31	53.42	50.71	.1323	.1494
Omaha, Nebr.	2	44	42	47.27	47.05	.2500	.2500
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	397	423	57.26	58.07	.1564	.1545
St. Louis, Mo.	2	151	145	60.00	60.00	.2063	.2003
St. Paul, Minn.	4	143	84	59.17	59.75	.2035	.1901
Salt Lake City, Utah.	2	23	22	47.83	44.68	.2889	.2887
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	14	19	60.00	60.00	.1750	.1668
Terre Haute, Ind.	3	21	24	55.71	54.50	.1643	.1632
Washington, D. C.	3	50	45	48.00	48.00	.2125	.2121
Williamsport, Pa.	4	17	18	53.29	53.00	.1708	.1711
Wilmington, Del.	3	15	30	60.00	56.00	.1500	.1661

## PAINTERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y.	2	56	57	48.00	48.00	\$0.3178	\$0.3098
Atlanta, Ga.	2	20	26	55.80	55.15	.2280	.2451
Baltimore, Md.	3	122	128	50.67	48.00	.2969	.3125
Birmingham, Ala.	2	15	15	48.00	48.00	.4000	.3533
Boston, Mass.	6	218	193	48.00	48.00	.3396	.3539
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	108	107	48.00	48.00	.3603	.3801
Charleston, S. C.	4	33	38	54.00	54.00	.2150	.1991
Chicago, Ill.	4	259	257	44.00	44.00	.4000	.4500
Cincinnati, Ohio.	4	101	81	48.00	48.00	.3900	.3750
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	79	78	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Dallas, Tex.	2	25	26	48.00	48.00	.3258	.3387
Denver, Colo.	3	35	33	44.00	44.00	.4374	.4374
Des Moines, Iowa.	3	80	71	48.00	48.00	.3794	.3778
Detroit, Mich.	3	88	62	48.00	48.00	.2957	.3237
Dubuque, Iowa.	2	28	37	48.00	48.00	.3426	.3323
East St. Louis, Ill.	2	26	7	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4000
Indianapolis, Ind.	4	72	87	48.14	48.00	.3500	.3500
Jacksonville, Fla.	3	55	57	54.00	52.32	.2839	.2948
Jersey City, N. J.	2	28	28	44.00	44.00	.4098	.4098
Kansas City, Mo.	2	35	41	48.00	48.00	.3771	.4000
Louisville, Ky.	3	65	68	54.00	54.00	.2788	.2788
Memphis, Tenn.	2	19	15	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	111	106	48.00	48.00	.3032	.3057
Minneapolis, Minn.	4	87	98	48.00	48.00	.3767	.3765
Newark, N. J.	3	73	81	48.00	48.00	.3446	.3617
New Haven, Conn.	2	24	25	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3125
New Orleans, La.	4	84	107	48.00	48.00	.2852	.3058
New York, N. Y. (a)	7	154	204	44.12	44.13	.4791	.4657
Oakland, Cal.	2	48	55	48.00	45.45	.4375	.4375
Omaha, Nebr.	2	20	19	47.00	46.53	.3938	.3908
Philadelphia, Pa.	5	279	314	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	2	34	34	48.00	48.00	.4250	.4250
Portland, Oreg.	2	37	33	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Providence, R. I.	3	105	89	48.70	46.52	.3235	.3216
Racine, Wis.	2	12	21	48.00	48.00	.2891	.2902
Reading, Pa.	2	25	22	54.00	54.00	.2500	.2500
Richmond, Va.	2	35	30	54.00	54.00	.2429	.2509
Rochester, N. Y.	2	38	36	48.00	48.00	.2928	.3011
St. Louis, Mo.	3	89	78	44.00	44.00	.4489	.4500
St. Paul, Minn.	2	43	47	48.00	48.00	.3448	.3468
San Francisco, Cal.	4	88	94	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Seattle, Wash.	4	26	25	48.00	48.00	.4303	.4375
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	18	23	60.00	57.45	.2861	.3008
Terre Haute, Ind.	6	50	38	54.00	53.05	.2941	.3094
Washington, D. C.	2	63	59	48.00	48.00	.3750	.4000
Wheeling, W. Va.	2	49	52	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4000
Wilmington, Del.	3	59	73	48.00	48.00	.3138	.3142

a Greater New York.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

## BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

## PLASTERERS, Male.

Locality.	Number of establish- ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Atlanta, Ga.	2	20	35	54.00	54.00	\$0.3167	\$0.3495
Baltimore, Md.	3	54	41	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5183
Birmingham, Ala.	4	39	11	48.00	48.00	.5205	.4636
Boston, Mass.	3	108	99	44.56	44.32	.4563	.4939
Buffalo, N. Y.	3	11	11	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Charleston, S. C.	3	11	14	54.00	54.00	.3515	.3905
Chicago, Ill.	3	164	152	44.00	44.00	.5625	.5025
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	84	86	45.58	44.50	.5625	.6250
Cleveland, Ohio	2	32	40	48.00	44.00	.5000	.5000
Denver, Colo.	2	30	22	44.00	44.00	.6375	.6250
Des Moines, Iowa	3	22	25	48.00	48.00	.5318	.5280
Detroit, Mich.	2	29	31	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Indianapolis, Ind.	2	37	42	45.65	45.90	.4500	.5095
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	10	10	53.40	50.00	.4067	.4647
Jersey City, N. J.	2	18	25	44.00	44.00	.5486	.5663
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	15	63	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Louisville, Ky.	2	22	17	44.00	44.00	.5500	.5500
Memphis, Tenn.	2	9	14	48.00	48.00	.5625	.6230
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	15	18	48.00	48.00	.4500	.4500
Minneapolis, Minn.	5	22	25	50.72	51.00	.5398	.5400
New Orleans, La.	2	13	12	48.00	48.00	.3750	.4000
New York, N. Y. (a)	4	213	192	44.00	44.00	.6819	.6803
Omaha, Nebr.	2	8	9	44.00	44.00	.5500	.5500
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	100	112	44.00	44.00	.5000	.5000
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	2	21	26	48.00	48.00	.5071	.5280
Portland, Oreg.	2	18	12	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Providence, R. I.	2	13	13	48.00	44.31	.3894	.5145
St. Louis, Mo.	3	41	42	44.00	44.00	.7500	.7500
San Francisco, Cal.	2	33	35	44.00	44.00	.7273	.7500
Scranton, Pa.	2	8	21	48.00	48.00	.3750	.4000
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	15	11	60.00	60.00	.3667	.3909
Terre Haute, Ind.	3	16	14	51.75	50.57	.4354	.4905
Wilmington, Del.	2	22	22	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4000

## PLUMBERS, Male.

Altoona, Pa.	2	5	6	54.00	54.00	\$0.3394	\$0.3058
Atlanta, Ga.	3	21	23	54.67	53.13	.3781	.3967
Baltimore, Md.	3	48	67	49.25	48.00	.3561	.4039
Birmingham, Ala.	2	26	33	47.77	47.76	.5024	.5026
Boston, Mass.	5	39	39	48.00	48.00	.4528	.4487
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	51	42	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Charleston, S. C.	3	17	17	54.00	54.00	.3366	.3366
Chicago, Ill.	4	169	130	44.00	44.00	.5625	.5625
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	33	27	48.00	48.00	.4602	.5000
Cleveland, Ohio	3	27	34	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Cohoes, N. Y.	2	6	5	53.00	53.00	.3000	.3000
Dallas, Tex.	2	5	5	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Davenport, Iowa	3	12	13	48.00	48.00	.4401	.4399
Denver, Colo.	2	19	19	44.00	44.00	.5313	.5313
Des Moines, Iowa	2	13	15	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Detroit, Mich.	3	19	21	48.00	48.00	.3668	.4286
Dubuque, Iowa	2	9	10	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Duluth, Minn.	2	13	11	44.00	44.00	.5500	.5591
East St. Louis, Ill.	2	16	14	44.00	44.00	.6250	.6250
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	10	6	57.60	56.50	.2675	.3112
Greenville, S. C.	2	7	6	60.00	60.00	.2643	.2833
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	12	16	47.00	47.00	.4513	.4750
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	11	8	54.00	48.00	.4444	.5000
Jersey City, N. J.	4	17	15	44.00	44.00	.4375	.4375
Kansas City, Mo.	2	16	18	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5625
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	18	21	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Louisville, Ky.	3	18	16	51.00	48.00	.4132	.4375
Lynn, Mass.	3	10	10	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Macon, Ga.	2	11	13	54.00	54.00	.3538	.4188
Milwaukee, Wis.	4	30	35	47.47	47.54	.4428	.4420
Minneapolis, Minn.	3	15	21	48.00	48.00	.5042	.5060
Mobile, Ala.	2	5	5	54.00	49.20	.3589	.4278

a Greater New York.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

PLUMBERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.		1904.		1903.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Newark, N. J.	2	11	13	48.00	48.00	\$0.4403	\$0.4375
New Haven, Conn.	2	8	8	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3828
New Orleans, La.	5	37	34	48.00	48.00	.4307	.4835
New York, N. Y. (e)	11	132	159	44.36	44.15	.5247	.5588
Norfolk, Va.	2	11	15	53.00	48.00	.3679	.3646
Philadelphia, Pa.	6	38	37	47.16	47.03	.4046	.4375
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	4	23	21	47.91	47.90	.4927	.4920
Portland, Ore.	2	10	14	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Providence, R. I.	2	19	25	46.74	48.00	.4145	.4404
Racine, Wis.	2	7	7	44.00	44.00	.4375	.4375
Reading, Pa.	2	22	19	54.00	54.00	.3024	.2993
Richmond, Va.	3	8	8	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
St. Louis, Mo.	3	27	27	44.00	44.00	.6250	.6250
St. Paul, Minn.	2	11	11	48.00	48.00	.4886	.5227
San Antonio, Tex.	2	8	8	48.00	48.00	.4766	.4609
San Francisco, Cal.	5	60	63	47.87	47.52	.5642	.6318
Seattle, Wash.	3	33	27	44.00	44.00	.6250	.6250
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	8	10	60.00	60.00	.3250	.3250
South Bend, Ind.	2	5	10	53.00	53.00	.3566	.3566
Springfield, Ill.	2	10	10	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4688
Tacoma, Wash.	2	9	10	48.00	44.00	.5625	.5625
Tampa, Fla.	3	16	13	50.63	48.00	.4514	.5000
Troy, N. Y.	2	11	11	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Washington, D. C.	2	40	37	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Wheeling, W. Va.	2	20	20	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Wilmington, Del.	3	22	18	50.18	48.00	.3204	.3641

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga.	3	4	4	59.75	59.75	\$0.3303	\$0.3553
Baltimore, Md.	3	20	27	54.00	54.00	.2653	.2634
Boston, Mass.	9	15	16	54.67	54.63	.3026	.2996
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	4	8	57.00	58.50	.2388	.2653
Charleston, S. C.	2	5	4	60.00	55.50	.2850	.3236
Chicago, Ill.	6	25	26	54.00	54.00	.3225	.3324
Cincinnati, Ohio.	4	6	6	56.67	54.83	.2831	.2883
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	30	29	56.00	55.34	.2988	.3103
Columbus, Ohio.	3	4	4	59.50	57.50	.2875	.2913
Dallas, Tex.	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.3194	.3194
Des Moines, Iowa.	2	5	5	54.00	54.00	.3667	.3667
Detroit, Mich.	3	18	15	59.61	59.53	.2299	.2355
Dubuque, Iowa.	3	3	3	59.67	59.67	.2472	.2472
Evansville, Ind.	3	34	27	59.97	59.96	.3257	.2595
Hoboken, N. J.	2	15	15	53.33	53.40	.3658	.3512
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	25	43	54.00	52.16	.2352	.2245
Jersey City, N. J.	2	16	10	53.00	53.00	.3864	.3985
Little Rock, Ark.	2	3	2	58.00	57.00	.3463	.3320
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	9	8	54.00	54.00	.3911	.3625
Louisville, Ky.	4	7	7	59.43	59.57	.2743	.2686
Memphis, Tenn.	3	5	6	55.20	56.00	.3333	.3111
Milwaukee, Wis.	6	55	31	55.16	55.48	.2851	.2953
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	6	8	55.17	55.00	.2792	.2818
Mobile, Ala.	2	7	6	54.00	54.00	.3706	.3333
Nashville, Tenn.	2	2	2	59.50	57.00	.3274	.3028
Newark, N. J.	3	6	6	54.00	54.00	.3704	.3704
New Orleans, La.	4	9	9	54.00	54.00	.3518	.3498
New York, N. Y. (a)	7	37	31	52.70	53.88	.3635	.3760
Oshkosh, Wis.	2	2	2	60.00	60.00	.2375	.2375
Philadelphia, Pa.	6	27	20	56.70	55.65	.3085	.3117
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	5	81	55	56.30	59.24	.2905	.2750
Portland, Me.	2	29	33	59.00	50.00	.2744	.2733
Portland, Oreg.	2	5	4	54.00	54.00	.3778	.3750
Providence, R. I.	5	18	14	57.72	57.43	.2789	.2881
Pueblo, Colo.	2	2	2	56.50	57.00	.3625	.3625
Rochester, N. Y.	2	2	2	54.00	52.00	.3056	.3167

a Greater New York.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

## FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—Continued.

## BLACKSMITHS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
St. Louis, Mo.	3	8	8	54.00	54.00	\$0.3101	\$0.3101
St. Paul, Minn.	3	8	7	57.13	59.00	.2894	.2782
San Francisco, Cal.	4	30	26	57.67	54.00	.3436	.3902
Seattle, Wash.	2	8	8	54.00	54.00	.3820	.3986
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	6	6	54.00	54.00	.2625	.2663
Troy, N. Y.	3	4	3	59.25	59.33	.2674	.2718
Washington, D. C.	2	6	6	51.33	51.33	.2928	.3033
Williamsport, Pa.	2	3	4	60.00	56.00	.2642	.2631
Wilmington, Del.	2	4	5	54.00	54.00	.2513	.2671

## BOILER MAKERS, Male.

		2	40	30	54.00	54.00	\$0.2726	\$0.2931
Baltimore, Md.	6	85	74	54.00	54.00	.2941	.2967	
Bridgeport, Conn.	2	15	18	59.00	59.00	.2682	.2612	
Charleston, S. C.	2	9	6	60.00	56.00	.2017	.3171	
Chattanooga, Tenn.	2	41	27	60.00	60.00	.2495	.2381	
Chicago, Ill.	3	71	49	53.11	53.02	.3318	.3415	
Fort Wayne, Ind.	2	27	25	57.19	56.60	.2611	.2590	
Indianapolis, Ind.	2	51	59	54.00	50.05	.2351	.2312	
Jersey City, N. J.	2	46	40	53.00	53.00	.3318	.3385	
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.3445	.3320	
Louisville, Ky.	3	26	32	59.96	59.94	.2490	.2500	
Mobile, Ala.	2	5	20	54.00	54.00	.3611	.3611	
New Orleans, La.	2	11	14	54.00	54.00	.3939	.3929	
New York, N. Y. (a)	5	116	95	52.77	52.64	.3305	.3409	
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	18	14	55.61	54.86	.2403	.2381	
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	3	116	73	54.00	57.53	.3150	.3283	
Pueblo, Colo.	2	5	5	58.80	58.80	.3200	.3000	
San Francisco, Cal.	3	62	86	57.39	54.00	.3448	.3925	

## LABORERS, Male.

		3	90	108	59.88	59.86	\$0.1070	\$0.1107
Baltimore, Md.	3	365	397	54.00	54.00	.1558	.1556	
Boston, Mass.	10	271	248	55.97	56.00	.1854	.1847	
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	157	159	59.39	59.66	.1532	.1544	
Chicago, Ill.	4	597	746	54.24	54.14	.1747	.1828	
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3	84	78	56.71	56.22	.1578	.1593	
Cleveland, Ohio.	4	247	95	57.41	54.88	.1578	.1645	
Des Moines, Iowa.	2	18	18	54.00	54.00	.2021	.2021	
Detroit, Mich.	2	147	193	59.35	59.31	.1553	.1573	
Dubuque, Iowa.	2	69	79	59.94	59.94	.1678	.1683	
Evansville, Ind.	4	30	29	58.70	58.66	.1580	.1597	
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	216	391	56.56	54.58	.1441	.1528	
Little Rock, Ark.	2	21	22	54.86	54.55	.1571	.1580	
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	65	48	59.17	59.50	.2000	.2000	
Louisville, Ky.	3	113	81	59.38	59.57	.1350	.1432	
Macon, Ga.	2	81	64	60.00	60.00	.2263	.1772	
Memphis, Tenn.	3	104	112	57.00	57.11	.1529	.1527	
Milwaukee, Wis.	7	887	590	55.29	55.85	.1599	.1619	
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	121	119	55.06	54.98	.1739	.1726	
Mobile, Ala.	2	29	57	54.00	54.00	.1443	.1473	
Nashville, Tenn.	2	19	18	59.79	59.00	.1254	.1142	
Newark, N. J.	4	185	142	54.00	54.00	.1785	.1776	
New Orleans, La.	4	138	125	54.00	54.00	.1729	.1738	
New York, N. Y. (a)	6	62	67	54.10	53.87	.1904	.1912	
Philadelphia, Pa.	7	475	313	56.66	56.28	.1422	.1483	
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	5	463	367	59.51	59.43	.1540	.1533	
Portland, Me.	2	71	80	59.00	59.00	.1526	.1532	
Portland, Oreg.	2	40	26	54.00	54.00	.2285	.2282	
Providence, R. I.	6	320	311	58.51	58.69	.1490	.1531	
Pueblo, Colo.	2	5	8	56.40	60.00	.2000	.1781	
Quincy, Ill.	2	34	43	60.00	60.00	.1532	.1578	
Rochester, N. Y.	2	13	22	57.69	56.73	.1697	.1767	
St. Louis, Mo.	2	185	143	54.00	54.00	.1682	.1808	

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

## FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—Continued.

## LABORERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establish- ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
St. Paul, Minn.	3	103	75	59.12	59.16	\$0.1872	\$0.1957
San Francisco, Cal.	4	97	101	56.12	54.00	.2022	.2298
Seattle, Wash.	2	32	75	54.00	54.00	.2366	.2394
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	18	20	57.67	57.90	.1435	.1552
Troy, N. Y.	5	72	47	58.40	58.17	.1644	.1662
Washington, D. C.	3	45	47	51.44	51.30	.1681	.1708
Williamsport, Pa.	3	77	81	60.00	56.11	.1390	.1516
Wilmington, Del.	2	200	165	54.00	54.00	.1348	.1348

## MACHINISTS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga.	3	27	42	59.89	59.57	\$0.2865	\$0.2827
Baltimore, Md.	4	89	118	54.00	54.00	.2777	.2617
Boston, Mass.	10	125	121	54.16	54.17	.2867	.2845
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	96	68	57.00	57.35	.2614	.2557
Charleston, S. C.	2	16	11	60.00	56.73	.2844	.3058
Chicago, Ill.	4	412	343	54.00	54.00	.2966	.3009
Cincinnati, Ohio	5	448	339	56.61	55.34	.2293	.2290
Cleveland, Ohio	4	401	284	57.01	55.12	.2383	.2381
Columbus, Ohio	2	80	65	59.23	56.38	.2603	.2622
Dallas, Tex.	2	21	16	54.00	54.00	.3177	.3118
Des Moines, Iowa	2	25	28	54.00	54.00	.3119	.3088
Detroit, Mich.	2	24	20	59.25	59.35	.2667	.2658
Dubuque, Iowa	3	29	21	59.41	59.33	.2220	.2410
Evansville, Ind.	4	50	51	57.92	57.67	.2334	.2296
Fort Wayne, Ind.	3	70	73	57.04	56.32	.2476	.2553
Greenville, S. C.	2	7	6	60.00	60.00	.2214	.2250
Hoboken, N. J.	2	77	65	53.04	53.12	.3295	.3207
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	471	360	54.72	51.95	.2284	.2223
Jersey City, N. J.	2	70	55	53.00	53.00	.3224	.3307
Lincoln, Nebr.	2	4	4	60.00	60.00	.2438	.2438
Little Rock, Ark.	2	33	27	57.64	57.11	.3045	.3031
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	36	30	54.00	54.00	.3354	.3367
Louisville, Ky.	3	43	36	59.33	54.42	.2655	.2558
Macon, Ga.	2	14	14	60.00	60.00	.2786	.2911
Memphis, Tenn.	2	34	32	54.00	54.00	.3260	.3203
Milwaukee, Wis.	7	1,209	893	55.36	55.30	.2533	.2543
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	60	63	55.37	55.00	.2812	.2785
Mobile, Ala.	2	28	26	54.00	54.00	.3173	.3269
Nashville, Tenn.	2	22	20	59.55	54.00	.2532	.3100
Newark, N. J.	5	164	139	54.00	54.00	.2852	.2912
New London, Conn.	2	65	68	54.00	54.00	.2837	.2643
New Orleans, La.	4	61	113	54.00	54.00	.3452	.3409
New York, N. Y. (a)	9	403	420	53.79	53.88	.3023	.3015
Oshkosh, Wis.	2	24	21	60.00	60.00	.2241	.2179
Philadelphia, Pa.	6	748	568	56.06	55.51	.3000	.2824
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	5	385	335	55.68	58.19	.3137	.2978
Portland, Me.	2	49	57	59.00	59.00	.2589	.2580
Portland, Oreg.	2	36	23	54.00	54.00	.3711	.3913
Providence, R. I.	6	479	370	58.44	58.52	.2465	.2553
Pueblo, Colo.	2	14	17	57.86	57.53	.3000	.3088
Quincy, Ill.	2	35	32	60.00	55.78	.2414	.2506
Richmond, Va.	2	8	8	55.50	57.00	.2573	.2226
Rochester, N. Y.	3	172	156	54.00	52.85	.2790	.2846
St. Louis, Mo.	5	166	199	54.00	54.00	.3206	.3048
St. Paul, Minn.	3	26	30	57.04	59.00	.2722	.2742
San Francisco, Cal.	4	267	188	57.18	54.00	.3308	.3558
Seattle, Wash.	2	48	37	54.00	54.00	.3622	.3432
South Norwalk, Conn.	2	273	200	57.59	57.40	.2542	.2476
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	21	17	54.00	54.00	.2856	.2793
Troy, N. Y.	3	49	50	59.35	59.34	.2268	.2467
Washington, D. C.	4	52	38	51.48	49.47	.2937	.3122
Williamsport, Pa.	3	70	60	60.00	59.03	.2381	.2423
Wilmington, Del.	2	81	68	54.00	54.00	.2630	.2649

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

## FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—Continued.

## MOLDERS, IRON, Male.

Locality.	Number of establish- ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Atlanta, Ga.	3	18	17	59.78	59.76	\$0.2775	\$0.2821
Baltimore, Md.	2	50	63	54.00	54.00	.3006	.3051
Boston, Mass.	4	156	139	55.06	55.04	.2994	.3081
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	50	23	60.00	60.00	.2834	.2907
Burlington, Vt.	2	51	51	54.35	54.24	.3712	.3651
Charleston, S. C.	2	13	12	60.00	57.00	.2550	.2799
Chicago, Ill.	4	230	178	54.00	54.00	.3259	.3377
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	22	22	60.00	60.00	.3211	.3311
Cleveland, Ohio	2	66	54	56.18	52.33	.2921	.2726
Dallas, Tex.	2	26	17	54.00	54.00	.3387	.3333
Des Moines, Iowa	2	33	37	54.00	54.00	.3424	.3408
Detroit, Mich.	2	93	67	59.38	59.37	.2996	.2987
Dubuque, Iowa	2	11	14	59.55	59.64	.2438	.2348
Evansville, Ind.	5	29	35	58.48	57.60	.2880	.2457
Greenville, S. C.	2	9	7	60.00	60.00	.2889	.2429
Hoboken, N. J.	2	26	21	53.46	53.57	.3368	.3348
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	54	96	56.56	52.98	.2826	.2615
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	24	18	58.50	54.00	.3688	.3591
Louisville, Ky.	2	21	13	59.48	59.35	.2783	.2765
Macon, Ga.	2	29	21	60.00	60.00	.2767	.2750
Memphis, Tenn.	2	28	29	54.00	54.00	.3345	.3345
Middletown, Conn.	2	14	11	58.57	59.09	.2607	.2705
Milwaukee, Wis.	4	321	211	55.84	56.04	.3128	.3235
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	25	20	54.64	54.00	.3267	.3227
Mobile, Ala.	2	9	6	54.00	54.00	.3210	.3102
Newark, N. J.	5	140	114	54.00	54.00	.3307	.3329
New Haven, Conn.	2	46	40	60.00	60.00	.2630	.2619
New Orleans, La.	3	38	27	54.00	54.00	.3224	.3312
New York, N. Y. (a)	4	142	127	54.00	54.00	.3328	.3374
Oshkosh, Wis.	2	4	7	60.00	60.00	.2188	.1857
Philadelphia, Pa.	6	203	177	56.32	55.08	.3403	.3190
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	4	212	104	55.64	57.98	.3483	.3327
Portland, Oreg.	2	17	11	54.00	54.00	.3889	.3090
Providence, R. I.	3	122	91	58.77	58.49	.3182	.3264
Pueblo, Colo.	2	31	13	60.00	60.00	.3565	.3298
Quincy, Ill.	2	24	30	57.75	54.00	.3015	.3174
Rochester, N. Y.	2	14	21	54.00	54.00	.3076	.3194
St. Louis, Mo.	3	90	96	54.00	54.00	.3457	.3219
St. Paul, Minn.	2	66	37	56.00	54.00	.3273	.3408
San Francisco, Cal.	3	80	42	56.50	54.00	.3496	.3874
Seattle, Wash.	2	38	30	54.00	54.00	.3966	.4049
South Norwalk, Conn.	2	84	82	57.14	57.12	.2814	.2650
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	20	18	54.00	54.00	.2904	.2894
Wilmington, Del.	2	63	61	54.00	54.00	.2794	.2990

## PATTERN MAKERS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga.	3	9	9	59.67	59.67	\$0.2849	\$0.2877
Baltimore, Md.	5	43	31	54.00	54.00	.3185	.3208
Boston, Mass.	4	12	12	55.25	55.67	.3226	.3206
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	6	5	58.00	57.60	.3008	.2960
Charleston, S. C.	2	3	4	60.00	57.00	.2583	.2966
Chicago, Ill.	4	76	79	54.08	54.08	.3691	.3627
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	14	14	56.64	55.00	.2903	.3021
Cleveland, Ohio	3	30	18	57.33	55.56	.2798	.2934
Columbus, Ohio	2	5	5	59.20	56.00	.2600	.2890
Dallas, Tex.	2	6	4	54.00	54.00	.3518	.3611
Des Moines, Iowa	2	8	6	54.00	54.00	.3363	.3317
Detroit, Mich.	2	7	8	59.57	59.63	.2814	.2763
Dubuque, Iowa	2	5	5	59.60	59.60	.2664	.2533
Evansville, Ind.	2	2	2	56.50	56.50	.2500	.2500
Hartford, Conn.	2	5	5	56.00	54.00	.3285	.3389
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	17	18	54.82	54.33	.3168	.3275
Jersey City, N. J.	2	7	5	53.00	53.00	.3760	.3679
Little Rock, Ark.	2	2	2	57.00	57.00	.3695	.3445
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	19	13	54.00	54.00	.3397	.3406
Louisville, Ky.	2	7	4	59.43	59.75	.2957	.3050
Memphis, Tenn.	2	8	7	54.00	54.00	.3437	.3452

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

**FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP**—Concluded.

**PATTERN MAKERS, Male**—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Middletown, Conn.	2	2	2	57.50	59.00	\$0.3125	\$0.3131
Milwaukee, Wis.	5	82	107	55.17	55.08	.3025	.3157
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	14	21	55.21	55.00	.3079	.3032
Mobile, Ala.	2	5	4	54.00	54.00	.3278	.3333
Nashville, Tenn.	2	2	2	59.50	54.00	.2625	.2875
Newark, N. J.	5	28	22	54.00	54.00	.3829	.3935
New Orleans, La.	4	13	15	53.23	54.00	.3397	.3370
New York, N. Y. (a)	6	66	56	53.98	54.02	.3887	.3935
Philadelphia, Pa.	7	69	59	56.83	55.92	.3006	.3088
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	4	67	47	55.52	58.34	.3455	.3171
Portland, Oreg.	2	6	4	54.00	54.00	.3935	.4098
Providence, R. I.	4	54	40	57.81	57.53	.2896	.2928
Pueblo, Colo.	2	4	4	60.00	60.00	.2988	.2813
Quincy, Ill.	2	5	4	58.00	58.50	.2950	.3160
Rochester, N. Y.	4	16	12	54.00	53.33	.3029	.3174
St. Louis, Mo.	3	17	18	54.00	54.00	.3506	.3528
St. Paul, Minn.	2	13	10	56.23	59.00	.3180	.3159
San Francisco, Cal.	4	39	31	57.59	54.00	.3645	.4109
Seattle, Wash.	2	8	9	54.00	54.00	.4271	.4299
South Norwalk, Conn.	2	14	11	57.64	57.55	.3266	.3240
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.2667	.2750
Troy, N. Y.	2	3	2	59.67	59.50	.2768	.3153
Wilmington, Del.	2	11	5	54.00	54.00	.2521	.2972

**FURNITURE.**

**CABINETMAKERS, Male.**

Boston, Mass.	6	119	130	50.77	50.37	\$0.3304	\$0.3455
Chicago, Ill.	3	42	42	56.64	52.00	.2491	.2524
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3	81	85	58.64	58.39	.2153	.2134
Detroit, Mich.	3	121	98	53.28	51.85	.2614	.2747
Dubuque, Iowa	3	29	29	60.00	60.00	.2105	.2057
Evansville, Ind.	5	65	62	60.00	60.00	.1909	.1887
Grand Rapids, Mich.	3	111	114	59.93	59.83	.1902	.1932
High Point, N. C.	3	59	83	60.00	59.34	.1359	.1298
Indianapolis, Ind.	2	17	17	57.59	57.59	.2339	.2338
Louisville, Ky.	2	19	18	60.00	60.00	.2344	.2321
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	42	35	54.57	54.36	.2298	.2164
New York, N. Y. (a)	3	59	53	47.36	47.06	.4079	.4166
Oshkosh, Wis.	2	28	31	60.00	60.00	.1596	.1663
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	62	56	60.00	60.00	.2451	.2448
St. Louis, Mo.	4	72	77	55.83	55.79	.2657	.2626
San Francisco, Cal.	2	27	43	48.00	48.00	.3866	.4375

**PLANING MILL.**

**MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.**

Atlanta, Ga.	2	23	15	59.17	59.33	\$0.2238	\$0.2124
Baltimore, Md.	3	39	45	59.79	58.09	.2283	.2431
Boston, Mass.	2	15	18	53.47	53.39	.3180	.3132
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	38	39	60.00	60.00	.2266	.2272
Chicago, Ill.	2	23	22	54.00	54.00	.2713	.2772
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3	46	45	54.30	54.29	.2621	.2706
Cleveland, Ohio.	2	24	21	57.96	58.52	.2333	.2400
Detroit, Mich.	3	29	37	50.83	51.08	.2750	.3041
Indianapolis, Ind.	2	12	12	52.08	55.00	.2521	.2521
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	12	12	59.50	60.00	.1694	.1829
Lake Charles, La.	3	29	25	60.00	63.12	.1941	.1966
Louisville, Ky.	2	28	28	54.00	54.00	.2354	.2393
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	49	42	60.00	60.00	.1877	.1793
Minneapolis, Minn.	3	46	48	60.00	60.00	.2110	.2185

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

## PLANING MILL—Concluded.

## MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Muscatine, Iowa.....	2	33	57	60.00	60.00	\$0.1925	\$0.1719
New Orleans, La.....	2	36	39	54.00	54.00	.2438	.2303
New York, N. Y. (a).....	8	69	66	50.16	51.68	.3330	.3144
Oshkosh, Wis.....	3	92	114	60.00	60.00	.1608	.1538
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	12	12	54.00	54.00	.2947	.2947
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.....	2	15	19	54.00	54.00	.3804	.3822
Racine, Wis.....	2	24	21	59.50	59.43	.2090	.2091
Rochester, N. Y.....	2	41	54	54.24	54.22	.2456	.2503
St. Louis, Mo.....	2	48	52	60.00	60.00	.2646	.2635
San Francisco, Cal.....	2	23	21	48.00	48.00	.4688	.4821
Terre Haute, Ind.....	2	10	10	56.50	56.50	.2620	.2650

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER.

## COMPOSITORS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga.....	2	23	15	49.04	49.60	\$0.3677	\$0.4037
Baltimore, Md.....	4	75	30	49.84	49.50	.4397	.4420
Boston, Mass.....	3	184	236	36.26	36.51	.5502	.5745
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	28	29	51.43	51.52	.3554	.3721
Chicago, Ill.....	3	136	104	49.09	49.13	.5892	.6077
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	70	61	48.00	48.00	.5143	.5299
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	30	26	48.00	48.00	.4986	.4960
Des Moines, Iowa.....	2	26	30	48.00	48.00	.3650	.3838
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2	3	3	53.00	51.00	.2956	.3072
Duluth, Minn.....	2	7	7	48.00	48.00	.4171	.4171
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	17	16	58.00	54.00	.2358	.2681
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2	27	38	48.00	48.00	.4583	.4583
Jacksonville, Fla.....	2	6	6	61.67	61.67	.3730	.4167
Jersey City, N. J.....	2	26	27	48.00	48.00	.4447	.4344
Kansas City, Kans.....	2	4	4	53.75	53.75	.3206	.3206
Little Rock, Ark.....	2	17	19	51.82	51.95	.3247	.3262
Louisville, Ky.....	2	10	12	48.50	48.42	.5185	.5138
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	30	27	48.00	48.00	.4185	.4213
Montgomery, Ala.....	2	6	6	48.00	48.00	.3167	.3333
New Orleans, La.....	2	44	53	48.29	48.45	.5733	.5839
New York, N. Y. (a).....	4	142	168	48.68	48.57	.5677	.5765
Omaha, Nebr.....	2	15	16	48.00	48.00	.4500	.4492
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	93	89	48.67	48.90	.4219	.4238
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.....	2	52	44	48.00	47.73	.6083	.6091
Providence, R. I.....	2	19	19	53.89	53.89	.3905	.3905
St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	24	16	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
St. Louis, Mo.....	2	55	59	45.00	45.00	.5920	.5442
St. Paul, Minn.....	2	19	19	53.42	53.42	.4097	.4097
San Francisco, Cal.....	2	16	17	45.00	45.00	.6542	.6667
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	2	6	6	48.00	48.00	.3959	.3820
Tampa, Fla.....	2	13	13	54.00	48.46	.2222	.2521
Washington, D. C.....	2	42	57	43.57	43.32	.5889	.5801
Wilmington, Del.....	2	11	11	52.36	52.36	.2645	.2683

## LINOTYPE OPERATORS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga.....	2	24	23	44.50	44.87	\$0.6103	\$0.7217
Baltimore, Md.....	4	80	82	43.13	42.44	.5259	.5370
Boston, Mass.....	3	125	121	42.00	42.00	.6001	.6193
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	23	23	48.00	48.00	.4212	.4416
Charleston, S. C.....	2	9	9	44.00	44.00	.6532	.6856
Chicago, Ill.....	3	67	68	49.79	49.81	.6781	.6899
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	57	57	48.00	48.00	.5087	.5296
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	50	49	48.00	48.00	.4921	.4932
Denver, Colo.....	2	20	21	47.10	47.14	.6242	.6162
Detroit, Mich.....	2	49	48	46.78	46.50	.5050	.5526

<sup>a</sup> Greater New York.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER—Continued.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2	13	12	48.00	48.00	\$0.3525	\$0.3542
Duluth, Minn.....	2	17	18	48.00	48.00	.4279	.4297
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	11	10	58.55	54.00	.3419	.3803
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2	36	32	48.00	48.00	.4583	.4583
Jacksonville, Fla.....	2	12	13	42.00	42.92	.6073	.5953
Jersey City, N. J.....	2	14	15	48.00	48.00	.4583	.4555
Louisville, Ky.....	2	18	18	48.50	48.50	.4875	.4975
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	23	23	48.00	48.00	.4565	.4552
Montgomery, Ala.....	2	10	9	45.90	43.33	.5912	.6086
New Orleans, La.....	2	42	40	46.38	46.38	.6652	.6732
New York, N. Y. (a).....	4	189	194	48.52	48.57	.5839	.6036
Omaha, Nebr.....	2	38	40	48.00	48.00	.4720	.4813
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	97	90	47.92	46.07	.5211	.5918
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.....	2	62	72	48.00	47.42	.6077	.6081
Providence, R. I.....	2	31	31	49.68	49.68	.5459	.5292
St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	14	15	48.00	48.00	.4732	.5000
St. Paul, Minn.....	2	14	14	53.29	53.29	.4310	.4310
San Francisco, Cal.....	2	31	35	45.00	45.00	.6667	.6686
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	2	6	6	48.00	48.00	.3959	.3959
Tampa, Fla.....	2	5	5	54.00	49.20	.3992	.5611
Washington, D. C.....	2	47	45	43.60	43.53	.5865	.5851

PRESSMEN, Male.

Atlanta, Ga.....	2	11	12	54.00	54.00	\$0.2877	\$0.2454
Baltimore, Md.....	4	26	46.15	46.15	.3591	.3647	
Boston, Mass.....	3	70	89	46.97	45.91	.4812	.4910
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	8	7	55.25	55.14	.3353	.3602
Charleston, S. C.....	2	3	3	53.33	53.33	.3839	.3839
Chicago, Ill.....	3	74	81	50.59	50.37	.3683	.3662
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	24	25	51.00	50.88	.3061	.3090
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	9	9	52.11	52.11	.3333	.3681
Des Moines, Iowa.....	2	4	4	56.00	56.00	.3572	.3527
Detroit, Mich.....	2	19	20	48.74	48.80	.3484	.3750
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2	2	2	55.50	51.00	.3378	.3530
Duluth, Minn.....	2	2	2	52.00	52.00	.3840	.3840
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	4	4	58.00	54.00	.2823	.3102
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2	7	10	48.00	48.00	.3647	.3761
Jersey City, N. J.....	2	3	4	48.00	48.00	.4167	.3490
Kansas City, Kans.....	2	2	2	54.00	54.00	.2885	.3440
Little Rock, Ark.....	2	10	9	52.00	51.89	.2942	.3165
Louisville, Ky.....	2	3	3	48.33	48.33	.3274	.3274
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	9	11	55.78	50.36	.3034	.2987
Montgomery, Ala.....	2	2	2	48.00	48.00	.4583	.5417
New Orleans, La.....	2	10	10	64.40	64.40	.3147	.3147
New York, N. Y. (a).....	4	151	155	44.11	43.82	.4750	.4787
Omaha, Nebr.....	2	8	8	50.00	50.00	.3824	.3936
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	27	29	52.81	53.72	.3982	.3750
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.....	2	9	10	51.56	52.00	.3413	.3348
Providence, R. I.....	2	8	8	49.88	49.88	.3526	.4114
St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	4	4	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
St. Louis, Mo.....	2	26	27	48.00	48.00	.3785	.3898
San Francisco, Cal.....	2	26	23	46.85	46.57	.4631	.4756
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	2	2	2	48.00	48.00	.4063	.4063
Tampa, Fla.....	2	6	6	55.00	50.00	.2315	.2569
Washington, D. C.....	2	6	11	47.33	46.91	.4090	.3577

STEREOTYPERS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga.....	2	9	10	42.67	48.00	\$0.5023	\$0.4375
Baltimore, Md.....	3	16	18	42.00	42.00	.4636	.4780
Boston, Mass.....	3	52	52	47.38	42.00	.5440	.6081
Buffalo, N. Y.....	2	3	3	55.33	55.33	.2807	.2837
Charleston, S. C.....	2	2	2	48.50	48.50	.2566	.2566
Chicago, Ill.....	3	29	30	48.00	48.00	.4454	.4629

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

## PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER—Concluded.

## STEREOTYPERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	3	15	16	50.00	50.25	\$0.3277	\$0.3398
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	10	10	35.60	35.60	.5688	.6063
Des Moines, Iowa.....	2	4	4	52.00	52.00	.3578	.3578
Detroit, Mich.....	2	10	12	48.80	49.00	.4005	.3913
Duluth, Minn.....	2	3	3	50.67	50.67	.3373	.3582
Harrisburg, Pa.....	2	3	3	58.00	54.00	.2431	.2704
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2	8	9	48.00	48.00	.4206	.4862
Little Rock, Ark.....	2	2	3	50.50	49.67	.3573	.3215
Louisville, Ky.....	2	4	4	45.50	45.50	.3684	.3634
Milwaukee, Wis.....	2	10	10	56.30	56.30	.4000	.3822
New Orleans, La.....	2	7	7	53.00	53.00	.3582	.3967
New York, N. Y. (4).....	4	68	67	43.99	43.66	.6463	.6466
Omaha, Nebr.....	2	8	10	53.00	52.80	.3940	.3881
Philadelphia, Pa.....	4	36	35	46.44	46.40	.4085	.4155
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.....	2	9	10	53.33	52.70	.3552	.3723
Providence, R. I.....	2	12	13	49.00	49.00	.4286	.4485
St. Joseph, Mo.....	2	5	5	48.00	48.00	.4708	.4813
St. Louis, Mo.....	2	14	15	48.00	48.00	.4457	.4451
San Francisco, Cal.....	2	13	12	45.00	45.00	.5436	.5444
Washington, D. C.....	2	6	7	48.00	48.00	.4531	.4836

## STREETS AND SEWERS, CONTRACT WORK.

## LABORERS, Male.

Baltimore, Md.....	2	175	155	48.00	48.00	\$0.1934	\$0.1982
Boston, Mass.....	2	40	35	54.00	54.00	.1918	.1893
Buffalo, N. Y.....	3	275	289	60.00	60.00	.1609	.1521
Chicago, Ill.....	3	761	1,020	57.37	56.87	.2165	.2164
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	2	528	505	59.10	58.32	.1792	.1826
Cleveland, Ohio.....	2	378	225	60.00	60.00	.1767	.1752
Des Moines, Iowa.....	2	300	275	54.00	54.00	.1967	.2005
Detroit, Mich.....	2	277	371	57.31	60.00	.1945	.1881
Dubuque, Iowa.....	2	38	31	59.00	59.00	.1746	.1821
Indianapolis, Ind.....	2	120	160	59.17	58.88	.1754	.1745
Jacksonville, Fla.....	2	74	70	54.00	54.00	.1550	.1512
Louisville, Ky.....	2	141	161	59.57	59.63	.1590	.1646
Milwaukee, Wis.....	3	451	325	60.00	60.00	.2267	.2042
Nashville, Tenn.....	2	105	100	59.62	58.00	.1048	.1183
New Orleans, La.....	2	525	673	58.54	58.37	.1691	.1736
New York, N. Y. (4).....	4	760	616	58.70	58.13	.1640	.1596
Philadelphia, Pa.....	2	455	629	60.00	60.00	.1575	.1550
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.....	2	195	189	60.00	60.00	.1562	.1572
Portland, Oreg.....	2	72	113	58.33	59.10	.2418	.2172
Racine, Wis.....	2	118	77	59.51	59.73	.1923	.1808
San Francisco, Cal.....	2	208	205	48.00	48.00	.2867	.2866
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	2	28	33	60.00	60.00	.1821	.2000
Wilmington, Del.....	2	89	87	55.69	55.86	.1480	.1480

## STREETS AND SEWERS, MUNICIPAL WORK.

## LABORERS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga.....	1	100	50	58.00	60.00	\$0.1034	\$0.1062
Augusta, Ga.....	1	91	54	60.00	60.00	.1219	.1211
Baltimore, Md.....	1	308	401	48.00	48.00	.2083	.2033
Boston, Mass.....	1	451	390	44.00	44.00	.2742	.2741
Buffalo, N. Y.....	1	89	89	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
Burlington, Vt.....	1	63	79	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1667
Butte, Mont.....	1	60	60	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Camden, N. J.....	1	42	40	60.00	60.00	.1500	.1500
Charleston, S. C.....	1	140	86	60.00	60.00	.1134	.1142
Chicago, Ill.....	1	674	803	55.69	55.71	.1747	.1746

<sup>a</sup> Greater New York.

TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN TWENTY-ONE SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Concluded.

STREETS AND SEWERS, MUNICIPAL WORK—Concluded.

LABORERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	1	72	106	48.00	48.00	\$0.2057	\$0.2188
Cleveland, Ohio.....	1	378	369	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2000
Columbus, Ga.....	1	59	68	60.00	60.00	.0890	.0950
Denver, Colo.....	1	68	72	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2500
Des Moines, Iowa.....	1	125	125	48.00	48.00	.2613	.2600
Detroit, Mich.....	1	189	492	48.00	48.00	.1875	.2188
Dubuque, Iowa.....	1	42	45	54.00	54.00	.1546	.1549
Duluth, Minn.....	1	53	67	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2500
Evansville, Ind.....	1	92	94	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
Greatfalls, Mont.....	1	8	9	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3125
Harrisburg, Pa.....	1	45	47	60.00	60.00	.1500	.1500
Hartford, Conn.....	1	173	183	54.00	54.00	.2105	.2106
Indianapolis, Ind.....	1	400	400	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2000
Jacksonville, Fla.....	1	50	56	54.00	54.00	.1159	.1169
Lincoln, Nebr.....	1	35	37	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
Los Angeles, Cal.....	1	110	201	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2500
Louisville, Ky.....	1	250	250	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1667
Lowell, Mass.....	1	210	396	51.37	48.00	.2207	.2342
Manchester, N. H.....	1	291	239	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1667
Memphis, Tenn.....	1	300	350	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
Meridian, Miss.....	1	22	18	55.00	55.00	.1000	.1000
Milwaukee, Wis.....	1	505	502	48.00	48.00	.2188	.2189
Minneapolis, Minn.....	1	337	505	48.00	48.00	.2313	.2313
Mobile, Ala.....	1	10	10	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1667
Montgomery, Ala.....	1	30	30	60.00	60.00	.0833	.0833
Nashua, N. H.....	1	59	69	60.00	60.00	.1525	.1551
Nashville, Tenn.....	1	160	160	54.00	54.00	.1389	.1667
New Haven, Conn.....	1	147	158	54.00	54.00	.1978	.1730
New York, N. Y. (a).....	1	2,633	2,700	51.07	51.00	.2550	.2597
Omaha, Nebr.....	1	62	64	48.00	48.00	.2200	.2200
Peoria, Ill.....	1	75	75	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2000
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1	834	698	45.29	45.33	.2222	.2216
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.....	1	558	593	48.00	48.00	.2188	.2188
Portland, Me.....	1	99	90	54.00	54.00	.1833	.1833
Portland, Oreg.....	1	77	77	48.00	48.00	.2557	.2557
Providence, R. I.....	1	343	349	60.00	60.00	.1534	.1549
Racine, Wis.....	1	7	12	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1713
Richmond, Va.....	1	73	73	56.00	56.00	.1607	.1875
St. Louis, Mo.....	1	821	964	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
St. Paul, Minn.....	1	158	140	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2000
San Francisco, Cal.....	1	30	45	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3125
Seattle, Wash.....	1	118	113	48.00	48.00	.2813	.2813
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.....	1	41	45	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2000
Tacoma, Wash.....	1	29	43	48.00	48.00	.2313	.2313
Washington, D. C.....	1	759	792	48.00	48.00	.1916	.1922
Williamsport, Pa.....	1	11	12	54.00	54.00	.1650	.1650
Wilmington, Del.....	1	220	170	60.00	48.00	.1500	.1901
Worcester, Mass.....	1	210	181	48.00	48.00	.2322	.2349

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN EIGHTEEN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

## CLOSERS-ON, Female.

State.	Number of establish-ments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Maine.....	3	14	14	58.14	58.14	\$0.1776	\$0.1643
Massachusetts.....	11	58	51	56.41	55.51	.2119	.2124
Michigan.....	2	9	10	57.00	57.00	.1111	.1228
Minnesota.....	2	22	22	53.45	54.00	.1736	.1893
Missouri.....	2	22	31	57.91	58.10	.1356	.1442
New Hampshire.....	3	26	29	59.50	59.48	.1744	.1583
New York.....	6	24	18	54.63	54.50	.1893	.1902
Ohio.....	5	33	36	60.00	60.00	.1507	.1479
Pennsylvania.....	2	11	11	58.00	58.00	.1681	.1629
Wisconsin.....	3	16	16	59.44	59.44	.1370	.1400

## CUTTERS, UPPER, Male.

Illinois.....	2	59	56	55.00	55.00	\$0.2880	\$0.2857
Maine.....	3	54	50	58.72	58.72	.2242	.2244
Massachusetts.....	11	381	431	55.96	55.61	.2822	.2858
Michigan.....	2	13	13	58.15	57.92	.2008	.2048
Minnesota.....	2	65	66	54.43	59.52	.2484	.2478
Missouri.....	2	154	168	58.39	58.34	.2450	.2540
New Hampshire.....	3	127	117	59.32	59.34	.2270	.2329
New York.....	6	80	84	55.34	55.76	.3082	.3102
Ohio.....	5	107	134	60.00	60.00	.2730	.2942
Pennsylvania.....	2	59	59	58.00	58.00	.2595	.2927
Wisconsin.....	3	46	47	59.72	59.74	.2512	.2511

## EDGE TRIMMERS, Male.

Illinois.....	2	11	15	55.00	55.00	\$0.4981	\$0.4080
Maine.....	3	15	14	58.27	58.29	.2555	.2882
Massachusetts.....	10	107	111	56.07	55.42	.4081	.4056
Michigan.....	2	2	2	58.50	58.50	.2477	.2969
Minnesota.....	2	11	10	54.00	59.40	.2503	.2726
Missouri.....	2	28	41	58.21	58.17	.3320	.3535
New Hampshire.....	3	27	28	59.52	59.54	.2774	.2711
New York.....	6	16	17	54.50	54.76	.4246	.4159
Ohio.....	5	26	27	60.00	60.00	.2750	.3012
Pennsylvania.....	2	8	7	58.00	58.00	.3461	.3757
Wisconsin.....	3	9	8	59.67	59.63	.2432	.2736

## GOODYEAR STITCHERS, Male.

Illinois.....	2	13	15	55.00	55.00	\$0.4546	\$0.4912
Maine.....	3	4	4	58.25	58.25	.3319	.3241
Massachusetts.....	8	74	79	55.04	54.43	.4564	.4511
Minnesota.....	2	9	9	56.00	59.33	.2666	.2818
Missouri.....	2	26	36	58.31	58.33	.3064	.3461
New York.....	6	18	17	55.67	56.18	.3326	.3427
Ohio.....	5	16	18	60.00	60.00	.3183	.3289
Pennsylvania.....	2	12	12	58.00	58.00	.2845	.2831
Wisconsin.....	3	4	5	59.50	59.60	.2963	.2970

## LASTERS, MACHINE, Male.

Illinois.....	2	59	60	55.00	55.00	\$0.2790	\$0.2998
Maine.....	3	35	43	58.43	58.49	.2880	.2944
Massachusetts.....	9	137	150	55.20	55.04	.3315	.3423
Minnesota.....	2	23	22	58.30	54.52	.2537	.2711
Missouri.....	2	51	96	57.43	57.75	.2780	.3128
New Hampshire.....	3	110	100	59.28	59.33	.2149	.2106
New York.....	6	26	27	54.35	54.59	.3307	.3149
Ohio.....	4	18	26	60.00	60.00	.2541	.2767
Pennsylvania.....	2	21	23	58.00	58.00	.2265	.2251
Wisconsin.....	3	21	23	59.52	59.52	.2708	.2739

TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN EIGHTEEN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

### COTTON GOODS.

#### CARDING-MACHINE TENDERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Georgia.....	5	49	52	66.00	66.00	\$0.0770	\$0.0776
Maine.....	2	7	6	60.00	60.00	.0943	.0883
Massachusetts.....	5	93	100	58.00	58.00	.1206	.1184
New Hampshire.....	2	11	14	60.00	60.00	.0959	.0979
Pennsylvania.....	2	7	7	60.00	60.00	.1333	.1363
Rhode Island.....	2	26	27	58.00	58.00	.1333	.1192

#### LOOM FIXERS, Male.

Georgia.....	5	50	52	66.00	66.00	\$0.1338	\$0.1370
Maine.....	2	33	39	60.00	60.00	.2020	.2033
Massachusetts.....	5	128	124	58.00	58.00	.2118	.2073
New Hampshire.....	2	31	36	60.00	60.00	.1855	.1876
Rhode Island.....	2	84	83	58.00	58.00	.2174	.2037

#### SPINNERS, FRAME, Female.

Georgia.....	5	235	257	66.00	66.00	\$0.0608	\$0.0636
Maine.....	2	73	55	60.00	60.00	.0757	.0915
Massachusetts.....	5	579	587	58.00	58.00	.1064	.1049
New Hampshire.....	2	147	181	60.00	60.00	.0909	.0964
Rhode Island.....	2	125	138	58.00	58.00	.0977	.0853

#### WEAVERS, Male.

Georgia.....	4	166	157	66.00	66.00	\$0.1119	\$0.1082
Maine.....	2	92	152	60.00	60.00	.1439	.1303
Massachusetts.....	5	542	467	58.00	58.00	.1604	.1532
New Hampshire.....	2	85	90	60.00	60.00	.1532	.1490
Rhode Island.....	2	380	328	58.00	58.00	.1671	.1431

#### WEAVERS, Female.

Georgia.....	5	439	536	66.00	66.00	\$0.0955	\$0.0976
Maine.....	2	259	156	60.00	60.00	.1255	.1171
Massachusetts.....	5	1,174	1,284	58.00	58.00	.1411	.1367
New Hampshire.....	2	512	427	60.00	60.00	.1237	.1321
Rhode Island.....	2	551	488	58.00	58.00	.1462	.1368

### DYEING, FINISHING, AND PRINTING TEXTILES.

#### BLEACHERS, Male.

Massachusetts.....	4	92	102	58.00	58.00	\$0.1175	\$0.1170
Pennsylvania.....	2	10	10	60.00	60.00	.1492	.1558
Rhode Island.....	4	136	142	59.56	59.55	.1235	.1220

#### DYERS, Male.

Massachusetts.....	4	158	133	58.00	58.00	\$0.1317	\$0.1301
Pennsylvania.....	5	125	118	60.00	60.00	.1803	.1820
Rhode Island.....	4	151	147	59.02	59.59	.1347	.1356

#### PRINTERS, Male.

Massachusetts.....	3	42	40	58.00	58.00	\$0.4381	\$0.4446
Rhode Island.....	2	20	18	57.05	58.67	.5112	.5005

TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1903 AND 1904, IN EIGHTEEN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Concluded.

## WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

## CARDERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
California.....	2	12	12	60.17	60.08	\$0.1293	\$0.1336
Maine.....	2	11	11	60.00	60.00	.0932	.0932
Massachusetts.....	3	79	76	58.25	56.39	.1019	.1095
Pennsylvania.....	2	76	82	60.00	60.00	.1367	.1357

## DYERS, Male.

State.		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
California.....		2	6	4	60.50	60.25	\$0.1580
Maine.....		2	11	11	60.00	60.00	.1295
Massachusetts.....		3	171	165	58.00	56.98	.1271
Pennsylvania.....		4	58	72	60.00	60.00	.1529

## LOOM FIXERS, Male.

State.		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
California.....		2	2	2	60.50	60.50	\$0.2361
Maine.....		2	8	9	60.00	60.00	.1969
Massachusetts.....		3	67	69	58.00	56.78	.2377
Pennsylvania.....		4	26	27	60.00	60.00	.2654

## WEAVERS, Male.

State.		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
California.....		2	8	10	60.38	60.20	\$0.1108
Maine.....		2	87	89	60.00	60.00	.1534
Massachusetts.....		3	407	387	58.00	57.32	.1844
New Jersey.....		2	55	53	57.73	57.64	.1455
Pennsylvania.....		4	250	269	60.00	60.00	.1979

## WEAVERS, Female.

State.		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
California.....		2	22	22	60.23	60.14	\$0.1120
Maine.....		2	31	22	60.00	60.00	.1379
Massachusetts.....		3	741	797	58.00	56.74	.1462
New Jersey.....		2	104	106	55.19	55.28	.1380
Pennsylvania.....		4	209	197	60.00	60.00	.1890

## **RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904.**

In the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor were published retail prices of the principal staple articles of food for the 14 years from 1890 to 1903. It is the purpose of the Bureau of Labor to continue this compilation of prices from year to year; in the present Bulletin the prices have been continued to include 1904.

In the Eighteenth Annual Report were included a total of 5,302 schedules or statements of prices from 814 retail merchants for the years 1890 to 1902 and 5,293 schedules from 811 merchants for the year 1903. The prices were secured in the principal industrial localities in 33 States, including the District of Columbia.

It has seemed desirable to enlarge the scope of this investigation of retail prices, and the present compilation includes 6,760 schedules from 1,064 firms doing business in the principal industrial localities in 40 States, including the District of Columbia. This investigation of prices includes 7 States not included in the Eighteenth Annual Report, and also many more schedules from some of the leading cities. The cities selected are so distributed that the prices fairly represent the prices to the consumers in the principal cities in all parts of the country. From the important cities prices were secured from three or more firms in different parts of the city. As far as possible 1904 prices were secured from those firms which furnished prices for 1890 to 1903. If a firm which had heretofore furnished prices to the Bureau was no longer in business, or where additional firms were desired, prices were secured for both 1903 and 1904 from some other firm, so that in every case the 1903 and 1904 prices shown in this compilation are from the same firm. In the smaller cities no new firm was substituted for any which had discontinued business.

The schedules were in all cases secured by personal visits of the agents of the Bureau. The firms furnishing prices were those selling largely to workingmen.

In this compilation prices are quoted for 30 distinct articles, and under each article prices are shown for various grades and descriptions of that article. The articles for which retail prices are quoted in this report, the number of schedules or statements of prices secured

for each article, and the number of cities and States from which the schedules were secured are shown in the table which follows:

ARTICLES FOR WHICH RETAIL PRICES ARE SHOWN, NUMBER OF SCHEDULES SECURED FOR EACH ARTICLE, AND NUMBER OF CITIES AND STATES FROM WHICH THE SCHEDULES WERE SECURED IN 1903 AND 1904.

Articles.	Total schedules.	Cities from which secured.	States from which secured.
Apples, evaporated.....	118	58	39
Beans, dry.....	123	63	38
Beef, fresh, roasts and stews.....	453	105	40
Beef, fresh, steaks.....	488	134	40
Beef, salt.....	168	86	38
Bread, wheat.....	229	123	40
Butter.....	271	141	40
Cheese.....	228	136	40
Chickens.....	170	91	38
Coffee.....	301	144	40
Corn meal.....	173	95	40
Eggs.....	254	141	40
Fish, fresh.....	190	86	38
Fish, salt.....	158	75	38
Flour, wheat.....	270	138	40
Lard.....	233	134	40
Milk, fresh.....	211	115	39
Molasses.....	240	131	40
Mutton and lamb.....	201	75	39
Pork, fresh.....	274	133	40
Pork, salt, bacon.....	205	92	39
Pork, salt, dry or pickled.....	159	86	39
Pork, salt, ham.....	242	112	40
Potatoes, Irish.....	247	134	40
Prunes.....	124	62	38
Rice.....	245	140	40
Sugar.....	255	142	40
Tea.....	258	141	40
Veal.....	139	67	38
Vinegar.....	133	71	40
Total.....	6,760	151	40

*Table I.—Retail prices of food, 1903 and 1904 (pp. 176 to 293).*—This table shows for each of the years 1903 and 1904 the average price of the particular article enumerated in each separate schedule or statement of prices. The agents of the Bureau obtained from the retail merchants the prevailing price for the various articles of food during each month of the two years. The monthly prices of the various articles are not published in detail, but from these monthly prices an average price for each year has been computed for each schedule or separate statement of prices. The average price for the year is a simple average, found by adding together the 12 monthly quotations of prices for each article for the year and dividing by 12. The 30 articles are presented in alphabetical order, the prices for each article are then shown by States, and, under the States, by localities from which secured.

The particular grade or description of each article is shown in connection with the average prices in as much detail as possible. The greatest care was taken to secure prices throughout the two years for an article of uniform grade or quality, as changes in quality are, of course, reflected in prices. A reference to Table I (page 176)

shows that the first article is "Apples, evaporated," and the first line shows the average price computed from monthly statements of the price of evaporated apples as sold by a certain retail merchant in Birmingham, Ala. The third column shows the average price per pound, \$0.1250, in 1903, the fourth column the average price per pound, \$0.1250, in 1904. The second line presents the average price of evaporated apples computed from statements of monthly prices furnished by a certain other retail merchant in Birmingham, Ala. The third line shows the price of evaporated apples computed from statements of monthly prices furnished an agent of the Bureau by a certain merchant in Montgomery, Ala.

For evaporated apples 118 statements of prices are shown. These statements were obtained from 58 cities in 39 States. For dry beans 123 statements of prices are shown. For fresh beef (roasts and stews) 453 statements are shown, and those statements were secured from 105 cities in 40 States. The number of statements of prices, or schedules, shown for each of the 30 articles may be seen by reference to the preceding text table.

In some localities the weight of a loaf of bread is fixed by statute, but in many other localities the weight of a loaf varies to some extent with the fluctuations in the price of flour. For this reason the portion of Table I relating to bread shows the weight of the loaf for which the statement of prices was secured, the average price per loaf for 1903 and 1904, and the computed average price per pound (after baking) for each of the two years. A loaf of bread is the usual unit of purchase, but in comparing 1904 and 1903 prices the price per pound should be used in preference to the price per loaf, when the weight per loaf has changed. Probably in recent years there has never been such marked fluctuations in the weight of loaves of bread as during 1903 and 1904, which is not surprising in view of the marked advance in the price of flour. The wholesale price of flour, spring patents, in New York City in 1904 was 24.2 per cent above the price of the same grade in 1903, and the wholesale price of flour, winter straights, in the same city in 1904 was 34.4 per cent above the price of that grade in 1903 (U. S. Bureau of Labor, Bulletin 57). The retail price of flour, as shown by the 270 statements of prices in this investigation, advanced until the average price in 1904 was 18.44 per cent above the average price in 1903. In many localities the retail price during the latter months of 1904 was from 30 to 50 per cent above the price during the early months of 1903.

The Bureau of Statistics of the Agricultural Department estimated the yield of Irish potatoes in the United States at 247,127,880 bushels in 1903 and 332,830,300 bushels in 1904. Yet with the much larger yield the average price in general was higher in 1904

than in 1903. This was due to the unusually high prices during the first half of 1904, when the supply, dependent upon the 1903 crop, was comparatively low. During the last few months of 1904 the price of potatoes in many localities was not more than 50 per cent of the price during the corresponding months of the preceding year, while during the early months of 1904 the price in some localities was practically double the price during the corresponding months of 1903.

The average price of sugar in 1904 was 6.04 per cent above the average price in 1903. The price in December, 1904, however, was in many localities from 20 to 35 per cent above the price in January, 1903.

*Table II.—Relative retail prices of food, 1890 to 1904 (pp. 294 to 301).*—In the Eighteenth Annual Report of this Bureau were shown the relative retail prices for each of the 14 years from 1890 to 1903 for each of the 30 articles of food included in that report and which are continued in the present compilation.

A relative price, or an index number as it is technically called, of any article is the per cent which the price of that article at any certain date is of the price of the same article at a date or a period which has been selected as the base or standard.

The base selected for the compilation of retail prices is the average price for the 10-year period 1890 to 1899. This base period is the same as was used in the presentation of wholesale prices in Bulletins 39, 45, 51, and 57 of this Bureau. The average for the 10-year period is used as the base for the reason that an average price for a number of years more nearly represents average or normal conditions than does the price for a single year. The value of relative prices is that it enables the reader to follow more readily the course of prices of a single article or of groups of articles.

In the Eighteenth Annual Report relative prices were computed for each of the schedules of prices. The method followed after computing the average price for each year was to determine for each schedule the base price, which is the sum of the average prices of the 10 years, 1890 to 1899, divided by 10. The relative price or index number was then obtained for the schedule for each year in the period covered by dividing the average price of the article shown on that schedule for each year by the average price of the same article for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899. The quotient thus obtained multiplied by 100 is the per cent which the average price that year was of the base price, and is called the index number or relative price.

In the present compilation of prices for 1903 and 1904 schedules were secured from many firms who had not heretofore furnished prices, and in many cases such firms had been in existence but a few years. It was therefore necessary to follow a slightly different method in

determining the relative price or index number for 1904. The method adopted was to compute for each schedule or statement of prices the average price for each year, 1903 and 1904, and then the per cent which the average price in 1904 was of the average price in 1903. These per cents or relative prices for all of the various grades and descriptions of the article were added and the sum divided by the number of schedules secured for that article. Thus for evaporated apples the 33 schedules secured in the North Atlantic States show that the average price in 1904 was 98.48 per cent of the average price in 1903; the 18 schedules secured in the South Atlantic States show that the average price in 1904 was 98.14 per cent of the average price in 1903; the 33 schedules from the North Central States, 97.93 per cent; the 17 schedules from the South Central States, 98.47 per cent; the 17 schedules from the Western States, 99.32 per cent, and the total schedules, 118, show that the average price in 1904 was 98.39 per cent of the average price in 1903. By referring to Table II (page 294), it is seen that the relative price or index number (average price for 1890 to 1899=100) for evaporated apples in the North Atlantic States in 1903 was 107.5; therefore in 1904 the relative was 98.48 per cent of 107.5, or 105.9. The relative price for each of the geographical divisions and also for the United States was found by the same method. The relative prices for other articles were determined in the same way. For reasons explained in the discussion of Table I, the relative prices for bread are computed from the price per pound.

Considering the United States as a whole, the articles which show the greatest difference between 1903 and 1904 prices are flour and lard. The average price of flour in 1904 was 118.44 per cent of the average price in 1903, or an advance of 18.44 per cent. The average price of lard in 1904 was 92.61 per cent of the average price in 1903, or a decline of 7.39 per cent. Of the 30 articles included in this compilation 15 show an advance and 15 a decline when 1904 is compared with 1903.

The table which follows shows the per cent of advance or decline for each of the 30 articles when the average price in 1904 is compared with the average price in 1903.

**RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES.  
AVERAGE PRICE IN 1904 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE IN 1903.**

Articles for which the average price in 1904 was higher than the average price in 1903.	Number of schedules secured.	Per cent of advance in price.	Articles for which the average price in 1904 was lower than the average price in 1903.	Number of schedules secured.	Per cent of decline in price.
Beef, fresh, steaks.....	488	0.41	Apples evaporated.....	118	1.61
Bread, wheat.....	229	3.74	Beans, dry.....	123	1.13
Chickens.....	170	1.84	Beef, fresh, roasts and stews.....	453	.25
Coffee.....	301	2.81	Beef, salt.....	168	.50
Corn meal.....	173	.64	Butter.....	271	1.63
Eggs.....	254	4.43	Cheese.....	228	1.81
Fish, fresh.....	190	.56	Lard.....	233	7.39
Fish, salt.....	138	3.01	Pork, fresh.....	274	2.36
Flour, wheat.....	270	18.44	Pork, salt, bacon.....	205	1.36
Milk, fresh.....	211	.45	Pork, salt, dry or pickled.....	159	2.48
Molasses.....	240	.18	Pork, salt, ham.....	242	2.36
Mutton and lamb.....	201	1.29	Prunes.....	124	.80
Potatoes, Irish.....	247	5.68	Rice.....	245	2.21
Sugar.....	255	6.04	Tea.....	258	.16
Veal.....	139	.55	Vinegar.....	133	.25

A simple average of the per cent of advance of the prices of the 15 articles which show an advance is 3.34 per cent, while a similar average for the 15 articles which show a decline is 1.75 per cent. The articles which show an advance are worthy of especial attention for the reason that the advance in the 1904 average price was most marked in certain articles for which it is difficult for the consumer to find substitutes. For flour, with an advance of 18.44 per cent, and bread, with an advance of 3.74 per cent, there are practically no substitutes. Sugar advanced 6.04 per cent and has no substitute except in a limited way for use in cooking. Eggs advanced 4.43 per cent; substitutes for eggs for direct consumption are available, but there is no substitute for eggs for culinary purposes. Milk shows a slight advance and has no substitute. Potatoes advanced 5.68 per cent; other vegetables, however, are available as substitutes.

Relative prices are not presented for each of the schedules or statements of prices, owing to the large amount of space which would be required, and it is not believed that such presentation would materially add to the value of the report. The 40 States from which prices were secured have been grouped. The relative prices for each of the 30 articles are shown for each of the five geographical divisions, and for

the United States. The classification of the States into groups is as follows:

**North Atlantic States:**

- Connecticut.
- Maine.
- Massachusetts.
- New Hampshire.
- New Jersey.
- New York.
- Pennsylvania.
- Rhode Island.

**South Atlantic States:**

- Delaware.
- District of Columbia.
- Florida.
- Georgia.
- Maryland.
- North Carolina.
- South Carolina.
- Virginia.
- West Virginia.

**North Central States:**

- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Iowa.

**North Central States—Concluded.**

- Kansas.
- Michigan.
- Minnesota.
- Missouri.
- Nebraska.
- Ohio.
- South Dakota.
- Wisconsin.

**South Central States:**

- Alabama.
- Arkansas.
- Kentucky.
- Louisiana.
- Tennessee.
- Texas.

**Western States:**

- California.
- Colorado.
- Montana.
- Oregon.
- Utah.
- Washington.

From an examination of the part of Table II which shows relative prices for fresh beef, roasts and stews, page 294, it is seen that meat of this description in the North Atlantic States reached the lowest price of the 15-year period in 1894, the relative price for that year being 97.9, or 2.1 per cent below the average price for the 10-year period 1890 to 1899; in the South Atlantic States the lowest relative price, 97, was in 1893; in the North Central States the lowest, 98.8, was in 1896; in the South Central States the lowest, 95.3, was in 1890; in the Western States the lowest, 95.7, was in 1893. Considering all the schedules secured in the United States for this article the lowest relative price was 98.3, in 1894.

In each of the five divisions of States, and also in the United States considered as a whole, the highest relative price for this article during the 15-year period was reached in 1902. In the North Atlantic States the relative price for that year was 118.9, or 18.9 per cent above the average price for the 10-year period 1890 to 1899; in the South Atlantic States the relative price was 120.2; in the North Central States, 117.2; in the South Central States, 118.5; in the Western States, 119.9, and in the United States, 118.6.

The relative retail prices in the United States, considered as a whole, of the 30 articles of food for the fifteen years from 1890 to 1904 are presented in the table which follows:

## RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1904.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Apples, evapo- rated.	Beans, dry.	Beef, fresh, roasts and stews.	Beef, fresh, steaks.	Beef, salt.	Bread, wheat.	Butter.	Cheese.	Chick- ens.	Coffee.
1890.....	109.0	103.3	99.5	98.8	97.5	100.3	99.2	98.8	101.3	105.4
1891.....	110.3	106.2	100.0	99.4	98.3	100.3	106.4	100.3	104.0	105.2
1892.....	99.3	102.4	99.6	99.3	99.5	100.3	106.8	101.5	103.8	103.8
1893.....	107.0	105.0	99.0	99.6	100.3	100.1	109.9	101.8	104.2	104.8
1894.....	105.8	102.8	98.3	98.2	98.9	99.9	101.7	101.6	98.6	103.3
1895.....	97.4	100.5	98.6	99.1	99.6	99.7	97.0	99.2	98.4	101.7
1896.....	88.6	92.7	99.1	99.5	99.8	99.9	92.7	97.9	97.1	99.6
1897.....	87.8	91.5	100.3	100.2	100.9	100.0	98.1	99.0	94.0	94.6
1898.....	95.9	95.9	101.7	102.0	102.1	99.8	95.1	97.5	96.8	91.1
1899.....	99.5	99.7	103.7	103.9	103.2	99.6	97.7	102.4	101.8	90.5
1900.....	95.2	110.0	106.5	106.4	103.7	99.7	101.4	103.9	100.8	91.1
1901.....	96.8	113.9	110.7	111.0	106.1	99.4	103.2	103.3	103.0	90.7
1902.....	104.4	116.8	118.6	118.5	116.0	99.4	111.5	107.3	113.2	89.6
1903.....	100.8	118.1	113.1	112.9	108.8	100.2	110.8	109.4	118.5	89.3
1904.....	99.2	116.8	112.8	113.4	108.3	103.9	109.0	107.4	120.7	91.8
Year.	Corn meal.	Eggs.	Fish, fresh.	Fish, salt.	Flour, wheat.	Lard.	Milk, fresh.	Molas- ses.	Mutton and lamb.	Pork, fresh.
1890.....	100.0	100.6	99.3	100.7	109.7	98.2	100.5	104.7	100.7	97.0
1891.....	109.7	106.9	99.6	101.7	112.5	99.8	100.5	101.7	100.6	98.7
1892.....	105.2	106.8	100.1	102.2	105.1	103.6	100.6	101.2	101.0	100.5
1893.....	103.1	108.1	100.1	103.4	98.1	117.9	100.4	100.6	99.9	102.0
1894.....	102.2	96.3	100.4	101.5	88.7	106.9	100.2	100.3	97.8	101.8
1895.....	100.8	99.3	99.8	98.9	89.0	100.1	100.0	99.0	98.7	99.7
1896.....	95.0	92.8	100.2	97.5	92.7	92.5	99.9	98.7	98.7	97.4
1897.....	93.7	91.4	99.8	95.2	104.3	89.8	99.7	97.7	99.6	97.6
1898.....	95.0	96.2	100.5	98.8	107.4	93.9	99.4	97.9	100.4	98.6
1899.....	95.1	101.1	100.2	100.2	94.6	97.1	98.9	98.2	102.6	101.7
1900.....	97.4	99.9	100.4	99.1	94.3	104.4	99.9	102.2	105.6	107.7
1901.....	107.1	105.7	101.4	100.9	94.4	118.1	101.1	101.3	109.0	117.9
1902.....	118.8	119.1	105.0	102.8	94.9	134.3	103.3	102.1	114.7	128.3
1903.....	120.7	125.3	107.3	108.4	101.2	126.7	105.8	108.3	112.6	127.0
1904.....	121.5	130.9	107.9	111.7	119.9	117.3	106.3	104.0	114.1	124.0
Year.	Pork, salt, bacon.	Pork, salt, dry or pickled.	Pork, salt, ham.	Pota- toes, Irish.	Prunes.	Rice.	Sugar.	Tea.	Veal.	Vinegar.
1890.....	95.8	95.3	98.7	109.3	116.8	101.3	118.6	100.0	98.8	102.9
1891.....	96.6	98.9	99.3	116.6	116.5	102.5	102.7	100.4	99.6	105.5
1892.....	99.1	100.5	101.9	95.7	113.5	101.3	96.2	100.2	100.0	102.7
1893.....	100.0	108.7	109.3	112.3	115.6	98.4	101.5	100.1	100.0	99.5
1894.....	103.6	103.4	101.9	102.6	100.9	99.0	98.8	98.7	98.7	99.8
1895.....	99.4	99.2	98.8	91.8	94.2	98.8	91.8	98.5	98.5	98.9
1896.....	96.7	95.5	97.6	77.0	86.8	96.7	96.6	98.8	99.5	97.2
1897.....	97.4	97.3	98.2	93.0	84.3	97.9	95.7	98.5	99.9	97.4
1898.....	100.2	99.1	95.1	105.4	86.3	101.7	101.3	100.7	101.2	97.9
1899.....	102.9	101.8	99.2	96.1	85.1	102.4	101.7	104.4	103.7	98.3
1900.....	109.7	107.7	105.3	93.5	83.0	102.4	104.9	105.5	104.9	98.5
1901.....	121.0	117.5	110.2	116.8	82.6	103.5	103.0	106.7	108.8	98.9
1902.....	135.6	132.5	119.4	117.0	83.4	103.5	96.0	107.2	115.2	99.5
1903.....	139.8	129.0	121.3	114.8	80.2	103.9	96.1	106.0	114.9	99.1
1904.....	137.9	125.8	118.4	121.3	79.6	101.6	101.9	105.8	115.5	98.9

From this table it is seen that the price of fresh roasting and stewing beef in 1890 was 99.5 per cent of the average price during the 10-year period from 1890 to 1899. In 1891 the price was exactly the same as the average price for the 10-year period—that is, 100.0. The lowest point reached was in 1894, when it was 98.3 per cent of the average price for the 10-year period. The highest point reached was in 1902, when it stood at 118.6. In 1904 it stood at 112.8, or 12.8 per

cent higher than the average price for the period from 1890 to 1899. In the use of these tables showing the relative figures it should be borne in mind that the difference between the relative prices in any two years is not the per cent of difference in the cost. For example: The relative price of fresh roasting and stewing beef was 98.3 in 1894 and 112.8 in 1904. The difference between these relative prices is 14.5; and this figure being 14.8 per cent of 98.3, the per cent of increase in 1904 over 1894 is 14.8 per cent.

Eggs show a marked increase in price during the last few years. In 1900 the price was 99.9 per cent of the average price for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899; in 1901 the price rose to 105.7, in 1902 to 119.1; in 1903 to 125.3, and in 1904 to 130.9. The price in 1904 was 31.0 per cent above the price four years previous.

From the preceding table is drawn the one which follows. It shows for the United States the lowest and highest yearly relative price of each of the 30 articles of food for the 15 years, 1890 to 1904; also the year in which the lowest and highest yearly prices were reached.

LOWEST AND HIGHEST YEARLY RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1904.

[Average price for 1890-1899 = 100.0.]

Article.	Lowest.		Highest.	
	Year.	Relative price.	Year.	Relative price.
Apples, evaporated.....	1897	87.8	1891	110.3
Beans, dry.....	1897	91.5	1903	118.1
Beef, fresh, roasts and stews.....	1894	98.3	1902	118.6
Beef, fresh, steaks.....	1894	98.2	1902	118.5
Beef, salt.....	1890	97.5	1902	116.0
Bread, wheat.....	1901, 1902	99.4	1904	103.9
Butter.....	1896	92.7	1902	111.5
Cheese.....	1898	97.5	1903	109.4
Chickens.....	1897	94.0	1904	120.7
Coffee.....	1903	89.3	1890	105.4
Corn meal.....	1897	93.7	1904	121.5
Eggs.....	1897	91.4	1904	130.9
Fish, fresh.....	1890	99.3	1904	107.9
Fish, salt.....	1897	95.2	1904	111.7
Flour, wheat.....	1894	88.7	1904	119.9
Lard.....	1897	89.8	1902	134.3
Milk, fresh.....	1899	98.9	1904	106.3
Molasses.....	1897	97.7	1890	104.7
Mutton and lamb.....	1894	97.8	1902	114.7
Pork, fresh.....	1890	97.0	1902	128.3
Pork, salt, bacon.....	1890	95.8	1903	139.8
Pork, salt, dry or pickled.....	1890	95.3	1902	132.5
Pork, salt, ham.....	1898	95.1	1903	121.3
Potatoes, Irish.....	1896	77.0	1904	121.3
Prunes.....	1904	79.6	1890	116.8
Rice.....	1896	96.7	1903	103.9
Sugar.....	1895	91.8	1890	118.6
Tea.....	1895, 1897	98.5	1902	107.2
Veal.....	1895	98.5	1904	115.5
Vinegar.....	1896	97.2	1891	105.5

Of the 30 articles, the lowest yearly relative price was reached by 5 in 1890, 4 in 1894, 2 in 1895, 1 in 1895 and 1897, the price being the same for the two years; 4 in 1896, 8 in 1897, 2 in 1898, 1 in 1899, 1 in 1901 and 1902, 1 in 1903, and 1 in 1904. The highest yearly relative price was reached by 4 in 1890, 2 in 1891, 9 in 1902, 5 in 1903, and 10

in 1904. Thus the highest yearly price of the 15-year period was reached by four-fifths of the 30 articles during the last 3 years.

In addition to the relative prices which are shown for each of the articles, this report also shows relative prices for the 30 articles of food considered as a whole. The relative prices for the food group were computed and are presented in two ways—the one being simple averages, which were found by adding the relative prices for all of the 30 articles and dividing by 30, the number of articles; the other being weighted averages, in which the relative prices were found by giving to the various articles their weight or relative importance, as measured by the value of the article consumed in a year by representative workingmen's families as shown by the family budgets secured in connection with the Eighteenth Annual Report of this Bureau. This weighted average will be further discussed in connection with other tables.

The following table presents the simple averages of the relative prices of the 30 articles of food for each year from 1890 to 1904 in each of the five geographical divisions and in the United States considered as a whole. In the North Atlantic States, 2,664 schedules were obtained for 1890 to 1902, 2,659 for 1903, and 2,625 for 1904; in the South Atlantic States, 588 schedules were obtained for 1890 to 1902, 587 for 1903, and 872 for 1904; in the North Central States, 1,444 schedules were obtained for 1890 to 1902, 1,443 for 1903, and 1,865 for 1904; in the South Central States, 325 schedules were obtained for 1890 to 1903, and 680 for 1904; and in the Western States, 281 schedules were obtained for 1890 to 1902, 279 for 1903, and 718 for 1904, making a total for the United States of 5,302 schedules for 1890 to 1902, 5,293 for 1903, and 6,760 for 1904.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, SIMPLE AVERAGES BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, 1890 TO 1904.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	North Atlantic States.	South Atlantic States.	North Central States.	South Central States.	Western States.	United States.
1890.....	101.9	100.7	102.3	101.1	105.4	102.1
1891.....	102.9	101.5	104.1	102.9	106.2	103.4
1892.....	102.0	100.6	101.7	100.6	104.4	101.8
1893.....	104.3	102.1	105.0	102.9	102.7	104.1
1894.....	99.9	100.3	100.9	99.9	99.4	100.3
1895.....	98.2	99.5	98.3	98.2	97.3	98.2
1896.....	96.2	97.5	94.9	96.2	93.9	95.8
1897.....	96.9	97.8	95.3	97.2	94.2	96.3
1898.....	98.3	99.4	98.1	99.9	96.7	98.5
1899.....	99.3	100.6	99.4	101.0	99.8	99.6
1900.....	101.3	102.2	101.7	103.3	100.1	101.5
1901.....	104.4	106.6	106.7	108.1	102.0	105.5
1902.....	110.0	110.8	112.1	114.1	106.9	110.9
1903.....	110.4	110.1	112.0	114.0	108.1	110.9
1904.....	111.2	110.2	112.6	115.0	109.4	111.6

This table of simple averages shows that the lowest relative price was reached in each of the five divisions and in the United States in

1896. The highest relative price was reached in 1902 in the South Atlantic States, and in 1904 in the North Atlantic States, North Central States, South Central States, Western States, and in the United States as a whole. In the North Atlantic States the relative price ranged from 96.2 to 111.2; in the South Atlantic States, from 97.5 to 110.8; in the North Central States, from 94.9 to 112.6; in the South Central States, from 96.2 to 115.0; in the Western States, from 93.9 to 109.4, and in the total for the United States, from 95.8 to 111.6. As indicated by this table of simple averages, the price of food in the United States in 1904, compared with each of the other years of the period, was 9.3 per cent higher than in 1890, 7.9 per cent higher than in 1891, 9.6 per cent higher than in 1892, 7.2 per cent higher than in 1893, 11.3 per cent higher than in 1894, 13.6 per cent higher than in 1895, 16.5 per cent higher than in 1896 (the year of lowest prices for food), 15.9 per cent higher than in 1897, 13.3 per cent higher than in 1898, 12.0 per cent higher than in 1899, 10.0 per cent higher than in 1900, 5.8 per cent higher than in 1901, 0.6 per cent higher than in 1902, and 0.6 per cent higher than in 1903.

The price of many articles of food was high in 1904, and the table which follows shows the articles whose price in 1904 was higher than the average price for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899, and also the articles whose price in 1904 was lower than the average price for 1890 to 1899. The table follows:

**RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1904, COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899.**

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Articles for which the price in 1904 was higher than the average for 1890-1899.	Relative price, 1904.	Articles for which the price in 1904 was lower than the average for 1890-1899.	Relative price, 1904.
Rice.....	101.6	Apples, evaporated.....	99.2
Sugar.....	101.9	Vinegar.....	98.9
Bread, wheat.....	103.9	Coffee.....	91.8
Molasses.....	104.0	Prunes.....	79.6
Tea.....	105.8		
Milk, fresh.....	106.3		
Cheese.....	107.4		
Fish, fresh.....	107.9		
Beef, salt.....	108.3		
Butter.....	109.0		
Fish, salt.....	111.7		
Beef, fresh, roasts and stews.....	112.8		
Beef, fresh, steaks.....	113.4		
Mutton and lamb.....	114.1		
Veal.....	115.5		
Beans, dry .....	116.8		
Lard .....	117.3		
Pork, salt, ham .....	118.4		
Flour, wheat .....	119.9		
Chickens .....	120.7		
Potatoes, Irish .....	121.3		
Corn meal .....	121.5		
Pork, fresh .....	124.0		
Pork, salt, dry or pickled.....	125.8		
Eggs .....	130.9		
Pork, salt, bacon .....	137.9		

This table shows that the price of all the more important articles was higher in 1904 than the average for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899. Bacon was 37.9 per cent higher, eggs 30.9 per cent higher, dry or pickled pork 25.8 per cent higher, fresh pork 24.0 per cent higher, corn meal 21.5 per cent higher, potatoes 21.3 per cent higher, chickens 20.7 per cent higher, flour 19.9 per cent higher, salt ham 18.4 per cent higher, etc.

The price of prunes was 20.4 per cent lower in 1904 than for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899, coffee 8.2 per cent lower, vinegar 1.1 per cent lower, and evaporated apples 0.8 per cent lower.

The preceding table is summarized in the short table which follows:

NUMBER AND PER CENT OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, CLASSIFIED BY PER CENT, WHICH THE 1904 RETAIL PRICE IS ABOVE OR BELOW THE AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890-1899

Price higher.	Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.	Price lower.	Number of articles.	Per cent of articles.
25 to 40 per cent.....	3	10.0	Less than 10 per cent.....	3	10.0
10 to 25 per cent.....	13	43.4	10 to 25 per cent.....	1	3.3
Less than 10 per cent.....	10	33.3	Total.....	4	13.3
Total.....	26	86.7			

From this table it is seen that in 1904 the price of 3 of the 30 articles of food, or 10.0 per cent, was from 25 to 40 per cent higher than the average price for the 10-year period, 1890 to 1899; the price of 13 articles, or 43.4 per cent of the total, was from 10 to 25 per cent higher than the average price for the 10-year period; and the price of 10 articles, or 33.3 per cent of the total, was less than 10 per cent higher than the average price for the 10-year period. On the other hand, the price of 3 articles, or 10.0 per cent of the whole number, was less than 10 per cent lower than the average price for the 10-year period, and the price of 1 article, or 3.3 per cent of the whole number, was from 10 to 25 per cent (20.4 per cent) lower than the average price for the 10-year period.

To render easy a comparison of the prices of the last year of the 15-year period included in this investigation with those of each of the other years, the following table has been prepared, showing the per cent of increase or decrease in the prices of 1904, compared with the prices of each previous year of the period.

## PER CENT OF INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1904 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease in 1904 compared with—						
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Apples, evaporated.....	- 9.0	- 10.1	- 0.1	- 7.3	- 6.2	+ 1.8	+ 12.0
Beans, dry.....	+13.1	+10.0	+14.1	+11.2	+13.6	+16.2	+26.0
Beef, fresh, roasts and stews.....	+13.4	+12.8	+13.3	+13.9	+14.8	+14.4	+13.8
Beef, fresh, steaks.....	+14.8	+14.1	+14.2	+13.9	+15.5	+14.4	+14.0
Beef, salt.....	+11.1	+10.2	+ 8.8	+ 8.0	+ 9.5	+ 8.7	+ 8.5
Bread, wheat.....	+ 3.6	+ 3.6	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 4.0	+ 4.2	+ 4.0
Butter.....	+ 9.9	+ 2.4	+ 2.1	- 8.	+ 7.2	+12.4	+17.6
Cheese.....	+ 8.7	+ 7.1	+ 5.8	+ 5.5	+ 5.7	+ 8.3	+ 9.7
Chickens.....	+19.2	+16.1	+16.3	+15.8	+22.4	+22.7	+24.3
Coffee.....	-12.9	-12.7	-11.6	-12.4	-11.1	- 9.7	- 7.8
Corn meal.....	+21.5	+10.8	+15.5	+17.8	+18.9	+20.5	+27.9
Eggs.....	+30.1	+22.5	+22.6	+21.1	+35.9	+31.8	+41.1
Fish, fresh.....	+ 8.7	+ 8.3	+ 7.8	+ 7.8	+ 7.5	+ 8.1	+ 7.7
Fish, salt.....	+10.9	+ 9.8	+ 9.3	+ 8.0	+10.0	+12.9	+14.6
Flour, wheat.....	+ 9.3	+ 6.6	+14.1	+24.8	+35.2	+34.7	+29.3
Lard.....	+19.5	+17.5	+13.2	- 5.	+ 9.7	+17.2	+26.8
Milk, fresh.....	+ 5.8	+ 5.8	+ 5.7	+ 5.9	+ 6.1	+ 6.3	+ 6.4
Molasses.....	- 7.	+ 2.3	+ 2.8	+ 3.4	+ 3.7	+ 5.1	+ 5.4
Mutton and lamb.....	+13.3	+13.4	+13.0	+14.2	+16.7	+15.6	+15.6
Pork, fresh.....	+27.8	+25.6	+23.4	+15.9	+21.8	+24.4	+27.3
Pork, salt, bacon.....	+23.9	+22.8	+39.2	+26.5	+33.1	+38.7	+42.6
Pork, salt, dry or pickled.....	+32.0	+27.2	+25.2	+15.7	+21.7	+26.8	+31.7
Pork, salt, ham.....	+20.0	+19.2	+16.2	+ 8.3	+16.2	+19.8	+21.3
Potatoes, Irish.....	+11.0	+ 4.0	+26.8	+ 8.0	+18.2	+32.1	+57.5
Prunes.....	-31.8	-31.7	-29.9	-31.1	-21.1	-15.5	- 8.3
Rice.....	+ .3	- .9	+ .3	+ 3.3	+ 2.6	+ 2.8	+ 5.1
Sugar.....	-14.1	- .8	+ 5.9	+ .4	+ 8.6	+11.0	+ 5.5
Tea.....	+ 5.8	+ 5.4	+ 5.6	+ 5.7	+ 7.2	+ 7.4	+ 7.1
Veal.....	+16.9	+16.0	+15.5	+15.5	+17.0	+17.3	+16.1
Vinegar.....	- 3.9	- 6.3	- 3.7	- .6	- .9	.....	+ 1.7
All food, simple averages.....	+ 9.3	+ 7.9	+ 9.6	+ 7.2	+11.3	+13.6	+16.5
All food, weighted according to family consumption.....	+ 9.1	+ 7.6	+ 9.6	+ 7.0	+12.0	+14.2	+17.0

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease in 1904 compared with—						
	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.
Apples, evaporated.....	+13.0	+ 4.0	- 0.3	+ 4.2	+ 2.5	- 5.0	- 1.6
Beans, dry.....	+27.7	+21.8	+17.2	+ 6.2	+ 2.5	.....	- 1.1
Beef, fresh, roasts and stews.....	+12.5	+10.9	+ 8.8	+ 5.9	+ 1.9	- 4.9	- .3
Beef, fresh, steaks.....	+13.2	+11.2	+ 9.1	+ 6.6	+ 2.2	- 4.3	+ .4
Beef, salt.....	+ 7.3	+ 6.1	+ 4.9	+ 4.4	+ 2.1	- 6.6	- .5
Bread, wheat.....	+ 3.9	+ 4.1	+ 4.3	+ 4.2	+ 4.5	+ 4.5	+ 3.7
Butter.....	+17.1	+14.6	+11.6	+ 7.5	+ 5.6	- 2.2	- 1.6
Cheese.....	+ 8.5	+10.2	+ 4.9	+ 3.4	+ 4.0	+ .1	- 1.8
Chickens.....	+28.4	+24.7	+18.6	+19.7	+17.2	+ 6.6	+ 1.9
Coffee.....	- 3.0	+ .8	+ 1.4	+ .8	+ 1.2	+ 2.5	+ 2.8
Corn meal.....	+29.7	+27.9	+27.8	+24.7	+13.4	+ 2.3	+ .7
Eggs.....	+43.2	+36.1	+29.5	+31.0	+23.8	+ 9.9	+ 4.5
Fish, fresh.....	+ 8.1	+ 7.4	+ 7.7	+ 7.5	+ 6.4	+ 2.8	+ .6
Fish, salt.....	+17.3	+13.1	+11.5	+12.7	+10.7	+ 8.7	+ 3.0
Flour, wheat.....	+15.0	+11.6	+26.7	+27.1	+27.0	+26.3	+18.5
Lard.....	+30.6	+24.9	+20.8	+12.4	- .7	-12.7	- 7.4
Milk, fresh.....	+ 6.6	+ 6.9	+ 7.5	+ 6.4	+ 5.1	+ 2.9	+ .5
Molasses.....	+ 6.4	+ 6.2	+ 5.9	+ 1.8	+ 2.7	+ 1.9	+ .2
Mutton and lamb.....	+14.6	+13.6	+11.2	+ 8.0	+ 4.7	- .5	+ 1.3
Pork, fresh.....	+27.0	+25.8	+21.9	+15.1	+ 5.2	- 3.4	- 2.4
Pork, salt, bacon.....	+41.6	+37.6	+34.0	+25.7	+14.0	+ 1.7	- 1.4
Pork, salt, dry or pickled.....	+29.3	+26.9	+23.6	+16.8	+ 7.1	- 5.1	- 2.5
Pork, salt, ham.....	+20.6	+24.5	+19.4	+12.4	+ 7.4	- .8	- 2.4
Potatoes, Irish.....	+30.4	+15.1	+26.2	+29.7	+ 3.9	+ 3.7	+ 5.7
Prunes.....	- 5.6	- 7.8	- 6.5	- 4.1	- 3.6	- 4.6	- .7
Rice.....	+ 3.8	- .1	- .8	- .8	- 1.8	- 1.8	- 2.2
Sugar.....	+ 6.5	+ .6	+ .2	- 2.9	- 1.1	+ 6.1	+ 6.0
Tea.....	+ 7.4	+ 5.1	+ 1.3	+ .3	- .8	- 1.3	- .2
Veal.....	+15.6	+14.1	+11.4	+10.1	+ 6.2	+ .3	+ .5
Vinegar.....	+ 1.5	+ 1.0	+ .6	+ .4	.....	- .6	- .2
All food, simple averages.....	+15.9	+13.3	+12.0	+10.0	+ 5.8	+ .6	+ .6
All food, weighted according to family consumption.....	+16.0	+13.2	+12.3	+10.5	+ 6.2	+ .7	+ 1.3

The first line of this table shows that the 1904 price of evaporated apples was 9.0 per cent lower than the price in 1890, 10.1 per cent lower than the price in 1891, etc. The average prices of wheat bread, chickens, corn meal, eggs, fresh fish, salt fish, wheat flour, milk, potatoes, and veal were higher in 1904 than in any other year during the 15-year period.

The average price of eggs in 1904 was 30.1 per cent higher than the price in 1890, 22.5 per cent higher than in 1891, 22.6 per cent higher than in 1892, 21.1 per cent higher than in 1893, 35.9 per cent higher than in 1894, 31.8 per cent higher than in 1895, 41.1 per cent higher than in 1896, 43.2 per cent higher than in 1897, 36.1 per cent higher than in 1898, etc.

The simple average of the 30 articles of food and also the average for food weighted according to family consumption was higher in 1904 than in any other year during the period covered by this investigation. The average for food weighted according to family consumption was, in 1904, 9.1 per cent higher than in 1890, 7.6 per cent higher than in 1891, 9.6 per cent higher than in 1892, 7.0 per cent higher than in 1893, 12.0 per cent higher than in 1894, 14.2 per cent higher than in 1895, 17.0 per cent higher than in 1896, 16.0 per cent higher than in 1897, 13.2 per cent higher than in 1898, 12.3 per cent higher than in 1899, 10.5 per cent higher than in 1900, 6.2 per cent higher than in 1901, 0.7 per cent higher than in 1902, and 1.3 per cent higher than in 1903.

Certain of the articles included in this investigation are related to each other in such a way as to make a comparison of the course of prices of such articles very interesting. These groups of related articles are shown in the table which follows:

**RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904.**

[Average price for 1890-1899 = 100.0.]

Year.	Cattle products.			Dairy products.		
	Beef, fresh, roasts and stews.	Beef, fresh, steaks.	Beef, salt.	Milk, fresh.	Butter.	Cheese.
1890.....	99.5	98.8	97.5	100.5	99.2	98.8
1891.....	100.0	99.4	98.3	100.5	106.4	100.3
1892.....	99.6	99.3	99.5	100.6	106.8	101.5
1893.....	99.0	99.6	100.3	100.4	109.9	101.8
1894.....	98.3	98.2	98.9	100.2	101.7	101.6
1895.....	98.6	99.1	99.6	100.0	97.0	99.2
1896.....	99.1	99.5	99.8	99.9	92.7	97.9
1897.....	100.3	100.2	100.9	99.7	93.1	99.0
1898.....	101.7	102.0	102.1	99.4	95.1	97.5
1899.....	103.7	103.9	103.2	98.9	97.7	102.4
1900.....	106.5	106.4	103.7	99.9	101.4	103.9
1901.....	110.7	111.0	106.1	101.1	103.2	103.3
1902.....	118.6	118.5	116.0	103.3	111.5	107.3
1903.....	113.1	112.9	108.8	106.8	110.8	109.4
1904.....	112.8	113.4	108.3	106.3	109.0	107.4

## RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES IN THE UNITED STATES OF CERTAIN GROUPS OF RELATED ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899 = 100.0.]

Year	Hog products.					Flour and bread.	
	Pork, fresh.	Pork, salt, ba- con.	Pork, salt, dry or pickled.	Pork, salt, ham.	Lard.	Flour, wheat.	Bread, wheat.
1890.....	97.0	95.8	95.3	98.7	98.2	109.7	100.3
1891.....	98.7	96.6	98.9	99.3	99.8	112.5	100.3
1892.....	100.5	99.1	100.5	101.9	103.6	105.1	100.3
1893.....	107.0	109.0	108.7	109.3	117.9	96.1	100.1
1894.....	101.8	103.6	103.4	101.9	106.9	88.7	99.9
1895.....	99.7	99.4	99.2	98.8	100.1	89.0	99.7
1896.....	97.4	96.7	95.5	97.6	92.5	92.7	99.9
1897.....	97.6	97.4	97.3	98.2	89.8	104.3	100.0
1898.....	98.6	100.2	99.1	95.1	93.9	107.4	99.8
1899.....	101.7	102.9	101.8	99.2	97.1	94.6	99.6
1900.....	107.7	109.7	107.7	105.3	104.4	94.3	99.7
1901.....	117.9	121.0	117.5	110.2	118.1	94.4	99.4
1902.....	128.3	135.6	132.5	119.4	134.3	94.9	99.4
1903.....	127.0	139.8	129.0	121.3	126.7	101.2	100.2
1904.....	124.0	137.9	125.8	118.4	117.3	119.9	103.9

Under cattle products are shown the three articles, beef, fresh, roasts and stews; beef, fresh, steaks, and beef, salt. The price of each of these three articles was higher in 1891 than in 1890; that of the two descriptions of fresh beef was lower, and that of salt beef was higher in 1892 than in 1891; prices of roasts and stews were lower and of steaks and salt beef higher in 1893 than in 1892; all three of the articles show lower prices in 1894 than in 1893; in each year from 1895 to 1902, inclusive, the price of each of the three articles increased; all were lower in 1903 than in 1902; prices of roasts and stews and salt beef were lower and steaks higher in 1904 than in 1903.

In the group hog products, all of the 5 articles take the same course in each of the 6 years, 1891 to 1896; in 1897 all except lard were higher than in 1896; in 1898 all except salt ham were higher than in 1897; in each of the 4 years, 1899 to 1902, all of the 5 articles were higher than in the year immediately preceding; in 1903 fresh pork, dry or pickled pork, and lard were lower, while bacon and ham were higher than in 1902; in 1904 all were lower than in 1903.

In connection with this report on retail prices it is interesting to verify the truth of the statement which has often been made, that retail prices usually follow the wholesale but do not always vary in the same proportion. The table which follows shows the relative wholesale prices of food (simple averages of 53 articles from 1890 to 1892 and 1904, and of 54 articles from 1893 to 1903) and the relative retail prices of food (simple averages of 30 articles). The figures for wholesale prices are from Bulletin 57 of this Bureau.

The table follows:

**RELATIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD  
IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1904.**

(AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890 TO 1899 = 100.)



WHOLESALE PRICES. (SAMPLE AVERAGE OF 94 ARTICLES.)

RETAIL PRICES. (SAMPLE AVERAGE OF 30 ARTICLES.)

## RELATIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1904.

[The wholesale prices are from Bulletin 57 of the Bureau of Labor and are simple averages of 53 articles from 1890 to 1892 and 1904, and of 54 articles from 1893 to 1903. The retail prices are simple averages of 30 articles. Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Relative wholesale prices of food.	Relative retail prices of food.	Year.	Relative wholesale prices of food.	Relative retail prices of food.
1890.....	112.4	102.1	1898.....	94.4	98.5
1891.....	115.7	103.4	1899.....	98.3	99.6
1892.....	103.6	101.8	1900.....	104.2	101.5
1893.....	110.2	104.1	1901.....	105.9	105.5
1894.....	99.8	100.3	1902.....	111.3	110.9
1895.....	94.6	98.2	1903.....	107.1	110.9
1896.....	83.8	95.8	1904.....	107.2	111.6
1897.....	87.7	96.3			

The facts presented in this table are clearly shown in the accompanying graphic table.

From this table it is seen that both wholesale and retail prices of food were higher in 1891 than in 1890, the wholesale, however, showing a much greater advance; both wholesale and retail prices were lower in 1892 than in 1891, the decline being much greater in wholesale than in retail; both were higher in 1893 than in 1892; both lower in 1894 than in 1893; both lower in 1895 than in 1894; both lower in 1896 than in 1895, the decline in wholesale being much greater than in retail; both were higher in each of the years from 1897 to 1902 than in the year immediately preceding; wholesale prices were lower in 1903 than in 1902, while retail prices remained on the same level; wholesale prices were slightly higher in 1904 than in 1903, while retail prices made a more marked advance.

No decided difference in the comparison is shown when articles for which prices not quoted in both the wholesale and retail price compilations are eliminated and the average prices of the 25 articles or groups of articles of food common to both the wholesale and retail price investigations made by this Bureau are used.

It will now be interesting to consider retail prices in connection with certain information secured from the detailed schedules of cost of living furnished by 2,567 families and published in the Eighteenth Annual Report of this Bureau. The total number of persons in the 2,567 families was 13,643. The table which follows shows, by geographical divisions, the total number of families reporting expenditures in detail, average size of family and average income, average

expenditure for all purposes, and average expenditure for food per family for the year 1901:

NUMBER OF FAMILIES, AVERAGE SIZE OF FAMILY, AVERAGE INCOME PER FAMILY, AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY FOR ALL PURPOSES, AND AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER FAMILY FOR FOOD, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, 1901.

Geographical division.	Families.	Average size of family.	Average income per family.	Average expenditure per family for all purposes.	Average expenditure per family for food.
North Atlantic States.....	1,415	5.25	\$834.83	\$778.04	\$338.10
South Atlantic States.....	219	5.30	762.78	700.62	298.64
North Central States.....	721	5.46	842.60	785.95	321.60
South Central States.....	122	5.65	715.46	690.11	292.68
Western States.....	90	4.69	891.82	751.46	308.53
United States.....	2,567	5.31	827.19	768.54	326.90

A marked difference in conditions is seen by comparing the geographical divisions. The average family income varied from \$715.46 in the South Central States to \$891.82 in the Western States. The average family expenditure for all purposes was \$690.11 in the South Central States and \$785.95 in the North Central States. The average family expenditure for food was \$292.68 in the South Central States and \$338.10 in the North Atlantic States.

The average expenditure for food, when compared with the average expenditure for all purposes, does not vary materially in the five divisions. In the North Atlantic States the average expenditure for food was 43.46 per cent of the average expenditure for all purposes; in the South Atlantic States, 42.63 per cent; in the North Central States, 40.92 per cent; in the South Central States, 42.41 per cent; in the Western States, 41.06 per cent, and in the United States, considered as a whole, 42.54 per cent.

The table which follows shows, for the 2,567 families reporting expenditures in detail, the average amount expended per family for each of the principal items entering into the cost of living, and also the per cent which the amount expended for each item is of the total family expenditure:

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE OF 2,567 FAMILIES FOR EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS ENTERING INTO COST OF LIVING, AND PER CENT OF AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1901.

Expenditure for—	Expenditure based on all families.	
	Average.	Per cent of total expenditure.
Food.....	\$326.90	42.54
Rent.....	99.49	12.95
Mortgage:		
Principal.....	a 8.15	1.06
Interest.....	b 3.98	.52
Fuel.....	32.23	4.19
Lighting.....	8.15	1.06

<sup>a</sup> Including interest paid by 13 families.

<sup>b</sup> Not including interest paid by 13 families, included in principal.

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE OF 2,567 FAMILIES FOR EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS ENTERING INTO COST OF LIVING, AND PER CENT OF AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1901—Concluded.

	Expenditure for—	Expenditure based on all families.	
		Average.	Per cent of total expenditure.
Clothing:			
Husband.....		\$33.73	.439
Wife.....		26.03	3.39
Children.....		48.08	6.26
Taxes.....		5.79	.75
Insurance:			
Property.....		1.53	.20
Life.....		19.44	2.53
Organizations:			
Labor.....		3.87	.50
Other.....		5.18	.67
Religious purposes.....		7.62	.99
Charity.....		2.39	.31
Furniture and utensils.....		26.31	3.42
Books and newspapers.....		8.35	1.09
Amusements and vacation.....		12.28	1.60
Intoxicating liquors.....		12.44	1.62
Tobacco.....		10.93	1.42
Sickness and death.....		20.54	2.67
Other purposes.....		45.13	5.87
Total.....		768.54	100.00

The following table shows for each of the geographical divisions and for the United States the average quantity per family of certain principal articles of food consumed in one year. These averages are based on all families from which detailed statements were secured in each geographical division.

AVERAGE QUANTITY PER FAMILY OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD CONSUMED IN 1901, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Article.	Unit.	North Atlantic States, 1,415 families.	South Atlantic States, 219 families.	North Central States, 721 families.	South Central States, 122 families.	Western States, 90 families.	United States, 2,567 families.
Fresh beef.....	lb.	352.2	306.8	363.5	317.4	348.4	349.7
Salt beef.....	lb.	75.3	9.4	21.3	3.5	3.8	48.6
Fresh hog products.....	lb.	103.4	85.3	152.6	128.1	28.4	114.2
Salt hog products.....	lb.	95.2	222.0	87.3	248.7	76.6	110.5
Other meat.....	lb.	98.1	28.1	68.8	11.2	37.8	77.7
Poultry.....	lb.	67.2	73.6	71.3	53.0	53.5	67.7
Fish.....	lb.	98.9	66.1	56.5	39.5	57.5	79.9
Eggs.....	doz.	85.8	90.6	88.3	85.0	39.8	85.2
Milk.....	qt.	396.3	191.9	345.2	220.8	324.4	354.5
Butter.....	lb.	118.9	102.1	124.0	88.9	108.9	117.1
Cheese.....	lb.	15.9	15.2	17.4	18.9	3.8	16.0
Lard.....	lb.	73.8	119.5	89.1	143.3	48.5	84.4
Tea.....	lb.	12.9	8.2	8.5	4.9	5.6	10.6
Coffee.....	lb.	38.5	60.7	57.5	71.4	25.2	46.8
Sugar.....	lb.	282.8	240.4	253.1	245.8	267.2	268.5
Molasses.....	gal.	3.2	4.6	3.4	6.2	4.0	3.6
Flour and meal.....	lb.	624.0	851.8	718.2	979.5	452.3	680.8
Bread.....	loaf.	310.2	197.0	165.6	199.8	255.2	252.7
Rice.....	lb.	22.2	49.1	21.8	47.2	10.3	25.1
Potatoes.....	bu.	13.8	11.1	18.3	13.3	10.3	14.7

From this table it is seen that 349.7 pounds was the average quantity per family of fresh beef consumed in the 2,567 families investigated. In the North Atlantic States the average quantity was 352.2

pounds; in the South Atlantic States, 306.8 pounds; in the North Central States, 363.5 pounds; in the South Central States, 317.4 pounds, and in the Western States, 348.4 pounds.

In the 5 divisions a great difference is seen in the consumption of salt beef. The average quantity consumed per family in the North Atlantic States was 75.3 pounds; in the South Atlantic States, 9.4 pounds; in the North Central States, 21.3 pounds; in the South Central States, 3.5 pounds, and in the Western States, 3.8 pounds. The average for the United States was 48.6 pounds.

Of the more important articles salt hog products show the greatest variation in quantity consumed per family. The average consumption of these products in the North Atlantic States was 95.2 pounds; in the South Atlantic States, 222 pounds; in the North Central States, 87.3 pounds; in the South Central States, 248.7 pounds, and in the Western States, 76.6 pounds. The average for the 2,567 families investigated was 110.5 pounds.

The average quantity of sugar consumed per family varied but little in the different localities. In the North Atlantic States it was 282.8 pounds; in the South Atlantic States, 240.4 pounds; in the North Central States, 253.1 pounds; in the South Central States, 245.8 pounds, and in the Western States, 267.2 pounds. The average for the 2,567 families was 268.5 pounds.

Another table shows the average cost per family of the principal articles of food consumed in one year. These averages are based on all families from which detailed statements were secured in each of the geographical divisions.

AVERAGE COST PER FAMILY OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD CONSUMED IN 1901, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

Article.	North Atlantic States, 1,415 families.	South Atlantic States, 219 families.	North Central States, 721 families.	South Central States, 122 families.	Western States, 90 families.	United States, 2,567 families.
Fresh beef.....	\$54.27	\$41.08	\$46.06	\$37.84	\$54.13	\$50.05
Salt beef.....	8.18	1.13	2.20	.33	.66	5.26
Fresh hog products.....	12.83	10.48	18.39	15.60	4.04	14.02
Salt hog products.....	12.19	26.79	11.25	28.09	11.06	13.89
Other meat.....	12.26	3.86	8.68	1.40	5.35	9.78
Poultry.....	10.18	8.44	9.34	5.93	7.15	9.49
Fish.....	10.06	5.21	5.67	3.95	6.90	8.01
Eggs.....	18.44	15.55	15.24	13.20	11.01	16.79
Milk.....	24.29	13.02	19.67	12.25	20.46	21.32
Butter.....	29.77	25.76	28.48	21.74	31.81	28.76
Cheese.....	2.55	2.65	2.87	3.36	.69	2.62
Lard.....	8.15	12.72	10.34	14.31	5.44	9.35
Tea.....	6.33	4.40	4.22	2.69	3.43	5.30
Coffee.....	9.70	10.58	12.91	12.22	8.06	10.74
Sugar.....	16.67	14.15	14.63	15.70	14.49	15.76
Molasses.....	1.51	2.01	1.53	2.33	3.28	1.69
Flour and meal.....	16.24	21.10	16.47	22.98	8.85	16.76
Bread.....	15.41	9.34	8.11	9.55	11.93	12.44
Rice.....	1.94	2.77	1.92	3.70	.91	2.05
Potatoes.....	13.77	9.29	13.01	11.54	9.84	12.93
Other vegetables.....	16.08	20.75	22.03	16.62	35.41	18.85
Fruit.....	15.31	15.22	17.15	11.52	40.53	16.52
Vinegar, pickles, and condiments.....	4.06	3.21	4.80	4.41	1.49	4.12
Other food.....	17.91	19.13	26.63	21.12	11.61	20.40
Total.....	338.10	298.64	321.60	292.68	308.53	326.90

From this table it is seen that the average cost per family of the fresh beef consumed was \$54.27 in the North Atlantic States, \$41.08 in the South Atlantic States, \$46.06 in the North Central States, \$37.84 in the South Central States, and \$54.13 in the Western States. The average cost for the 2,567 families investigated was \$50.05. The average cost per family of salt hog products consumed was \$12.19 in the North Atlantic States, \$26.79 in the South Atlantic States, \$11.25 in the North Central States, \$28.09 in the South Central States, and \$11.06 in the Western States. The average for all families investigated was \$13.89.

The average cost of all food consumed during the year was \$338.10 in the North Atlantic States, \$298.64 in the South Atlantic States, \$321.60 in the North Central States, \$292.68 in the South Central States, and \$308.53 in the Western States.

The average expenditure for food in the families investigated in the North Atlantic States was 15.52 per cent above the average expenditure in the families investigated in the South Central States. The average expenditure for the 2,567 families in the United States was \$326.90.

From the table just shown another table has been computed, showing the relative importance, as measured by the average family expenditure, of the principal articles of food consumed in one year. For the purpose of computing the relative importance of the various articles, the total value of food consumed is considered equal to 10,000. The table follows:

**RELATIVE IMPORTANCE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD CONSUMED IN 1901, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.**

[Total value of food consumed=10,000.]

Article.	North Atlantic States, 1,415 families.	South Atlantic States, 219 families.	North Central States, 721 families.	South Central States, 122 families.	Western States, 90 families.	United States, 2,567 families.
Fresh beef.....	1,605	1,375	1,432	1,293	1,754	1,531
Salt beef.....	242	38	68	11	21	161
Fresh hog products.....	379	351	572	533	131	429
Salt hog products.....	361	897	359	960	359	425
Other meat.....	363	129	270	48	173	299
Poultry.....	301	283	290	203	232	290
Fish.....	298	174	176	135	224	245
Eggs.....	545	521	474	451	357	514
Milk.....	718	436	612	418	663	652
Butter.....	881	863	886	743	1,031	880
Cheese.....	75	89	89	115	22	80
Lard.....	241	426	322	489	176	286
Tea.....	187	147	131	92	111	162
Coffee.....	287	354	401	417	261	328
Sugar.....	493	474	465	536	470	482
Molasses.....	45	67	48	100	106	52
Flour and meal.....	480	706	512	775	287	513
Bread.....	456	313	252	326	387	381
Rice.....	57	93	60	126	30	63
Potatoes.....	407	311	405	394	319	395
Other vegetables.....	476	695	685	568	1,148	577
Fruit.....	453	510	533	394	1,314	505
Vinegar, pickles, and condiments.....	120	107	149	151	48	126
Other food.....	530	641	828	722	376	624
Total.....	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000

This table shows that upon the basis of the reported expenditures for food in the 2,567 families, the total value of food being represented by 10,000, fresh beef has a value of 1,531; salt beef, 161; fresh hog products, 429; salt hog products, 425; other meat, 299; poultry, 290; fish, 245; eggs, 514; milk, 652; butter, 880; cheese, 80; lard, 286; tea, 162; coffee, 328; sugar, 482; molasses, 52; flour and meal, 513; bread, 381; rice, 63; potatoes, 395; other vegetables, 577; fruit, 505; vinegar, pickles, and condiments, 126, and other food, 624. It should be understood that these figures of relative importance are based on the cost of the various articles; that is, for every \$100 spent for food, \$15.31 was spent for fresh beef, \$1.61 for salt beef, etc.

It is interesting to note that in the 2,567 families fresh hog products and salt hog products have almost equal importance, and that the two combined have almost exactly one-half the importance of fresh beef and salt beef combined. Eggs are practically equal in importance to flour and meal. Tea has one-half the importance of coffee, and sugar is almost equal in importance to the sum of tea and coffee. Butter is almost equal in importance to the sum of flour and meal and bread.

Marked differences in importance of the various articles are shown in the 5 groups of States. In the North Atlantic States fresh beef has a relative importance of 1,605; in the South Atlantic States, 1,375; in the North Central States, 1,432; in the South Central States, 1,293, and in the Western States, 1,754. The relative importance of salt beef is 11 in the South Central States, while in the North Atlantic States it is 242, or 22 times its importance in the South Central States.

The importance of salt hog products is 361 in the North Atlantic States, 897 in the South Atlantic States, 350 in the North Central States, 960 in the South Central States, and 359 in the Western States. The importance of sugar does not show a great difference; it is 493 in the North Atlantic States, 474 in the South Atlantic States, 455 in the North Central States, 536 in the South Central States, and 470 in the Western States.

By the use of this table a series of index numbers, or relative prices, has been computed in which the principal articles of food have been given the weight or importance shown in the preceding table, thus showing the course of retail prices from year to year when the various articles are weighted according to average family consumption.

Certain groupings of the articles for which retail prices were secured are necessary in order to bring them within the classification reported in the family budgets.

Fresh beef is represented by the two articles—one, roasts and stews, and the other, steaks; salt hog products by the three articles—salt bacon, dry or pickled pork, and salt ham; other meat by the two articles—mutton and lamb, and veal; poultry by the single article—

chickens; fish by fresh fish and salt fish; flour and meal by wheat flour and corn meal. However, in obtaining an average index number to be used in weighting by relative importance, wheat flour is given twice the importance of corn meal. It would be necessary to give wheat flour even a greater weight as compared with corn meal but for the fact that bread is considered separately from flour and meal. Fruit is represented by two articles only—evaporated apples and prunes—as it was impossible to secure complete series of prices of other descriptions of fruits. Vinegar, pickles, and condiments are represented by the single article—vinegar, retail prices not being obtainable for other articles of this class.

This list includes all articles for which retail prices were secured except beans. The groupings are as follows:

Fresh beef:	Cheese.
Roasts and stews.	Lard.
Steaks.	Tea.
Salt beef.	Coffee.
Fresh hog products:	Sugar.
Pork, fresh.	Molasses.
Salt hog products:	Flour and meal:
Pork, salt, bacon.	Flour, wheat (2).
Pork, salt, dry or pickled.	Corn meal (1).
Pork, salt, ham.	Bread.
Other meat:	Rice.
Mutton and lamb.	Potatoes.
Veal.	Fruit:
Poultry:	Apples, evaporated.
Chickens.	Prunes.
Fish:	Vinegar, pickles, and condiments:
Fresh.	Vinegar.
Salt.	Other food:
Eggs.	The same index as for total
Milk.	food, except meat.
Butter.	

The figures showing the relative importance of the various articles of food are based on the family consumption for 1901. There is no doubt that the relative importance of articles varied slightly from year to year, but no figures are available covering the 15 years, therefore the relative consumption of the various articles of food is considered the same for each of the years.

The method of computing the series of relative prices weighted according to family consumption, for each of the geographical divisions and for the United States considered as a whole, can best be explained by illustrating the process.

The following table is for the United States for the year 1904:

TABLE ILLUSTRATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTING THE RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1904, THE VARIOUS ARTICLES BEING WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE CONSUMPTION IN 2,567 FAMILIES.

Article.	Relative importance.	Relative price.	Result.
Fresh beef.....	1,531	113.1	173,156.1
Salt beef.....	161	108.3	17,436.3
Fresh hog products.....	429	124.0	53,196.0
Salt hog products.....	425	127.4	54,145.0
Other meat.....	299	114.8	34,325.2
Total meat.....	2,845	116.8	332,258.6
Poultry.....	290	120.7	35,003.0
Fish.....	245	109.8	26,901.0
Eggs.....	514	130.9	67,282.6
Milk.....	652	106.3	69,307.6
Butter.....	880	109.0	95,920.0
Cheese.....	80	107.4	8,592.0
Lard.....	286	117.3	33,547.8
Tea.....	162	105.8	17,139.6
Coffee.....	328	91.8	30,110.4
Sugar.....	482	101.9	49,115.8
Molasses.....	52	104.0	5,408.0
Flour and meal.....	513	120.4	61,765.2
Bread.....	381	103.9	39,585.9
Rice.....	63	101.6	6,400.8
Potatoes.....	395	121.3	47,913.5
Fruit.....	505	89.4	45,147.0
Vinegar, pickles, and condiments.....	126	98.9	12,461.4
Total, except meat.....	5,954	109.4	651,601.6
Other food.....	624	109.4	68,265.6
Meat.....	2,845	116.8	332,258.6
Grand total.....	9,423	111.7	1,052,125.8

The sum of the numbers indicating the relative importance of the various kinds of meat is 2,845, the relative importance in family consumption of all meat. The sum of the results which were obtained by multiplying the relative price of each of the kinds of meat by the number indicating its relative importance is 332,258.6. Therefore, to obtain the relative price of the group, meat, for the United States in 1904, the sum of the results is divided by 2,845, the relative importance of the meat group. The quotient, 116.8, shows the relative price of the meat group in 1904 when weighted according to family consumption.

Each of the remaining 17 articles or classes of articles is taken up in the same way as were the several kinds of meat, the relative price for the United States in 1904 as shown in Table II being multiplied by the relative importance of the article, as shown in the table on page 167. For the group of 17 articles, comprised in "total, except meat," the relative price, 109.4, was found in the same way as was the relative price for all meat, the sum of the results, 651,601.6, being divided by 5,954, the sum of the numbers indicating relative importance. One other group, designated "other food," remains to be considered. As the various descriptions of meat most generally used and also a class, "other meat," were included in the total meat, it is

presumed that all meat was included in that total and that the food which in the family budgets was classed as "other food" must be more nearly related to the various articles considered in the group "total food, except meat," and therefore "other food" was given the same relative price as "total food, except meat."

The grand total of the numbers indicating relative importance was 9,423, and the sum of the results obtained by multiplying the relative price of each of the various articles considered by its relative importance was 1,052,125.8. The sum of the results divided by 9,423 is 111.7, the relative price of food for the United States in 1904 when the various articles are weighted according to the reported consumption in 2,567 families. The class "other vegetables" has a relative importance of 577, but it was impossible to collect retail prices of articles to represent properly this class for the 15 years, hence it was not practicable to include that class in this table, and therefore the grand total of relative importance, 9,423, lacks 577 of making the 10,000 total importance of food indicated in the table on page 167. That is, 94.23 per cent of the total food consumption per family is represented in this table.

It is interesting to see that the relative price for 1904, weighted according to family consumption and including 94.23 per cent of the total food consumption, differed but little from the simple average of the 30 articles of food shown on page 157, the weighted price being 111.7 and the simple average 111.6. It should not be understood that the 30 articles for which retail prices were secured and which are enumerated on page 149 comprise 94.23 per cent of the food consumed, but these articles represent groups or classes which do, according to the 2,567 family budgets, comprise 94.23 per cent of the food consumed.

The weighted relative price for the United States for each of the years from 1890 to 1903 was found in the same way as has been explained for 1904.

The same method was employed in computing the weighted relative prices for each of the 5 geographical divisions as for the United States. The relative importance of the various articles, or classes of articles, in the different divisions is shown in the table on page 167.

The table which follows shows for each of the 5 geographical divisions and for the United States the relative price of food for each year from 1890 to 1904. In the first column under each division is shown the simple average of the relative prices of the 30 articles, and in the second column under each division is shown the relative prices weighted according to the average consumption of the various articles of food in the families investigated in the States included in the division. The relative prices obtained by the two methods are presented

so that the reader can make such use or comparison of them as he desires. The table follows:

**RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, SIMPLE AND WEIGHTED AVERAGES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, 1890 TO 1904.**

[Average price for 1890-1899 = 100.0.]

Year.	North Atlantic States.		South Atlantic States.		North Central States.		South Central States.		Western States.		United States.	
	Simple.	Weight-ed.	Simple.	Weight-ed.	Simple.	Weight-ed.	Simple.	Weight-ed.	Simple.	Weight-ed.	Simple.	Weight-ed.
1890.....	101.9	102.3	100.7	101.2	102.3	102.3	101.1	102.1	105.4	107.7	102.1	102.4
1891.....	102.9	103.2	101.5	102.1	104.1	104.5	102.9	103.6	106.2	108.7	103.4	103.8
1892.....	102.0	102.1	100.6	101.1	101.7	101.8	100.6	100.7	104.4	105.2	101.8	101.9
1893.....	104.3	104.4	102.1	103.2	105.0	105.4	102.9	103.5	102.7	102.9	104.1	104.4
1894.....	99.9	99.2	100.3	100.0	100.9	100.6	99.9	100.0	99.4	99.3	100.3	99.7
1895.....	98.2	97.7	99.5	98.7	98.3	98.0	98.2	98.1	97.3	96.7	98.2	97.8
1896.....	96.2	97.0	97.5	96.8	94.9	94.6	96.2	96.1	93.9	93.2	95.8	95.5
1897.....	96.9	96.9	97.8	97.1	95.3	95.6	97.2	97.3	94.2	92.7	96.3	96.3
1898.....	98.3	98.8	99.4	99.3	98.1	98.4	99.9	98.8	96.7	95.2	98.5	98.7
1899.....	99.3	99.5	100.6	100.5	99.4	98.9	101.0	99.9	99.8	98.5	99.6	99.5
1900.....	101.3	101.2	102.2	102.4	101.7	100.8	103.3	101.1	100.1	98.1	101.5	101.1
1901.....	104.4	104.7	106.6	106.9	106.7	106.1	108.1	106.9	102.0	99.9	105.5	105.2
1902.....	110.0	110.5	110.8	111.8	112.1	111.7	114.1	113.5	106.9	104.4	110.9	110.9
1903.....	110.4	110.1	110.1	111.2	112.0	111.0	114.0	113.5	108.1	103.7	110.9	110.3
1904.....	111.2	111.7	110.2	111.9	112.6	112.1	115.0	115.0	109.4	104.9	111.6	111.7

It is extremely interesting to compare the results under the two methods. In the North Atlantic States there is a difference of 0.4 in 1890, 0.3 in 1891, 0.1 in 1892, 0.1 in 1893, 0.7 in 1894, 0.5 in 1895, 0.8 in 1896, nothing in 1897, 0.5 in 1898, 0.2 in 1899, 0.1 in 1900, 0.3 in 1901, 0.5 in 1902, 0.3 in 1903, and 0.5 in 1904. The greatest difference in results obtained under the two methods is found in the Western States. In the United States, considered as a whole, there is a difference under the two methods of 0.3 in 1890, 0.4 in 1891, 0.1 in 1892, 0.3 in 1893, 0.6 in 1894, 0.4 in 1895, 0.3 in 1896, nothing in 1897, 0.2 in 1898, 0.1 in 1899, 0.4 in 1900, 0.3 in 1901, nothing in 1902, 0.6 in 1903, and 0.1 in 1904. This shows a difference of 0.6 in two years, of 0.4 in three years, of 0.3 in four years, of 0.2 in one year, of 0.1 in three years, and of nothing in two years.

The following table shows the average price per pound, dozen, quart, etc., in 1901, of various articles of food. One column shows the average price paid by the 2,567 families investigated in the United States, as reported by the housewife or other member of the family—that is, the average amount paid per family for each article was divided by the average quantity of the article consumed. Another column shows the average price computed from the reports obtained from the retail merchants. The average price shown for fresh beef in the last column, for instance, is the simple average of the prices quoted on the 614 schedules for fresh beef; the average for salt beef

is the simple average of the prices quoted on the 121 schedules for that article, etc. The table follows:

AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND, DOZEN, QUART, ETC., OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1901.

Article.	Unit.	Computed from 2,567 family budgets.	Computed from retail-price schedules.
Fresh beef.....	Pound..	\$0.1431	\$0.1470
Salt beef.....	Pound..	.1082	.0931
Fresh hog products.....	Pound..	.1228	.1300
Salt hog products.....	Pound..	.1257	.1457
Other meat.....	Pound..	.1259	.1330
Poultry.....	Pound..	.1402	.1529
Fish.....	Pound..	.1003	.1166
Eggs.....	Dozen..	.1971	.2194
Milk.....	Quart..	.0601	.0617
Butter.....	Pound..	.2456	.2544
Cheese.....	Pound..	.1638	.1634
Lard.....	Pound..	.1108	.1190
Tea.....	Pound..	.5000	.5455
Coffee.....	Pound..	.2295	.2445
Sugar.....	Pound..	.0537	.0587
Molasses.....	Gallon..	.4694	.5136
Flour and meal.....	Pound..	.0246	(a)
Bread.....	Loaf..	.0492	.0545
Rice.....	Pound..	.0817	.0837
Potatoes.....	Bushel..	.8796	.9908

<sup>a</sup> Flour, \$0.0250; corn meal, \$0.0230.

The average price per pound for fresh beef reported paid by the 2,567 families was \$0.1431; the simple average price from the 614 schedules for fresh beef secured from the retail merchants was \$0.1470. The average price per pound for salt beef reported in the family budgets was \$0.1082; the average from the 121 schedules for salt beef secured from the retail merchants was \$0.0931. In the family budget salt beef included dried beef, while the prices from retail merchants are for corned beef. The prices for the other articles can be compared by referring to the table.

It will be noticed that for all articles except four—salt beef, cheese, sugar, and flour and meal—the average price computed from the family budgets is less than the reports of retail merchants. In explanation of this difference, two suggestions may be offered. The first is, that when the price of any article of food advances there is a tendency on the part of the consumers to use some substitute for that article. Therefore, if an article is low for six months of the year and high for the remaining six months the greater quantity consumed by the family may have been purchased during the months when the price was low, thus producing a lower average for the year than would the simple average of 12 monthly quotations. A second suggestion is that prices secured from retail merchants were usually for some standard grade or brand of article, while in some families investigated it is no doubt true that articles of a lower grade were purchased at times.

The table which follows shows for 20 articles of food the amount which could have been bought for one dollar in each of the years 1890 to 1904.

The table is based on the average price reported paid by the 2,567 families in 1901, the quantities for the other years being calculated from the relative retail prices for each of the articles. Flour and meal were combined on the family budgets; therefore the average price reported for these two articles by the retail merchants was used in computing the number of pounds of each which could have been bought for one dollar.

No detailed description of the various articles can be given except that they were of the grade reported used by the 2,567 families reporting expenditures in detail.

The table follows:

**AMOUNT OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF FOOD OF THE GRADE USED BY THE 2,567 FAMILIES REPORTING EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL, WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN BOUGHT FOR ONE DOLLAR IN EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1904.**

[Based on the average price paid by the 2,567 families in 1901, and the course of retail prices.]

Year.	Fresh beef, pounds.	Salt beef, pounds.	Fresh pork, pounds.	Salt pork, pounds.	Poultry (chick- ens), pounds.	Fish, pounds.	Eggs, dozens.	Milk, quarts.	Butter, pounds.	Cheese, pounds
1890.....	7.81	10.06	9.89	9.58	7.25	10.09	5.33	16.74	4.23	6.39
1891.....	7.78	9.97	9.72	9.41	7.06	10.02	5.01	16.74	3.95	6.29
1892.....	7.79	9.85	9.55	9.20	7.08	9.97	5.02	16.72	3.93	6.22
1893.....	7.81	9.77	8.97	8.49	7.05	9.91	4.96	16.76	3.82	6.20
1894.....	7.89	9.91	9.43	8.98	7.45	9.99	5.56	16.79	4.13	6.21
1895.....	7.84	9.84	9.63	9.33	7.46	10.15	5.40	16.82	4.38	6.36
1896.....	7.81	9.82	9.84	9.58	7.56	10.20	5.77	16.84	4.53	6.45
1897.....	7.73	9.72	9.83	9.48	7.81	10.35	5.86	16.87	4.51	6.38
1898.....	7.61	9.60	9.73	9.43	7.59	10.12	5.57	16.92	4.42	6.47
1899.....	7.47	9.50	9.44	9.13	7.21	10.07	5.30	17.01	4.30	6.16
1900.....	7.28	9.45	8.91	8.60	7.29	10.11	5.36	16.84	4.14	6.07
1901.....	6.99	9.24	8.14	7.96	7.13	9.97	5.07	16.64	4.07	6.11
1902.....	6.54	8.45	7.48	7.16	6.49	9.71	4.50	16.29	3.77	5.88
1903.....	6.86	9.01	7.56	7.12	6.20	9.35	4.28	15.90	3.79	5.77
1904.....	6.85	9.05	7.74	7.26	6.08	9.19	4.09	15.83	3.85	5.88
Year.	Lard, pounds.	Tea, pounds.	Coffee, pounds.	Sugar, pounds.	Molas- ses, gallons.	Flour, wheat, pounds.	Corn meal, pounds.	Bread, one pound loaves.	Rice, pounds.	Pota- toes, bushels.
1890.....	10.86	2.13	3.75	14.80	2.06	34.42	46.57	20.15	12.51	1.22
1891.....	10.69	2.13	3.76	17.09	2.12	33.56	42.45	20.15	12.36	1.14
1892.....	10.29	2.13	3.81	18.24	2.13	35.93	44.27	20.15	12.51	1.39
1893.....	9.05	2.13	3.77	17.29	2.14	39.29	45.17	20.19	12.37	1.19
1894.....	9.98	2.16	3.83	18.71	2.15	42.57	45.56	20.23	12.80	1.30
1895.....	10.65	2.17	3.89	19.12	2.18	42.43	46.20	20.27	12.82	1.45
1896.....	11.53	2.16	3.97	18.17	2.19	40.73	49.02	20.23	13.10	1.73
1897.....	11.88	2.17	4.18	18.34	2.21	36.20	49.70	20.21	12.94	1.43
1898.....	11.36	2.12	4.34	17.33	2.20	35.16	49.02	20.25	12.46	1.26
1899.....	10.98	2.04	4.37	17.26	2.20	39.92	48.97	20.29	12.37	1.39
1900.....	10.21	2.02	4.34	16.73	2.11	40.04	47.81	20.27	12.37	1.42
1901.....	9.03	2.00	4.36	17.04	2.13	40.00	43.48	20.33	12.24	1.14
1902.....	7.94	1.99	4.41	18.28	2.11	39.79	39.20	20.33	12.24	1.14
1903.....	8.42	2.01	4.43	18.26	2.08	37.31	38.58	20.17	12.19	1.16
1904.....	9.09	2.02	4.31	17.22	2.07	31.49	38.33	19.45	12.47	1.10

From this table it is seen that for one dollar 7.81 pounds of fresh beef (of the grade consumed by the 2,567 families investigated) could have been bought in 1890, 7.78 pounds in 1891, 7.79 pounds in 1892, 7.81 pounds in 1893, 7.89 pounds in 1894, 7.84 pounds in 1895, 7.81

pounds in 1896, 7.73 pounds in 1897, 7.61 pounds in 1898, 7.47 pounds in 1899, 7.28 pounds in 1900, 6.99 pounds in 1901, 6.54 pounds in 1902, 6.86 pounds in 1903, and 6.85 pounds in 1904.

The table which follows shows by geographical divisions the average food cost per family each year from 1890 to 1904. This table is based on the average food cost per family in 1901 as reported by the families investigated in each geographical division, and the course of retail prices of food as indicated by the relative prices weighted according to family consumption in that division.

In each of the divisions of States and in the United States as a whole it is considered in this table that the expenditure for each of the various articles bore the same relation to the total expenditure for food in each of the other years of the 15-year period covered by this investigation as in 1901.

The table follows:

AVERAGE FOOD COST PER FAMILY, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, FOR EACH YEAR, 1890 TO 1904.

[Based on the average cost per family in 1901 and the course of retail prices of food as indicated by the relative prices weighted according to family consumption.]

Year.	North Atlantic States, 1,415 families.	South Atlantic States, 219 families.	North Central States, 721 families.	South Central States, 122 families.	Western States, 90 families.	United States, 2,567 families.
1890.....	\$330.35	\$282.72	\$310.08	\$279.54	\$332.61	\$318.20
1891.....	333.26	285.23	316.75	283.64	335.72	322.55
1892.....	329.70	282.44	308.57	275.71	324.90	316.65
1893.....	337.13	288.30	319.48	283.37	317.80	324.41
1894.....	320.34	279.36	304.93	273.79	306.68	309.81
1895.....	315.50	275.73	297.05	268.59	298.65	303.91
1896.....	313.23	270.42	286.74	263.11	287.84	296.76
1897.....	312.91	271.26	289.77	266.40	286.29	299.24
1898.....	319.05	277.41	298.26	270.50	294.01	306.70
1899.....	321.31	280.76	299.78	273.51	304.21	309.19
1900.....	326.80	286.07	305.54	276.80	302.97	314.16
1901.....	338.10	298.64	321.60	292.68	308.53	326.90
1902.....	356.83	312.33	338.57	310.75	322.43	344.61
1903.....	355.54	310.65	336.45	310.75	320.27	342.75
1904.....	360.70	312.61	339.79	314.86	323.07	347.10

From this table it is seen that in the North Atlantic States the average food cost per family (assuming that food was purchased in the same quantity each year, and that the expenditure for each of the various articles bore the same relation to the total expenditure for food in each of the years) was \$330.35 in 1890, \$333.26 in 1891, etc. The lowest cost was \$312.91 in 1897, and the highest was \$360.70 in 1904, a difference of \$47.79.

For the United States, considered as a whole, the average cost of food per family in 1890 was \$318.20. In 1896, the year of lowest prices, it fell to \$296.76; in 1904 it reached the highest point of the period, being \$347.10, a difference between 1896 and 1904 of \$50.34, or 17.0 per cent. The changes in the cost of living, as shown by this table, relate to food alone, representing 42.54 per cent of all family expenditures in the 2,567 families furnishing information.

For a comparison of the relative advance of retail prices of food and wages in the manufacturing and mechanical industries the reader is referred to the article on "Wages and hours of labor," pages 1 to 147 of this Bulletin. The increase in wages in many industries has exceeded the advance in food, but the increased cost of food has been felt by everyone and perhaps more keenly by those on salaries, as the general tendency is to advance employees on fixed salaries less rapidly than those employed by the day or week and whose services are contracted for at frequent intervals.

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904.

## APPLES, EVAPORATED, PER POUND.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Apples, evaporated.....	\$0.1250	\$0.1250
Montgomery.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1000
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0967	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0800	.0800
Sacramento.....	Apples, evaporated, best.....	.0933	.1000
San Francisco.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.0833
	Apples, evaporated, best.....	.1250	.1250
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
New Haven.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1500	.1500
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1200
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0800	.0800
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0833	.0833
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0800	.0800
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0800	.0800
	Apples, evaporated, medium.....	.1000	.1000
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1500	.1500
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1146	.1000
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1125
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0933	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0975	.1000
Peoria.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0933	.0933
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0800	.0800
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
Dubuque.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0833	.0833
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0875	.0861
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0931	.0875

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**APPLES, EVAPORATED, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
KENTUCKY.			
Covington.....	Apples, evaporated.....	\$0.0888	\$0.0781
Louisville.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0840	.0917
MAINE.			
Portland.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1300
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1133	.1000
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston.....	Apples, evaporated, good.....	.1233	.1200
	Apples, evaporated, good.....	.1125	.1000
Fall River.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1017	.1033
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1183
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0975	.0900
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0817	.0883
St. Paul.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1150	.0933
	Apples, evaporated, Michigan.....	.0658	.0717
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0958	.0931
St. Louis.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1033	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1050	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1100	.1083
MONTANA.			
Butte.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1117
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
Trenton.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1200
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1200
NEW YORK.			
Albany.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
Brooklyn.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1200
Buffalo.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1150	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0900	.0700
New York.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1200
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated, extra.....	.1200	.1200
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1200
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Winston-Salem.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0900	.1000
OHIO.			
Cincinnati.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1067	.1154
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.0883
Cleveland.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
OREGON.			
Portland.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.0833	.0833
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0833	.0833

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**APPLES, EVAPORATED, PER POUND**—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Philadelphia.....	Apples, evaporated.....	\$0.1200	\$0.1200
Pittsburg.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated, bes.....	.1000	.1000
Scranton.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1200
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Natick.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1200
Providence.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1200	.1200
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1500	.1292
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1117	.1183
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.0903
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1204	.1167
Nashville.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.0833	.0833
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
San Antonio.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Richmond.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1167	.0933
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1250	.1250
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated.....	.1000	.1000

**BEANS, DRY, PER QUART.**

<b>ALABAMA.</b>				
Birmingham.....	Navy.....	\$0.1250	\$0.1250	
	Navy.....	.1250	.1250	
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>				
Little Rock.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.1172	.1172	
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.1172	.1172	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>				
Los Angeles.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0750	.0750	
	Pink, sold by the pound.....	.0688	.0750	
Sacramento.....	White, best, sold by the pound.....	.0750	.0750	
San Francisco.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0750	.0750	
	Pea.....	.1172	.1172	
	Pea, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938	
	Pink.....	.0716	.0781	
<b>COLORADO.</b>				
Denver.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938	
	Navy, sold in 5 and 6 pound lots.....	.0912	.0781	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>				
New Haven.....	Pea.....	.1000	.1000	
	Pea.....	.1000	.1000	
<b>DELAWARE.</b>				
Wilmington.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000	
	Pea, small.....	.0800	.0800	

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BEANS, DRY, PER QUART—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Navy.....	\$0.1000	\$0.1000
	Pea.....	.1000	.1000
	Pea.....	.1150	.1000
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy or white.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy or white.....	.1000	.1000
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Boston.....	.1000	.1000
	Boston.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy.....	.0833	.0833
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Hand picked.....	.0800	.0800
	Hand picked.....	.1000	.1000
	Hand picked.....	.1000	.1000
Peoria.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0742	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	Navy.....	.0833	.0833
	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0750	.0750
Dubuque.....	Navy.....	.1000	.0833
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
Louisville.....	Navy, sold in 6-pound lots.....	.0938	.0797
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Portland.....	Pea.....	.1000	.0917
	Pea.....	.1067	.0967
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	New York State, hand picked.....	.1000	.1000
	New York State, hand picked.....	.1000	.1000
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Pea.....	.1200	.1067
	Pea.....	.1200	.1100
Fall River.....	Pea.....	.1000	.0917
	Pea.....	.0800	.0800
Lowell.....	White, New York State.....	.0900	.0858
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit.....	Navy.....	.0900	.0883
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Navy or pea, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy or pea, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
Minneapolis.....	Navy.....	.0850	.0792
St. Paul.....	Pea, Minnesota.....	.1083	.1000
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0813
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
St. Louis.....	Hand picked, sold by the pound.....	.1188	.1125
	Sold by the pound.....	.1000	.1125
	Sold by the pound.....	.1266	.1203
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BEANS, DRY, PER QUART—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Manchester.....	Navy.....	\$0.0900	\$0.0875
	Pea.....	.0975	.0883
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Jersey City.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
	Pea.....	.0800	.0800
Trenton.....	Navy.....	.1200	.1000
	Pea.....	.1200	.1000
	Pea.....	.1000	.1000
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
Brooklyn.....	Pea.....	.1000	.1000
Buffalo.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0750	.0750
Jamaica.....	Medium.....	.1067	.0892
New York.....	Pea, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	White, marrow, New York State.....	.1200	.1200
	White, medium.....	.1200	.1200
	White, New York State.....	.1142	.1150
	White, New York State.....	.1000	.1000
West New Brighton.....	Pea, New York State.....	.1000	.1000
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Beans, dry.....	.1067	.1133
	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
Cleveland.....	Navy.....	.0875	.0742
	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
Harrisburg.....	White, marrow.....	.1000	.1117
Philadelphia.....	Pea, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
Pittsburg.....	Pea, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
Scranton.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
East Greenwich.....	Pea, New York State.....	.1000	.1000
Natick.....	Pea.....	.1000	.1000
Providence.....	Pea.....	.1000	.1000
	Pea.....	.0817	.0917
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
Nashville.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy, sold in 6-pound lots.....	.0938	.0938
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.1172	.1172
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.1172	.1172
San Antonio.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Richmond.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
	Navy.....	.1000	.1000
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound.....	.0938	.0938

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS AND STEWS, PER POUND.**

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Chuck roast.....	\$0.1000	\$0.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast.....	.1750	.1750
	Rib roast.....	.1800	.1800
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Plate or brisket, stew.....	.0533	.0500
	Plate or brisket, stew.....	.0608	.0600
	Rib roast.....	.1354	.1250
	Rib roast.....	.1483	.1500
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast, home dressed.....	.0800	.0800
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast, home dressed.....	.1000	.1000
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.0800	.0800
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast.....	.1700	.1700
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1800	.1800
	Chuck roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast, prime, best.....	.1800	.1800
Oakland.....	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1933	.1800
	Rib roast, prime.....	.2000	.2000
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Chuck roast.....	.0800	.0800
	Chuck roast.....	.0675	.0675
	Plate, boiling.....	.0700	.0758
	Rib roast.....	.2000	.2000
	Rib roast, prime.....	.2117	.2117
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1467	.1500
Leadville.....	Shoulder, boiling.....	.0858	.0858
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Bridgeport.....	Chuck roast, prime.....	.1142	.1100
	Plate, stew.....	.0533	.0558
	Rib roast, prime, first cut.....	.1692	.1800
	Rib roast, prime, second cut.....	.1425	.1200
	Rib roast.....	.2275	.2200
	Rib roast.....	.1800	.1800
	Chuck roast.....	.1183	.1167
	Chuck roast.....	.1433	.1400
	Rib roast, first cut.....	.1767	.1917
	Rib roast, first cut.....	.2225	.2500
	Chuck roast, best.....	.1250	.1267
	Rib roast.....	.1900	.1967
	Chuck roast, prime, short cut.....	.1283	.1333
	Plate, prime, stew.....	.0800	.0800
	Rib roast, prime, first cut.....	.2050	.2100
	Rib roast, prime, second cut.....	.1400	.1433
Willimantic.....	Chuck roast, best.....	.1483	.1608
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Chuck roast.....	.1300	.1258
	Rib roast, best cut.....	.1633	.1750
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Chuck roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Chuck roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1042
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast.....	.1833	.1833
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1500	.1500

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS AND STEWS, PER POUND—Continued.**

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Chuck roast.....	\$0.1250	\$0.1250
	Chuck roast.....	.0933	.0925
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Cuck roast, home dressed.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast, Western.....	.1000	.1000
	Rib roast.....	.2000	.2000
	Rib roast.....	.1808	.1800
	Rib roast.....	.2000	.2000
	Rib roast, home dressed.....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast, Western.....	.1500	.1500
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast.....	.1967	.1867
	Rib roast.....	.1771	.1604
	Stew.....	.0633	.0633
	Stew.....	.0608	.0542
Columbus.....	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1250
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Chuck roast.....	.0750	.0633
	Chuck roast.....	.1017	.1025
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Rib roast.....	.1058	.0917
	Rib roast.....	.1200	.0992
	Rib roast.....	.1300	.1333
	Rib roast.....	.1200	.1000
	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1313
Peoria.....	Chuck roast.....	.0883	.0800
	Chuck roast.....	.0975	.0817
	Chuck roast.....	.0625	.0604
	Rib roast.....	.1100	.1000
	Rib roast.....	.1067	.0900
	Rib roast.....	.1067	.1167
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	Chuck roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Chuck roast.....	.1067	.1083
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast.....	.1067	.1083
Terre Haute.....	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast.....	.1000	.1146
	Rib roast.....	.1125	.1133
	Rump roast.....	.1225	.1133
	Short rib roast.....	.1250	.1396
	Short rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Chuck roast.....	.0817	.0817
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.0725	.0725
	Rib roast.....	.1525	.1525
	Rib roast.....	.1833	.1900
Dubuque.....	Rib roast.....	.1146	.1146
	Chuck roast.....	.0933	.0933
	Chuck roast.....	.1042	.1000
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1250
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Chuck roast.....	.0903	.0889
	Chuck roast.....	.0958	.0958
	Chuck roast.....	.0931	.0917
	Rib roast.....	.1375	.1375
	Rib roast.....	.1417	.1417
	Rib roast.....	.1354	.1375
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Neck or plate, stew.....	.0642	.0575
Louisville.....	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Chuck roast.....	.0900	.0800
	Chuck roast.....	.0892	.0892
	Rib roast.....	.1288	.1183
	Rib roast.....	.1325	.1325
	Roast.....	.1400	.1350
	Roast.....	.1200	.1200

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS AND STEWS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Chuck roast.....	\$0.0900	\$0.0900
	Chuck roast.....	.0900	.0900
	Chuck roast.....	.0900	.0900
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast.....	.1800	.1800
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Lewiston.....	Soup meat.....	.0700	.0700
Portland.....	Chuck roast.....	.0975	.0983
	Chuck roast.....	.0933	.1050
	Rib roast.....	.1533	.1583
	Rib roast.....	.1583	.1617
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Brisket roast.....	.0500	.0500
	Chuck roast.....	.1325	.1325
	Chuck roast.....	.0900	.0900
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Plate or top rib, roast.....	.0700	.0700
	Rib roast.....	.1633	.1642
	Rib roast, back cut.....	.1050	.1067
	Rib roast, first cut.....	.1525	.1300
	Rib roast, prime, first cut.....	.1750	.1800
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1117
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1167
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.0933
	Rib roast.....	.1950	.1950
	Rib roast.....	.2067	.2108
	Rib roast, Western.....	.2067	.2033
	Rib roast, first cut.....	.1933	.1950
Chelsea.....	Chuck roast.....	.0833	.0925
Fall River.....	Chuck roast, medium.....	.0867	.0867
	Rib roast.....	.1300	.1300
	Rib roast.....	.2067	.2000
	Sirloin roast.....	.2667	.2767
Malden.....	Rump roast.....	.1808	.1950
	Standing, rib roast.....	.1833	.1800
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit.....	Boiling.....	.0767	.0700
	Chuck roast.....	.0900	.0896
	Chuck roast.....	.0900	.0900
	Rib roast.....	.1142	.1133
	Rib roast.....	.1100	.1100
Grand Rapids.....	Rib roast.....	.1213	.1300
	Rib roast.....	.1325	.1125
	Rib roast, first grade.....	.1467	.1400
Wyandotte.....	Boiling.....	.0900	.0850
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Chuck roast.....	.1129	.1121
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Rib roast.....	.1363	.1375
	Rib roast, best.....	.1500	.1500
Minneapolis.....	Boiling.....	.0500	.0500
	Chuck roast.....	.0833	.0883
	Chuck roast.....	.0800	.0800
	Rib roast.....	.1354	.1500
	Rib roast, choice, best cut.....	.1700	.1438
St. Paul.....	Boiling.....	.0500	.0517
	Chuck roast.....	.0833	.1025
	Rib roast.....	.1325	.1658
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Chuck roast.....	.0918	.0931
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.0875
	Rib roast.....	.1458	.1550
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1567
St. Louis.....	Boiling.....	.1053	.0903
	Boiling.....	.0917	.0900
	Chuck roast.....	.1250	.1338
	Chuck roast.....	.1263	.1288
	Chuck roast.....	.1263	.1333
	Chuck roast, medium.....	.1233	.1229
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1583
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1567
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1396	.1396
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1583	.1600

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS AND STEWS, PER POUND—Continued.**

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Chuck roast.....	\$0.0731	\$0.0708
	Chuck roast.....	.0742	.0717
	Rib roast .....	.1121	.1333
	Rib roast .....	.1125	.1333
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Chuck roast.....	.0819	.0814
	Chuck roast.....	.0800	.0800
	Chuck roast.....	.0875	.0875
	Rib roast .....	.1354	.1458
	Rib roast .....	.1146	.1125
	Rib roast .....	.1313	.1375
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Chuck roast, best cut.....	.0900	.0800
	Rib roast, best, first cut .....	.1692	.1608
	Rib roast, best, second cut .....	.1408	.1342
	Sirloin roast, best .....	.2500	.2500
Dover.....	Rib roast, prime, first cut .....	.1567	.1508
	Rib roast, prime, second cut .....	.1300	.1150
	Sirloin roast, prime, best .....	.2317	.2033
Manchester.....	Chuck roast.....	.1400	.1400
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1017
	Rib roast .....	.2000	.2000
	Rib roast, prime, first cut .....	.1400	.1400
	Rib roast, prime, second cut .....	.1200	.1217
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Blade roast.....	.1400	.1417
	Chuck roast.....	.1200	.1233
	Rib roast, best cut .....	.1600	.1650
Bridgeton.....	Rib roast, prime .....	.1667	.1600
Camden.....	Chuck roast, home dressed .....	.1200	.1233
Elizabeth.....	Rib roast, prime, best cut, home dressed .....	.1650	.1317
	Blade roast .....	.1600	.1675
	Chuck roast .....	.1200	.1292
	Rib roast, prime .....	.2200	.2217
Jersey City.....	Chuck roast .....	.1000	.1017
	Chuck roast .....	.1250	.1325
	Rib roast .....	.1200	.1217
	Rib roast .....	.1800	.1917
Newark.....	Chuck, best .....	.1100	.1258
Paterson.....	Rib roast, best .....	.1883	.1917
Trenton.....	Chuck roast .....	.1250	.1313
	Chuck roast .....	.1200	.1275
	Chuck roast .....	.1200	.1250
	Rib roast .....	.1600	.1700
	Rib roast .....	.1600	.1700
	Rib roast, best cut .....	.1600	.1700
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Chuck roast .....	.1400	.1406
	Rib roast .....	.1667	.1800
Brooklyn.....	Rib roast .....	.1867	.1817
	Rib roast, prime .....	.2117	.2000
Buffalo.....	Chuck roast .....	.1067	.1000
	Chuck roast .....	.1000	.0883
	Chuck roast .....	.1058	.1092
	Chuck roast, best .....	.1133	.1133
	Chuck roast, best .....	.0975	.0950
	Chuck roast, medium .....	.0775	.0750
	Chuck roast, first grade .....	.1067	.1067
	Chuck roast, second grade .....	.0867	.0867
	Rib roast .....	.1258	.1200
	Rib roast, prime .....	.1500	.1533
	Rib roast, first grade .....	.1517	.1517
	Rib roast, first grade .....	.1533	.1533
	Rib roast, first grade .....	.1467	.1575
	Rib roast, second grade .....	.1317	.1317
	Rib roast, second grade .....	.1183	.1288
College Point.....	Chuck roast .....	.1200	.1150
Flushing.....	Rib roast .....	.1860	.1925
New York.....	Chuck roast .....	.1200	.1200
	Pot roast .....	.1200	.1200
	Rib roast .....	.1400	.1480
	Rib roast, prime .....	.1950	.2033
	Rib roast, prime .....	.1758	.1883
	Rump roast .....	.1600	.1603
	Soup meat .....	.1150	.1142
	Soup meat .....	.0950	.1033

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS AND STEWS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK—concluded.</b>			
Rochester.....	Chuck roast.....	\$0.0867	\$0.0800
	Plate.....	.0433	.0433
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1288	.1400
Syracuse.....	Chuck roast, prime.....	.1400	.1400
	Rib roast, prime, best cut.....	.2200	.2150
Tompkinsville.....	Rib roast, prime, second cut.....	.1917	.1950
	Chuck roast, choice, best cut, Western.....	.1200	.1400
	Chuck roast, choice, Western.....	.1000	.1117
	Rib roast, choice, Western.....	.1600	.1600
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Chuck roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Loin roast.....	.1500	.1500
Winston-Salem.....	Loin roast, choice.....	.1500	.1500
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Chuck roast.....	.0942	.0842
	Chuck, boiling.....	.0800	.0800
	Chuck roast.....	.0800	.0800
	Chuck roast.....	.1288	.1250
	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1375
	Rib roast, best.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast, medium.....	.1500	.1563
	Rib roast, medium.....	.1400	.1400
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1500	.1375
	Stew.....	.0800	.0700
Cleveland.....	Chuck roast.....	.0800	.0825
	Chuck roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Chuck roast.....	.1142	.1142
	Chuck roast, prime.....	.1200	.1183
	Neck, boiling.....	.0800	.0750
	Neck, boiling.....	.0758	.0758
	Plate, prime.....	.0567	.0600
	Plate, stew.....	.0800	.0800
	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast, not trimmed.....	.1200	.1200
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1600	.1600
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1500	.1475
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1600	.1600
	Rib roast, prime.....	.1542	.1542
	Sirloin roast, prime.....	.1800	.1800
Columbus.....	Chuck, boiling.....	.0700	.0700
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1100
	Plate.....	.0600	.0600
	Rib roast.....	.1800	.1800
Hamilton.....	Brisket or neck, boiling.....	.0800	.0800
	Chuck roast.....	.1100	.1117
Springfield.....	Neck, flank, or soft rib, boiling.....	.0917	.0875
	Rib roast.....	.1146	.1083
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Chuck roast.....	.0900	.0900
	Chuck roast.....	.0900	.0900
	Chuck roast.....	.0800	.0800
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1250
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Chuck.....	.1250	.1250
Allentown.....	Chuck roast, first cut.....	.1267	.1067
Bethlehem.....	Chuck roast, first cut.....	.1300	.1200
Chester.....	Brisket roast.....	.0500	.0500
	Chuck roast.....	.1175	.1200
	Chuck roast, first cut.....	.1250	.1325
Harrisburg.....	Rib roast.....	.1700	.1700
	Chuck roast.....	.1200	.1100
	Plate stew.....	.1000	.0833
	Rib roast.....	.1900	.1800
Lancaster.....	Brisket roast.....	.0800	.0800
	Chuck roast, best.....	.1233	.1233
	Chuck roast, neck.....	.1083	.1000
	Rib roast, first cut.....	.1633	.1650
	Rib roast, second cut.....	.1442	.1400
Philadelphia.....	Chuck roast.....	.1217	.1200
	Chuck roast.....	.1283	.1150
	Chuck roast.....	.1200	.1300
	Chuck roast.....	.1200	.1117

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS AND STEWS, PER POUND—Continued.**

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.</b>			
Philadelphia.....	Rib roast .....	\$0.1600	\$0.1717
	Rib roast .....	.1533	.1350
	Rib roast .....	.2000	.2167
	Rib roast .....	.1800	.1783
	Rib roast, choice .....	.1867	.1983
	Rump roast .....	.1050	.1050
Pittsburg.....	Chuck roast .....	.1250	.1250
	Chuck roast .....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast .....	.1700	.1700
	Rib roast, medium .....	.1800	.1800
Reading.....	Chuck roast, best .....	.1200	.1117
	Rib roast, prime .....	.1367	.1400
	Rib roast, second cut .....	.1450	.1483
Scranton.....	Stew .....	.0833	.0833
	Chuck roast .....	.1179	.1250
	Chuck roast, first cut .....	.1283	.1288
	Rib roast .....	.1800	.1850
	Rib roast .....	.1933	.2000
Wilkesbarre.....	Chuck roast, first cut .....	.1229	.1000
Williamsport.....	Chuck roast .....	.1250	.1000
	Plate or brisket, stew .....	.0800	.0800
	Rib roast, second cut .....	.1400	.1400
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Natick.....	Rib roast .....	.1600	.1767
Providence.....	Chuck roast .....	.1375	.1442
	Rib roast .....	.2200	.2200
	Rib roast .....	.1800	.1817
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Brisket .....	.0858	.0850
	Chuck roast, home dressed .....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast, Western .....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast, Western .....	.0800	.0500
	Rib roast, home dressed .....	.1300	.1300
	Rib roast, Western .....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast, Western .....	.1250	.1250
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Chuck roast .....	.0833	.0833
	Chuck roast .....	.0942	.0925
	Chuck roast .....	.0833	.0833
	Rib roast .....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast .....	.1375	.1333
	Rib roast .....	.1250	.1288
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Chattanooga.....	Brisket .....	.0600	.0575
Memphis.....	Brisket .....	.0750	.0850
	Brisket, best cut .....	.0800	.0800
	Brisket roast .....	.0800	.0750
	Chuck roast .....	.1042	.1000
	Chuck roast, best .....	.1000	.1000
	Rib roast .....	.1429	.1429
	Rib roast .....	.1300	.1250
	Rib roast, medium cut .....	.1250	.1250
Nashville.....	Brisket roast .....	.0633	.0667
	Chuck roast .....	.0800	.0800
	Chuck roast, best cut .....	.0975	.0975
	Rib roast .....	.1375	.1250
	Rib roast, best cut .....	.1208	.1208
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Chuck roast .....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast .....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast .....	.1000	.1000
	Rib roast .....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast .....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast, prime .....	.1250	.1250
San Antonio.....	Chuck roast .....	.0500	.0500
	Chuck roast .....	.0600	.0600
	Chuck roast .....	.0700	.0700
	Rib roast .....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast .....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast .....	.1000	.1000
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Chuck roast .....	.1083	.1000
	Chuck roast .....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast .....	.1083	.1000
	Rib roast .....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast, medium .....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast, prime .....	.1708	.1750

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS AND STEWS, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk.....	Chuck roast.....	\$0.1000	\$0.1000
Petersburg.....	Rib roast, prime.....	.1500	.1500
Richmond.....	Rib roast, choice.....	.1528	.1500
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Rib roast, choice.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast, choice.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast, medium.....	.1250	.1250
	Rib roast, medium.....	.1250	.1250
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle.....	Chuck roast.....	.0750	.0750
	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.0800	.0800
	Plate, boiling.....	.0700	.0625
	Rib roast.....	.1375	.1375
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
	Rib, boiling.....	.0733	.0733
Tacoma.....	Rib roast, prime.....	.1438	.1500
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling.....	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.0950
	Plate.....	.0800	.0750
	Rib roast.....	.1250	.1125
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee.....	Chuck roast.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck roast.....	.1375	.1396
	Chuck roast.....	.0958	.0933
	Rib roast.....	.1450	.1400
	Rib roast.....	.1900	.1800
	Rib roast.....	.1100	.1100
Racine.....	Chuck roast.....	.1200	.1200
	Chuck roast.....	.1133	.1108
	Neck, boiling.....	.0667	.0642
	Neck or plate, boiling.....	.0933	.0800
	Neck or plate, boiling.....	.0775	.0800
	Rib roast.....	.1392	.1404
	Rib roast.....	.1433	.1417
	Rib roast.....	.1400	.1388
	Shoulder, boiling.....	.1000	.1000

**BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND.**

ALABAMA.		Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
Birmingham.....	Round.....	\$0.1500	\$0.1500
	Round.....	.1500	.1500
	Round.....	.1604	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.1750	.1750
	Sirloin.....	.1800	.1800
	Sirloin.....	.1750	.1750
Montgomery.....	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock.....	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round, best cut.....	.1500	.1500
	Round, home dressed.....	.1000	.1000
	Sirloin.....	.1750	.1750
	Sirloin.....	.1750	.1750
	Sirloin, home dressed.....	.1000	.1000
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles.....	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round, bottom.....	.1250	.1250
	Round, top.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.1600	.1600
	Sirloin, medium.....	.1500	.1500
Oakland.....	Round, bottom.....	.1250	.1250
	Round, top.....	.1500	.1500
Sacramento.....	Sirloin.....	.1800	.1575
San Francisco.....	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round.....	.1250	.1250

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>CALIFORNIA—concluded.</b>			
San Francisco.....	Round.....	\$ .1250	\$ .1250
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, first cut.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin, first cut.....	.1250	.1250
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Round.....	.1500	.1500
	Round.....	.1133	.1271
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.2000
	Sirloin.....	.1458	.1521
Leadville.....	Chuck.....	.0917	.1013
	Round.....	.1188	.1321
	Sirloin.....	.1750	.1713
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Bridgeport.....	Chuck, prime.....	.1208	.1100
	Round, prime.....	.1383	.1400
Hartford.....	Sirloin.....	.2500	.2500
Middletown.....	Round.....	.1600	.1600
New Haven.....	Round.....	.1850	.1900
	Sirloin.....	.1900	.2200
	Sirloin.....	.2083	.2200
	Sirloin.....	.2100	.2417
New London.....	Round.....	.1533	.1517
Stamford.....	Chuck, prime.....	.1300	.1325
	Round best inside cut.....	.2000	.2050
	Round, prime, lower cut.....	.1600	.1683
	Sirloin, prime, best.....	.2000	.2133
Torrington.....	Round, prime.....	.1533	.1550
Willimantic.....	Sirloin, prime, best cut.....	.1917	.1933
	Round.....	.1767	.1767
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Round.....	.1800	.1850
	Round.....	.1800	.1700
	Sirloin, best cut.....	.2500	.2500
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Chuck.....	.1258	.1250
	Chuck.....	.1250	.1250
	Chuck.....	.1000	.1042
	Round.....	.1533	.1500
	Round.....	.1500	.1500
	Round.....	.1500	.1396
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.1800
	Sirloin.....	.1833	.1833
	Sirloin.....	.1800	.1800
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Round.....	.1800	.1800
	Round.....	.1333	.1354
	Round.....	.1500	.1500
	Round.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.2000
	Sirloin.....	.1900	.1892
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.2000
	Sirloin, home dressed.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, Western .....	.1800	.1800
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round.....	.1500	.1500
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.2042
Columbus.....	Sirloin.....	.1750	.1604
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Chuck.....	.0700	.0800
	Chuck.....	.0900	.0917
	Round.....	.1000	.1000
	Round.....	.1050	.1100
	Round.....	.1000	.0975
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round.....	.1067	.1083

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ILLINOIS—concluded.</b>			
Chicago .....	Sirloin .....	\$0.1500	\$0.1500
	Round .....	.1342	.1392
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1517
	Round .....	.1333	.1250
	Round .....	.1175	.1000
	Round .....	.1333	.1333
	Round .....	.1150	.1200
	Sirloin .....	.1358	.1250
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin .....	.1558	.1575
Springfield.....	Round .....	.1354	.1500
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville.....	Round .....	.1250	.1250
Fort Wayne.....	Round .....	.1292	.1267
Indianapolis.....	Round .....	.1500	.1500
	Round .....	.1367	.1383
	Round .....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin .....	.1800	.1800
	Sirloin .....	.1567	.1583
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1500
South Bend.....	Round .....	.1550	.1354
Terre Haute.....	Chuck .....	.1000	.1146
	Chuck .....	.1050	.1000
	Round .....	.1250	.1396
	Round .....	.1250	.1250
	Round .....	.1417	.1167
	Sirloin .....	.1250	.1396
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin .....	.1417	.1167
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Round .....	.1375	.1375
	Round .....	.1292	.1292
	Round .....	.1125	.1125
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin .....	.1550	.1550
	Sirloin .....	.1167	.1167
Dubuque.....	Round .....	.1421	.1271
	Round .....	.1417	.1417
	Sirloin .....	.1708	.1708
	Sirloin .....	.1667	.1667
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Round .....	.1050	.1225
	Round .....	.1067	.1275
	Round .....	.1067	.1188
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1550
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1525
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1500
Louisville.....	Round .....	.1067	.1033
	Round .....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1500
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Round .....	.1000	.1000
	Round .....	.1250	.1250
	Round .....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin .....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin .....	.1800	.1800
	Sirloin .....	.1600	.1700
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Sirloin .....	.2500	.2867
Biddeford.....	Round .....	.1500	.1458
	Rump .....	.2783	.2592
Lewiston.....	Sirloin .....	.2800	.2833
Portland.....	Round .....	.1413	.1404
	Rump .....	.1417	.1413
	Sirloin .....	.2500	.2625
	Sirloin .....	.2517	.2625
	Sirloin .....	.2575	.2667

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Round.....	\$0.1417	\$0.1517
	Round.....	.1408	.1417
	Round.....	.1350	.1433
	Round.....	.1400	.1442
	Sirloin.....	.1475	.1567
	Sirloin.....	.1758	.1767
	Sirloin.....	.1525	.1567
Mount Washington.....	Round.....	.1417	.1442
Sparrow Point.....	Round.....	.1363	.1400
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Round, bottom.....	.1500	.1517
	Round, bottom.....	.1500	.1508
	Round, bottom, Western.....	.1500	.1500
	Round, top.....	.2392	.2292
	Round, top.....	.2333	.2342
	Round, top, Western.....	.2333	.2392
	Sirloin.....	.2600	.2608
	Sirloin.....	.2608	.2767
	Sirloin, Western.....	.2867	.3042
Brockton.....	Sirloin.....	.3000	.3000
Cambridge.....	Round, top.....	.2000	.2092
Chelsea.....	Round, bottom.....	.1450	.1400
Fall River.....	Round, top.....	.2517	.2500
	Round.....	.1342	.1483
	Round.....	.1567	.1533
	Sirloin.....	.1917	.2200
	Sirloin.....	.2558	.2525
Hyde park.....	Sirloin.....	.2692	.2908
Lawrence.....	Round.....	.1650	.1850
Lynn.....	Round.....	.1967	.2158
Malden.....	Round.....	.1925	.1917
Quincy.....	Sirloin.....	.2658	.2750
Salem.....	Round.....	.2167	.1983
Somerville.....	Round.....	.1850	.1750
Springfield.....	Round, top.....	.2133	.2150
Worcester.....	Sirloin.....	.2783	.2767
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Sirloin.....	.1650	.1633
Detroit.....	Round.....	.1292	.1250
	Round.....	.1175	.1100
	Sirloin.....	.1517	.1525
	Sirloin.....	.1400	.1400
Grand Rapids.....	Round.....	.1300	.1250
	Round.....	.1250	.1146
	Round, best cut.....	.1171	.1308
	Sirloin.....	.1442	.1467
	Sirloin.....	.1450	.1313
Saginaw.....	Sirloin, middle cut.....	.1667	.1600
	Round.....	.1100	.1100
	Round, best cut.....	.1250	.1250
Wyandotte.....	Round, second cut.....	.1250	.1000
	Round.....	.1200	.1200
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Round.....	.1354	.1358
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1625	.1625
	Sirloin.....	.1658	.1700
Minneapolis.....	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round.....	.1125	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
St. Paul.....	Sirloin.....	.1375	.1500
	Chuck.....	.0900	.1025
	Porterhouse, first cut.....	.1650	.2233
	Round.....	.1325	.1413
	Sirloin.....	.1575	.1858
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Round.....	.1250	.1275
	Round.....	.1219	.1146
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1525
St. Louis.....	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1550
	Round.....	.1000	.1083
	Round.....	.1200	.1113
	Round.....	.1167	.1163

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MISSOURI—concluded.</b>			
St. Louis .....	Sirloin.....	\$0.1500	\$0.1600
	Sirloin.....	.1525	.1550
	Sirloin.....	.1583	.1633
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Round.....	.0944	.1007
	Round.....	.0944	.1007
	Sirloin.....	.1125	.1313
	Sirloin.....	.1125	.1313
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Round.....	.1000	.1000
	Round.....	.1167	.1188
	Round.....	.1063	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1375	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.1417	.1396
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Chuck, best.....	.1200	.1100
	Round, best cut.....	.1800	.1758
	Sirloin, best.....	.2500	
Dover.....	Round, prime.....	.1479	.1500
	Sirloin, prime, best cut.....	.2317	.2258
	Sirloin, prime, second cut.....	.1842	.1967
Manchester.....	Round.....	.1800	.1833
	Round, prime, best cut.....	.2000	.2083
	Round, prime, second cut.....	.1600	.1633
	Sirloin.....	.2800	.2833
	Sirloin, prime.....	.2800	.2917
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Round, best.....	.1600	.1633
	Sirloin, first cut.....	.2000	.2067
Bridgeton.....	Chuck, best.....	.1275	.1250
	Round, best.....	.1717	.1600
	Sirloin, best.....	.2133	.2000
Camden.....	Round, best, home dressed.....	.1650	.1817
	Sirloin, first cut, home dressed.....	.2367	.2483
Elizabeth.....	Round, bone in.....	.1600	.1667
	Sirloin, flat bone.....	.2300	.2275
	Sirloin, round bone.....	.2000	.2050
Jersey City.....	Round.....	.1400	.1417
	Round.....	.1800	.1883
	Sirloin.....	.1800	.1833
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.2108
Newark.....	Round.....	.1700	.1850
Paterson.....	Round, boneless.....	.1800	.1850
Trenton.....	Round.....	.1600	.1650
	Round.....	.1600	.1700
	Round, best cut.....	.1600	.1700
	Round, second cut.....	.1250	.1288
	Sirloin.....	.1800	.1850
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.2117
	Sirloin, best cut.....	.2000	.2125
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Round.....	.1467	.1667
	Sirloin.....	.2500	.2500
Brooklyn.....	Chuck.....	.1267	.1217
	Round.....	.1883	.1900
	Round, prime.....	.1850	.1817
	Sirloin.....	.2067	.2017
	Sirloin.....	.2200	.2000
Buffalo.....	Round.....	.1271	.1225
	Round.....	.1250	.1267
	Round.....	.1333	.1350
	Round, best.....	.1400	.1250
	Round, first grade.....	.1500	.1500
	Round, first grade.....	.1363	.1363
	Round, second grade.....	.1300	.1300
	Round, second grade.....	.1175	.1175
	Rump.....	.1075	.1067
	Sirloin.....	.1525	.1533
	Sirloin.....	.1450	.1483
	Sirloin.....	.1483	.1483
	Sirloin, best.....	.1600	.1600
	Sirloin, first grade.....	.1900	.1900
	Sirloin, choice, first grade.....	.1750	.1750
	Sirloin, second grade.....	.1550	.1550
	Sirloin, second grade.....	.1550	.1550

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK—concluded.</b>			
Cohoes.....	Sirloin.....	\$0.2000	\$0.1800
Flushing.....	Round.....	.1600	.1750
Jamaica.....	Round.....	.1600	.1667
New York.....	Chuck.....	.1200	.1267
	Chuck, best.....	.1100	.1200
	Chuck, New York State.....	.1333	.1350
	Chuck, prime.....	.1400	.1425
	Round.....	.1600	.1600
	Round.....	.1758	.1883
	Round, good.....	.1583	.1500
	Round, New York State.....	.1900	.1917
	Round, prime.....	.2033	.1908
	Sirloin.....	.1700	.1700
	Sirloin, best, flat bone.....	.1867	.1717
	Sirloin, good.....	.2158	.2142
	Sirloin, prime.....	.2217	.2142
Poughkeepsie.....	Round.....	.1767	.1833
Rochester.....	Chuck.....	.0900	.0800
	Round.....	.1125	.1100
Syracuse.....	Sirloin.....	.1288	.1267
	Round, prime.....	.1500	.1475
	Sirloin, prime, first cut.....	.2000	.2000
	Sirloin, prime, second cut.....	.1800	.1800
Tompkinsville.....	Chuck, choice, Western.....	.1000	.1100
	Round, choice, Western.....	.1600	.1600
Troy.....	Sirloin, choice, Western.....	.1800	.1900
	Sirloin.....	.1967	.1800
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Winston-Salem.....	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Canton.....	Chuck.....	.1133	.1050
	Round.....	.1525	.1453
	Round.....	.1408	.1267
	Sirloin.....	.1517	.1467
Cincinnati.....	Round.....	.1250	.1063
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round.....	.1250	.1125
	Sirloin, medium.....	.1483	.1417
	Sirloin, medium.....	.1500	.1438
	Sirloin, medium.....	.1600	.1600
Cleveland.....	Chuck, prime.....	.1000	.0925
	Chuck, prime.....	.1200	.1233
	Round.....	.1483	.1450
	Round, best.....	.1500	.1517
	Round, best, lower cut.....	.1600	.1550
	Round, prime.....	.1200	.1200
	Round, prime.....	.1233	.1308
	Round, upper cut.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1867	.1833
	Sirloin, best.....	.1867	.1750
	Sirloin, first cut.....	.1600	.1450
	Sirloin, prime.....	.1800	.1867
	Sirloin, second cut.....	.1800	.1800
Columbus.....	Chuck.....	.1000	.1100
	Round.....	.1438	.1375
Springfield.....	Sirloin.....	.1833	.1800
Toledo.....	Round.....	.1517	.1367
	Round.....	.0992	.1008
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allentown.....	Round.....	.1467	.1467
Altoona.....	Round.....	.1400	.1400
Bethlehem.....	Round.....	.1400	.1367
Chester.....	Round.....	.1700	.1667
	Round.....	.1600	.1567
	Rump.....	.1917	.1883

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.</b>			
Chester.....	Sirloin.....	\$0.2342	\$0.2333
Harrisburg.....	Round.....	.1325	.1288
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.2000
Lancaster.....	Round.....	.1400	.1400
	Rump.....	.1600	.1600
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.2000
Norristown.....	Round.....	.1567	.1583
Philadelphia.....	Round.....	.1667	.1700
	Round.....	.1600	.1600
	Round, best.....	.1600	.1733
	Rump.....	.1817	.1833
	Rump.....	.1800	.1800
	Rump.....	.2000	.2167
	Rump, first-class.....	.2200	.2000
	Sirloin.....	.2242	.2317
	Sirloin.....	.2067	.2117
	Sirloin.....	.2375	.2000
	Sirloin, best.....	.2500	.2667
Pittsburg.....	Round.....	.1500	.1500
	Round.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.1867
	Sirloin.....	.2000	.2000
Reading.....	Round, first cut.....	.1425	.1325
	Round, second cut.....	.1250	.1200
	Rump.....	.1433	.1308
	Sirloin.....	.1404	.1425
Scranton.....	Round.....	.1750	.1800
	Round.....	.1533	.1650
	Sirloin.....	.2200	.2200
	Sirloin.....	.2250	.2300
Wilkesbarre.....	Round.....	.1400	.1450
Williamsport.....	Chuck.....	.1250	.1250
	Round, best.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, first cut.....	.2000	.2000
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Natick.....	Chuck.....	.1483	.1500
	Round.....	.1950	.1983
	Sirloin.....	.2933	.3042
Providence.....	Round.....	.1800	.1817
	Round.....	.1883	.1950
	Rump.....	.1600	.1558
	Sirloin, trimmed.....	.3300	.3300
	Sirloin, trimmed.....	.3192	.3308
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Round.....	.1063	.1083
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round, Western.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin, first choice.....	.1575	.1333
	Sirloin, Western.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, Western.....	.1300	.1300
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Round.....	.1000	.1000
	Round.....	.1000	.1000
	Round.....	.1000	.1000
	Sirloin.....	.1354	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1417	.1417
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Chattanooga.....	Chuck.....	.1125	.1104
	Sirloin.....	.1542	.1500
Memphis.....	Chuck.....	.1083	.1083
	Chuck.....	.1000	.1000
	Chuck, best cut.....	.1000	.1000
	Round.....	.1333	.1313
	Round.....	.1300	.1250
	Round, medium cut.....	.1000	.1000
	Sirloin.....	.1563	.1500
	Sirloin, good cut.....	.1800	.1800
Nashville.....	Chuck, best cut.....	.1000	.1000
	Round.....	.1396	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1125	.1146
	Sirloin, best cut.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin, best cut.....	.1354	.1354

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
TEXAS.			
Dallas.....	Round.....	\$0.1000	\$0.1000
	Round.....	.1354	.1354
	Round.....	.1000	.1000
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.1650	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.1250	.1250
San Antonio.....	Round.....	.1000	.1000
	Round.....	.1000	.1000
	Round.....	.1000	.1000
	Sirloin.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1250	.1250
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City.....	Round.....	.1500	.1500
	Round.....	.1188	.1250
	Round.....	.1354	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1750	.1750
	Sirloin.....	.1729	.1750
	Sirloin, medium.....	.1500	.1500
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk.....	Round.....	.1000	.1000
Petersburg.....	Sirloin.....	.1597	.1597
Richmond.....	Round, choice.....	.1250	.1250
	Round, medium.....	.1000	.1000
	Round, medium.....	.1000	.1000
	Round, medium.....	.1000	.1000
	Round, prime.....	.1250	.1250
	Round, prime.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin, choice.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, choice.....	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, medium.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin, medium.....	.1250	.1250
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle.....	Round.....	.1175	.1100
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1600	.1550
	Sirloin.....	.1550	.1542
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
Tacoma.....	Chuck.....	.1000	.1000
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1500	.1500
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling.....	Round.....	.1250	.1175
	Sirloin.....	.1575	.1375
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee.....	Round.....	.1229	.1200
	Round.....	.1533	.1475
	Round.....	.1158	.1108
	Sirloin.....	.1625	.1600
	Sirloin.....	.1867	.1800
	Sirloin.....	.1467	.1333
Oshkosh.....	Round.....	.1167	.1125
Racine.....	Chuck.....	.1250	.1250
	Chuck.....	.1175	.1200
	Chuck.....	.1171	.1158
	Round.....	.1350	.1325
	Round.....	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin.....	.1525	.1500
	Sirloin.....	.1550	.1450

## BEEF, SALT, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham.....	Corned, medium.....	\$0.1250	\$0.1250
Montgomery.....	Corned, medium.....	.1250	.1250
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock.....	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
BEEF, SALT, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Corned, medium.....	\$0.1000	\$0.1000
San Francisco.....	Corned, brisket, first quality.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned, medium.....	.0600	.0600
	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned, medium.....	.0700	.0700
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Corned, medium.....	.0642	.0642
	Corned, medium.....	.0500	.0500
	Corned, rump, medium.....	.1250	.1250
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Hartford.....	Corned, plate or rib.....	.0675	.0700
Middletown.....	Corned, plate or rib.....	.0600	.0600
New Haven.....	Corned, neck or flank.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned, plate.....	.0500	.0600
	Corned, plate, medium.....	.0600	.0600
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Corned, chuck.....	.1000	.1000
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Corned, plate, best cut.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned, plate, best cut.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned, plate, best cut.....	.1000	.0800
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Corned, medium.....	.1500	.1500
	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Corned, medium, sold in 2-lb. cans.....	.1250	.1250
	Corned, medium, sold in 2-lb. cans.....	.1250	.1250
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Corned.....	.0600	.0567
	Corned.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned.....	.0700	.0633
	Corned, rump.....	.0800	.0800
East St. Louis.....	Corned.....	.0667	.0542
Peoria.....	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
Springfield.....	Corned.....	.1000	.1000
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned, medium.....	.0600	.0600
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Corned, medium.....	.0833	.0833
Dubuque.....	Corned, medium.....	.0600	.0600
	Corned, medium.....	.0875	.0875
	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Corned, medium.....	.0833	.0833
	Corned, medium.....	.0767	.0875
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Louisville.....	Corned, brisket.....	.0600	.0600
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Portland.....	Corned, brisket.....	.1233	.1225
	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Corned.....	.1000	.1200
	Corned.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned.....	.0917	.0733
	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
Mount Washington.....	Corned.....	.1000	.1000
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Corned, brisket.....	.1133	.1300
	Corned, brisket.....	.1308	.1346
	Corned, flank.....	.0650	.0642
	Corned, flank.....	.0633	.0542
	Corned, middle plate.....	.0742	.0842

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BEEF, SALT, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.</b>			
Brockton.....	Corned.....	\$0.1150	\$0.1150
Cambridge.....	Corned, medium.....	.0792	.0883
Fall River.....	Corned.....	.1200	.1200
Hyde park.....	Corned, medium.....	.0667	.0600
Lawrence.....	Corned, brisket.....	.1325	.1379
Lynn.....	Corned, choice.....	.1300	.1183
Quincy.....	Corned.....	.1217	.1300
Salem.....	Corned, best.....	.1033	.0967
Somerville.....	Corned, best.....	.1150	.1083
Springfield.....	Corned, rump.....	.1217	.1250
Worcester.....	Corned, thin rib.....	.1600	.1600
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Corned, plate.....	.0800	.0750
Detroit.....	Corned.....	.1017	.0800
Grand Rapids.....	Corned, rump.....	.1250	.1250
Saginaw.....	Corned, rump.....	.1250	.1250
Wyandotte.....	Corned, shoulder.....	.1075	.1250
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Corned, shoulder, medium.....	.1050	.1042
Minneapolis.....	Corned, shoulder, medium.....	.1000	.1000
St. Paul.....	Corned, shoulder, medium.....	.1000	.1000
Corned.....	.1083	.1083	
Corned, rump.....	.0883	.1008	
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Corned, medium.....	.0775	.0750
St. Louis.....	Corned, medium.....	.0778	.0778
Corned.....	.0667	.0700	
Corned.....	.0700	.0650	
Corned.....	.0742	.0758	
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Corned, medium.....	.0700	.0700
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Corned, medium.....	.0600	.0600
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Manchester.....	Corned, medium.....	.0767	.0800
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Jersey City.....	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
Trenton.....	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0900
Corned, medium.....	.0600	.1050	
Corned, medium.....	.0600	.1000	
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Corned, rump or shoulder.....	.1600	.1600
Brooklyn.....	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
Corned, rump.....	.1283	.1200	
Buffalo.....	Corned, brisket.....	.0642	.0567
Corned, choice cuts.....	.1042	.0967	
Corned, plate, boned.....	.0942	.0900	
Corned, rump.....	.1533	.1467	
Corned, brisket.....	.0783	.0842	
Corned, New York State.....	.0617	.0717	
Corned, prime.....	.1100	.1108	
Corned, rump.....	.1158	.1252	
Corned, rump, New York State.....	.1575	.1558	
Corned, plate.....	.0667	.0650	
Rochester.....	Corned, brisket.....	.0442	.0475
Corned, plate.....	.0442	.0425	
Corned, rump.....	.0742	.0700	
Corned, brisket.....	.0600	.0800	
Corned, plate.....	.0500	.0500	
Corned, rump.....	.1200	.1200	
Troy.....	Corned, plate.....	.0867	.0733

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BEEF, SALT, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
OHIO.			
Cincinnati.....	Corned, medium.....	\$0.0867	\$0.0842
	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
Cleveland.....	Corned, navel.....	.0658	.0658
	Corned, rump.....	.1250	.1250
Toledo.....	Corned, rib.....	.0667	.0471
OREGON.			
Portland.....	Corned, medium.....	.0700	.0700
	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny.....	Corned.....	.1033	.1083
Bethlehem.....	Corned, rump.....	.1333	.1233
Norristown.....	Corned, plate.....	.0900	.0767
Philadelphia.....	Corned.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned.....	.1200	.1200
	Corned, brisket, bone in.....	.0600	.0600
	Corned, brisket, boneless.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned, plate or brisket.....	.0600	.0600
Pittsburg.....	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
Scranton.....	Corned, medium.....	.1200	.1200
	Corned, rump, boneless.....	.1800	.1800
Williamsport.....	Corned, chuck.....	.1250	.1000
	Corned, plate.....	.1000	.0800
RHODE ISLAND.			
Natick.....	Corned, plate.....	.0525	.0550
Providence.....	Corned, plate.....	.1025	.1025
	Corned, plate.....	.1133	.1200
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston.....	Corned, round.....	.1000	.1000
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls.....	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned, medium.....	.0750	.0750
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis.....	Corned.....	.0900	.0900
	Corned.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned.....	.1000	.1000
Nashville.....	Corned, brisket.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned, rump.....	.1000	.1000
TEXAS.			
Dallas.....	Corned, medium.....	.1500	.1500
	Corned, medium.....	.1500	.1500
San Antonio.....	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City.....	Corned, medium.....	.1250	.1250
	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned, medium.....	.1000	.1000
VIRGINIA.			
Richmond.....	Corned, brisket, medium.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned, brisket, medium.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned, chuck, round or rump, medium.....	.1000	.1000
	Corned, chuck, round or rump, medium.....	.1000	.1000
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle.....	Corned, medium.....	.0500	.0500
	Corned, medium.....	.0800	.0800
	Corned, medium.....	.0600	.0600
Tacoma.....	Corned.....	.0750	.0742
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee.....	Corned, medium.....	.0600	.0600
	Corned, medium.....	.1050	.1050

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BREAD, WHEAT.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>					
Birmingham.....	12-ounce loaf.....	\$0.0500	\$0.0500	\$0.0667	\$0.0667
	12-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0667	.0667
	12-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0667	.0667
Montgomery.....	12-ounce loaf, 32 tickets sold for \$1.....	.0213	.0213	.0385	.0385
	14-ounce loaf, 28 tickets sold for \$1.....	.0357	.0357	.0408	.0408
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>					
Little Rock.....	12-ounce loaf, 3 tickets sold for 10 cents.....	.0333	.0333	.0444	.0444
	14-ounce loaf, 6 tickets sold for 25 cents.....	.0417	.0417	.0476	.0476
	14-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Sept. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904; 3 tickets sold for 10 cents.....	.0333	.0333	.0380	.0388
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>					
Los Angeles.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Oakland.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	12-ounce loaf, Jan. to Mar. 1903; 1-pound loaf, Apr. to July 1903 and 1904; 20-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1903.....	.0382	.0500	.0361	.0500
San Francisco.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Sept. 1904; 1½-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0504
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Sept. 1904; 1½-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0504
	18-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0444	.0444
<b>COLORADO.</b>					
Denver.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Leadville.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>					
Bridgeport.....	14-ounce loaf, Jan. to Oct. 1903; 13½-ounce loaf, Nov. 1903 to Mar. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Apr. to July 1904; 12½-ounce loaf, Aug. 1904; 12-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.....	.0400	.0400	.0460	.0503
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Oct. 1903; 15½-ounce loaf, Nov. 1903 to Feb. 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Mar. to May 1904; 14½-ounce loaf, June and July 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Aug. and Sept. 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904.....	.0500	.0500	.0503	.0555
Hartford.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. to June 1903; 15-ounce loaf, July to Dec. 1903; 14-ounce loaf, Jan. and Feb. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Mar. to Dec. 1904.....	.0500	.0500	.0517	.0608
	2-pound loaf, Jan. to Mar. 1903; 31-ounce loaf, Apr. to June 1903; 30-ounce loaf, July to Sept. 1903; 29-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1903; 28-ounce loaf, Jan. to June 1904; 27-ounce loaf, July 1904; 26-ounce loaf, Aug. to Nov. 1904; 25-ounce loaf, Dec. 1904.....	.1000	.1000	.0525	.0593
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to June 1903; 15-ounce loaf, July to Dec. 1903; 14-ounce loaf, Jan. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Feb. to Dec. 1904.....	.0500	.0500	.0517	.0611
	2-pound loaf, Jan. to Apr. 1903; 31-ounce loaf, May to July 1903; 30-ounce loaf, Aug. to Oct. 1903; 29-ounce loaf, Nov. and Dec. 1903; 28-ounce loaf, Jan. to May 1904; 27-ounce loaf, June and July 1904; 26-ounce loaf, Aug. to Nov. 1904; 25-ounce loaf, Dec. 1904.....	.1000	.1000	.0521	.0595
New Haven.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. to July 1903; 15½-ounce loaf, Aug. 1903; 15-ounce loaf, Sept. 1903 to Apr. 1904; 14½-ounce loaf, May to July 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.....	.0500	.0500	.0512	.0554

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BREAD, WHEAT—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>CONNECTICUT—concl'd.</b>					
New Haven .....	15½-ounce loaf, Jan. to Aug. 1903; 15-ounce loaf, Sept. 1903 to June 1904; 14½-ounce loaf, July to Sept. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904.	\$0.0500	\$0.0500	\$0.0522	\$0.0547
New London .....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	2-pound loaf.....	.1000	.1000	.0500	.0500
Stamford.....	14-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0589
	30-ounce loaf, Jan. to July 1903; 28-ounce loaf, Aug. 1903 to July 1904; 27-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.1000	.1000	.0549	.0580
Torrington.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	22-ounce loaf, Jan. to June 1903; 21-ounce loaf, July and Aug. 1903; 19-ounce loaf, Sept. and Nov. 1903; 20-ounce loaf, Oct. 1903 and Dec. 1903 to Dec. 1904.	.0700	.0700	.0535	.0560
Willimantic .....	17-ounce loaf, 1903; 1-pound loaf, 1904 34-ounce loaf, 1903; 2-pound loaf, 1904	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0500
		.0800	.0800	.0376	.0400
<b>DELAWARE.</b>					
Wilmington.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	Square, 1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>					
Washington.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0508	.0500	.0508
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0508	.0500	.0508
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0508	.0500	.0508
<b>FLORIDA.</b>					
Jacksonville.....	14-ounce loaf, 6 tickets sold for 25 cents.	.0417	.0417	.0476	.0476
	14-ounce loaf, 6 tickets sold for 25 cents.	.0417	.0417	.0476	.0476
	14-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Sept. 1904; 12-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904; 25 tickets sold for \$1.	.0400	.0400	.0457	.0476
	14-ounce loaf, 25 tickets sold for \$1, Jan. 1903 to Nov. 1904; 5 cents straight Dec. 1904.	.0400	.0408	.0457	.0467
<b>GEORGIA.</b>					
Atlanta.....	12-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0667	.0667
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0524
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>					
Chicago.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Oct. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Nov. and Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0519
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Oct. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Nov. and Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0519
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Oct. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Nov. and Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0519
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Oct. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Nov. and Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0519
East St. Louis.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Peoria.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0400	.0500	.0400	.0500
Rock Island.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Aug. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0544
Springfield.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0333	.0389	.0333	.0389
<b>INDIANA.</b>					
Indianapolis.....	20-ounce loaf, 1903; 17-ounce loaf, 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0400	.0471
	20-ounce loaf, 1903; 17-ounce loaf, 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0400	.0471
	20-ounce loaf, 1903; 17-ounce loaf, 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0400	.0471
<b>IOWA.</b>					
Des Moines.....	18-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0444	.0444
	18-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0444	.0444
	18-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0444	.0444
Dubuque.....	13-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0615	.0615
	13-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0615	.0615

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BREAD, WHEAT—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>KANSAS.</b>					
Topeka.....	1-pound loaf.....	\$0.0500	\$0.0500	\$0.0500	\$0.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>					
Louisville.....	22-ounce loaf, Jan. to Aug. 1903 and Jan. to May 1904; 20-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1903 and June 1904; 18-ounce loaf, July 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0376	.0430
	22-ounce loaf, Jan. to Aug. 1903 and Jan. to May 1904; 20-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1903 and June 1904; 18-ounce loaf, July 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0376	.0430
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>					
New Orleans.....	24-ounce loaf, Jan. to Aug. 1903; 22-ounce loaf, Sept. 1903 to Mar. 1904; 20-ounce loaf, Apr. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0343	.0391
	24-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Mar. 1904; 20-ounce loaf, Apr. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0333	.0383
	24-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Mar. 1904; 20-ounce loaf, Apr. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0333	.0383
<b>MAINE.</b>					
Bangor.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Biddeford.....	14-ounce loaf.....	.0400	.0400	.0457	.0457
Lewiston.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Portland.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	15-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0533
<b>MARYLAND.</b>					
Baltimore.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0624
Mount Washington.....	1-pound loaf, 1903; 14 ounce loaf, 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0571
Sparrow Point.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0417
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>					
Boston.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0524
Brockton.....	12-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0667	.0667
Cambridge.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0530
Chelsea.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Fall River.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	Homemade, 1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Holyoke.....	13-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0615	.0615
Hydepark.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Lawrence.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Lynn.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Malden.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0524
	2-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 28-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.1000	.1000	.0500	.0524
Salem.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Somerville.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0530
Springfield.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Worcester.....	14-pound loaf.....	.1000	.1000	.0667	.0667
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>					
Detroit.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0400	.0433	.0400	.0433
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0525	.0500	.0525
Wyandotte.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0525	.0600	.0525

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**BREAD, WHEAT**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>					
Duluth.....	1-pound loaf.....	\$0.0500	\$0.0533	\$0.0500	\$0.0533
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0525	.0500	.0525
Minneapolis.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
St. Paul.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>MISSOURI.</b>					
Kansas City.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
St. Joseph.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
St. Louis.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>MONTANA.</b>					
Butte.....	1-pound loaf, 4 tickets sold for 25 cents.	.0625	.0625	.0625	.0625
	1-pound loaf, 4 tickets sold for 25 cents.	.0625	.0625	.0625	.0625
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>					
Omaha.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0431	.0500	.0431	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>					
Concord.....	14-ounce loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
	28-ounce loaf.....	.1000	.1000	.0571	.0571
Dover.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Manchester.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>					
Bayonne.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0524
Camden.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Elizabeth.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0524
Jersey City.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0524
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0400	.0400	.0400	.0419
New Brunswick.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Sept. 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0508
Paterson.....	18-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Apr. 1904; 17-ounce loaf, May and June 1904; 1-pound loaf, July 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0444	.0490
	18-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Apr. 1904; 17-ounce loaf, May 1904; 1-pound loaf, June to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0444	.0479
Trenton.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0511
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0524
<b>NEW YORK.</b>					
Albany.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Brooklyn.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0514
Buffalo.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Cohoes.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
College Point.....	2-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 28-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.0900	.0800	.0450	.0424
Flushing.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0524
Jamaica.....	Vienna, 1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	18-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Nov. 1904; 17-ounce loaf, Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0444	.0447
	28-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Nov. 1904; 26-ounce loaf, Dec. 1904.	.0900	.0900	.0514	.0517

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**BREAD, WHEAT**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK—concluded.</b>					
Mariner Harbor.....	1-pound loaf.....	\$0.0500	\$0.0500	\$0.0500	\$0.0500
Newburgh.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
New York.....	17-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. to Sept. 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0491
	17-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. to Sept. 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0491
	17-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. to Sept. 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0491
	17-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. to Sept. 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0491
Rochester.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Troy.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0600	.0600	.0600	.0600
Utica.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
West New Brighton.....	15-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0546
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>					
Durham.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Winston-Salem.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>OHIO.</b>					
Canton.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Cincinnati.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Cleveland.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to June 1904; 14-ounce loaf, July to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0536
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to May 1904; 14-ounce loaf, June to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0541
	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to June 1904; 14-ounce loaf, July to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0536
Hamilton.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Springfield.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Toledo.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to June 1904; 14-ounce loaf, July to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0536
Youngstown.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>OREGON.</b>					
Portland.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>					
Allegheny.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Altoona.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Bethlehem.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0433	.0500	.0433	.0500
Chester.....	14-ounce loaf, 1903; 1-pound loaf, 1904. 12-ounce loaf.....	.0400	.0500	.0457	.0500
Lancaster.....	1-pound loaf, 1903; 14-ounce loaf, 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0667	.0667
Norristown.....	17-ounce loaf, 1903; 1-pound loaf, 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0500
Philadelphia.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	Vienna, 1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Pittsburg.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Reading.....	1-pound loaf, 1903; 14-ounce loaf, 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0552
Scranton.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Wilkesbarre.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Williamsport.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>					
Natick.....	15-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to June 1904; 14-ounce loaf, July 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0561
Providence.....	15-ounce loaf, Jan. to Aug. 1903; 14- ounce loaf, Sept. 1903 to Feb. 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, Mar. to Oct. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Nov. and Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0546	.0563

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**BREAD, WHEAT**—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
RHODE ISLAND—concluded.					
Providence .....	16-ounce loaf, Jan. Apr. May 1903; 15½-ounce loaf, Feb. and Mar. 1903; 15-ounce loaf, June and July 1903; 14½-ounce loaf, Aug. 1903 to Jan. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Feb. to May 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, June to Aug. 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904. 15½-ounce loaf, Jan. to June 1903; 15- ounce loaf, July to Nov. 1903; 14- ounce loaf, Dec. 1903 to Mar. 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, Apr. to Dec. 1904.	\$0.0500	\$0.0500	\$0.0530	\$0.0590
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Charleston.....	12-ounce loaf..... 1-pound loaf..... 1-pound loaf.....	.0400 .0500 .0300	.0400 .0500 .0375	.0533 .0500 .0300	.0533 .0500 .0375
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Sioux Falls.....	13-ounce loaf..... 13-ounce loaf..... 13-ounce loaf.....	.0500 .0500 .0500	.0500 .0500 .0500	.0615 .0615 .0615	.0615 .0615 .0615
TENNESSEE.					
Memphis.....	15-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Aug. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec. 1904. 1-pound loaf, 1903; 15-ounce loaf, Jan. to May 1904; 13-ounce loaf, June to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0546
Nashville.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Sept. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904. 1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Sept. 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec. 1904.	.0500 .0500	.0500 .0500	.0500 .0500	.0518 .0518
TEXAS.					
Dallas.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Feb. 1904; 12-ounce loaf, Mar. to Dec. 1904. 15½-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Feb. 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, Mar. to Dec. 1904. 14-ounce loaf.....	.0500 .0500 .0500 .0500	.0500 .0500 .0500 .0500	.0500 .0516 .0571 .0571	.0639 .0593 .0530
Houston.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to July 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0571
San Antonio.....	18-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Mar. 1904; 17-ounce loaf, Apr. 1904; 15-ounce loaf, May to Dec. 1904. 20-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to Feb. 1904; 19-ounce loaf, Mar. 1904; 18-ounce loaf, Apr. 1904; 15-ounce loaf, May to Dec. 1904. 18-ounce loaf, Jan. 1903 to May 1904; 1-pound loaf, June to Dec. 1904.	.0500 .0500 .0500	.0500 .0500 .0500	.0444 .0444	.0506 .0494
UTAH.					
Salt Lake City.....	1-pound loaf..... 1-pound loaf.....	.0500 .0500	.0500 .0500	.0500 .0500	.0500 .0500
VIRGINIA.					
Norfolk.....	1-pound loaf, 1903; 14-ounce loaf, 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0571
Richmond.....	1-pound loaf, 1903; 14-ounce loaf, 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0571
WASHINGTON.					
Seattle.....	1-pound loaf..... 1-pound loaf..... 1-pound loaf.....	.0500 .0500 .0500	.0500 .0500 .0500	.0500 .0500 .0500	.0500 .0500 .0500
Tacoma.....	1-pound loaf, Jan. 1903 to Nov. 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Dec. 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0503
WEST VIRGINIA.					
Wheeling.....	1-pound loaf.....	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
WISCONSIN.					
Milwaukee.....	1-pound loaf..... 1-pound loaf..... 1-pound loaf.....	.0500 .0500 .0500	.0500 .0500 .0500	.0500 .0500 .0500	.0500 .0500 .0500

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BUTTER, PER POUND.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Creamery.....	\$0.3500	\$0.3500
	Creamery, medium.....	.3333	.3333
	Dairy, Jersey, best.....	.3333	.3375
Montgomery.....	Creamery.....	.3167	.3083
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Creamery, medium.....	.3292	.3167
	Creamery, medium.....	.3192	.2975
	Creamery, medium.....	.3250	.3292
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Creamery, medium.....	.2667	.2625
	Creamery, medium, sold by the roll.....	.3375	.3313
	Dairy, best.....	.3383	.3125
Oakland.....	Creamery, sold by the square.....	.3048	.2786
	Creamery, California, best, sold by the roll.....	.3205	.3000
Sacramento.....	Creamery, fancy, sold by the square.....	.3417	.3146
	Dairy, good, sold by the roll.....	.2563	.2417
San Francisco.....	Creamery, medium.....	.3167	.3292
	Creamery, medium, sold by the square.....	.3006	.2714
	Creamery, medium (cold storage during the winter months).....	.2750	.2583
	Creamery, medium (cold storage during the winter months), sold by the square.....	.2733	.2583
	Creamery, medium (cold storage during the winter months), sold by the square.....	.2733	.2583
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Creamery.....	.3083	.2717
Leadville.....	Creamery.....	.3086	.3107
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Bridgeport.....	Creamery, best.....	.2892	.2833
Hartford.....	Creamery, fresh.....	.2825	.2833
Middletown.....	Creamery, extra.....	.2933	.3267
New Haven.....	Creamery, Connecticut.....	.3292	.3183
New London.....	Creamery, medium.....	.3150	.3333
Stamford.....	Creamery, local.....	.3175	.3283
Torrington.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.3317	.3000
Willimantic.....	Creamery, best.....	.3183	.3083
	Creamery, fresh.....	.3258	.3133
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Country, fresh.....	.3275	.3408
	Creamery, best.....	.3633	.3708
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Creamery.....	.3167	.3208
	Creamery.....	.3242	.3125
	Creamery, Elgin, best.....	.3250	.3375
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Creamery.....	.3417	.3417
	Creamery.....	.3200	.3158
	Creamery.....	.3208	.3058
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Creamery.....	.3000	.3000
	Creamery, Georgia.....	.3083	.3042
	Creamery, medium.....	.2792	.2792
Columbus.....	Creamery, best.....	.3000	.3000
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Dairy.....	.2483	.2558
	Dairy.....	.2475	.2292
	Dairy.....	.2475	.2208
	Dairy.....	.2433	.2450
	Dairy.....	.2375	.2275
East St. Louis.....	Dairy.....	.2875	.2933
Peoria.....	Creamery, medium.....	.3092	.3092
	Creamery, medium.....	.2833	.2817
	Medium.....	.2750	.2792
Quincy.....	Dairy, standard.....	.2333	.2500
Rock Island.....	Dairy, country.....	.2208	.2208
Springfield.....	Dairy, fresh.....	.2667	.2625

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## BUTTER, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.*	1904.
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville.....	Creamery.....	\$0.3167	\$0.3125
Fort Wayne.....	Creamery.....	.2867	.2925
Indianapolis.....	Country.....	.2350	.2508
	Country.....	.2500	.2500
	Dairy, country.....	.2992	.3000
	Creamery, best.....	.2825	.2667
South Bend.....	Dairy, country.....	.2500	.2583
Terre Haute.....			
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Creamery, medium.....	.3283	.3283
	Creamery, medium.....	.2783	.2783
	Creamery, medium.....	.3083	.3042
Dubuque.....	Creamery, medium.....	.2792	.2792
	Dairy.....	.2292	.2250
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Creamery, medium.....	.2308	.2258
	Creamery, medium.....	.2283	.2250
	Creamery, medium.....	.2417	.2350
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2867	.2833
Louisville.....	Creamery, medium.....	.2583	.2583
	Creamery, pure.....	.3208	.3083
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2958	.2958
	Creamery, medium.....	.2063	.2100
	Dairy, pure.....	.2517	.2700
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Dairy.....	.2100	.2158
Biddeford.....	Dairy.....	.2425	.2475
Lewiston.....	Dairy.....	.2350	.2383
Portland.....	Creamery.....	.3000	.2867
	Creamery, medium.....	.2717	.2675
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Creamery, fresh.....	.3192	.3125
	Creamery, medium.....	.2875	.3025
	Dairy, fresh.....	.2933	.2992
	Dairy, fresh.....	.3067	.3038
	Dairy, fresh.....	.2867	.2867
	Dairy, fresh.....	.2575	.2700
Mount Washington.....	Dairy, fresh.....	.3442	.3083
Sparrow Point.....	Dairy, fresh.....	.3133	.3258
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Creamery.....	.2775	.2592
	Creamery, medium.....	.2833	.2825
	Dairy, good.....	.2692	.2517
Brockton.....	Creamery, fresh.....	.3200	.2950
Cambridge.....	Dairy, fresh.....	.2883	.2775
Chelsea.....	Creamery, fresh.....	.3033	.2933
Fall River.....	Creamery.....	.2767	.2508
Holyoke.....	Creamery, medium.....	.2392	.2492
Hyde park.....	Creamery, fresh.....	.2800	.2883
Lawrence.....	Dairy.....	.2767	.2642
Lowell.....	Creamery.....	.2608	.2808
Lynn.....	Dairy.....	.2700	.2808
Quincy.....	Creamery, fresh.....	.2783	.2875
Salem.....	Dairy.....	.3167	.3000
Somerville.....	Creamery, fresh.....	.2833	.2667
Springfield.....	Dairy, fresh.....	.2750	.2750
Worcester.....	Creamery, best.....	.3125	.3092
	Creamery, best.....	.3000	.2983
	Dairy, best.....	.2992	.3008
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Dairy.....	.2292	.2258
Detroit.....	Dairy, best.....	.2433	.2333
Grand Rapids.....	Dairy.....	.2483	.2467
	Dairy, best.....	.2300	.2192
Saginaw.....	Dairy, best.....	.2242	.2308
	Dairy.....	.2275	.2133
Wyandotte.....	Dairy.....	.2208	.2100
	Dairy, best.....	.2375	.2317

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
BUTTER, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Creamery, best.....	\$0.2775	\$0.2642
	Creamery, medium.....	.2775	.2567
Minneapolis.....	Creamery, fancy.....	.2567	.2433
	Creamery, first grade.....	.3050	.2800
	Dairy, fancy.....	.2367	.2233
	Dairy, fresh.....	.2200	.2133
St. Paul.....	Creamery, best.....	.2808	.2650
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Creamery, medium.....	.2208	.2233
	Creamery, medium.....	.2433	.2388
St. Joseph.....	Creamery, choice.....	.2875	.2842
St. Louis.....	Creamery.....	.2867	.2733
	Creamery.....	.2575	.2683
	Creamery, medium.....	.2633	.2675
	Dairy.....	.2200	.2242
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Creamery, medium.....	.2833	.2875
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Creamery.....	.2517	.2558
	Creamery.....	.2550	.2683
	Creamery.....	.2517	.2517
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Creamery, best.....	.3100	.2850
	Dairy, best.....	.2425	.2433
Manchester.....	Creamery.....	.2900	.2833
	Creamery, best.....	.2900	.2550
	Dairy, best.....	.2383	.2250
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Creamery, best print.....	.3433	.3075
Camden.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.3008	.2733
Elizabeth.....	Creamery, best.....	.3067	.2942
Jersey City.....	Dairy, best.....	.2833	.2883
Newark.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2908	.2792
New Brunswick.....	Creamery, Elgin, best.....	.2767	.2800
Paterson.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2700	.2425
	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2775	.2450
	Creamery, Elgin, best.....	.2783	.2683
Trenton.....	Creamery, Elgin, prime.....	.2817	.2750
	Creamery, medium.....	.3000	.2717
	Creamery, print.....	.3675	.3550
	Dairy, best.....	.3175	.2983
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Creamery.....	.2883	.2700
Brooklyn.....	Creamery.....	.2650	.2758
Buffalo.....	Creamery.....	.2633	.2575
	Creamery.....	.2783	.2717
	Creamery.....	.2775	.2642
	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2800	.2675
	Creamery, Elgin, best.....	.2800	.2833
	Creamery, New York State.....	.2742	.2600
Cohoes.....	Creamery, Vermont.....	.3033	.2892
College Point.....	Dairy good.....	.2817	.2775
Flushing.....	Dairy good.....	.3050	.2492
Jamaica.....	Dairy good.....	.2433	.2508
Mariner Harbor.....	Creamery, best.....	.2675	.2933
Newburgh.....	Dairy.....	.2900	.2825
New York.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2758	.2642
	Creamery, extra.....	.2933	.2800
	Creamery, extra.....	.2817	.2683
	Country, fresh.....	.3008	.3042
	Dairy, medium.....	.2667	.2625
	Dairy, State.....	.2583	.2750
Rochester.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2850	.2708
	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2742	.2893
	Creamery, New York State.....	.2692	.2692
	Dairy.....	.2392	.2308
	Dairy, fresh.....	.2517	.2558
	Dairy, New York State.....	.2308	.2417
Stapleton.....	Creamery.....	.2917	.2708
Syracuse.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.3017	.2763
	Creamery, fresh.....	.2933	.2842
	Dairy, tub.....	.2425	.2267

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
BUTTER, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK—concluded.</b>			
Tompkinsville.....	Dairy.....	\$0.2900	\$0.2733
Troy.....	Creamery, best.....	.2950	.2950
Utica.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2808	.2917
West New Brighton.....	Dairy, tub, best.....	.2575	.2575
	Creamery, extra.....	.2808	.2800
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Country, good.....	.2500	.2375
Winston-Salem.....	Creamery, standard.....	.3083	.3083
	Country, homemade.....	.2292	.2292
	Creamery, Elgin.....	.3000	.3000
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Creamery.....	.3008	.2942
	Creamery, Illinois.....	.2675	.2783
	Dairy, good.....	.2200	.2250
Cleveland.....	Creamery.....	.2825	.2708
	Creamery.....	.2733	.2675
	Creamery, Elgin.....	.3017	.2900
	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2858	.2800
Columbus.....	Creamery, Elgin.....	.3142	.3117
Hamilton.....	Dairy, country.....	.2233	.2242
Springfield.....	Country.....	.2517	.2558
Toledo.....	Country, fresh.....	.2200	.2058
Youngstown.....	Country, fresh.....	.2625	.2425
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Creamery, medium.....	.3125	.3146
	Creamery, medium.....	.3438	.3208
	Creamery, medium.....	.3417	.3271
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Creamery.....	.3125	.3142
Allentown.....	Creamery.....	.2888	.2983
Altoona.....	Creamery.....	.2850	.2850
Bethlehem.....	Creamery.....	.3292	.3175
Chester.....	Creamery, Coopersburg.....	.3150	.3050
Lancaster.....	Creamery.....	.3167	.3200
Norristown.....	Creamery.....	.3050	.2817
Philadelphia.....	Creamery, second grade.....	.3133	.2992
	Creamery.....	.3058	.3225
	Creamery.....	.3392	.3375
	Creamery.....	.3092	.3175
	Creamery.....	.3150	.3100
	Creamery.....	.3158	.2992
	Creamery.....	.3300	.3083
	Creamery, Pennsylvania.....	.3325	.3142
Pittsburg.....	Creamery.....	.3033	.3042
Reading.....	Creamery.....	.3167	.3017
Scranton.....	Creamery.....	.3075	.3367
	Creamery.....	.2633	.2575
Wilkesbarre.....	Creamery, Arlington.....	.2800	.2725
Williamsport.....	Creamery, fresh.....	.2950	.2883
York.....	Creamery, local, best.....	.3517	.3383
	Creamery, Pennsylvania.....	.2725	.2767
	Dairy, fresh.....	.2517	.2358
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Providence.....	Creamery, best.....	.2892	.2842
	Creamery, best.....	.2817	.2792
	Creamery, best.....	.3167	.3217
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Creamery, best.....	.2975	.2892
	Creamery, medium.....	.2892	.2192
	Creamery, storage, medium.....	.2758	.2642
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Creamery.....	.2333	.2442
	Creamery.....	.2350	.2333
	Creamery.....	.2217	.2317
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Creamery.....	.3068	.3119
	Creamery.....	.3000	.3250
	Creamery.....	.3000	.2917

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
**BUTTER, PER POUND**—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>TENNESSEE—concluded.</b>			
Nashville.....	Creamery, best.....	\$0.2579	\$0.2708
	Dairy, best.....	.2500	.3000
	Dairy, Jersey.....	.2542	.2708
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Country, fresh.....	.1908	.1904
	Creamery, medium.....	.2750	.2750
	Creamery, medium.....	.2875	.2958
San Antonio.....	Creamery, medium.....	.2917	.2750
	Creamery, medium.....	.2500	.2500
	Creamery, medium.....	.3000	.3000
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Creamery, medium.....	.2917	.2750
	Creamery, medium.....	.2208	.2208
	Creamery, medium.....	.2917	.2667
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	Country.....	.2283	.2508
	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2992	.3250
Richmond.....	Creamery, best.....	.3008	.2875
	Creamery, Elgin.....	.3167	.2825
	Creamery, Elgin.....	.2792	.2900
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Creamery.....	.2938	.2708
	Creamery, medium.....	.2667	.2688
	Creamery, medium.....	.2750	.2688
Tacoma.....	Dairy, good.....	.3125	.3125
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Country, fresh.....	.2825	.2708
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Creamery, fancy.....	.2958	.2833
	Creamery, first grade.....	.2650	.2475
	Dairy, Wisconsin.....	.2442	.2433
Oshkosh.....	Dairy, best.....	.2367	.2567
Racine.....	Creamery.....	.2775	.2817
	Creamery.....	.2633	.2608

**CHEESE, PER POUND.**

<b>ALABAMA.</b>				
Birmingham.....	Full cream.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2000	
	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000	
Montgomery.....	Full cream.....	.1854	.1917	
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>				
Little Rock.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000	
	Full cream.....	.1875	.1875	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>				
Los Angeles.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000	
	Full cream, California.....	.2000	.2000	
	Full cream, New York State.....	.2000	.2000	
Sacramento.....	Full cream, California.....	.1625	.1633	
	Full cream, fancy, New York State.....	.2100	.2100	
San Francisco.....	Full cream.....	.1500	.1500	
	Full cream, California.....	.1500	.1500	
	Full cream, California.....	.2167	.2000	
	Full cream, California.....	.1542	.1767	
	Full cream, Eastern.....	.2000	.2000	
<b>COLORADO.</b>				
Denver.....	Full cream, Eastern.....	.2000	.2000	
	Full cream, New York State.....	.1500	.1500	
Leadville.....	Cream, New York State.....	.2208	.2208	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>				
Bridgeport.....	Full cream.....	.1767	.1800	
Hartford.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.1733	.1767	
Middletown.....	Full cream, factory.....	.1600	.1633	
New Haven.....	Full cream.....	.1817	.1833	
	Full cream.....	.1600	.1600	

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## CHEESE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>CONNECTICUT—concluded.</b>			
New London.....	Cream, New York State.....	\$0.1700	\$0.1667
Stamford.....	Full cream.....	.1883	.1717
Torrington.....	Full cream.....	.1633	.1650
Willimantic.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.1633	.1800
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.1950	.2000
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
	Full cream.....	.2000	.2292
	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Full cream.....	.1500	.1500
	Full cream.....	.1750	.1500
	Full cream.....	.1833	.1792
Columbus.....	Full cream.....	.1800	.1800
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Full cream.....	.1583	.1333
	Full cream.....	.1617	.1692
	Full cream.....	.1683	.1667
	Full cream.....	.1658	.1600
	Full cream.....	.1658	.1267
East St. Louis.....	Full cream.....	.1583	.1592
Peoria.....	Full cream.....	.1525	.1525
	Full cream.....	.1900	.1900
Rock Island.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.1500	.1458
Springfield.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville.....	Full cream.....	.1638	.1550
Indianapolis.....	Full cream, Wisconsin.....	.1533	.1438
	Cream.....	.1767	.1692
	Cream.....	.1675	.1600
South Bend.....	Cream, New York State.....	.1867	.1883
Terre Haute.....	Full cream.....	.1700	.1700
	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
Dubuque.....	Full cream.....	.1625	.1625
	Full cream.....	.1563	.1542
	Full cream, New York State.....	.1533	.1567
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.1850
	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Creamery, New York State.....	.1500	.1500
Louisville.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
	Full cream, New York State.....	.2083	.2050
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Full cream.....	.1742	.1792
	Full cream, New York State.....	.2000	.2000
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Cream.....	.1508	.1550
Biddeford.....	Cream, extra.....	.1525	.1550
Lewiston.....	Cream, dairy.....	.1542	.1617
Portland.....	Cream, extra.....	.1633	.1708
	Full cream.....	.1725	.1733
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Full cream.....	.1950	.1950
	Full cream.....	.1700	.1575
	Full cream.....	.1800	.1800
Sparrow Point.....	Full cream.....	.1450	.1453

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## CHEESE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Full cream, American.....	\$0.1600	\$0.1650
	Full cream, American.....	.1617	.1533
	Full cream, American, plain.....	.1675	.1458
Brockton.....	Full cream, dairy.....	.1783	.1750
Cambridge.....	Full cream.....	.1600	.1525
Chelsea.....	Cream, New York State.....	.1650	.1800
Fall River.....	Full cream.....	.1525	.1342
Holyoke.....	Full cream.....	.1617	.1483
Hyde park.....	Full cream.....	.1600	.1600
Lawrence.....	Full cream, dairy.....	.1633	.1600
Lowell.....	Full cream.....	.1500	.1467
Lynn.....	Full cream.....	.1567	.1550
Malden.....	Cream, New York State.....	.1575	.1600
Quincy.....	Full cream.....	.1667	.1583
Salem.....	Full cream.....	.1542	.1533
Somerville.....	Full cream.....	.1633	.1542
Springfield.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.1917
Worcester.....	Full cream.....	.1667	.1667
	Full cream.....	.1600	.1600
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Full cream.....	.1583	.1575
Detroit.....	Full cream, Michigan.....	.1508	.1508
	Full cream, Michigan.....	.1650	.1800
Grand Rapids.....	Full cream.....	.1633	.1683
	Full cream, New York State.....	.1800	.1800
Wyandotte.....	Full cream.....	.1458	.1492
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Full cream.....	.1633	.1625
	Full cream.....	.1550	.1450
Minneapolis.....	Full cream.....	.1617	.1467
	Full cream.....	.1733	.1800
St. Paul.....	Full cream.....	.1583	.1567
	Full cream.....	.1463	.1496
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Full cream.....	.1550	.1500
	Full cream.....	.1592	.1500
St. Louis.....	Full cream.....	.1583	.1550
	Full cream.....	.1642	.1600
	Full cream, creamery.....	.1475	.1567
	Full cream, creamery.....	.1508	.1500
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Full cream.....	.1792	.1792
	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Full cream.....	.1542	.1317
Manchester.....	Full cream.....	.1533	.1517
	Full cream.....	.1567	.1600
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Full cream.....	.1600	.1600
Camden.....	Full cream.....	.1717	.1558
Elizabeth.....	Full cream.....	.1600	.1600
Jersey City.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.1600	.1600
New Brunswick.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.1500	.1533
Paterson.....	Full cream.....	.1683	.1600
Trenton.....	Cream, first grade, New York State.....	.1500	.1500
	Full cream.....	.1600	.1600
	Full cream.....	.1717	.1733
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Full cream.....	.1667	.1600
Brooklyn.....	Full cream.....	.1567	.1567
	Full cream, creamery.....	.1808	.1800
Buffalo.....	Full cream.....	.1567	.1508
	Full cream.....	.1642	.1600
	Full cream, New York State.....	.1608	.1458
	Full cream, New York State.....	.1467	.1383
Cohoes.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.1683	.1600
College Point.....	Full cream, extra.....	.1800	.1800
Flushing.....	Full cream, good.....	.1700	.1750
Jamaica.....	Full cream, good.....	.1633	.1417

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## CHEESE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK—concluded.</b>			
Mariner Harbor.....	Full cream, creamery.....	\$0.1717	\$0.1800
Newburgh.....	Full cream, factory.....	.1800	.1800
New York.....	Factory, New York State.....	.1800	.1700
	Full cream.....	.1917	.1833
	Full cream, New York State.....	.1667	.1617
	Full cream, XXX, New York State.....	.1575	.1408
	Skim milk.....	.1433	.1467
Rochester.....	Double cream, New York State.....	.1633	.1575
	Full cream.....	.1600	.1575
	Full cream.....	.1567	.1442
Syracuse.....	Full cream, American.....	.1600	.1600
Troy.....	Full cream, dairy, best.....	.1800	.1550
Utica.....	Full cream.....	.1600	.1500
West New Brighton.....	Full cream, XXX, New York State.....	.1667	.1600
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Full cream, American.....	.1750	.1833
Winston-Salem.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.2000	.2000
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Full cream.....	.1900	.2000
	Full cream.....	.1500	.1558
Cleveland.....	Full cream.....	.1525	.1525
	Full cream.....	.1617	.1558
	Full cream.....	.1642	.1517
	Full cream, New York State.....	.1533	.1533
Columbus.....	Full cream, Vermont.....	.1833	.1867
Hamilton.....	Full cream.....	.1600	.1458
Toledo.....	Full cream, Ohio.....	.1617	.1600
Youngstown.....	Full cream.....	.1408	.1558
	Full cream, domestic.....	.1508	.1458
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Full cream.....	.1750	.1750
	Full cream.....	.1875	.1875
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Full cream.....	.1708	.1533
	Full cream.....	.1583	.1550
Allentown.....	Cream, New York State.....	.1683	.1467
Altoona.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.1800
Bethlehem.....	Cream, New York State.....	.1667	.1517
Chester.....	Full cream.....	.1667	.1600
	Full cream, New York State.....	.1683	.1492
Lancaster.....	Full cream.....	.1683	.1492
Norristown.....	Full cream.....	.1658	.1625
Philadelphia.....	Full cream.....	.1733	.1550
	Full cream.....	.1667	.1625
	Full cream.....	.1883	.1800
	Full cream.....	.1800	.1575
	Full cream, New York State.....	.1633	.1625
Pittsburg.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.1717	.1600
	Full cream.....	.1725	.1675
	Full cream.....	.1850	.1700
Reading.....	Full cream.....	.1717	.1767
Scranton.....	Full cream.....	.1575	.1558
	Full cream.....	.1575	.1600
Wilkesbarre.....	Cream, New York State.....	.1558	.1558
Williamsport.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.1550	.1550
York.....	Full cream.....	.1692	.1567
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
East Greenwich.....	Full cream.....	.1642	.1567
Natick.....	Full cream.....	.1583	.1567
Providence.....	Full cream.....	.1617	.1600
	Full cream.....	.1650	.1650
	Full cream, fancy.....	.1658	.1508
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Full cream, American.....	.1800	.1750
	Full cream, American.....	.1600	.1575
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Full cream.....	.1700	.1700
	Full cream.....	.1800	.1800

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
CHEESE, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Cream.....	\$0.1750	\$0.1750
	Full cream, creamery.....	.2000	.2000
	Full cream, creamery.....	.2000	.2000
Nashville.....	Full cream.....	.1625	.1625
	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
Houston.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.1833
San Antonio.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
	Full cream.....	.2000	.2000
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Full cream.....	.1588	.1588
	Full cream.....	.1500	.1500
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	Full cream.....	.1767	.1700
Richmond.....	Full cream.....	.1750	.1633
	Full cream, American.....	.1667	.1667
	Full cream, best.....	.2000	.2000
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Full cream.....	.1800	.1800
	Full cream.....	.2000	.1875
Tacoma.....	Full cream.....	.2000	.1833
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Full cream.....	.1750	.1600
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Full cream, Wisconsin.....	.1542	.1417
	Full cream, Wisconsin.....	.1500	.1500
	Full cream, Wisconsin.....	.1492	.1433
Oshkosh.....	Full cream, New York State.....	.1800	.1800
Racine.....	Full cream.....	.1450	.1492
	Full cream, Wisconsin.....	.1500	.1400

**CHICKENS, PER POUND.**

<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2000
Montgomery.....	Live hens.....	.1500	.1500
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1375	.1375
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1567	.1567
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1500	.1500
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.2375	.2375
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.2375	.2375
San Franciscico.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1758	.1758
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1950	.1950
	Dressed, fowls old.....	.1950	.1950
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1442	.1483
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1325	.1300
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1200	.1200
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Hartford.....	Dressed, 1-year old.....	.1733	.1833
Middletown.....	Dressed, fowls.....	.1883	.2000
	Dressed, young.....	.2367	.2583
New Haven.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1667	.1733
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1717	.1867
New London.....	Full grown.....	.1750	.1900
Willimantic.....	Full grown.....	.1883	.1817
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Dressed.....	.1700	.1900
	Dressed, stewers, 1 to 2 years old.....	.1650	.1633
	Home dressed.....	.1442	.1513

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
CHICKENS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Dressed, fowls .....	\$0.1800	\$0.1800
	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1733	.1742
	Dressed, old .....	.1500	.1667
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Dressed, fowls .....	.2000	.2000
	Dressed, fowls .....	.1650	.1642
	Dressed, fowls .....	.2000	.2000
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1625	.1604
	Fowls, full grown .....	.1583	.1583
	Hens, roasters .....	.1683	.1688
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Hens .....	.1363	.1538
	Hens .....	.1633	.1538
	Hens .....	.1642	.1542
Peoria.....	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1146	.1242
	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1308	.1283
	Dressed, hens .....	.1396	.1483
Quincy.....	Dressed, young .....	.1625	.1625
Springfield.....	Dressed, old .....	.1483	.1492
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1833	.1833
	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1600	.1600
	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1750	.1750
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1558	.1558
	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1396	.1396
Dubuque.....	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1313	.1313
	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1396	.1396
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1142	.1108
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Louisville.....	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1333	.1431
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1700	.1700
	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1800	.1800
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Fowls .....	.1592	.1675
Biddeford.....	Fowls .....	.1567	.1658
Lewiston.....	Dressed, fowls .....	.1633	.1700
Portland.....	Dressed .....	.1800	.1817
	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1683	.1725
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Dressed, hens .....	.1308	.1475
	Dressed, old .....	.1575	.1596
	Dressed, old .....	.1600	.1567
	Dressed, young .....	.2533	.2283
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Dressed .....	.2992	.2925
	Dressed, fowls, old .....	.1900	.1800
Brockton.....	Dressed, fresh .....	.2825	.2883
Cambridge.....	Dressed .....	.1800	.1917
Fall River.....	Dressed, fowls .....	.2192	.1917
Hyde park.....	Dressed .....	.2492	.2475
Lawrence.....	Dressed, fresh, fowls .....	.1900	.2053
Lynn.....	Dressed, fresh .....	.2067	.1933
Quincy.....	Dressed, fresh, drawn .....	.2275	.2283
Salem.....	Dressed, fowls .....	.2167	.2242
Somerville.....	Dressed, fresh, fowls .....	.2100	.2200
Springfield.....	Dressed, fresh, fowls .....	.1933	.2133
Worcester.....	Dressed .....	.2317	.2242
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit.....	Hens .....	.1325	.1450
	Dressed, hens .....	.1350	.1388
Grand Rapids.....	Dressed, broilers .....	.2342	.2325
	Dressed, fowls .....	.1617	.1621

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## CHICKENS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MICHIGAN—concluded.</b>			
Grand Rapids.....	Dressed, fowls.....	\$0.1408	\$0.1444
	Dressed, young.....	.1533	.1692
	Dressed, young, best.....	.1608	.1608
Wyandotte.....	Dressed, hens.....	.1392	.1375
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Dressed, fowls old.....	.1254	.1279
	Dressed, hens, old.....	.1446	.1442
Minneapolis.....	Dressed.....	.1308	.1300
St. Paul.....	Dressed, hens.....	.1083	.1017
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1296	.1225
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1308	.1221
St. Louis.....	Not dressed, hens, old.....	.1250	.1300
	Not dressed, hens, old.....	.1250	.1275
	Not dressed, hens, old.....	.1233	.1217
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1575	.1600
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1208	.1104
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Manchester.....	Dressed, fowls.....	.1900	.1883
	Dressed, fowls.....	.2100	.2100
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Broilers or fryers.....	.2067	.2117
	Fowls, roasters.....	.1783	.1950
	Full grown.....	.1467	.1575
Camden.....	Dressed, fowls.....	.1783	.1800
Jersey City.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1583	.1517
	Fowls, old.....	.1492	.1453
Trenton.....	Dressed, fowls.....	.1800	.2108
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1717	.1750
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Dressed, full grown.....	.1500	.1700
Brooklyn.....	Dressed, roasters.....	.1883	.1608
Buffalo.....	Dressed.....	.1333	.1592
	Dressed.....	.1525	.1633
	Dressed.....	.1558	.1683
	Dressed, fowls.....	.1408	.1175
	Dressed, fowls.....	.1875	.1817
Cohoes.....	Dressed.....	.1833	.1775
Flushing.....	Dressed.....	.1275	.1325
New York.....	Dressed, fowls.....	.1800	.1800
	Dressed, fowls, best.....	.1750	.1650
	Dressed, fowls, New Jersey or New York.....	.1992	.2042
Poughkeepsie.....	Dressed, young, New York State.....	.2050	.2300
Tompkinsville.....	Dressed, fowls.....	.1800	.1867
	Dressed, fowls, Maryland or New York State.....	.1600	.1558
Troy.....	Dressed, young, New York State.....	.1833	.2000
	Dressed, young.....	.2317	.2500
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Dressed.....	.1767	.1900
	Dressed.....	.1367	.1467
	Dressed.....	.1450	.1850
Cleveland.....	Dressed.....	.1625	.1567
	Dressed, young.....	.1917	.2142
Columbus.....	Dressed, young.....	.1870	.1990
Toledo.....	Dressed, fowls.....	.1542	.1500
Youngstown.....	Dressed, fresh, full grown.....	.1458	.1371
	Fowls.....	.1592	.1617
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1500	.1500
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1500	.1500
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allentown.....	Dressed, full grown.....	.1417	.1533
Chester.....	1-year-old.....	.1775	.1783

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
CHICKENS, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.</b>			
Chester.....	Dressed, fresh.....	\$0.1683	\$0.1758
Norristown.....	Dressed.....	.1533	.1667
Philadelphia.....	Dressed, fowls.....	.1571	.1575
	Dressed, fowls.....	.1792	.1717
	Dressed, fowls, fair to good.....	.1733	.1842
	Dressed, fowls, fair to good.....	.1892	.1742
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1783	.1883
Pittsburg.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1608	.1550
Scranton.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1650	.1642
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1742	.1750
Wilkesbarre.....	Dressed, full grown.....	.1842	.1867
	Full grown.....	.1900	.1900
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Providence.....	Dressed.....	.1950	.1908
	Dressed.....	.2300	.2250
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.2167	.2050
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1675	.1692
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1079	.1088
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1104	.1146
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1800	.1800
Nashville.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1500	.1500
	Dressed, fowls, full grown.....	.1258	.1342
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1171	.1171
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1250	.1350
San Antonio.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1325	.1325
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1250	.1250
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1250	.1250
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1558	.1633
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1450	.1450
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Richmond.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1942	.2058
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1742	.1750
	Dressed, fowls, old.....	.1800	.1800
Tacoma.....	Dressed, hens.....	.1550	.1550
	Dressed, hens.....	.1617	.1625
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Dressed, fowls.....	.1233	.1267
	Not dressed, fowls.....	.1421	.1667

**COFFEE, PER POUND.**

ALABAMA.				
Birmingham.....	Arbuckle's.....	\$0.1375	\$0.1542	
Montgomery.....	Mocha and Java.....	.2500	.2500	
	Mocha and Java, good.....	.3350	.3500	
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>				
Little Rock.....	Arbuckle's, medium, roasted.....	.1500	.1500	
	Rio, roasted.....	.2500	.2500	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>				
Los Angeles.....	Costa Rica.....	.2500	.2500	
	Costa Rica, extra, roasted.....	.2750	.2750	
Oakland.....	Rio, golden, roasted.....	.2500	.2500	
Sacramento.....	Costa Rica, green.....	.2000	.2000	
	Costa Rica, fancy, roasted.....	.2592	.2967	
San Francisco.....	Java, Old Government, fancy, roasted.....	.3500	.3500	
	Rio, Arbuckle's, roasted.....	.1550	.1700	
	Arbuckle's Ariosa, roasted.....	.1500	.1500	
	Costa Rica.....	.2500	.2500	

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## COFFEE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>CALIFORNIA—concluded.</b>			
San Francisco.....	Costa Rica.....	\$0.2500	\$0.2500
	Costa Rica.....	.2500	.2500
	Costa Rica, No. 1, roasted.....	.2800	.2800
	Java, Old Government, roasted.....	.3500	.3500
	Rio, choice, roasted.....	.2000	.2000
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1238	.1333
	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3500
	Mocha and Java, medium.....	.2500	.2500
Leadville.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1500	.1604
	Mocha and Java, roasted.....	.3500	.3500
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Bridgeport.....	Maracaibo, No. 1.....	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java, second grade.....	.3000	.3250
Hartford.....	Santos, No. 3.....	.1500	.2000
Middletown.....	Rio, roasted.....	.1800	.1800
	Santos and Maracaibo, roasted and ground.....	.2200	.2200
New Haven.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3500
	Mocha and Java, best.....	.3500	.3500
	Santos and Maracaibo.....	.2500	.2500
	Santos and Maracaibo.....	.2500	.2500
New London.....	Java, Old Government.....	.3800	.3800
	Rio, roasted.....	.2500	.2500
Stamford.....	Maracaibo, No. 1.....	.2500	.2500
Torrington.....	Rio and Santos.....	.2000	.2000
	Mocha and Java, second grade.....	.3000	.3000
	Rio, best.....	.2500	.2500
Willimantic.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3500
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Maracaibo, roasted and ground.....	.3000	.3000
	Mocha and Java, best, roasted.....	.4000	.4000
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Mocha and Java, medium.....	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java, medium.....	.2500	.2500
	Rio, cheap grade.....	.1500	.1500
	Rio, cheap grade.....	.1367	.1400
	Rio, medium, or similar grade.....	.2000	.2000
	Santos, Brazilian, Maracaibo, and Java, blended.....	.2800	.2800
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1250	.1650
	Java and Maracaibo.....	.2500	.2500
	Rio and Maracaibo.....	.2500	.2500
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Mocha, best.....	.3500	.3550
	Mocha and Java.....	.2500	.2500
Columbus.....	Rio, fair.....	.1108	.1333
	Arbuckle's.....	.1500	.1567
	Rio, fair.....	.1500	.1500
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Rio, golden, choice, green.....	.1592	.1600
	Rio and Santos.....	.1617	.1700
	Rio and Santos.....	.1542	.1600
	Rio and Santos.....	.1642	.1525
	Santos.....	.1575	.1600
	Rio, standard.....	.1500	.1500
	Rio.....	.1500	.1558
East St. Louis.....	Santos, old.....	.2500	.2500
Peoria.....	Rio, standard.....	.1313	.1375
Quincy.....	Mocha and Java.....	.2833	.3000
Rock Island.....	Java, standard.....	.4000	.4000
Springfield.....			
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville.....	Arbuckle's Ariosa.....	.1125	.1450
Fort Wayne.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3000	.3000
Indianapolis.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1250	.1304
	Arbuckle's.....	.1229	.1500
South Bend.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1229	.1550
	Mocha and Java, medium.....	.3000	.3000
	Rio, prime.....	.1550	.1900
Terre Haute.....	Maracaibo.....	.3000	.3000

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
COFFEE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Mocha and Java, medium.....	\$0.3000	\$0.3000
	Rio and Santos, medium.....	.2000	.2000
Dubuque.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1313	.1563
	Blended, medium.....	.2000	.2000
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Rio.....	.1500	.1500
	Rio.....	.1500	.1500
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Rio, medium, green.....	.1367	.1475
Louisville.....	Rio, good.....	.1533	.2017
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Rio and Cordova, green.....	.1000	.1271
	Rio and Cordova, green.....	.1567	.1500
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Rio, golden, No. 3.....	.2500	.2500
Biddeford.....	Rio, golden, No. 3.....	.2292	.2033
Lewiston.....	Rio, golden, No. 3.....	.2500	.2500
Portland.....	Rio.....	.1500	.1500
	Rio, golden, No. 3.....	.1800	.1800
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Rio, best.....	.1650	.1742
	Rio, standard.....	.1800	.1800
	Rio, standard.....	.1500	.1558
	Rio, standard.....	.1400	.1400
	Rio, standard.....	.1517	.1633
	Rio, standard.....	.1500	.1600
Mount Washington.....	Rio, standard.....	.1275	.1500
Sparrow Point.....	Rio, standard.....	.1108	.1400
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Central or South American, good, roasted.....	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java.....	.3400	.3400
	Rio, best.....	.1800	.2000
Brockton.....	Java.....	.3800	.3800
Cambridge.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3500
Chelsea.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3325
Fall River.....	Rio and Santos.....	.2500	.2500
	Bogota and Mexican.....	.2000	.2000
Holyoke.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3000	.3000
Hydepark.....	Java.....	.3500	.3500
Lawrence.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3000	.3000
Lynn.....	Mocha and Java, best.....	.3500	.3500
Malden.....	Java, Old Government.....	.3500	.3500
Quincy.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3500
Salem.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3350	.3500
Somerville.....	Mocha and Java.....	.2900	.2700
Springfield.....	Java, Old Government.....	.3300	.3300
Worcester.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3300	.3300
	Mocha and Java, best.....	.3800	.3800
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Gona.....	.2000	.2000
Detroit.....	Bogota.....	.2500	.2592
	Java and Maracaibo.....	.2500	.2500
Grand Rapids.....	Holland blend.....	.2500	.2500
	Merique blend.....	.3200	.3200
Saginaw.....	Rio, golden.....	.1483	.1600
	Rio, golden, best.....	.2000	.2000
	Rio, golden, cheap grade.....	.1500	.1500
Wyandotte.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3000	.3000
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Arbuckle's Arlosa or similar grade, roasted	.1500	.1800
	Brazil, medium.....	.2000	.2000
Minneapolis.....	Arbuckle's Arlosa, roasted.....	.1438	.1575
	Arbuckle's Arlosa, roasted.....	.1438	.1575
	Mocha and Java, No. 1.....	.4000	.4000
St. Paul.....	Arbuckle's Arlosa.....	.1292	.1625

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
COFFEE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City.....	Rio.....	\$0.1500	\$0.1500
	Santos.....	.2000	.2000
St. Joseph.....	Maracaibo, medium.....	.2000	.2000
	Rio, medium.....	.1250	.1250
St. Louis.....	Java.....	.2500	.2500
	Java, Maracaibo.....	.2000	.2000
	Java, medium, roasted.....	.2000	.2000
	Mocha.....	.2500	.3000
	Mocha, roasted.....	.2500	.2500
MONTANA.			
Butte.....	Brazil.....	.1750	.1750
	Brazil.....	.1750	.1750
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha.....	Rio.....	.1500	.1500
	Santos.....	.2000	.2000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Concord.....	Mocha and Java, best.....	.3500	.3300
	Rio, best.....	.2000	.1833
	Rio, broken, second grade.....	.1500	.1442
Manchester.....	Maracaibo, No. 1.....	.3000	.3000
	Rio.....	.2500	.2500
	Rio, best.....	.2500	.2500
	Santos, No. 1.....	.1800	.1800
NEW JERSEY.			
Bayonne.....	Maracaibo, No. 1.....	.2800	.2800
	Mocha and Java.....	.3200	.3200
Camden.....	Mocha and Java, roasted.....	.3500	.3500
	Rio, best, roasted.....	.2500	.2500
	Santos, roasted.....	.1800	.2000
Elizabeth.....	Santos and Maracaibo.....	.1900	.1900
	Santos, medium.....	.1500	.1500
Jersey City.....	Maracaibo.....	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java.....	.2500	.2500
New Brunswick.....	Maracaibo, good.....	.2500	.2500
	Santos, best.....	.2000	.2000
	Santos, low grade.....	.1500	.1500
Paterson.....	Rio, best.....	.2500	.2750
Trenton.....	Java and No. 1 Maracaibo.....	.3000	.3060
	Rio, best.....	.2000	.2000
NEW YORK.			
Albany.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3000	.3000
Brooklyn.....	Java and Maracaibo.....	.3200	.3200
	Java and Maracaibo, roasted.....	.3000	.3000
Buffalo.....	Mocha and Java, roasted.....	.3500	.3500
Cohoes.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3500
College Point.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3000	.3000
Flushing.....	Rio, golden, No. 3.....	.1600	.1600
Jamaica.....	Rio, golden, No. 3.....	.1500	.1500
Mariner Harbor.....	Maracaibo, medium.....	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java.....	.2800	.2800
Newburgh.....	Java, best.....	.3500	.3500
New York.....	Java, good.....	.2500	.2500
	Java, good, ground.....	.2500	.2500
	Rio, golden, No. 3.....	.1850	.1800
	Rio, golden, No. 6, roasted.....	.1500	.1650
	Rio or Maracaibo, good.....	.1700	.1700
Rochester.....	Maracaibo, roasted.....	.2050	.2200
	Rio, golden, roasted.....	.1850	.2000
	Rio, low grade.....	.1500	.1500
	Rio, roasted.....	.1800	.1800
Stapleton.....	Mocha and Java, roasted and ground.....	.3400	.3400
Syracuse.....	Rio, low grade.....	.1250	.1500
	Santos, best.....	.2500	.2500
Troy.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3500
Utica.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3500
	Rio and Maracaibo.....	.2800	.2800
	Rio, best.....	.2000	.2000
West New Brighton.....	Java, good, roasted and ground.....	.2500	.2775
	Maracaibo, roasted and ground.....	.2300	.2300
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Durham.....	Mocha and Java, best, roasted.....	.3500	.3500
	Mocha and Java, second grade, roasted.....	.3000	.3000
	Rio, roasted.....	.1500	.1500
Winston-Salem.....	Mocha and Java, best.....	.3500	.3500
	Rio, roasted.....	.1500	.1500

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
COFFEE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Canton.....	Santos.....	\$0.1500	\$0.1517
Cincinnati.....	Java, roasted.....	.3000	.3000
	Mocha and Java, No. 2.....	.2000	.2000
	Rio, No. 2, roasted.....	.1567	.1500
	Santos, No. 1.....	.2000	.2000
	Santos, No. 1, roasted.....	.2100	.2000
Cleveland.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1308	.1342
	Rio.....	.2000	.2000
	Rio, best.....	.2000	.2000
	Rio, roasted.....	.1400	.1400
	Rio, roasted.....	.1400	.1400
	Rio, second grade.....	.1500	.1500
	Santos, second grade.....	.1800	.1800
Columbus.....	Rio, golden, roasted.....	.1317	.1267
Hamilton.....	Java.....	.2500	.2567
	Mocha and Java, No. 1.....	.3000	.3050
	Mocha and Java, No. 2.....	.2000	.2058
Springfield.....	Mocha and Java.....	.2500	.2500
Toledo.....	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3500
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Columbia, roasted.....	.2000	.2000
	Mocha and Java.....	.2500	.2500
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1208	.1500
	Arbuckle's.....	.1317	.1417
Allentown.....	Maracaibo.....	.2500	.2500
Altoona.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1250	.1438
Bethlehem.....	Brazil.....	.2150	.2317
Chester.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1325	.1375
	Mocha and Java.....	.3200	.3200
	Rio.....	.1400	.1458
Harrisburg.....	Java.....	.3500	.3500
Lancaster.....	Mocha.....	.3500	.3500
	Java, second grade.....	.3200	.3200
	Rio, best.....	.2500	.2500
	Rio, second grade.....	.2000	.2000
Norristown.....	Rio, second grade.....	.1500	.1500
Philadelphia.....	Java, roasted.....	.3500	.3500
	Java, roasted.....	.3000	.3000
	Rio.....	.1800	.1800
	Rio, roasted.....	.1800	.1800
Pittsburg.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1258	.1500
	Arbuckle's.....	.1325	.1433
Reading.....	Maracaibo.....	.2500	.2500
	Rio, common.....	.1317	.1408
	Rio, golden.....	.2000	.2000
Scranton.....	Mocha and Java.....	.2500	.2500
	Rio.....	.2500	.2500
Wilkesbarre.....	Rio, choice, No. 1.....	.2500	.2500
Williamsport.....	Java, Maracaibo, and Santos, roasted.....	.2800	.2800
	Maracaibo, roasted.....	.2400	.2500
	Rio, roasted.....	.1333	.1500
York.....	Rio, whole grain.....	.1158	.1400
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
East Greenwich.....	Java, good, roasted and ground.....	.2800	.2800
Natick.....	Java, good.....	.3500	.3500
Providence.....	Java, fair.....	.3500	.3500
	Java, medium.....	.3000	.3000
	Java, Padang.....	.3000	.3000
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Maracaibo, green.....	.1500	.1500
	Mocha, green.....	.3000	.3000
	Rio, choice, green.....	.1250	.1250
	Santos, roasted and ground.....	.1500	.1500
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Santos.....	.2000	.2000
	Santos.....	.2000	.2000
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Rio, best, and African Java.....	.2000	.2000
	Rio and Java, roasted.....	.2500	.2500

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## COFFEE, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>TENNESSEE—concluded.</b>			
Memphis.....	Rio, Santos, and Maracaibo.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2000
Nashville.....	Rio, Nos. 6 and 7, roasted.....	.1250	.1333
	Santos and Maracaibo, roasted.....	.2500	.2500
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Arbuckle's, roasted.....	.1500	.1500
Houston.....	Arbuckle's, roasted.....	.1500	.1500
San Antonio.....	Arbuckle's, roasted.....	.1500	.1500
	Arbuckle's, roasted.....	.1250	.1438
	Mexican Cordova, roasted.....	.2000	.2000
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1521	.1813
	Mocha and Java.....	.2500	.2500
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	Mocha and Java, roasted.....	.3500	.3500
	Rio, low grade.....	.1150	.1217
	Santos, best, roasted.....	.2500	.2500
Petersburg.....	Arbuckle's, roasted.....	.1142	.1383
	Mocha and Java, Old Government.....	.3600	.3800
	Rio, cheap grade.....	.1117	.1400
Richmond.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1217	.1363
	Le Guayra, choice.....	.2000	.2000
	Mocha and Java.....	.3500	.3500
	Rio, best, roasted.....	.2500	.2500
	Rio, low grade, roasted.....	.1167	.1275
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Costa Rica, medium.....	.3000	.2500
	Pea berry or Caracola.....	.2500	.2500
Tacoma.....	Arbuckle's, roasted.....	.1500	.1738
	Java, Old Government, roasted.....	.3500	.3500
	Mocha and Java, roasted.....	.3500	.3500
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Rio, Arbuckle's.....	.1096	.1325
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Rio, golden, medium, roasted.....	.2000	.2000
	Santos, cheap grade, roasted.....	.1500	.1600
Oshkosh.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1408	.1408
	Java, Old Government.....	.3800	.3800
Racine.....	Arbuckle's.....	.1242	.1358
	Rio, roasted.....	.2500	.2500

## CORN MEAL, PER POUND.

		CORN MEAL, PER POUND.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Sold by the peck.....	\$0.0208	\$0.0177
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0208
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
	White, sold by the bushel.....	.0127	.0153
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0180	.0180
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0210	.0210
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0180	.0180
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0300	.0300
Sacramento.....	White, extra cream, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0350	.0350
San Francisco.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0300	.0300
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0300	.0300
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0375	.0400
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0338	.0300
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0250
	White, sold in 25-pound lots.....	.0140	.0160
Leadville.....	White, sold in 5-pound lots.....	.0300	.0300
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Middletown.....	White or yellow, sold in 10-pound lots....	.0250	.0250
New Haven.....	Yellow, granulated, sold in 10-pound lots....	.0350	.0350
	Yellow, granulated, sold in 10-pound lots....	.0250	.0250

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## CORN MEAL, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	White, sold in 2-pound packages.....	\$0.0250	\$0.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	White, sold by the peck.....	.0167	.0167
	White, sold by the peck.....	.0208	.0183
	White, sold in 3-pound lots.....	.0233	.0211
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0300
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	White or yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	White, sold by the bushel.....	.0163	.0188
	White, sold by the peck.....	.0178	.0167
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0175	.0175
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Cream.....	.0250	.0250
	Cream.....	.0250	.0250
	Cream.....	.0200	.0200
	White, sold by the pound.....	.0250	.0250
East St. Louis.....	Sold by the peck.....	.0158	.0136
Peoria.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0150	.0196
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0180	.0200
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	Corn meal.....	.0200	.0200
Terre Haute.....	Corn meal.....	.0200	.0200
	Corn meal.....	.0200	.0200
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0167	.0167
Dubuque.....	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0125	.0125
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0150	.0150
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0150	.0150
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	White, kiln-dried.....	.0200	.0200
Louisville.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0150	.0150
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Corn meal.....	.0175	.0210
	Kiln-dried.....	.0250	.0250
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Yellow.....	.0250	.0288
Biddeford.....	Yellow.....	.0250	.0250
Lewiston.....	Yellow.....	.0300	.0300
Portland.....	Yellow.....	.0300	.0300
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0245	.0250
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Granulated.....	.0300	.0300
	Granulated.....	.0300	.0300
Brockton.....	Corn meal.....	.0342	.0300
Cambridge.....	Corn meal.....	.0300	.0300
Fall River.....	Rhode Island, best, sold by the peck.....	.0320	.0363
Holyoke.....	White.....	.0300	.0300
Hyde park.....	Corn meal.....	.0400	.0300
Lawrence.....	Corn meal.....	.0300	.0250
Lowell.....	Yellow, kiln-dried.....	.0200	.0200
Lynn.....	Corn meal.....	.0300	.0300
Salem.....	Corn meal.....	.0300	.0300
Somerville.....	Corn meal.....	.0292	.0300
Springfield.....	Corn meal.....	.0292	.0300
Worcester.....	Corn meal.....	.0250	.0250
	Corn meal.....	.0250	.0250

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
CORN MEAL, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit.....	Best.....	\$0.0250	\$0.0250
Wyandotte.....	Corn meal.....	.0250	.0250
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Corn meal.....	.0200	.0200
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
Minneapolis.....	Granulated, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0241	.0218
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
St. Paul.....	Corn meal.....	.0200	.0200
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0217	.0150
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0167	.0150
St. Louis.....	Cream.....	.0208	.0250
	Cream.....	.0210	.0238
	Cream.....	.0250	.0250
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0350	.0350
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0350	.0350
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0185
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Manchester.....	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Camden.....	White or yellow.....	.0250	.0250
Jersey City.....	Granulated, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0280	.0280
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
Trenton.....	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
Brooklyn.....	Sold in 3½-pound lots.....	.0290	.0286
	Sold in 3½-pound lots.....	.0343	.0343
Buffalo.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0204
College Point.....	White, kiln-dried.....	.0300	.0300
Flushing.....	White, kiln-dried.....	.0300	.0300
Jamaica.....	White, kiln-dried.....	.0300	.0300
New York.....	Sold in 3½-pound packages.....	.0286	.0295
	White, kiln-dried.....	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 3½-pound packages.....	.0371	.0386
	Yellow.....	.0300	.0325
	Yellow, kiln-dried.....	.0342	.0300
	Yellow, kiln-dried.....	.0300	.0300
Rochester.....	Corn meal.....	.0263	.0300
	Corn meal.....	.0250	.0250
Stapleton.....	Sold in 3½-pound lots.....	.0286	.0286
West New Brighton.....	White, sold in 3½-pound lots.....	.0257	.0286
	Yellow, sold in 3½-pound lots.....	.0257	.0286
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Winston-Salem.....	White, sold by the peck.....	.0208	.0208
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	White, common.....	.0167	.0167
	White, pearl.....	.0250	.0250
Cleveland.....	White, pearl.....	.0250	.0278
	Yellow, granulated.....	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, granulated.....	.0250	.0250
Toledo.....	Yellow, granulated.....	.0200	.0250
	Corn meal.....	.0200	.0200
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0300	.0300
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Altoona.....	White.....	.0250	.0250
Chester.....	Yellow.....	.0250	.0250
Harrisburg.....	Yellow, granulated, sold by the quart .....	.0333	.0333
Lancaster.....	Yellow, sold by the quart.....	.0333	.0333

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
CORN MEAL, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.</b>			
Philadelphia.....	Granulated.....	\$0.0300	\$0.0283
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
Pittsburg.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
Reading.....	Yellow, sold by the quart.....	.0320	.0320
Scranton.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0300	.0300
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0300	.0300
Williamsport.....	Yellow, granulated, Western.....	.0292	.0250
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Providence.....	White, granulated, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0271
	White, granulated, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	White or yellow, bolted, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0280
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0207	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0180	.0180
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Pearl, sold in 12-pound lots.....	.0208	.0208
	Sold by the peck.....	.0253	.0240
	Sold in 12-pound lots.....	.0131	.0208
Nashville.....	White, sold in 12-pound lots.....	.0167	.0167
	White, sold in 12-pound lots.....	.0167	.0167
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Sold by the peck.....	.0193	.0181
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
San Antonio.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0154	.0167
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0180	.0180
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	White, sold by the peck.....	.0192	.0192
Richmond.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0150	.0150
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250
Tacoma.....	White, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0300	.0300
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0200	.0200
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	White.....	.0263	.0250
	White, kiln-dried.....	.0300	.0300
Racine.....	Corn meal.....	.0250	.0250
	Sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0250	.0250

**EGGS, PER DOZEN.**

ALABAMA.			
		1903.	1904.
Birmingham.....	Fresh.....	\$0.2542	\$0.2525
	Fresh.....	.2417	.2500
	Fresh, country.....	.2500	.2583
Montgomery.....	Fresh.....	.2229	.2000
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Fresh.....	.2500	.2333
	Fresh.....	.2625	.2292
	Fresh.....	.2333	.2208

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
EGGS, PER DOZEN—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles.....	Fresh.....	\$0.2979	\$0.3313
	Fresh.....	.2750	.2833
	Fresh, ranch.....	.2979	.3083
Oakland.....	Fresh, country.....	.3667	.3708
Sacramento.....	Fresh, ranch.....	.3553	.3625
San Francisco.....	Fresh, near-by.....	.2808	.3250
	Fresh.....	.3758	.3800
	Fresh.....	.3333	.3375
	Fresh.....	.3463	.3392
	Fresh.....	.3333	.3333
COLORADO.			
Denver.....	Fresh.....	.2333	.2750
	Fresh.....	.2800	.2833
Leadville.....	Best.....	.2671	.2667
CONNECTICUT.			
Bridgeport.....	Cold storage, case.....	.2408	.2825
Hartford.....	Fresh, country.....	.2633	.2683
Middletown.....	Fresh.....	.3117	.3450
New Haven.....	Fresh.....	.2733	.3417
New London.....	Fresh, country.....	.3008	.3125
Stamford.....	Fresh, country.....	.3175	.3025
Torrington.....	Fresh, country, extra fancy.....	.3442	.3683
Willimantic.....	Fresh, country.....	.3133	.3075
	Fresh, country.....	.2717	.3058
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington.....	Fresh, country.....	.2817	.3042
	Fresh, near-by.....	.2917	.3158
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington.....	Fresh.....	.2742	.2883
	Fresh, country.....	.2517	.2708
	Fresh, country.....	.2550	.2758
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville.....	Fresh.....	.2583	.2708
	Fresh.....	.2892	.3042
	Fresh.....	.2708	.2875
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta.....	Fresh.....	.1883	.2067
	Fresh.....	.2008	.2213
Columbus.....	Fresh, country.....	.2121	.2233
	Fresh, country.....	.2667	.2783
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago.....	Fresh, country.....	.2275	.2392
	Fresh, country.....	.2308	.2475
	Fresh, country.....	.2358	.2550
	Fresh, country.....	.2300	.2042
East St. Louis.....	Fresh, country.....	.2650	.2750
Peoria.....	Fresh.....	.2521	.2583
	Fresh.....	.1908	.1950
Quincy.....	Fresh.....	.2000	.2275
Rock Island.....	Fresh, country.....	.2183	.2188
Springfield.....	Fresh.....	.2063	.2083
	Fresh, country.....	.2471	.2292
INDIANA.			
Evansville.....	Fresh.....	.1917	.2146
Fort Wayne.....	Fresh.....	.2358	.2267
Indianapolis.....	Country.....	.2288	.2592
	Country.....	.2175	.2150
	Fresh.....	.2333	.2375
South Bend.....	Fresh.....	.2458	.2450
Terre Haute.....	Country.....	.2333	.2442
IOWA.			
Des Moines.....	Fresh.....	.2429	.2429
	Fresh.....	.2250	.2250
	Fresh.....	.2453	.2458
Dubuque.....	Fresh.....	.2075	.2271
	Fresh.....	.2104	.2104

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
EGGS, PER DOZEN—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Fresh.....	\$0.2458	.2433
	Fresh.....	.2567	.2500
	Fresh.....	.2400	.2408
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Fresh, country.....	.2008	.2225
Louisville.....	Fresh.....	.2375	.2306
	Fresh.....	.2146	.2375
	Fresh, country.....	.2029	.2175
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Country.....	.2542	.2892
	Country.....	.2842	.2458
	Fresh, country.....	.2067	.2271
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Fresh, country.....	.2308	.2742
Biddeford.....	Fresh, country.....	.2608	.2802
Lewiston.....	Country.....	.2625	.2833
Portland.....	Country.....	.2933	.2958
	Fresh, country.....	.2808	.3158
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Fresh.....	.2600	.2775
	Fresh.....	.2592	.2600
	Fresh.....	.2558	.2725
	Fresh.....	.2375	.2608
	Fresh, country.....	.2992	.2908
Mount Washington.....	Fresh.....	.2542	.2887
Sparrow Point.....	Fresh.....	.2458	.2942
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Fresh, case.....	.2825	.3167
	Fresh, Eastern.....	.3100	.3000
	Fresh, native.....	.3942	.4150
Brockton.....	Fresh, country.....	.3733	.4250
Cambridge.....	Cold storage.....	.2725	.2567
Chelsea.....	Fresh, country, native.....	.3633	.3533
Fall River.....	Fresh.....	.2842	.2850
	Fresh, country.....	.2642	.2438
	Fresh, country.....	.2983	.3050
Holyoke.....	Fresh, country.....	.3058	.3250
Hydepark.....	Fresh, country, native.....	.3217	.3792
Lawrence.....	Fresh, country.....	.3433	.3467
Lowell.....	Fresh, Western.....	.2833	.2900
Lynn.....	Fresh.....	.3675	.3692
Quincy.....	Fresh.....	.3342	.3475
Salem.....	Fresh, country.....	.2650	.2925
Somerville.....	Cold storage.....	.2700	.2500
Springfield.....	Fresh, country.....	.3292	.3333
Worcester.....	Fresh, country.....	.3300	.3342
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Fresh, country.....	.2175	.2458
Detroit.....	Fresh.....	.2175	.2492
	Fresh.....	.2225	.2492
Grand Rapids.....	Fresh.....	.2125	.2383
	Fresh.....	.2192	.2325
	Fresh.....	.1875	.2292
Saginaw.....	Fresh, country.....	.2108	.2350
	Fresh, country.....	.2175	.2392
Wyandotte.....	Fresh.....	.2200	.2167
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Fresh.....	.2233	.2450
	Fresh.....	.2200	.2383
Minneapolis.....	Fresh.....	.2142	.2383
	Fresh.....	.2053	.2308
St. Paul.....	Fresh, country.....	.2209	.2502
	Fresh.....	.2183	.2358
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Fresh.....	.2300	.2425
	Fresh.....	.2633	.2608
	Fresh.....	.2425	.2500
St. Joseph.....	Fresh, country.....	.2258	.2367
St. Louis.....	Fresh.....	.2183	.2458
	Fresh, country.....	.2217	.2500
	Fresh, country.....	.2533	.2575

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## EGGS, PER DOZEN—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Fresh, ranch.....	\$0.2942	\$0.2792
	Fresh, ranch.....	.2958	.2833
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Fresh.....	.2150	.2233
	Fresh.....	.2275	.2450
	Fresh.....	.2142	.2353
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Country.....	.3033	.3092
Manchester.....	Fresh.....	.3042	.3133
	Fresh, country.....	.3025	.2817
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Fresh, country.....	.3417	.2950
Camden.....	Fresh.....	.2658	.3100
Elizabeth.....	Fresh.....	.3067	.2908
Jersey City.....	Fresh.....	.2558	.2675
	Fresh.....	.2783	.2883
Newark.....	Fresh, country.....	.2458	.2750
New Brunswick.....	Fresh.....	.3133	.2867
Paterson.....	Fresh.....	.2225	.2658
Trenton.....	Fresh.....	.2853	.2975
	Fresh.....	.2950	.3108
	Fresh, country.....	.2875	.3100
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Fresh.....	.2617	.3000
Brooklyn.....	Fresh.....	.3150	.3150
Buffalo.....	Fresh, country.....	.2617	.2450
	Fresh, country.....	.2533	.2750
	Fresh, country.....	.2283	.2383
	Fresh, country.....	.2692	.2733
	Fresh, country.....	.2342	.2458
Cohoes.....	Fresh, near-by.....	.3083	.3083
College Point.....	Fresh.....	.3042	.2617
Flushing.....	New York State.....	.3008	.2583
Jamaica.....	Fresh, country.....	.2517	.2583
Newburgh.....	Fresh.....	.2908	.3133
New York.....	Fresh.....	.2925	.2917
	Fresh.....	.3158	.3325
	Fresh, country.....	.2800	.3083
	Fresh, country.....	.2975	.3033
	Fresh, near-by.....	.2825	.3650
Rochester.....	Cold storage.....	.2417	.2392
	Fresh.....	.2675	.2525
Syracuse.....	Fresh, country.....	.2658	.3117
Tompkinsville.....	Fresh, country.....	.2592	.3017
Troy.....	Fresh, near-by.....	.3258	.3267
	Fresh.....	.2642	.2792
Utica.....	Fresh, country.....	.2942	.3000
West New Brighton.....	Fresh, country.....	.2675	.2825
	Fresh.....	.2692	.2833
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Fresh.....	.1708	.1958
Winston-Salem.....	Fresh, country.....	.1883	.1983
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Canton.....	Fresh, country.....	.2308	.2500
Cincinnati.....	Fresh.....	.2217	.2508
	Fresh.....	.2108	.2223
	Fresh.....	.2267	.2233
Cleveland.....	Fresh.....	.2675	.2658
	Fresh, country.....	.2450	.2667
	Fresh, country.....	.2800	.2900
	Fresh, country.....	.2475	.2592
Columbus.....	Fresh.....	.2192	.2492
Hamilton.....	Fresh, country.....	.2183	.2367
Springfield.....	Fresh, country.....	.2408	.2383
Toledo.....	Fresh, country.....	.2167	.2267
Youngstown.....	Fresh, country.....	.2642	.2758
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Fresh.....	.2758	.2600
	Fresh.....	.2792	.2833
	Fresh.....	.2792	.2917

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## EGGS, PER DOZEN—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Fresh, country.....	\$0.2558	\$0.2842
	Fresh, country.....	.3042	.3017
Allentown.....	Fresh, country.....	.2300	.2467
	Fresh, country.....	.2467	.2442
Altoona.....	Fresh, country.....	.2567	.2725
Bethlehem.....	Fresh, country.....	.2533	.2742
Chester.....	Country.....	.2767	.2858
	Fresh.....	.2808	.2542
Lancaster.....	Fresh, country.....	.2475	.2533
Norristown.....	Fresh.....	.2617	.2750
Philadelphia.....	Fresh.....	.2667	.2633
	Fresh, country.....	.2700	.2842
	Fresh, country.....	.2700	.3108
	Fresh, country.....	.2917	.2900
	Fresh, country.....	.2758	.2750
	Fresh, country.....	.2800	.3067
Pittsburg.....	Fresh, country.....	.2550	.2600
	Fresh, country.....	.2358	.2992
Reading.....	Fresh, country.....	.2467	.2625
Scranton.....	Fresh, country.....	.3017	.2883
	Fresh, country.....	.2608	.2950
Wilkesbarre.....	Fresh, country.....	.2725	.2825
	Fresh, country.....	.2733	.3142
Williamsport.....	Fresh, country.....	.2433	.2525
York.....	Fresh, country.....	.2133	.2133
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Providence.....	Fresh.....	.2683	.3317
	Fresh, best.....	.2517	.3275
	Fresh, country.....	.3725	.3842
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Fresh.....	.2375	.2500
	Fresh.....	.2175	.2392
	Fresh, country.....	.2467	.2483
	Fresh, country.....	.2292	.2358
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Fresh.....	.2150	.2075
	Fresh.....	.1850	.2008
	Fresh.....	.2167	.2125
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Fresh, country.....	.2225	.2231
	Fresh, country.....	.2500	.2500
Nashville.....	Fresh.....	.2083	.2083
	Fresh, country.....	.1763	.2050
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Fresh.....	.2333	.2125
	Fresh.....	.2125	.1958
	Fresh, country.....	.2750	.2379
San Antonio.....	Fresh.....	.2125	.1813
	Fresh.....	.2146	.2000
	Fresh, country.....	.2250	.1958
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Fresh.....	.2917	.2813
	Fresh.....	.2292	.2292
	Fresh.....	.2554	.2521
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	Fresh, country.....	.2375	.2500
Petersburg.....	Fresh, country.....	.2358	.2525
Richmond.....	Fresh.....	.2342	.2633
	Fresh.....	.2222	.2394
	Fresh, country.....	.2383	.2617
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Fresh.....	.3333	.3375
	Fresh.....	.3417	.3458
	Fresh.....	.3604	.3625
Tacoma.....	Fresh, country.....	.2917	.3125
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Fresh, country.....	.2517	.2592

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued,  
EGGS, PER DOZEN—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Fresh.....	\$0.2275	\$0.2450
	Fresh, near-by.....	.2492	.2500
	Fresh, near-by.....	.1963	.1838
Oshkosh.....	Fresh.....	.2125	.2208
Racine.....	Fresh, country.....	.2192	.2250
	Fresh, country.....	.2225	.2367

**FISH, FRESH, PER POUND.**

<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Red snapper.....	\$0.1250	\$0.1250
	Red snapper.....	.1250	.1250
Montgomery.....	Mullet.....	.0500	.0500
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Buffalo, or drum.....	.0800	.0800
	Red snapper, crappie, or channel cat.....	.1500	.1500
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Halibut.....	.1000	.1000
	Halibut.....	.0950	.1000
	Salmon.....	.1667	.1750
	Salmon.....	.1625	.1750
	Salmon.....	.1563	.1563
	Salmon.....	.1563	.1563
	Sole.....	.1354	.1354
	Striped bass.....	.1833	.1833
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Halibut.....	.1500	.1500
	Halibut.....	.1400	.1400
	Salmon.....	.1500	.1500
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Hartford.....	Haddock.....	.0750	.0758
New Haven.....	Haddock.....	.1000	.1000
	Pickeral.....	.1400	.1483
New London.....	Bluefish.....	.1375	.1425
	Cod.....	.0700	.0700
	Cod steak.....	.1117	.1325
	Halibut steak.....	.2000	.2108
Willimantic.....	Cod steak.....	.1200	.1200
	Cod, whole.....	.1000	.1000
	Haddock, dressed.....	.1000	.1000
	Haddock, not dressed.....	.0800	.0800
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Fish, fresh.....	.1000	.1000
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Catfish.....	.1188	.1125
	Catfish.....	.1250	.1271
	Catfish.....	.1146	.1146
	Cod steak.....	.1250	.1250
	Cod steak.....	.1250	.1208
	Cod steak.....	.1250	.1250
	Halibut steak.....	.2000	.1917
	Halibut steak.....	.2000	.2000
	Halibut steak.....	.2000	.2000
	White perch, large.....	.1438	.1417
	White perch, large.....	.1591	.1754
	White perch, large.....	.1667	.1625
	White perch, small.....	.1188	.1146
	White perch, small.....	.1271	.1188
	White perch, small.....	.1146	.1146
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Local varieties.....	.0500	.0500
	Local varieties.....	.0500	.0500
	Mullet.....	.0500	.0500
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Red snapper.....	.1000	.1000
	Red snapper.....	.1000	.1083
	Trout.....	.1063	.1000

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**FISH, FRESH, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago.....	Whitefish.....	\$0.1000	\$0.0925
	Whitefish.....	.1000	.1000
	Catfish.....	.1250	.1250
	Catfish.....	.1250	.1250
	Whitefish.....	.1600	.1646
	Catfish.....	.1477	.1708
Quincy.....	Whitefish.....	.1438	.1513
Springfield.....			
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis.....	Lake salmon.....	.1500	.1500
	Whitefish.....	.1500	.1500
	Whitefish.....	.1200	.1200
IOWA.			
Des Moines.....	Buffalo.....	.1000	.1000
	Buffalo.....	.0813	.0813
	River salmon.....	.1208	.1208
	River salmon.....	.1250	.1250
KANSAS.			
Topeka.....	Catfish.....	.1396	.1375
	Catfish.....	.1375	.1354
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville.....	Buffalo.....	.0800	.0800
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans.....	Red snapper.....	.1000	.1000
	Red snapper.....	.1000	.1000
MAINE.			
Biddeford.....	Halibut steak, white.....	.1650	.1575
Lewiston.....	Halibut steak.....	.1650	.1575
Portland.....	Halibut steak, white.....	.1950	.1983
	Haddock.....	.0717	.0700
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore.....	Rock, boiling.....	.2133	.2108
	Rock, pan.....	.1567	.1500
	White perch, large.....	.1208	.1200
	Yellow perch.....	.0900	.0900
Sparrow Point.....	Trout.....	.1000	.1017
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston.....	Cod or haddock.....	.0800	.0658
	Cod or haddock, select.....	.1050	.0942
	Haddock.....	.0592	.0617
Brockton.....	Cod.....	.0883	.0867
Cambridge.....	Cod.....	.0800	.0650
Chelsea.....	Cod.....	.0825	.1275
	Haddock.....	.0850	.0900
Fall River.....	Halibut steak, white.....	.1908	.2250
	Cod.....	.1033	.1083
Hyde park.....	Cod steak.....	.1000	.1000
Lawrence.....	Cod.....	.1017	.1000
Malden.....	Cod.....	.1400	.1400
	Haddock.....	.0933	.0858
Somerville.....	Halibut steak.....	.2033	.2142
Springfield.....	Haddock.....	.0917	.0842
Worcester.....	Cod.....	.1350	.1433
	Cod.....	.0950	.0917
	Halibut steak.....	.2500	.2450
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit.....	Lake trout.....	.1067	.1092
Grand Rapids.....	Whitefish.....	.1500	.1508
	Whitefish.....	.1283	.1250
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth.....	Trout.....	.1000	.1000
	Trout, medium.....	.1121	.1104
Minneapolis.....	Pickerel.....	.0900	.0900
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City.....	Catfish.....	.1375	.1313
St. Joseph.....	Buffalo.....	.0875	.0917
	Catfish.....	.1500	.1438
St. Louis.....	Buffalo.....	.1250	.1313

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
FISH, FRESH, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MISSOURI—concluded.</b>			
St. Louis.....	Buffalo.....	\$0.1250	\$0.1200
	Lake.....	.1117	.1058
	Lake.....	.1067	.1083
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Salmon.....	.1333	.1313
	Salmon.....	.1313	.1313
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Catfish.....	.1242	.1146
	Catfish.....	.1250	.1250
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Manchester.....	Haddock.....	.0625	.0575
	Haddock, whole.....	.0583	.0608
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Jersey City.....	Cod.....	.1100	.1267
	Cod.....	.1083	.1150
Trenton.....	Cod, sliced.....	.1354	.1375
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Cod steak.....	.1083	.1083
Brooklyn.....	Cod.....	.1400	.1417
Buffalo.....	Perch.....	.1000	.1000
	Pike.....	.1233	.1400
	Whitefish.....	.1217	.1400
New York.....	Cod steak.....	.1183	.1159
	Cod steak.....	.1500	.1483
	Haddock, whole.....	.1000	.1000
	Halibut steak.....	.2000	.2017
Port Richmond.....	Cod steak.....	.1467	.1350
	Cod, whole.....	.1200	.1067
	Haddock, whole.....	.1000	.1000
Poughkeepsie.....	Halibut steak.....	.2200	.2033
Tompkinsville.....	Cod.....	.1433	.1433
Troy.....	Halibut steak.....	.1800	.1800
	Cod.....	.1500	.1500
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Lake cisco, dressed.....	.1075	.1050
	Lake salmon.....	.1150	.1200
	Pike or salmon, No. 1, yellow.....	.1092	.1062
	Whitefish.....	.1450	.1433
	Whitefish.....	.1200	.1200
Cleveland.....	Perch.....	.0742	.0867
	Whitefish.....	.1300	.1425
Hamilton.....	Lake fish.....	.1200	.1250
Toledo.....	Whitefish.....	.1500	.1442
Youngstown.....	Lake trout.....	.1250	.1250
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Salmon.....	.1250	.1250
	Salmon.....	.1125	.1125
	Salmon.....	.1229	.1229
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allentown.....	Weakfish.....	.1033	.1017
Bethlehem.....	Halibut, second cut.....	.1933	.1750
	Weakfish.....	.1133	.1250
Norristown.....	Cod steak.....	.1575	.1558
Philadelphia.....	Cod, whole.....	.1100	.1100
	Haddock.....	.0700	.0700
	Halibut.....	.2417	.2417
Pittsburg.....	Lake salmon.....	.1125	.1125
	Lake salmon.....	.1100	.1146
Scranton.....	Haddock.....	.0800	.0767
	Weakfish.....	.1217	.1221
Wilkesbarre.....	Haddock.....	.0783	.0867
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Natick.....	Cod steak.....	.1200	.1200
	Haddock, whole.....	.0850	.0800
Providence.....	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
	Haddock.....	.0800	.0967
	Haddock, best cut.....	.1033	.1100

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
FISH, FRESH, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Blackfish.....	\$0.0800	\$0.0800
	Blackfish.....	.0800	.0800
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Fish, fresh.....	.1104	.1104
	Fish, fresh.....	.1125	.1146
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Chattanooga.....	Red snapper, dressed.....	.1250	.1250
Memphis.....	Buffalo, dressed.....	.1000	.1000
	Catfish, dressed.....	.1500	.1500
	Red snapper, dressed.....	.1000	.1000
Nashville.....	Black bass.....	.1500	.1500
	Red snapper, dressed.....	.1000	.1000
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Trout.....	.1250	.1250
	Trout or redfish.....	.1250	.1250
San Antonio.....	Trout or redfish.....	.1000	.1000
	Trout or sheepshead.....	.1000	.1000
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Hallbut.....	.1417	.1417
	Salmon.....	.1667	.1667
	Salmon.....	.1583	.1583
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Richmond.....	Rock or striped bass.....	.1381	.1381
	Rock or striped bass.....	.1597	.1597
	White perch.....	.0900	.0900
	White perch.....	.1250	.1250
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Halibut.....	.0958	.0783
	Salmon.....	.1000	.0983
	Salmon.....	.0958	.0783
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Lake trout.....	.1200	.1200
	Lake trout.....	.1250	.1250

**FISH, SALT, PER POUND.**

ALABAMA.				
Birmingham.....	Cod.....	\$0.1500	\$0.1500	
	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500	
Montgomery.....	Mackerel, No. 2.....	.1783	.1750	
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>				
Little Rock.....	Cod, boneless.....	.1500	.1500	
	Mackerel, Sea King.....	.1250	.1250	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>				
Los Angeles.....	Cod.....	.0833	.0833	
	Cod.....	.0833	.0833	
San Francisco.....	Cod.....	.1250	.1500	
	Cod.....	.1000	.1000	
	Mackerel.....	.1700	.1700	
<b>COLORADO.</b>				
Denver.....	Mackerel.....	.2000	.2000	
	Mackerel.....	.1778	.1481	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>				
Middletown.....	Cod, boneless, sold in 2-pound bricks.....	.1000	.1358	
New Haven.....	Cod, whole.....	.0983	.1167	
	Cod, whole.....	.1200	.1225	
New London.....	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1633	.1642	
Willimantic.....	Cod, dried, choice.....	.1200	.1300	
	Cod, medium.....	.0800	.0800	
<b>DELAWARE.</b>				
Wilmington.....	Cod.....	.1000	.1000	
	Cod.....	.0800	.0800	

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## FISH, SALT, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Cod.....	\$0.1000	\$0.1033
	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
	Cod, cheap grade.....	.0800	.0800
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel.....	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel, No. 2.....	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 2.....	.1231	.1231
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1583	.2000
	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1500	.1500
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Cod, Grand Bank.....	.0883	.1000
	Cod, Grand Bank.....	.0908	.1000
	Cod, Grand Bank.....	.0917	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 1, medium.....	.1250	.1250
	Mackerel, No. 1, medium.....	.1483	.1525
	Mackerel, No. 1, medium.....	.1567	.1600
Peoria.....	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
	Cod, medium.....	.1000	.1000
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	Cod.....	.1250	.1250
	Cod, boneless.....	.1000	.1000
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Mackerel, extra.....	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel, medium.....	.1500	.1500
Dubuque.....	Cod.....	.1250	.1250
	Mackerel, Norway, No. 1.....	.2000	.2000
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Mackerel.....	.1292	.1250
	Mackerel.....	.1354	.1396
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Mackerel, No. 2.....	.1375	.1350
Louisville.....	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1667	.1896
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Cod, boneless.....	.0767	.0846
	Cod, boneless.....	.0800	.0800
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Cod, whole.....	.0525	.0633
Biddeford.....	Cod, whole.....	.0817	.0900
Lewiston.....	Mackerel.....	.1225	.1342
Portland.....	Cod, whole.....	.0800	.0800
	Mackerel.....	.1200	.1200
	Cod, whole.....	.0800	.0983
	Cod, whole.....	.0800	.0800
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Cod, pure, boneless.....	.1000	.1000
	Cod, shredded, medium.....	.0500	.0500
	Hake.....	.0600	.0600
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Cod, boneless, in boxes.....	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
	Whitefish, whole.....	.0858	.0850
Chelsea.....	Cod, best.....	.0850	.1200
	Cod, boneless.....	.1133	.1333
	Salmon.....	.2567	.2233
Fall River.....	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
Lowell.....	Cod.....	.1067	.1400
Malden.....	Cod, No. 1, boneless.....	.1500	.1608
	Cod, No. 2, boneless.....	.1200	.1200
	Halibut, smoked.....	.2017	.2200
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit.....	Cod, good.....	.1000	.1000

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**FISH, SALT, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Cod.....	\$0.1250	\$0.1250
	Cod, sold in 1-pound packages.....	.1213	.1188
	Mackerel, best.....	.1683	.1917
Minneapolis.....	Cod.....	.0750	.0800
St. Paul.....	Cod, medium, whole.....	.0833	.0800
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
St. Louis.....	Mackerel.....	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel.....	.1104	.1188
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Mackerel.....	.1700	.1700
	Mackerel.....	.1700	.1700
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Mackerel.....	.1375	.1202
	Mackerel.....	.1375	.1396
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Manchester.....	Cod, boneless.....	.1400	.1400
	Cod, whole.....	.0742	.0783
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Jersey City.....	Cod.....	.0833	.1000
	Cod, boneless.....	.1200	.1200
Trenton.....	Cod, boneless.....	.1250	.1250
	Cod, sold in bricks.....	.1000	.1000
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Cod.....	.1300	.1467
Brooklyn.....	Cod.....	.1300	.1300
Buffalo.....	Cod, boneless.....	.1033	.1200
College Point.....	Mackerel, shore, No. 1.....	.1250	.1500
	Cod, whole.....	.1200	.1200
	Mackerel, No. 2.....	.1817	.1808
Flushing.....	Cod, whole.....	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1900	.1900
Jamaica.....	Cod, whole.....	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 2.....	.1500	.1500
New York.....	Cod, boneless, brick.....	.0900	.0900
	Cod, boneless, brick.....	.1200	.1200
	Cod, headless, Ocean Gem.....	.1000	.0900
	Cod, whole.....	.1100	.1100
	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1967	.2000
	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1733	.1700
Rochester.....	Salmon, red, Alaska, pickled.....	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, bloater, No. 1, prime.....	.1475	.1500
	Mackerel, shore, small.....	.1000	.1000
West New Brighton.....	Cod, boneless, in bricks.....	.1000	.1000
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Cod, headless.....	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
Cleveland.....	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
Youngstown.....	Mackerel, No. 2.....	.1250	.1500
	Herring.....	.1000	.1000
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Mackerel.....	.1750	.1750
	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allentown.....	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
Chester.....	Cod, boneless.....	.0800	.0800
Lancaster.....	Mackerel.....	.1542	.1600
Philadelphia.....	Cod, boneless, first grade.....	.1400	.1400
	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
	Cod.....	.0800	.0800
	Cod, whole.....	.0825	.0900
Pittsburg.....	Mackerel, beet.....	.2000	.2000
	Cod.....	.0900	.0992
Reading.....	Mackerel.....	.1517	.1492
Scranton.....	Cod, boneless.....	.1000	.1000
	Cod.....	.1017	.1200
	Cod.....	.1250	.1250

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
FISH, SALT, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
East Greenwich.....	Cod, boneless.....	\$0.0950	\$0.1000
Providence.....	Cod.....	.0742	.0750
	Cod, boneless, sold in 1-pound boxes.....	.1500	.1500
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Cod.....	.0800	.0800
	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1250	.1250
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Mackerel.....	.1375	.1333
	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Mackerel.....	.1000	.1000
Nashville.....	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1375	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1250	.1250
	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1000	.1000
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Cod, boneless.....	.1500	.1500
San Antonio.....	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1500	.1500
	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.1500	.1500
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Mackerel.....	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Richmond.....	Cod.....	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 1.....	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel, No. 2.....	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 3.....	.1000	.1000
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel.....	.1500	.1500
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Cod, boneless.....	.1000	.1000
	Cod, headless.....	.0800	.0875

**FLOUR, WHEAT, PER ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAG.**

ALABAMA.		ALABAMA.	
		1903.	1904.
Birmingham.....	Patent, best.....	\$0.7083	\$0.8458
	Winter.....	.7500	.8458
	Winter.....	.7667	.8875
Montgomery.....	Medium.....	.7625	.8458
	Patent, winter.....	.6375	.8167
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Angel Food, winter.....	.7500	.8500
	Success, winter.....	.6833	.7792
	Superior, winter.....	.6708	.7917
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Capital.....	.7500	.7875
	Capital.....	.7000	.7208
	Capital.....	.7000	.7333
Oakland.....	Port Costa.....	.6208	.6500
Sacramento.....	Port Costa.....	.6000	.6500
San Francisco.....	Pioneer.....	.6292	.6667
	Golden Gate or Sperry's roller.....	.6167	.6542
	Sperry's roller.....	.6208	.6583
	Sperry's roller.....	.5875	.6250
	Sperry's roller.....	.6208	.6500
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Patent, white, sold by the $\frac{1}{4}$ -barrel bag.....	.5438	.6667
	Winter, sold by the $\frac{1}{4}$ -barrel bag.....	.4750	.5500
Leadville.....	Patent, good, sold by the $\frac{1}{4}$ -barrel bag.....	.5979	.7229
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Bridgeport.....	Winter, good.....	.6750	.8167
Hartford.....	Pillsbury's Best.....	.7417	.9042
Middletown.....	Patent, winter, family.....	.7250	.8583
New Haven.....	Haxall's.....	.7792	.9208

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## FLOUR, WHEAT, PER ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAG—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>CONNECTICUT—concluded.</b>			
New Haven .....	Pillsbury's Best, winter .....	\$0.7333	\$0.8625
New London .....	Pillsbury's Best .....	.7958	.8750
Stamford .....	Patent, spring, best .....	.7792	.9167
Torrington .....	Patent, winter, best .....	.7292	.8583
Willimantic .....	Patent, spring .....	.7375	.8625
	Pillsbury's Best .....	.7500	.8800
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington .....	Patent, spring, best .....	.7208	.7667
	Pillsbury's Best, Western, winter or spring .....	.7208	.8392
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington .....	Ceres .....	.7500	.8917
	Ceres .....	.7667	.8917
	Ceres, best .....	.8000	.9042
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville .....	Good brands .....	.7500	.9333
	Majestic, winter .....	.7500	.8625
	White Japonica, winter .....	.8000	.8167
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta .....	Patent, best .....	.8500	.8708
	Winter, medium .....	.7500	.7708
	Winter, medium .....	.8000	.8458
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago .....	Pillsbury's Best .....	.6083	.7500
	Pillsbury's Best .....	.5833	.7417
	Pillsbury's Best .....	.6167	.7458
	Pillsbury's Best .....	.6208	.7708
	Pillsbury's Best .....	.6208	.7458
	Pillsbury's Best .....	.5917	.7750
East St. Louis .....	U. S. Standard .....	.6167	.7208
Peoria .....	Pillsbury's Best, winter .....	.7500	.8042
	Vienna, patent, winter .....	.6333	.7792
	Vienna, patent, winter .....	.6625	.8167
Quincy .....	Veltine, patent .....	.5250	.6708
Rock Island .....	Big Joe, patent, fancy .....	.6458	.7000
Springfield .....	Pillsbury's Best .....	.7250	.9083
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville .....	Swansdown, family, best .....	.6208	.7625
Fort Wayne .....	Pillsbury's Best .....	.7542	.8625
Indianapolis .....	Patent .....	.6458	.7833
	Patent, good .....	.7000	.8250
Terre Haute .....	Straight .....	.5542	.7000
	Patent .....	.6300	.8083
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines .....	Chase Bros. extra, spring .....	.7500	.8250
	Pillsbury's Best, spring .....	.6000	.8250
Dubuque .....	Pillsbury's, spring .....	.6000	.7625
	Minnesota, patent, spring, best .....	.6479	.7688
	Pillsbury's, spring .....	.6250	.8042
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka .....	Family .....	.6583	.7167
	Family .....	.6458	.6750
	Patent, second grade .....	.6250	.7083
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington .....	Jackson's Best, patent, winter .....	.5625	.7542
Louisville .....	High grade .....	.6250	.7583
	Winter, high grade .....	.6208	.8000
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans .....	Angel Food, highest patent .....	.6833	.8000
	Angel Food, winter .....	.6500	.8000
	Patent .....	.8167	.9583
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor .....	Pillsbury's Best, winter .....	.7583	.9100
Biddeford .....	Pillsbury's Best .....	.8667	.8958
Lewiston .....	Haxalls', spring .....	.7200	.8992
Portland .....	Flour, wheat .....	.8567	.8917
	Patent, spring .....	.7742	.8625

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## FLOUR, WHEAT, PER ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAG—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Jack Frost.....	\$0.6900	\$0.7917
	Jamestown.....	.7117	.8517
	Jamestown.....	.6900	.8867
	Patent.....	.6858	.8458
	Pillsbury's Best.....	.6500	.7542
	Superlative patent.....	.6875	.7975
Mount Washington.....	Jamestown.....	.7200	.8083
Sparrow Point .....	Pillsbury's Best .....	.6733	.8042
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Pillsbury's XXXX.....	.7333	.8875
	Smith's brand.....	.8208	.8708
	Swansdown.....	.7833	.9275
Brockton.....	Bridal Veil.....	.7875	.9025
Cambridge.....	Washburn's Best.....	.8083	.9875
Chelsea.....	Bridal Veil.....	.7208	.8875
Fall River.....	Benton's Best.....	.6542	.7767
Holyoke.....	Pillsbury's Best.....	.7067	.8767
Hyde Park.....	Haxall's.....	.7417	.9150
Lawrence.....	Pillsbury's Best.....	.7792	.8917
Lowell.....	Pillsbury's Best.....	.7333	.8292
Lynn.....	Pillsbury's Best, family.....	.7417	.8875
Malden.....	Pillsbury's Best.....	.7083	.8333
Salem.....	Highland Beauty.....	.7833	.8792
Somerville.....	Haxall's.....	.6750	.8575
Springfield.....	Pillsbury's Best.....	.7833	.8875
Worcester.....	Haxall's.....	.7833	.8958
	Ceresota.....	.7667	.9642
	Swansdown, best.....	.7625	.9625
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Gold Medal.....	.6667	.8708
Detroit.....	Family.....	.5392	.7200
Grand Rapids.....	Henkel's.....	.5542	.7042
	Crescent.....	.5792	.7800
	Lily White.....	.5750	.7625
	Lily White.....	.6083	.7842
Saginaw.....	Pillsbury's, patent.....	.6338	.8208
	Uncle Sam.....	.5758	.7117
Wyandotte.....	Uncle Sam.....	.5575	.7133
	Columbus, patent, winter.....	.6017	.7333
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Spring, medium.....	.6833	.8042
Minneapolis.....	Universal, patent, spring.....	.7083	.8533
	Minnesota, patent.....	.6067	.7633
St. Paul.....	Patent, best.....	.5933	.7608
	Straight, best.....	.5792	.7150
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Kansas, family.....	.5583	.6167
	Kansas, family.....	.6000	.6250
	Kansas, high grade.....	.7792	.8500
St. Louis.....	Family.....	.5750	.6500
	Family, best.....	.5167	.5417
	Patent.....	.5958	.6333
	Patent.....	.6708	.7458
	Royal, patent, winter.....	.6958	.7542
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Montana.....	.6625	.8583
	Montana.....	.6625	.8583
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Flour, wheat.....	.7042	.7667
	Flour, wheat.....	.6875	.7533
	Flour, wheat.....	.6792	.7667
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Family, winter, good.....	.6500	.7703
	Patent, spring, best.....	.7000	.8375
Manchester.....	Family, winter, good.....	.7392	.7833
	Patent, spring.....	.7392	.8567
	Winter.....	.7458	.7750
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Minnesots, patent, family, best.....	.7125	.7708
Camden.....	Family, best.....	.6667	.8000
	Family, second grade.....	.5500	.6667

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**FLOUR, WHEAT, PER ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAG—Continued.**

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW JERSEY—concluded.</b>			
Elizabeth.....	Family, spring.....	\$0.7083	\$0.8425
Jersey City.....	Gold Medal, Minnesota, patent.....	.6800	.7750
	Hecker's, patent.....	.7000	.7958
Newark.....	Hecker's Best.....	.7267	.7783
New Brunswick.....	Family, good.....	.5417	.7250
Trenton.....	Gold Medal, winter.....	.7175	.8525
	Family, good.....	.6908	.7800
	Minnesota, patent, best.....	.7983	.8800
	Patent, winter.....	.6875	.8425
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Minnesota, best.....	.7292	.8742
Brooklyn.....	Patent, fancy.....	.6500	.8275
Buffalo.....	Globe, New York State.....	.6250	.7267
	Gold Medal, spring.....	.5875	.7167
	Patent, spring, best.....	.6608	.8000
	T. and C. Western.....	.6950	.8017
Cohoes.....	Urban's Best.....	.5792	.7167
College Point.....	Minnesota, patent.....	.7000	.8417
Flushing.....	Patent, spring.....	.6708	.8383
Jamaica.....	Patent, spring.....	.7250	.8392
Mariner Harbor.....	Hecker's superlative.....	.6017	.8302
Newburgh.....	Pillsbury's Best .....	.6500	.7392
New York.....	Washburn's .....	.7500	.8392
Rochester.....	Head of the List, patent, winter.....	.6625	.8333
	Patent, winter, family, fancy.....	.7583	.9417
	Winter.....	.5417	.6542
	Winter, sold by the pound.....	.7350	.9188
	Winter, straight, family.....	.7125	.8333
Stapleton.....	Big B, Western.....	.6875	.8333
Syracuse.....	Dakota Splendor.....	.6733	.8567
Troy.....	Premium, winter.....	.5917	.7625
Utica.....	Snow Flake, winter.....	.5775	.7250
West New Brighton.....	Minnesota, patent.....	.7417	.8833
	Minnesota, patent, spring.....	.6758	.8833
	Patent, best.....	.8200	.8833
	Patent, spring.....	.7125	.8167
	Patent, winter.....	.7292	.7408
	Pillsbury's Best .....	.7917	.9167
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Favorite, family, fine.....	.6000	.7000
Winston-Salem.....	Purity, patent, family.....	.7000	.7917
	Rising Sun, family, second grade.....	.6500	.6875
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Peeble's Sweet Hickory, spring, sold by the barrel.....	.8000	.8958
	Pillsbury's Best .....	.7167	.7833
	Voss, patent, winter.....	.5583	.6417
	Patent, winter.....	.7000	.7125
Cleveland.....	Patent, spring.....	.6000	.6875
	Patent, spring.....	.7042	.8133
	Patent, spring, sold by the $\frac{1}{4}$ -barrel bag.....	.6513	.7800
	Patent, winter, sold by the $\frac{1}{4}$ -barrel bag.....	.5517	.7192
	Pillsbury's Minnesota, patent .....	.6800	.8058
	Prospect, winter.....	.5292	.6908
Columbus.....	White Frost, straight.....	.5892	.7600
Hamilton.....	Family, winter, local mills.....	.5125	.7167
Springfield.....	Patent, winter, local mills.....	.6000	.7750
Toledo.....	Gold Medal, patent.....	.6375	.7792
Youngstown.....	Straight, family.....	.5167	.7250
	Snow Ball.....	.5692	.7183
	Spring, best.....	.6750	.8400
	Winter, best.....	.6500	.7900
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Olympia.....	.6000	.6125
	Oregon.....	.6000	.6125
	Valley.....	.6000	.6125
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Minnehaha.....	.6500	.7942
Allentown.....	Fritch's Keystone XXXX.....	.5483	.6975
Altoona.....	Amber, winter, best.....	.6167	.8167
Bethlehem.....	B. B., first grade.....	.5900	.7408
Chester.....	Gold Medal.....	.6708	.8458
	Gold Medal.....	.6800	.8258

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
FLOUR, WHEAT, PER ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAG—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.</b>			
Lancaster.....	Levan's Best, spring or winter.....	\$0.6875	\$0.8167
Norristown.....	Levan's Choice, spring or winter.....	.5917	.7417
Philadelphia.....	Gold Medal, patent, best.....	.6500	.8708
	Ceresota, Minnesota.....	.6792	.7283
	Gold Medal.....	.6750	.8625
	Gold Medal, Minnesota.....	.7167	.8717
	Highland Chief, New York.....	.6958	.8625
Pittsburg.....	Minnesota, winter.....	.6792	.7817
	Best.....	.6583	.8833
Reading.....	Family, best.....	.6750	.7917
	Gold Medal.....	.7108	.8700
Scranton.....	White Rose.....	.5783	.7117
Wilkesbarre.....	Courses'n Gem, first grade.....	.7167	.9333
Williamsport.....	Silver Leaf, winter.....	.6671	.7813
	Pillsbury's Choice.....	.7250	.8583
	Purity.....	.6667	.8208
	Family, winter, local, second grade.....	.5500	.6708
	Patent, spring, local, best.....	.7000	.8208
York.....	Spring, best.....	.7450	.8942
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
East Greenwich.....	Pillsbury's Best, patent, winter .....	.7292	.8958
Providence.....	Haxall's.....	.7100	.8958
	Haxall's.....	.7275	.8875
	Haxall's Best .....	.8500	.8750
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Harter's No. 1, winter.....	.9000	.9333
	Obelisk, winter.....	.6667	.8667
	Roxane, winter.....	.6000	.7000
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Patent, winter.....	.6792	.7542
	Patent, winter.....	.6500	.7667
	Patent, winter.....	.7038	.7542
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Belle of Ava, patent, best.....	.8250	.8500
	Omega, patent.....	.7375	.8750
	Omega, patent.....	.8000	.9042
Nashville.....	Allister, winter, high grade.....	.5500	.7250
	Winter, high grade.....	.6375	.7167
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Blue Bonnet, patent.....	.5000	.6458
	Blue Bonnet, winter.....	.5583	.7125
	Blue Bonnet, winter.....	.5625	.7125
Houston.....	Tidal Wave, patent, fancy.....	.6167	.7125
San Antonio.....	Pioneer, winter.....	.6167	.7500
	Pioneer, winter.....	.5750	.7042
	Pioneer, winter.....	.6333	.7500
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Winter, sold by the $\frac{1}{4}$ barrel.....	.5979	.6750
	Winter, sold by the $\frac{1}{4}$ barrel.....	.6063	.6750
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	Henry Clay, family, best.....	.6125	.8625
Richmond.....	Cream, patent, family, best.....	.7292	.8250
	Obelisk.....	.6125	.7233
	Patapsco, patent.....	.6583	.7867
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Centennial.....	.6208	.6625
	Centennial, best.....	.6167	.6458
	Split Silk.....	.5500	.6292
Tacoma.....	Big Ben.....	.5750	.6271
	Olympia.....	.5979	.6521
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Standard brands .....	.5167	.6950
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Big Joe, patent, winter.....	.6075	.7150
	Minnesota, patent, sold by the barrel.....	.6193	.7786
	Snow Flake, patent, winter.....	.6208	.6792
Oshkosh.....	Gold Mine, patent, best, sold by the $\frac{1}{4}$ barrel bag.....	.5708	.7458
Racine.....	Big Joe, patent, winter.....	.5958	.7500
	Pillsbury's, patent .....	.6583	.7875

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## LARD, PER POUND.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Pure leaf.....	\$0.1250	\$0.1250
	Pure leaf.....	.1396	.1250
Montgomery.....	Leaf, good.....	.1000	.0967
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1500
	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
Oakland.....	Leaf.....	.1138	.1138
Sacramento.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
San Francisco.....	Leaf.....	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
	Pure leaf, Swift's, sold in 3-pound cans .....	.1392	.1242
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Pure leaf.....	.1500	.1250
	Pure leaf.....	.0833	.0833
Leadville.....	Pure leaf.....	.1279	.1200
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Bridgeport.....	Pure leaf.....	.1542	.1317
Middletown.....	Pure leaf, sold in 5-pound cans.....	.1392	.1117
New Haven.....	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans.....	.1467	.1358
New London.....	Leaf.....	.1196	.0975
Stamford.....	Pure leaf.....	.1500	.1500
Torrington.....	Pure leaf.....	.1383	.1200
Willimantic.....	Pure leaf.....	.1500	.1417
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Pure leaf.....	.1500	.1400
	Pure leaf .....	.1467	.1300
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Pure leaf.....	.1375	.1300
	Pure leaf.....	.1300	.1242
	Pure leaf.....	.1450	.1300
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Pure leaf.....	.1267	.1150
	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf.....	.1358	.1175
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Leaf, best.....	.1046	.0938
	Pure leaf.....	.1000	.1000
Columbus.....	Leaf, country.....	.1250	.1250
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Leaf.....	.0967	.0900
	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1133
	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1117
	Pure leaf.....	.1121	.1104
	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1042
	Pure leaf, refined.....	.1067	.0975
	Pure leaf.....	.1354	.1063
East St. Louis.....	Pure leaf.....	.1283	.1225
Peoria.....	Pure leaf.....	.1375	.1250
Springfield.....	Pure leaf.....	.1375	.1354
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville.....	Leaf, best.....	.1325	.1063
	Leaf, country.....	.1425	.1250
Fort Wayne.....	Pure leaf, pressed.....	.1325	.1200
Indianapolis.....	Leaf.....	.1313	.1188
	Leaf.....	.1292	.1000
South Bend.....	Leaf, best.....	.1375	.1250
Terre Haute.....	Leaf.....	.1438	.1250
	Leaf.....	.1000	.1146
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
	Pure leaf.....	.1000	.1000
Dubuque.....	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, best.....	.1208	.1188

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**LARD, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Pure leaf.....	\$0.1146	\$0.1213
	Pure leaf.....	.1167	.1188
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Pure leaf.....	.1104	.0892
Louisville.....	Pure leaf.....	.1224	.1111
	Pure leaf, neutral.....	.1600	.1600
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Compound.....	.0767	.0750
	Swift's Silver Leaf .....	.1175	.1025
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Pure leaf.....	.1150	.1133
Biddeford.....	Compound.....	.0975	.0967
Lewiston.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1242
Portland.....	Leaf.....	.1346	.1275
	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1233
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Pure leaf.....	.1242	.1075
	Pure leaf.....	.1283	.1142
	Pure leaf.....	.1083	.0963
	Pure leaf.....	.1283	.0917
	Pure leaf.....	.1133	.1000
	Pure leaf.....	.1100	.1075
Mount Washington.....	Pure leaf.....	.1175	.1025
Sparrow Point .....	Pure leaf.....	.1325	.1200
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Pure leaf.....	.1300	.1225
Brockton.....	Pure leaf.....	.1317	.1083
Cambridge.....	Pure leaf.....	.1383	.1108
Chelsea.....	Pure leaf.....	.1508	.1458
Fall River.....	Pure leaf.....	.1242	.1250
	Pure leaf.....	.1192	.1017
Holyoke.....	Pure leaf.....	.1192	.1008
Hydepark.....	Pure leaf.....	.1183	.1142
Lawrence.....	Pure leaf.....	.1267	.1200
Lynn.....	Pure leaf.....	.1350	.1117
Malden.....	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans .....	.1525	.1400
Quincy.....	Leaf.....	.1167	.1092
Salem.....	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1167
Somerville.....	Pure leaf.....	.1192	.1017
Springfield.....	Pure leaf.....	.1183	.1033
Worcester.....	Pure leaf.....	.1333	.1325
	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf.....	.1275	.1250
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1050
Detroit.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1117
	Pure leaf.....	.1306	.1217
Grand Rapids.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1167
	Pure leaf.....	.1408	.1125
	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1213
Saginaw.....	Pure leaf, kettle rendered .....	.1250	.1200
	Pure leaf, kettle rendered .....	.1167	.1000
Wyandotte.....	Pure leaf, kettle rendered .....	.1250	.1200
	Pure leaf.....	.1225	.1225
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Pure leaf.....	.1104	.1000
Minneapolis.....	Pure leaf.....	.1154	.1000
	Pure leaf.....	.1104	.1000
	Pure leaf.....	.1396	.1250
	Pure leaf.....	.1396	.1125
St. Paul.....	Pure, sold in 3-pound cans .....	.1225	.1058
	Pure leaf.....	.1208	.1000
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Pure leaf.....	.0950	.1008
St. Louis.....	Pure leaf.....	.0967	.1017
	Pure leaf.....	.1225	.1188
	Pure leaf.....	.1150	.1254
	Pure leaf.....	.1150	.1225
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Pure leaf.....	.1292	.1271
	Pure leaf.....	.1271	.1292

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**LARD, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
NEBRAKSA			
Omaha.....	Pure leaf.....	\$0.1096	\$0.1063
	Pure leaf.....	.0944	.0917
NEW HAMPSHIRE			
Concord.....	Pure leaf.....	.1283	.1258
Manchester.....	Pure leaf.....	.1392	.1217
	Pure leaf.....	.1392	.1217
NEW JERSEY			
Bayonne.....	Pure leaf.....	.1300	.1200
Camden.....	Pure leaf, best.....	.1350	.1200
Elizabeth.....	Pure, best.....	.1200	.1200
Jersey City.....	Pure leaf.....	.1275	.1000
	Pure leaf.....	.1183	.1000
Paterson.....	Home made.....	.1283	.1200
Trenton.....	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, best.....	.1400	.1333
NEW YORK			
Albany.....	Pure leaf.....	.1500	.1500
Brooklyn.....	Pure leaf.....	.1000	.1042
	Pure leaf.....	.1500	.1500
Buffalo.....	Pure leaf.....	.1500	.1333
	Pure leaf.....	.1175	.1017
	Pure leaf.....	.1217	.1217
	Pure leaf, loose.....	.1308	.1108
Cohoes.....	Pure leaf, kettle rendered.....	.1242	.1025
College Point.....	Compound.....	.1375	.1300
Flushing.....	Pure leaf.....	.1000	.1000
Jamaica.....	Pure leaf.....	.1417	.1200
Mariner Harbor.....	Pure leaf.....	.1325	.1200
Newburgh.....	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1200
New York.....	Pure leaf.....	.1467	.1367
	Pure leaf.....	.1133	.1129
	Pure leaf.....	.1392	.1200
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans.....	.1425	.1500
	Pure leaf, sold in 5-pound cans.....	.1404	.1293
Rochester.....	Kettle rendered.....	.1558	.1500
	Leaf.....	.1233	.1033
	Leaf.....	.0908	.0817
	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1200
Stapleton.....	Pure leaf.....	.1350	.1258
Syracuse.....	Pure leaf.....	.1408	.1267
Troy.....	Pure leaf.....	.1300	.1200
West New Brighton.....	Pure leaf, sold in 5-pound cans.....	.1317	.1400
NORTH CAROLINA			
Durham.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
Winston-Salem.....	Pure leaf.....	.1417	.1350
OHIO			
Canton.....	Pure leaf, kettle rendered.....	.1329	.1104
Cincinnati.....	Pure leaf.....	.1008	.0889
	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.0900
Cleveland.....	Pure leaf.....	.1083	.0933
	Pure leaf.....	.1183	.1033
	Pure leaf.....	.1308	.1075
	Pure leaf.....	.1275	.1100
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans.....	.1400	.1233
Columbus.....	Pure leaf, Swift's Silver Leaf.....	.1042	.0942
	Leaf.....	.1000	.1100
Hamilton.....	Pure leaf.....	.1113	.1008
Toledo.....	Pure leaf, country.....	.1233	.0950
Youngstown.....	Pure leaf, kettle rendered.....	.1250	.1133
	Pure leaf, kettle rendered.....	.1250	.1167
OREGON			
Portland.....	Pure leaf.....	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
PENNSYLVANIA			
Allegheny.....	Leaf.....	.1500	.1458
Allentown.....	Pure leaf.....	.1138	.1250
Altoona.....	Pure leaf, country.....	.1342	.1200
Chester.....	Pure leaf.....	.1458	.1300
	Pure leaf.....	.1350	.1183
	Pure leaf.....	.1333	.1083

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**LARD, PER POUND**—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.</b>			
Harrisburg.....	Pure leaf.....	\$0.1350	\$0.1283
Lancaster.....	Pure leaf.....	.1358	.1283
Norristown.....	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1050
Philadelphia.....	Pure leaf.....	.1317	.1333
	Pure leaf.....	.1350	.1117
	Pure leaf.....	.1350	.1158
	Pure leaf.....	.1217	.1000
	Pure leaf.....	.1204	.1100
Pittsburg.....	Pure leaf.....	.1500	.1375
	Pure leaf.....	.1342	.1300
Reading.....	Pure leaf.....	.1300	.1225
Scranton.....	Leaf.....	.1367	.1213
	Pure leaf.....	.1333	.1192
Wilkesbarre.....	Leaf.....	.1363	.1250
Williamsport.....	Pure leaf, kettle rendered.....	.1417	.1250
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Providence.....	Pure leaf.....	.1167	.1200
	Pure leaf.....	.1258	.1033
	Pure leaf.....	.1450	.1317
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Pure leaf.....	.1258	.1017
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Pure leaf.....	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf.....	.1000	.1000
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Leaf.....	.1179	.1125
	Pure leaf.....	.1163	.0933
Nashville.....	Pure leaf.....	.1087	.1067
	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Pure leaf.....	.1188	.1250
	Pure leaf.....	.1100	.0996
Houston.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1087
San Antonio.....	Pure leaf.....	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Pure leaf.....	.1650	.1500
	Pure leaf.....	.1433	.1225
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	Pure leaf.....	.1167	.1000
Petersburg.....	Pure leaf.....	.1288	.1250
Richmond.....	Pure leaf.....	.1308	.1108
	Pure leaf.....	.1279	.1158
	Pure leaf, best.....	.1433	.1150
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Pure leaf.....	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
	Pure leaf.....	.1383	.1300
Tacoma.....	Pure leaf.....	.1250	.1250
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans.....	.1500	.1347
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Pure leaf.....	.1275	.1058
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Pure leaf.....	.1175	.0992
	Pure leaf.....	.1350	.1200
Oshkosh.....	Pure leaf, Armour's.....	.1019	.0942
Racine.....	Pure leaf.....	.1400	.1087
	Pure leaf.....	.1233	.1000
	Pure leaf.....	.1233	.1092

**MILK, FRESH, UNSKIMMED, PER QUART.**

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham.....	Delivered.....	\$0.0800	\$0.0800
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
Montgomery.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0625	.0625

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## MILK, FRESH, UNSKIMMED, PER QUART—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Delivered.....	\$0.0714	\$0.0714
	Delivered.....	.0833	.0833
	Delivered.....	.0833	.0833
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Delivered, from cans .....	.1000	.0867
	Delivered, from cans .....	.1000	.0933
	Delivered, from cans .....	.1000	.0867
Oakland.....	Delivered.....	.0750	.0750
Sacramento.....	Delivered.....	.0667	.0701
San Francisco.....	Delivered.....	.0833	.0833
	Delivered.....	.0833	.0833
	Delivered.....	.0833	.0833
	Delivered.....	.0833	.0833
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Delivered, 16 quarts sold for \$1.00.....	.0625	.0625
	Delivered.....	.0662	.0625
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Bridgeport.....	Delivered.....	.0658	.0658
New Haven.....	Delivered.....	.0667	.0675
	Delivered.....	.0667	.0700
	Delivered, in bottles.....	.0675	.0675
Willimantic.....	Delivered.....	.0558	.0575
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Delivered.....	.0717	.0717
	Delivered.....	.0717	.0717
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Delivered, 11 tickets sold for \$1.....	.0909	.0909
	Delivered, 11 tickets sold for \$1.....	.0909	.0909
	Delivered, 11 tickets sold for \$1.....	.0909	.0909
	Delivered, 11 tickets sold for \$1.....	.0909	.0909
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0833	.0833
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Delivered.....	.0678	.0700
	Delivered.....	.0644	.0700
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Peoria.....	Delivered.....	.0625	.0625
	Delivered.....	.0537	.0537
	Delivered.....	.0625	.0625
Quincy.....	Delivered.....	.0542	.0563
Rock Island.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Springfield.....	Delivered.....	.0717	.0800
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0525	.0525
	Delivered.....	.0525	.0525
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Delivered.....	.0573	.0573
	Delivered.....	.0567	.0567
	Delivered.....	.0573	.0573
Dubuque.....	Delivered.....	.0563	.0563
	Delivered.....	.0573	.0573
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Delivered.....	.0558	.0558
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Louisville.....	Delivered.....	.0617	.0629
	Delivered.....	.0698	.0708
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Delivered.....	.0750	.0750
	Delivered.....	.0750	.0750
	Delivered.....	.0750	.0750

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**MILK, FRESH, UNSKIMMED, PER QUART**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Delivered.....	\$0.0550	\$0.0550
Biddeford.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Lewiston.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Portland.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0850	.0850
	Delivered.....	.0750	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
Mount Washington .....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
Sparrow Point .....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0750	.0750
Brockton.....	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
Cambridge.....	Delivered.....	.0750	.0750
Chelsea.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
Fall River.....	Delivered.....	.0650	.0633
	Delivered.....	.0650	.0633
Holyoke.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Hydepark.....	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
Lynn.....	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
Malden.....	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
Salem.....	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
Somerville.....	Delivered.....	.0625	.0600
Springfield.....	Delivered.....	.0650	.0650
Worcester.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit.....	Delivered.....	.0550	.0550
Grand Rapids.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Wyandotte.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0550	.0550
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Delivered, in bottles .....	.0550	.0550
Minneapolis.....	Delivered, from cans .....	.0525	.0550
St. Paul.....	Delivered.....	.0567	.0500
	Delivered.....	.0558	.0558
	Delivered.....	.0558	.0558
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
St. Joseph.....	Delivered.....	.0550	.0533
St. Louis.....	Delivered.....	.0500	.0500
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Delivered.....	.1000	.1000
	Delivered.....	.1000	.1000
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Delivered.....	.0500	.0500
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0500	.0500
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Manchester.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
Bridgeton.....	Delivered.....	.0633	.0700
Camden.....	Delivered.....	.0733	.0800
Elizabeth.....	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
Jersey City.....	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
	Delivered.....	.0767	.0767

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**MILK, FRESH, UNSKIMMED, PER QUART**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW JERSEY—concluded.</b>			
Newark.....	Delivered.....	\$0.0800	\$0.0800
New Brunswick.....	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
Paterson.....	Delivered.....	.0658	.0658
Trenton.....	Delivered.....	.0717	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0717	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0717	.0800
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Brooklyn.....	Delivered, in bottles.....	.0800	.0800
Buffalo.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Cohoes.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
College Point.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
Flushing.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
Jamaica.....	Delivered, in bottles.....	.0800	.0800
Mariner Harbor.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
New York.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0567	.0558
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Rochester.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0575	.0575
	Delivered, in bottles.....	.0600	.0600
Syracuse.....	Delivered.....	.0508	.0558
Tompkinsville.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
Utica.....	Delivered.....	.0542	.0542
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Canton.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Cincinnati.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Cleveland.....	Delivered.....	.0575	.0600
	Delivered.....	.0600	.0558
	Delivered.....	.0700	.0658
Columbus.....	Delivered.....	.0625	.0658
Hamilton.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Toledo.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Youngstown.....	Delivered.....	.0650	.0650
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Delivered.....	.0799	.0799
	Delivered.....	.0833	.0833
	Delivered.....	.0694	.0750
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Delivered.....	.0650	.0650
Allentown.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Altoona.....	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
Chester.....	Delivered.....	.0750	.0800
Harrisburg.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Lancaster.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Philadelphia.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
Pittsburg.....	Delivered.....	.0700	.0700
	Delivered.....	.0700	.0750
Reading.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
Scranton.....	Delivered.....	.0717	.0717
Wilkesbarre.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
Williamsport.....	Delivered.....	.0600	.0600
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Providence.....	Delivered.....	.0650	.0650
	Delivered.....	.0650	.0650
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
MILK, FRESH, UNSKIMMED, PER QUART—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Delivered.....	\$0.0550	\$0.0550
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Delivered, sold by tickets.....	.0744	.0846
	Delivered, sold by tickets.....	.0744	.0833
Nashville.....	Delivered.....	.0575	.0575
	Delivered.....	.0558	.0558
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Delivered.....	.0625	.0625
	Delivered.....	.0750	.0656
	Delivered.....	.0625	.0625
San Antonio.....	Delivered.....	.0714	.0714
	Delivered.....	.0750	.0750
	Delivered.....	.0714	.0714
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Delivered.....	.0625	.0625
	Delivered.....	.0625	.0625
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Richmond.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
	Delivered.....	.0700	.0708
	Delivered.....	.0700	.0708
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Delivered.....	.0650	.0650
	Delivered.....	.0650	.0650
Tacoma.....	Delivered.....	.0573	.0573
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Delivered.....	.0800	.0800
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Delivered.....	.0565	.0588
	Delivered.....	.0533	.0533
	Delivered, from cans.....	.0500	.0500
	Jersey, delivered, in bottles.....	.0600	.0600

**MOLASSES, PER GALLON.**

<b>ALABAMA.</b>				
Birmingham.....	Louisiana, best.....	\$0.7250	\$0.7500	
	New Orleans.....	.7500	.7500	
	New Orleans, medium.....	.6000	.6000	
Montgomery .....	Georgia, cane.....	.5000	.5000	
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>				
Little Rock.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000	
	New Orleans.....	.6500	.6500	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>				
Los Angeles.....	New Orleans, medium.....	.5000	.5000	
	New Orleans, medium.....	.6000	.6000	
Oakland.....	Sirup, cut-loaf drip.....	.7500	.7500	
Sacramento.....	New Orleans.....	.7500	.7500	
San Francisco.....	New Orleans.....	.6500	.6500	
	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000	
	New Orleans, Amber.....	.6000	.6000	
	New Orleans, No. 3.....	.5000	.5000	
	Sirup, California refinery.....	.5000	.5000	
	Sirup, rock-candy drip.....	.6500	.7125	
<b>COLORADO.</b>				
Denver.....	New Orleans.....	.7500	.7500	
	Sirup, candy drip.....	.6500	.6500	
Leadville.....	Sirup, golden drip.....	.6708	.6500	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>				
Bridgeport.....	Porto Rico, best.....	.4000	.4000	
	Sirup, best compound.....	.3500	.3500	
New Haven.....	New Orleans.....	.5500	.5500	
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000	
	Porto Rico, best.....	.5000	.5000	
New London.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000	

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**MOLASSES, PER GALLON**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>CONNECTICUT—concluded.</b>			
Stamford.....	New Orleans, best.....	\$0.6000	\$0.6000
	Porto Rico, best.....	.5000	.5000
Torrington.....	New Orleans, best.....	.6000	.6000
	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
Willimantic.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	New Orleans, choice.....	.8000	.8000
	New Orleans, open kettle, prime, sold by the quart.	.6000	.6000
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	New Orleans, open kettle, best.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
	Porto Rico, good.....	.4000	.4000
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Sirup, Florida.....	.5000	.5000
	Sirup, Florida.....	.5000	.5000
	Sirup, Florida.....	.5000	.5000
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	New Orleans.....	.5500	.5500
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.4500
East St. Louis.....	Golden drip.....	.5000	.3917
Quincy.....	Golden drip.....	.3500	.3500
Rock Island.....	New Orleans.....	.4833	.4500
Springfield.....	Golden drip.....	.7500	.7500
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	New Orleans, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
	Sirup, corn, manipulated.....	.3500	.3500
	Sirup, corn, manipulated, sold by the quart.	.4000	.4000
Terre Haute.....	Sirup, corn, sold by the quart.....	.4000	.4000
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	New Orleans, fancy.....	.6500	.6500
	New Orleans, low grade.....	.3000	.3000
Dubuque.....	New Orleans, good.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium.....	.5000	.5000
	Sirup, corn.....	.3500	.3500
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	New Orleans, prime.....	.5000	.5000
Louisville.....	New Orleans, sugar house, open kettle...	.6500	.6167
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Louisiana, cane.....	.4208	.4375
	Open kettle.....	.5250	.5583
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
Biddeford.....	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
Lewiston.....	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
Portland.....	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Golden drip.....	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Porto Rico.....	.5500	.5500
	Porto Rico, good.....	.5000	.5000
Brockton.....	Porto Rico.....	.6500	.6300
Cambridge.....	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## MOLASSES, PER GALLON—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.</b>			
Chelsea.....	Porto Rico.....	\$0.5000	\$0.5000
	Sirup, sugar.....	.5000	.5000
Fall River.....	New Orleans.....	.4500	.4667
Holyoke.....	Porto Rico, fancy.....	.4500	.4575
Hydepark.....	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
Lawrence.....	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
Lowell.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
Lynn.....	West India, medium.....	.5000	.5000
Malden.....	Porto Rico, best.....	.5500	.5500
Quincy.....	New Orleans.....	.5500	.5500
Salem.....	Sirup, sugar.....	.5000	.5000
Somerville.....	Porto Rico.....	.6000	.6000
Springfield.....	Porto Rico.....	.4100	.4700
Worcester.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5500
	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	New Orleans, medium.....	.6000	.6000
Detroit.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
Grand Rapids.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, low grade.....	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, open kettle, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
Wyandotte.....	New Orleans, medium.....	.5000	.5000
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans or Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
Minneapolis.....	Black strap.....	.2000	.2000
	New Orleans, fancy.....	.7000	.7000
	New Orleans, open kettle, fancy.....	.5000	.5000
St. Paul.....	Porto Rico.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, good.....	.4000	.4000
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
St. Joseph.....	New Orleans, medium.....	.5000	.5000
St. Louis.....	New Orleans.....	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans.....	.4000	.4000
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans.....	.6500	.6500
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Porto Rico, best.....	.5000	.5000
Manchester.....	Common.....	.4000	.4000
	Porto Rico.....	.6000	.6000
	Porto Rico, second grade.....	.5000	.5000
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
Camden.....	New Orleans, best.....	.4250	.5000
Elizabeth.....	New Orleans, best.....	.4500	.4500
Jersey City.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, open kettle.....	.5500	.5500
Newark.....	Sirup, golden drip.....	.3500	.3500
New Brunswick.....	New Orleans, best.....	.6583	.6583
Paterson.....	Porto Rico, best.....	.4000	.4000
Trenton.....	Sirup, corn, extra.....	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, best.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, best.....	.6000	.6000
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	New Orleans.....	.5500	.5500
Brooklyn.....	New Orleans.....	.5500	.5500
Buffalo .....	Porto Rico.....	.4167	.4500
	New Orleans, fair.....	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, good.....	.4500	.4500
	New Orleans, golden drip.....	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, prime, sold by the quart.....	.4333	.4800

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## MOLASSES, PER GALLON—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK—concluded.</b>			
Buffalo.....	Porto Rico, best.....	\$0.4000	\$0.4000
Cohoes.....	New Orleans, best.....	.6000	.6000
College Point.....	New Orleans, prime.....	.5000	.5083
Flushing.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
Jamaica.....	New Orleans.....	.4167	.3625
Mariner Harbor.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
Newburgh.....	Porto Rico, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
New York.....	New Orleans.....	.5500	.5500
Rochester.....	New Orleans.....	.5750	.5750
Stapleton.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
Syracuse.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
Troy.....	Porto Rico.....	.4000	.4000
Utica.....	Porto Rico.....	.4000	.4000
West New Brighton.....	Porto Rico, sold by the quart.....	.4000	.4000
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Porto Rico, choice.....	.4000	.4000
Winston-Salem.....	Porto Rico, Ponce, fine.....	.6000	.6000
	Porto Rico, second grade.....	.5000	.5000
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	New Orleans, extra, choice.....	.7000	.6750
	New Orleans, family, cheap grade.....	.3200	.3200
	New Orleans, prime.....	.5500	.5500
Cleveland.....	New Orleans.....	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
	Porto Rico.....	.4000	.4000
	Porto Rico.....	.5000	.5000
Columbus.....	Family.....	.4000	.4000
Toledo.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
Youngstown.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	New Orleans.....	.9000	.9000
	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	New Orleans, open kettle, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
Allentown.....	Sirup, Perfection.....	.4000	.4000
Altoona.....	Louisiana.....	.7000	.7000
Bethlehem.....	Sirup, New Orleans, Perfection.....	.4000	.5000
Chester.....	New Orleans, open kettle, sold by the quart.....	.5600	.5600
Lancaster.....	New Orleans, best, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
	Sirup, sugar, pure, sold by the quart.....	.4800	.4800
Norristown.....	New Orleans, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
Philadelphia.....	Golden sirup.....	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, fair.....	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, good.....	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, pure.....	.4583	.5000
Pittsburg.....	Sirup, sugar house, sold by the quart.....	.4000	.4000
Reading.....	New Orleans, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, best, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
	Metallic drip, sold by the quart.....	.4800	.4800
	New Orleans, open kettle, sold by the quart.....	.7200	.7200
Scranton.....	Sirup, Honey Bee, sold by the quart.....	.4800	.4800
	New Orleans.....	.7000	.7000
	New Orleans, pure.....	.6000	.6000
Wilkesbarre.....	Sirup, corn, pure.....	.5000	.5000
Williamsport.....	Sirup, sugar, pure.....	.4500	.4500
	New Orleans, second grade.....	.5000	.5000
York.....	Sirup, corn.....	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, sold by the quart.....	.5200	.5200
	Sirup, sold by the quart.....	.3600	.3600

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## MOLASSES, PER GALLON—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Natick.....	New Orleans.....	\$0.5000	\$0.5417
Providence.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, best.....	.4708	.5000
	New Orleans, best.....	.5000	.5000
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	New Orleans.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, fair.....	.5000	.5000
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	New Orleans.....	.4500	.4500
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Louisiana, cane, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans and corn, blended, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.5000
Nashville.....	New Orleans, sold by the quart.....	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Louisiana, cane.....	.6500	.6667
	New Orleans.....	.6500	.6500
Houston.....	Louisiana, cane.....	.5847	.6000
San Antonio.....	New Orleans, choice.....	.6500	.6500
	New Orleans, medium.....	.5000	.5000
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	New Orleans.....	.7500	.7500
	New Orleans.....	1.0000	1.0000
	New Orleans.....	.7500	.7500
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	Porto Rico.....	.3500	.3500
Richmond.....	New Orleans, best.....	.7500	.7500
	Porto Rico, sold by quart.....	.4000	.4000
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	New Orleans.....	.5000	.5000
Tacoma.....	Sirup, sugar drip.....	.6417	.6500
	Sirup, candy drip.....	.6000	.6000
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	New Orleans.....	.4000	.4000
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	New Orleans, open kettle, fancy.....	.4000	.4000
	Sugar house, ordinary.....	.4000	.4000
Oshkosh.....	New Orleans, No. 1.....	.6000	.6000
Racine.....	Sirup, corn.....	.4000	.4000
	Sirup, golden drip, pure sugar.....	.5000	.5000

## MUTTON AND LAMB, PER POUND.

		1903.	1904.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Mutton chops.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2000
	Mutton, leg.....	.2000	.2000
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Mutton chops.....	.1850	.1850
	Mutton, leg.....	.1250	.1250
Oakland.....	Lamb chops.....	.1500	.1583
Sacramento.....	Lamb chops.....	.1800	.1575
San Francisco.....	Lamb chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Lamb chops.....	.1917	.1917
	Lamb chops.....	.2000	.2000
	Mutton chops.....	.1675	.1675
	Mutton chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1250	.1042
	Mutton, leg.....	.0975	.0975
	Mutton, leg.....	.1334	.1375

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## MUTTON AND LAMB, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
C O L O R A D O .			
Denver.....	Lamb, leg.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2000
	Mutton, leg.....	.1113	.0963
	Mutton, leg, best.....	.1500	.1500
Leadville.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1208	.1396
C O N N E C T I C U T .			
Bridgeport.....	Mutton, fore quarter.....	.0758	.0692
	Mutton, hind quarter.....	.1150	.1117
New Haven.....	Lamb chops or leg.....	.1783	.1933
	Lamb, loin chops.....	.2450	.2500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1350	.1300
	Mutton, leg.....	.1475	.1625
D E L A W A R E .			
Wilmington.....	Lamb, leg.....	.1600	.1642
	Mutton, leg.....	.1250	.1279
D I S T R I C T O F C O L U M B I A .			
Washington.....	Lamb chops.....	.1800	.1800
	Lamb chops.....	.1842	.1800
	Lamb, leg.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1225	.1250
	Mutton, leg.....	.1350	.1288
F L O R I D A .			
Jacksonville.....	Mutton, leg.....	.2000	.2000
	Mutton, leg.....	.1592	.1583
	Mutton, leg.....	.1800	.1800
G E O R G I A .			
Atlanta.....	Mutton chops.....	.1771	.1750
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
I L L I N O I S .			
Chicago.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1067	.1083
	Mutton, leg.....	.1093	.1000
	Mutton, leg.....	.1125	.1233
	Mutton, leg.....	.1000	.1000
Peoria.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1175	.1213
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
I N D I A N A .			
Indianapolis.....	Lamb, leg.....	.2000	.2000
	Mutton, leg.....	.1600	.1667
	Mutton, leg.....	.1250	.1250
Terre Haute.....	Lamb chops.....	.1729	.1729
	Lamb, leg.....	.1688	.1688
	Mutton chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Mutton chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1200	.1200
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
I O W A .			
Des Moines.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1513	.1513
	Mutton, leg.....	.1375	.1375
Dubuque.....	Lamb, leg.....	.1833	.1833
	Mutton, leg.....	.1400	.1400
K A N S A S .			
Topeka.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1354	.1321
	Mutton, leg.....	.1375	.1333
K E N T U C K Y .			
Covington.....	Mutton chops.....	.1200	.1508
Louisville.....	Lamb chops.....	.1858	.1938
	Mutton, leg.....	.1083	.1092
L O U I S I A N A .			
New Orleans.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
M A I N E .			
Bangor.....	Mutton, hind quarter.....	.1583	.1658
Biddeford.....	Mutton, fore quarter.....	.1025	.1125
	Mutton, hind quarter.....	.1400	.1533
Portland.....	Lamb, fore quarter.....	.1050	.1117
	Lamb, hind quarter.....	.1525	.1608
	Mutton, fore quarter.....	.0908	.0975
	Mutton, hind quarter.....	.1250	.1392
	Mutton, leg.....	.1542	.1625

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
MUTTON AND LAMB, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Lamb chops.....	\$0.1542	\$0.1642
	Mutton chops, loin.....	.1658	.1558
	Mutton chops, neck.....	.1200	.1200
	Mutton, leg.....	.1367	.1400
	Mutton, leg.....	.1313	.1342
Mount Washington .....	Lamb chops.....	.1917	.1900
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Lamb chops, hind quarter.....	.2500	.2625
	Lamb, fore quarter.....	.0883	.0925
	Lamb, fore quarter.....	.0900	.0900
	Lamb, roast, hind quarter.....	.1458	.1575
	Lamb, roast, hind quarter.....	.1367	.1438
Fall River.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1250	.1150
	Mutton, leg.....	.1325	.1283
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit.....	Lamb chops.....	.1396	.1500
	Mutton, leg .....	.1142	.1158
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Lamb, leg .....	.1617	.1617
	Lamb, leg or rib roast .....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg .....	.1225	.1217
	Mutton, leg .....	.1333	.1338
Minneapolis.....	Lamb, leg .....	.1375	.1396
	Mutton, leg .....	.1117	.1225
St. Paul.....	Lamb, roast .....	.1525	.1513
	Mutton, leg .....	.1083	.1146
	Mutton, stew .....	.0442	.0467
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Mutton, leg .....	.1313	.1313
	Mutton, leg .....	.1292	.1288
St. Louis.....	Mutton, leg .....	.0825	.0850
	Mutton, leg .....	.0833	.0850
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Mutton, leg .....	.1313	.1354
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Mutton, leg .....	.1125	.1375
	Mutton, leg .....	.1313	.1333
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Mutton, fore quarter .....	.1000	.1083
	Mutton, hind quarter .....	.1533	.1525
Dover.....	Lamb, fore quarter .....	.1150	.1150
	Lamb, hind quarter .....	.1500	.1533
Manchester.....	Lamb, fore quarter .....	.0933	.1108
	Lamb, hind quarter .....	.1683	.1675
	Lamb, leg .....	.1733	.1733
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Jersey City.....	Mutton chops .....	.1067	.1050
	Mutton chops, loin .....	.1367	.1300
Trenton.....	Mutton, leg .....	.1600	.1600
	Mutton, leg .....	.1600	.1600
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Mutton, leg .....	.1483	.1683
Brooklyn.....	Lamb chops .....	.2200	.2200
	Lamb, leg .....	.1700	.1700
Buffalo.....	Mutton, leg .....	.1000	.1200
	Mutton, leg .....	.1183	.1108
	Mutton, leg, best .....	.1517	.1533
	Mutton, leg, choice .....	.1100	.1100
	Mutton, leg, first grade .....	.1300	.1300
	Mutton, leg, second grade .....	.1100	.1100
	Mutton, leg, second grade .....	.1000	.1000
Flushing.....	Mutton, leg .....	.1417	.1567
Jamaica.....	Mutton, fore quarter .....	.0700	.0750
	Mutton, hind quarter .....	.1250	.1308
New York.....	Mutton, fore quarter .....	.1275	.1350
	Mutton, hind quarter .....	.1000	.1100
	Mutton, hind quarter .....	.1658	.1742
	Mutton, hind quarter .....	.1617	.1683
	Mutton, fore quarter, best .....	.0692	.0667
	Mutton, hind quarter, best .....	.0992	.0967

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**MUTTON AND LAMB, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK—concluded.</b>			
New York.....	Mutton, shoulder.....	\$0.0675	\$0.0733
Rochester.....	Lamb chops.....	.1383	.1304
Syracuse.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1017	.1033
Troy.....	Mutton, hind quarter, prime.....	.1600	.1533
	Lamb chops.....	.2242	.2183
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Winston-Salem.....	Mutton, fore quarter.....	.1500	.1438
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Lamb chops.....	.1800	.2000
	Mutton, leg.....	.1175	.1000
	Mutton, stew.....	.1288	.1358
Cleveland.....	Lamb, fore quarter.....	.1354	.1250
	Mutton, fore quarter.....	.0700	.0742
	Mutton, hind quarter.....	.0900	.1063
	Mutton, leg.....	.1400	.1475
	Mutton, leg.....	.1483	.1450
Columbus.....	Mutton, chops or roast .....	.1250	.1375
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1188	.1188
	Mutton, leg.....	.1213	.1213
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Mutton, roast.....	.1200	.1200
Philadelphia.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1267	.1275
	Mutton, leg.....	.1267	.1267
Pittsburg.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1375	.1325
	Mutton, leg.....	.1300	.1367
Scranton.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1250	.1300
	Mutton, leg.....	.1800	.1800
	Mutton, leg.....	.1733	.1800
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Providence.....	Lamb steak.....	.1817	.1833
	Mutton, leg.....	.1308	.1342
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Lamb, leg.....	.1525	.1525
	Lamb, leg.....	.1483	.1483
	Mutton, leg.....	.1000	.1000
	Mutton, leg.....	.1000	.1000
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1417	.1417
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Mutton chops.....	.1521	.1521
	Mutton chops, medium.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1800	.1750
Nashville.....	Mutton, leg, medium.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1250	.1000
	Mutton, rib chops.....	.1500	.1500
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
San Antonio.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Mutton, leg.....	.1250	.1250
	Mutton, leg.....	.1146	.1146
	Mutton, leg.....	.1313	.1229
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Richmond.....	Lamb, leg.....	.1250	.1250
	Lamb, leg.....	.1250	.1250
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Mutton chops.....	.1125	.1125
	Mutton, leg.....	.1125	.1125
	Mutton, leg.....	.1167	.1167
	Mutton, leg.....	.1167	.1167
Tacoma.....	Mutton chops.....	.1333	.1333
	Mutton, leg.....	.1175	.1175

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**MUTTON AND LAMB, PER POUND—Concluded.**

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Mutton, leg.....	\$0.1425	\$0.1400
	Mutton, leg.....	.1683	.1633
Racine.....	Mutton chops.....	.1417	.1500
	Mutton chops.....	.1433	.1450
	Mutton chops, loin.....	.1483	.1500
	Mutton chops, rib.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1396	.1313
	Mutton, leg.....	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg.....	.1542	.1450

**PORK, FRESH, PER POUND.**

<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Chops.....	\$0.1500	\$0.1500
	Chops.....	.1500	.1528
	Chops.....	.1604	.1625
Montgomery.....	Roast.....	.1438	.1354
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Chops, home dressed.....	.1000	.1000
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Loin chops.....	.1750	.1750
Oakland.....	Loin chops.....	.1550	.1500
Sacramento.....	Loin chops.....	.1453	.1500
San Francisco.....	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Loin chops.....	.1600	.1500
	Loin chops.....	.1396	.1500
	Loin or rib chops.....	.1800	.1800
	Loin roast .....	.1396	.1500
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Chops.....	.1375	.1438
Leadville.....	Chops.....	.1333	.1338
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Bridgeport.....	Loin chops or roast.....	.1433	.1200
Hartford.....	Chops.....	.1413	.1392
Middletown.....	Loin.....	.1433	.1550
	Shoulder.....	.0983	.1000
New Haven.....	Chops.....	.1358	.1200
	Chops.....	.1508	.1633
New London.....	Chops.....	.1442	.1375
	Loin roast .....	.1283	.1283
Stamford.....	Loin.....	.1483	.1492
Willimantic.....	Chops.....	.1467	.1367
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Chops.....	.1617	.1600
	Roast.....	.1396	.1317
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Chops.....	.1500	.1400
	Chops.....	.1525	.1433
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Chops.....	.2000	.2000
	Chops.....	.1617	.1642
	Chops.....	.1800	.1933
	Chops, home dressed.....	.1500	.1500
	Chops, Western .....	.2000	.1950
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta .....	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Chops.....	.1458	.1521
	Chops.....	.1500	.1542
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Chops.....	.1008	.1025
	Chops.....	.1233	.1117

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
PORK, FRESH, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ILLINOIS—concluded.</b>			
Chicago.....	Chops.....	\$0.1217	\$0.1183
	Chops.....	.1183	.1192
	Chops.....	.1150	.0975
	Chops.....	.1204	.1138
	Chops.....	.1308	.1250
East St. Louis.....	Chops.....	.1463	.1258
Peoria.....	Chops.....	.1142	.1083
Quincy.....	Roast.....	.1292	.1104
Springfield.....	Chops.....	.1396	.1396
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville.....	Rib or loin chops.....	.1508	.1500
	Shoulder chops.....	.1263	.1250
Fort Wayne.....	Steak.....	.1300	.1296
Indianapolis.....	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Chops.....	.1333	.1354
	Chops.....	.1375	.1375
South Bend.....	Roast.....	.1375	.1313
Terre Haute.....	Ham, rib, or loin roast.....	.1313	.1250
	Loin chops.....	.1375	.1375
	Loin or ham roast.....	.1458	.1250
	Loin or ham roast.....	.1417	.1417
	Rib or loin chops.....	.1458	.1250
	Rib or loin chops.....	.1313	.1250
	Rib or shoulder chops.....	.1133	.1133
	Shoulder roast.....	.1000	.1000
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Chops.....	.1333	.1333
	Chops.....	.1063	.1063
	Chops.....	.0986	.0986
Dubuque.....	Chops.....	.1408	.1417
	Chops.....	.1208	.1208
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Chops.....	.1250	.1150
	Chops.....	.1175	.1175
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Loin roast.....	.1333	.1250
Louisville.....	Chops.....	.1375	.1292
	Steak or roast.....	.1338	.1271
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Chops.....	.1958	.1583
	Chops.....	.2000	.1575
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Steak.....	.1550	.1608
Biddeford.....	Ribs.....	.1367	.1442
	Shoulder.....	.1083	.1158
Lewiston.....	Steak.....	.1633	.1650
Portland.....	Chops.....	.1375	.1425
	Steak.....	.1500	.1458
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Chops.....	.1392	.1317
	Chops.....	.1375	.1321
	Chops.....	.1383	.1358
	Chops.....	.1250	.1083
	Chops.....	.1292	.1267
Mount Washington.....	Chops.....	.1483	.1467
Sparrow Point.....	Chops.....	.1425	.1425
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Chops.....	.1417	.1425
	Chops.....	.1392	.1433
	Chops.....	.1300	.1175
Brockton.....	Roast.....	.1300	.1175
Cambridge.....	Roast.....	.1325	.1308
Chester.....	Loin roast.....	.1100	.1408
Fall River.....	Chops.....	.1325	.1258
Hyde Park.....	Roast.....	.1275	.1292
Lawrence.....	Roast.....	.1375	.1454
Lynn.....	Roast.....	.1463	.1333
Malden.....	Chops.....	.1458	.1392
		.1517	.1600

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
PORK, FRESH, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.</b>			
Malden .....	Loin roast.....	\$0.1458	\$0.1408
Quincy .....	Roast.....	.1283	.1383
Salem .....	Roast.....	.1300	.1225
Somerville .....	Roast.....	.1200	.1329
Springfield .....	Loin roast.....	.1483	.1500
Worcester .....	Chine roast.....	.1425	.1392
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City .....	Loin chops.....	.1250	.1250
Detroit .....	Chops.....	.1317	.1300
Grand Rapids .....	Chops.....	.1233	.1250
	Loin chops.....	.1275	.1342
	Shoulder steak.....	.1100	.1000
	Steak.....	.1000	.1000
Saginaw .....	Loin chops.....	.1283	.1283
	Loin chops.....	.1250	.1300
Wyandotte .....	Chops.....	.1350	.1338
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth .....	Chops.....	.1208	.1250
	Loin chops.....	.1400	.1279
Minneapolis .....	Chops.....	.1354	.1146
	Chops.....	.1163	.1250
	Loin.....	.1246	.1067
St. Paul .....	Loin.....	.1342	.1246
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City .....	Chops.....	.1333	.1313
	Chops.....	.1333	.1271
St. Louis .....	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Chops.....	.1375	.1354
	Chops.....	.1350	.1300
	Rib roast.....	.1400	.1417
	Roast.....	.1300	.1221
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte .....	Chops.....	.1292	.1250
	Chops.....	.1292	.1250
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha .....	Chops.....	.1063	.1146
	Chops.....	.1083	.1146
	Chops.....	.1042	.1125
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord .....	Loin chops or roast.....	.1492	.1550
Dover .....	Loin chops or roast.....	.1233	.1117
Manchester .....	Chops.....	.1458	.1329
	Loin chops or roast.....	.1400	.1417
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne .....	Chops.....	.1367	.1471
Bridgeton .....	Loin roast.....	.1542	.1338
Camden .....	Pork, fresh.....	.1467	.1458
Elizabeth .....	Chops.....	.1608	.1492
	Roast.....	.1542	.1458
Jersey City .....	Chops.....	.1425	.1317
	Chops.....	.1442	.1225
Newark .....	Loin.....	.1417	.1225
Trenton .....	Chops.....	.1200	.1333
	Chops.....	.1200	.1275
	Chops.....	.1350	.1200
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany .....	Chops.....	.1267	.1467
Brooklyn .....	Chops.....	.1400	.1467
	Chops.....	.1467	.1400
	Loin roast.....	.1325	.1300
Buffalo .....	Chops.....	.1342	.1375
	Loin roast.....	.1425	.1250
	Roast.....	.1325	.1358
Cohoes .....	Loin.....	.1425	.1108
Flushing .....	Loin roast.....	.1617	.1608
Jamaica .....	Loin roast.....	.1600	.1600
New York .....	Chops.....	.1867	.1733
	Loin roast.....	.1600	.1500
	Roast.....	.1800	.1800

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**PORK, FRESH, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK—concluded.</b>			
New York.....	Roast.....	\$0.1867	\$0.1683
	Shoulder roast.....	.1142	.1200
	Shoulder roast, Western.....	.1250	.1250
	Steak.....	.1533	.1717
	Steak.....	.0967	.0917
	Loin chops, best.....	.1500	.1400
	Loin roast, best.....	.1400	.1375
	Ham.....	.1458	.1392
	Loin.....	.1458	.1383
	Shoulder.....	.1083	.1008
	Spareribs.....	.0933	.0800
Troy.....	Chops.....	.1600	.1442
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Rib roast.....	.1500	.1500
Winston-Salem.....	Ham.....	.1500	.1500
	Shoulder.....	.1500	.1250
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Chops.....	.1325	.1267
	Rib roast.....	.1398	.1354
	Rib roast.....	.1333	.1271
Cleveland.....	Chops or roast.....	.1283	.1100
	Loin.....	.1400	.1358
	Loin chops or roast.....	.1313	.1229
	Chops, roast, or steak.....	.1250	.1375
	Roast.....	.1204	.1100
	Roast.....	.1333	.1313
	Loin roast.....	.1133	.1146
	Shoulder.....	.1329	.0983
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Chops.....	.1600	.1513
	Roast.....	.1458	.1383
Allentown.....	Chops.....	.1500	.1467
Altoona.....	Roast.....	.1483	.1542
Bethlehem.....	Chops.....	.1483	.1425
Chester.....	Chops.....	.1508	.1367
	Loin roast.....	.1492	.1350
Harrisburg.....	Loin.....	.1525	.1442
Lancaster.....	Chops.....	.1367	.1333
	Roast.....	.1367	.1350
	Sides.....	.1375	.1267
Norristown.....	Chops.....	.1371	.1329
Philadelphia.....	Chops.....	.1592	.1525
	Chops.....	.1633	.1608
	Chops.....	.1500	.1233
	Loin roast.....	.1567	.1425
	Loin roast.....	.1492	.1517
	Loin roast.....	.1442	.1433
	Shoulder.....	.1167	.1150
	Shoulder.....	.1117	.1100
Pittsburg.....	Chops.....	.1533	.1421
	Chops.....	.1600	.1517
Seranton.....	Chops.....	.1575	.1600
Wilkesbarre.....	Chops.....	.1550	.1413
Williamsport.....	Chops.....	.1454	.1313
	Loin roast.....	.1542	.1313
	Chops.....	.1467	.1400
	Ham or shoulder, roast.....	.1250	.1250
	Ham, steak.....	.1467	.1600
	Loin roast.....	.1467	.1250
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Natick.....	Loin.....	.1542	.1417
Providence.....	Shoulder.....	.1283	.1200
	Chops.....	.1250	.1400
	Steak.....	.1525	.1533
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Loin.....	.1375	.1250
	Loin chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Loin chops, home dressed.....	.1250	.1250
	Loin chops, Western.....	.1500	.1500

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**PORK, FRESH, PER POUND**—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls.....	Chops.....	\$0.1250	\$0.1250
	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
TENNESSEE.			
Chattanooga.....	Chops.....	.1438	.1417
	Ham steak .....	.1417	.1417
Memphis.....	Chops.....	.1792	.1667
	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
Nashville.....	Chops or roast .....	.1550	.1542
	Ham steak .....	.1250	.1250
	Ham steak .....	.0996	.0996
TEXAS.			
Dallas.....	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
San Antonio.....	Chops.....	.1500	.1333
	Chops.....	.1500	.1333
	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City.....	Chops.....	.1292	.1563
	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Chops.....	.1500	.1500
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk.....	Loin .....	.1229	.1250
Petersburg.....	Loin or rib steak .....	.1438	.1250
Richmond.....	Chops, choice .....	.1500	.1500
	Chops, choice .....	.1500	.1500
	Chops, medium .....	.1250	.1250
	Chops, medium .....	.1250	.1250
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle.....	Chops.....	.1125	.1125
	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
Tacoma.....	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling.....	Chops.....	.1333	.1296
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee.....	Chops.....	.1083	.1117
	Chops.....	.1358	.1325
	Chops.....	.1167	.1121
Oshkosh.....	Chops .....	.1188	.1250
Racine.....	Chops or roast .....	.1417	.1375
	Chops or roast .....	.1417	.1229
	Chops or roast .....	.1433	.1213

**PORK, SALT, BACON, PER POUND.**

ALABAMA.				
			1903.	1904.
Birmingham.....	Piece .....	\$0.1413	\$0.1250	\$0.1250
	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500	.2500
Montgomery.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000	.2000
	Breakfast.....	.1813	.2000	.2000
ARKANSAS.				
Little Rock.....	Sunlight, sliced .....	.1500	.1500	.1500
	Supreme, sliced .....	.2500	.2500	.2500
	Supreme, sliced .....	.2500	.2500	.2500
CALIFORNIA.				
Los Angeles.....	Sliced .....	.2000	.2000	.2000
	Sliced .....	.2500	.2500	.2500
	Sliced .....	.1800	.1800	.1800
Oakland.....	Sliced .....	.2167	.2500	.2500
Sacramento.....	Sliced .....	.2000	.2000	.2000
San Francisco.....	Sliced .....	.2000	.2000	.2000
	Sliced .....	.2500	.2500	.2500
	Sliced .....	.2000	.2000	.2000
	Sliced .....	.1517	.1833	.1833

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**PORK, SALT, BACON, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
COLORADO.			
Denver.....	Sliced.....	\$0.2500	\$0.2500
	Medium.....	.1725	.1500
Leadville.....	Breakfast.....	.1767	.1513
CONNECTICUT.			
Middletown.....	Smoked.....	.1733	.1600
New Haven.....	Piece.....	.1650	.1650
	Piece.....	.1733	.1717
	Piece.....	.1800	.1800
New London.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
Stamford.....	Breakfast.....	.2000	.1933
	Breakfast, best, piece .....	.2017	.1883
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington.....	Sliced.....	.1800	.1800
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.1608	.1675
	Sliced.....	.1733	.1800
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville.....	Piece.....	.1146	.0975
	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sliced.....	.2000	.1967
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta.....	Breakfast.....	.1708	.2067
	Piece.....	.1158	.0992
	Piece, ribs removed.....	.1117	.1100
	Sliced.....	.1250	.1250
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago.....	Bacon .....	.1633	.1450
	Bacon .....	.1800	.1783
	Medium.....	.1800	.1717
	Medium.....	.1592	.1575
	Second grade.....	.1267	.1100
	Second grade.....	.1683	.1700
Peoria.....	Sliced.....	.1458	.1442
	Sliced.....	.1783	.1692
	Sliced.....	.1500	.1500
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis.....	Breakfast, sugar-cured.....	.1992	.2025
	Breakfast, sugar-cured.....	.2183	.2167
	Sliced.....	.2075	.2250
Terre Haute.....	Breakfast, piece.....	.1917	.1808
IOWA.			
Des Moines.....	Sliced.....	.1800	.1800
	Sliced.....	.1313	.1313
Dubuque.....	Sliced.....	.1500	.1500
	Sliced.....	.1708	.1708
	Sliced.....	.1896	.1646
KANSAS.			
Topeka.....	Sliced.....	.1742	.1933
	Sliced.....	.1792	.1917
	Sliced.....	.1767	.1950
KENTUCKY.			
Covington.....	Breakfast, piece.....	.1500	.1500
Louisville.....	Breakfast, smoked, piece.....	.1750	.1750
	Smoked, piece .....	.1342	.1225
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans.....	English, sugar-cured, piece.....	.2200	.2200
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, piece.....	.1867	.1867
MAINE.			
Portland.....	Sliced.....	.1892	.1967
	Sliced.....	.1700	.1800
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore.....	Bacon .....	.1533	.1483
	Cured, rib in .....	.1592	.1500
	Smoked and cured .....	.1317	.1292

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**PORK, SALT, BACON, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston.....	Breakfast.....	\$0.1692	\$0.1550
	Breakfast.....	.1058	.1883
	Sliced.....	.1983	.1700
Fall River.....	Sliced.....	.1700	.1533
	Sliced.....	.1658	.1767
MICHIGAN.			
Bay City.....	Ribs, sliced.....	.1767	.1750
Detroit.....	Breakfast.....	.1375	.1500
Grand Rapids.....	Breakfast.....	.1458	.1550
	Breakfast, sliced.....	.1492	.1600
	Breakfast, sliced.....	.1500	.1600
Saginaw.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.1500	.1600
	Rib, sliced.....	.1583	.1600
	Ribs, piece.....	.1238	.1300
Wyandotte.....	Breakfast.....	.1650	.1517
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth.....	Medium, sliced.....	.1800	.1800
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced, No. ....	.1575	.1500
Minneapolis.....	Bacon.....	.1533	.1304
	Sliced.....	.1800	.2000
St. Paul.....	Swift's.....	.1600	.1650
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.2125	.2083
St. Louis.....	Sliced.....	.2167	.2188
	Bacon.....	.1642	.1600
	Bacon.....	.1617	.1592
	Bacon.....	.1850	.1867
	Bacon.....	.1717	.1750
MONTANA.			
Butte.....	Sliced.....	.1800	.1867
	Sliced.....	.1800	.1867
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.1500	.1500
	Sliced.....	.1817	.1900
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Concord.....	Breakfast, best, piece.....	.1400	.1433
Dover.....	Breakfast, piece.....	.1583	.1500
Manchester.....	Breakfast, piece.....	.2000	.1817
	Sliced.....	.1967	.1725
NEW JERSEY.			
Bridgeton.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.1867	.1883
Elizabeth.....	Breakfast.....	.1617	.1617
Jersey City.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.1617
	Smoked, sliced.....	.1558	.1450
Trenton.....	Breakfast, best, piece.....	.2200	.2000
	Sliced.....	.1600	.1883
	Sliced.....	.1600	.1600
NEW YORK.			
Albany.....	Sliced.....	.1400	.1600
Brooklyn.....	Sliced.....	.2033	.2000
Buffalo.....	Sliced.....	.2200	.2000
	Best, sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.1400	.1400
	Sliced.....	.1400	.1400
	Smoked.....	.1530	.1533
	Smoked.....	.1492	.1467
College Point.....	Boneless.....	.1733	.1600
Flushing.....	Boneless.....	.1850	.1917
New York.....	Breakfast, smoked.....	.1800	.1800
	Rib.....	.2000	.1633
	Rib in.....	.1875	.2000
	Rib in.....	.1600	.1525
	Sugar-cured.....	.2100	.2100
Rochester.....	Smoked.....	.1583	.1417
Stapleton.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.2050	.2067
Tompkinsville.....	Breakfast, smoked, piece.....	.1658	.1475
	Breakfast, smoked, sliced.....	.1858	.1600
NORTH CAROLINA.			
Durham.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.1642	.1667
Winston-Salem.....	Breakfast, best, boneless, piece.....	.1667	.1667

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
PORK, SALT, BACON, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	\$0.2000	\$0.1783
	Choice.....	.1583	.1550
	Choice, piece.....	.1633	.1567
	Dove, piece.....	.1633	.1583
Cleveland.....	Breakfast, Armour's Star, sliced.....	.2375	.2375
	Breakfast, piece.....	.1350	.1350
	Breakfast, piece.....	.1467	.1446
	Sugar-cured, best, piece.....	.1733	.2000
	Sugar-cured, piece.....	.1742	.1742
Columbus.....	Rib, smoked, piece.....	.1475	.1367
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Sliced.....	.1800	.1800
	Sliced.....	.1500	.1500
	Sliced.....	.1800	.1800
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	A No. 1, sliced.....	.1842	.1967
	Sliced.....	.1500	.1575
Allentown.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.1550	.1400
Altoona.....	Smoked, piece.....	.1583	.1533
Bethlehem.....	Breakfast, choice, sliced.....	.1533	.1600
Chester.....	Sliced.....	.1717	.1600
	Smoked.....	.1750	.1600
	Sliced.....	.1775	.1753
Harrisburg.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.1967	.1600
Philadelphia.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.1550	.1417
	Sliced.....	.1283	.1417
	Sliced.....	.1500	.1500
Pittsburg.....	Sliced.....	.2133	.2000
	Sliced.....	.1917	.1983
Scranton.....	Breakfast, best, piece.....	.1550	.1650
	Smoked, sliced.....	.2000	.2250
Wilkesbarre.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.1717	.1700
Williamsport.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.1800	.1800
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Natick.....	Smoked.....	.1800	.1600
Providence.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2133
	Sliced.....	.1817	.1683
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Sliced.....	.1775	.1600
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Sliced.....	.2083	.2167
	Sliced.....	.1867	.1950
	Sliced.....	.2083	.2142
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Breakfast.....	.2225	.2133
	Breakfast.....	.1629	.1692
Nashville.....	Breakfast, piece.....	.1575	.1675
	Good, sliced.....	.1500	.1354
	Sugar-cured.....	.1392	.1392
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Breakfast, piece.....	.2200	.2088
	Gold Band, or Premium, sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Premium, sliced.....	.2500	.2500
Houston.....	Breakfast, piece.....	.2217	.2175
San Antonio.....	Capital City, sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Gold Band, sliced.....	.2250	.2250
	Gold Band, sliced.....	.2000	.2000
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sliced.....	.1500	.1500
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Petersburg.....	Virginia breakfast, smoked, sliced.....	.1761	.1500
	Virginia sides, sliced.....	.1383	.1383
Richmond.....	Boneless, sliced.....	.1500	.1500
	Boneless, sliced.....	.1500	.1500
	Breakfast, piece.....	.1687	.1396
	Sliced.....	.1250	.1250
	Sliced.....	.1250	.1250

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
**PORK, SALT, BACON, PER POUND**—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Sliced.....	\$0.1700	\$0.1700
	Sliced.....	.1900	.1900
	Sliced.....	.2300	.2150
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
Tacoma.....	Breakfast, sliced.....	.2000	.1771
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Choice, boneless, piece.....	.1758	.1650
	Rib in, piece.....	.1733	.1617
	Select, piece.....	.1567	.1550
Racine.....	Breakfast, piece.....	.1658	.1250

**PORK, SALT, DRY OR PICKLED, PER POUND.**

<b>ALABAMA.</b>				
Birmingham.....	Dry.....	\$0.1250	\$0.1113	
	Dry, clear.....	.1313	.1250	
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>				
Little Rock.....	Dry.....	.1417	.1375	
	Dry.....	.1000	.1000	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>				
Los Angeles.....	Dry.....	.1500	.1500	
	Dry.....	.1250	.1250	
San Francisco.....	Pickled.....	.1250	.1250	
	Pickled.....	.1250	.1250	
	Pickled.....	.1250	.1250	
	Pickled.....	.1500	.1500	
<b>COLORADO.</b>				
Denver.....	Dry.....	.1250	.1250	
	Dry.....	.1200	.1200	
	Dry.....	.1121	.1138	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>				
Bridgeport.....	Belly.....	.1325	.1267	
Middletown.....	Clear.....	.1317	.1317	
New Haven.....	Dry.....	.1200	.1200	
	Dry, belly.....	.1325	.1233	
Stamford.....	Belly.....	.1475	.1442	
<b>DELAWARE.</b>				
Wilmington.....	Dry.....	.1250	.1250	
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>				
Washington.....	Dry.....	.1000	.1000	
	Dry.....	.1000	.1000	
	Pickled.....	.1500	.1500	
	Pickled.....	.1400	.1250	
	Pickled.....	.1475	.1233	
<b>FLORIDA.</b>				
Jacksonville.....	Dry.....	.1146	.0975	
	Dry.....	.1200	.1200	
	Dry.....	.1000	.1000	
<b>GEORGIA.</b>				
Atlanta.....	Dry.....	.1000	.1000	
	Dry, belly.....	.1000	.1000	
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>				
Chicago.....	Clear.....	.1200	.1133	
	Clear.....	.1200	.1008	
	Clear.....	.1350	.1150	
	Clear.....	.1250	.1250	
	Clear.....	.1300	.1275	
	Clear.....	.1288	.1229	
East St. Louis.....	Belly.....	.1154	.1083	
Peoria.....	Dry.....	.1283	.1258	
	Dry.....	.1083	.1258	
Quincy.....	Pickled.....	.1408	.1500	
Springfield.....	Mess.....	.1500	.1250	
<b>INDIANA.</b>				
Indianapolis.....	Dry.....	.1000	.1000	
	Pickled.....	.1250	.1250	

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## PORK, SALT, DRY OR PICKLED, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
IOWA.			
Des Moines.....	Pickled.....	\$0.1083	\$0.1083
Dubuque.....	Pickled.....	.0600	.0600
	Pickled.....	.1133	.1133
	Pickled.....	.1229	.1146
KANSAS.			
Topeka.....	Dry.....	.0917	.0931
	Dry.....	.1083	.1104
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville.....	Dry, belly.....	.1338	.1333
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans.....	Dry.....	.1000	.1167
	Sweet pickled.....	.1083	.1096
MAINE.			
Portland.....	Clear.....	.1258	.1000
	Dry or pickled.....	.1083	.1133
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore.....	Shoulder.....	.1000	.0983
Sparrow Point .....	Dry.....	.1400	.1400
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston.....	Clear.....	.1050	.1042
	Dry.....	.1200	.1200
	Dry.....	.1000	.1183
Brockton.....	Clear.....	.1300	.1133
Cambridge.....	Clear.....	.1200	.1200
Fall River.....	Clear.....	.1208	.1200
Hyde park.....	Pickled.....	.0975	.0900
Lawrence.....	Clear.....	.1283	.1400
Lynn.....	Clear.....	.1208	.1067
Quincy.....	Clear.....	.1317	.1058
Salem.....	Clear.....	.1117	.1133
Somerville.....	Clear.....	.1150	.1000
Springfield.....	Clear.....	.1117	.1000
Worcester.....	Mess, clear.....	.1467	.1517
	Clear.....	.1225	.1242
MICHIGAN.			
Bay City.....	Mess, medium.....	.1250	.1250
Detroit.....	Pickled.....	.1225	.1233
Grand Rapids.....	Mess.....	.1125	.1000
	Mess.....	.1125	.1000
Saginaw.....	Mess, medium.....	.1150	.1000
	Mess, medium.....	.1238	.1167
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth.....	Dry.....	.1000	.1000
	Dry, clear.....	.1292	.1200
Minneapolis.....	Pickled.....	.1000	.1200
St. Paul.....	Pickled, mess.....	.1317	.1258
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City.....	Dry.....	.0733	.0767
St. Louis.....	Dry.....	.0783	.0842
	Clear.....	.1192	.1213
	Clear.....	.1650	.1558
	Clear.....	.1425	.1408
MONTANA.			
Butte.....	Dry.....	.1250	.1250
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha.....	Dry.....	.0875	.0903
	Dry.....	.0917	.0931
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester.....	Dry.....	.1200	.1258
	Pickled.....	.1042	.1000
NEW JERSEY.			
Bayonne.....	Pickled, rib or sides.....	.1483	.1550
Jersey City.....	Pickled.....	.1258	.1150
	Pickled, belly.....	.1275	.1200
Trenton.....	Pickled, best.....	.1400	.1400
	Pickled, best.....	.1400	.1400

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**PORK, SALT, DRY OR PICKLED, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Mess.....	\$0.1400	\$0.1400
Brooklyn.....	Pickled.....	.1600	.1600
Buffalo.....	Dry or pickled.....	.1417	.1233
Cohoes.....	Mess.....	.1350	.1300
New York.....	Clear.....	.1400	.1400
	Clear, prime.....	.1333	.1271
	Dry or pickled.....	.1583	.1492
	Prime.....	.1700	.1700
Rochester.....	Mess.....	.1358	.1300
Tompkinsville.....	Dry or pickled.....	.1333	.1150
Troy.....	Dry or pickled.....	.1500	.1400
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Dry, clear.....	.1121	.1000
Winston-Salem.....	Dry, clear, piece.....	.1313	.1250
	Dry, rib, piece.....	.1342	.1250
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Dry.....	.1333	.1250
	Pickled.....	.1458	.1438
	Pickled.....	.1800	.1525
Cleveland.....	Clear.....	.1450	.1342
	Mess.....	.1400	.1350
Toledo.....	Sides.....	.1000	.1100
Youngstown.....	Sides.....	.1338	.1138
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Pickled.....	.1250	.1250
	Pickled.....	.1250	.1250
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Chester.....	Sides.....	.1350	.1267
Philadelphia.....	Pickled, belly.....	.1300	.1300
	Pickled, belly.....	.1500	.1500
Pittsburg.....	Dry.....	.1500	.1417
	Dry.....	.1600	.1467
Scranton.....	Pickled.....	.1600	.1600
	Pickled, middlings.....	.1363	.1325
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Natick.....	Clear, light.....	.1467	.1333
Providence.....	Dry.....	.1200	.1250
	Dry.....	.1158	.1083
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Dry.....	.1250	.1263
	Dry, sliced.....	.1450	.1200
	Dry, sliced.....	.1400	.1308
	Dry, sliced.....	.1250	.1250
	Pickled, clear.....	.1413	.1500
	Pickled, mess.....	.1500	.1388
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Dry.....	.1000	.1000
	Dry.....	.1104	.1146
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Dry.....	.1121	.1125
Nashville.....	Dry, rib.....	.1150	.0958
	Dry, butts.....	.0713	.0713
	Dry, sides.....	.0848	.0865
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Dry.....	.1250	.1250
San Antonio.....	Dry.....	.1250	.1250
	Dry.....	.1250	.1250
	Pickled.....	.1250	.1250
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Dry.....	.1500	.1500
	Dry.....	.1500	.1500
	Dry.....	.1250	.1250
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	Dry, clear.....	.1083	.1050
Richmond.....	Dry, rib.....	.1242	.1108
	Pickled, choice.....	.1250	.1250
	Pickled, choice.....	.1250	.1250
	Pickled, medium.....	.1000	.1000
	Pickled, medium.....	.1000	.1000

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**PORK, SALT, DRY OR PICKLED, PER POUND**—Concluded.

State and locality	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Dry.....	\$0.1100	\$0.1100
	Pickled.....	.1250	.1250
	Pickled.....	.1250	.1250
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Dry.....	.1250	.1250
	Dry, belly.....	.1383	.1313

**PORK, SALT, HAM, PER POUND.**

<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Sliced.....	\$0.2500	\$0.2500
	Sliced.....	.2125	.2167
	Sugar-cured, sliced.....	.2000	.2000
Montgomery.....	Armour's Western, sliced.....	.2050	.2000
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1633	.1500
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Gold Band, sliced.....	.1800	.1800
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
Oakland.....	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
Sacramento.....	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
San Francisco.....	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1613	.1425
	Whole.....	.1650	.1583
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sugar-cured, medium.....	.1550	.1400
Leadville.....	Sugar-cured.....	.1500	.1392
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Bridgeport.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1433	.1342
Middletown.....	Sugar-cured.....	.1675	.1600
	Sugar-cured, whole, 10 to 15 pounds.....	.1600	.1567
New Haven.....	Sliced.....	.2467	.2367
	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Whole.....	.1467	.1442
New London.....	Whole.....	.1600	.1417
	Sliced.....	.2200	.2100
	Whole.....	.1475	.1425
Stamford.....	Sugar-cured, best, whole.....	.1708	.1608
Torrington.....	Sugar-cured, best, whole.....	.1583	.1550
Willimantic.....	Sliced.....	.2550	.2508
	Whole.....	.1508	.1458
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Smoked.....	.1533	.1400
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Smoked, whole.....	.1700	.1600
	Sugar-cured, sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1800	.1800
	Whole.....	.1500	.1600
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sliced.....	.2142	.2050
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2500	.2208
	Sugar-cured, smoked, whole.....	.1742	.1658
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured.....	.1433	.1500
Columbus.....	Country, best, whole.....	.1500	.1500

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
PORK, SALT, HAM, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Smoked.....	\$0.1392	\$0.1342
	Smoked, sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Smoked, sliced.....	.1892	.1833
	Smoked, sliced.....	.1800	.1633
	Smoked, sliced.....	.2200	.2200
	Smoked, whole.....	.1250	.1250
	Smoked, whole.....	.1238	.1100
	Smoked, whole.....	.1400	.1292
	Smoked, whole.....	.1617	.1325
	Smoked, whole.....	.1471	.1400
Peoria.....	Sliced.....	.1708	.1604
	Sliced.....	.1758	.1650
	Sliced.....	.1742	.1750
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1458	.1558
Fort Wayne.....	Smoked, country, sliced.....	.2000	.1900
Indianapolis.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, sliced.....	.2117	.2108
	Sugar-cured, sliced.....	.2500	.2500
South Bend.....	Armour's Star, sliced.....	.2200	.2200
Terre Haute.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1558	.1475
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Sliced.....	.1800	.1800
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.1917	.1917
Dubuque.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced, medium.....	.1646	.1646
	Sugar-cured, best, whole.....	.1696	.1529
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Sliced.....	.1917	.1950
	Sliced.....	.1900	.1900
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Country, best, whole.....	.1500	.1500
Louisville.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.1854	.1854
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Dove or Swift's Premium.....	.1700	.1625
	Sliced.....	.1917	.1817
	Sugar-cured.....	.1800	.2125
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Smoked.....	.1867	.1950
Biddeford.....	Smoked.....	.1433	.1617
Lewiston.....	Sliced.....	.1917	.2000
	Smoked.....	.1525	.1575
Portland.....	Sliced.....	.1900	.2000
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Cured, sliced.....	.1833	.1867
	Ham.....	.1683	.1400
	Smoked, cured, whole.....	.1417	.1408
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1633	.1500
	Whole.....	.1600	.1483
Mount Washington.....	Whole.....	.1525	.1300
Sparrow Point.....	Whole.....	.1500	.1422
	Sliced.....	.2117	.2067
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Common.....	.1450	.1333
	Common, whole.....	.1158	.1125
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
Fall River.....	Smithfield.....	.2500	.2800
	Sliced.....	.2283	.2033
	Sliced.....	.2508	.2350
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Smoked, sliced.....	.1767	.1750
Detroit.....	Whole.....	.1458	.1500
	Whole.....	.1467	.1375
Saginaw.....	Smoked, sliced.....	.1750	.1667
	Smoked, sliced.....	.1800	.1687
Wyandotte.....	Sliced.....	.1667	.1608

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
PORK, SALT, HAM, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Sliced.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, best, whole.....	.1558	.1492
	Best, sliced.....	.1800	.1800
	Sugar-cured, sliced.....	.1800	.2000
	Whole.....	.1300	.1238
	Smoked.....	.1417	.1267
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Armour's, best, sliced.....	.2483	.2450
	Sliced.....	.2400	.2400
St. Louis.....	Smoked.....	.1458	.1567
	Smoked.....	.1883	.1850
	Smoked.....	.1733	.1775
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Sliced.....	.1500	.1533
	Sliced.....	.1500	.1533
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.1800	.1950
	Sliced.....	.2075	.2017
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Sugar-cured, best, whole.....	.1450	.1442
Dover.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1400	.1500
Manchester.....	Sliced.....	.2117	.2133
	Sugar-cured, best, whole.....	.1400	.1300
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Sugar-cured.....	.1500	.1417
Bridgeton.....	Sugar-cured, best, whole.....	.1467	.1508
Camden.....	Sugar-cured, best.....	.1433	.1438
Elizabeth.....	Sugar-cured, best.....	.1517	.1458
Jersey City.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2150
	Sliced.....	.1800	.1633
Newark.....	Armour's, best, loose.....	.1600	.1550
Trenton.....	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sugar-cured, best, whole.....	.1400	.1250
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2200
Brooklyn.....	Sugar-cured, best, sliced.....	.2500	.2200
Buffalo.....	Armour's, best, sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.1800	.1800
	Sliced.....	.1800	.1800
	Sliced.....	.2200	.2200
College Point.....	Smoked, medium.....	.1375	.1329
Flushing.....	Smoked.....	.1600	.1525
Jamaica.....	Smoked.....	.1867	.1917
Mariner Harbor.....	Smoked.....	.1525	.1400
New York.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1633	.1700
	Smoked.....	.1733	.1600
	Smoked, Swift's Premium	.2000	.2000
	Smoked, Western.....	.1467	.1458
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1575	.1542
Rochester.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1767	.1725
	Smoked.....	.1450	.1363
Stapleton.....	Sugar-cured.....	.1533	.1363
Syracuse.....	Sugar-cured, sliced.....	.1967	.1917
Tompkinsville.....	Sugar-cured, Swift's, best, whole.....	.1600	.1583
	Sugar-cured, sliced.....	.2200	.1900
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1542	.1392
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1750	.1688
Winston-Salem.....	Fine, whole.....	.1675	.1675
	Western, whole.....	.1517	.1500
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Sliced.....	.1833	.1700
	Smoked, whole.....	.1625	.1575
	Whole.....	.1633	.1542
Cleveland.....	Sugar-cured, Armour's Star, best.....	.1800	.1700
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1425	.1392
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1517	.1500
Columbus.....	Whole.....	.1450	.1271
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1500	.1500

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**PORK, SALT, HAM, PER POUND**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
OREGON.			
Portland.....	Sliced.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny.....	Sugar-cured.....	.1467	.1267
	Sugar-cured, sliced.....	.1933	.1967
Allentown.....	Whole.....	.1500	.1392
Altoona.....	Smoked, whole.....	.1642	.1508
Chester.....	Smoked.....	.1425	.1438
Harrisburg.....	Smoked.....	.1533	.1450
Lancaster.....	Sugar-cured, sliced.....	.2000	.2000
Norristown.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1504	.1475
Philadelphia.....	Sugar-cured.....	.1558	.1575
	Smoked.....	.1525	.1417
	Smoked.....	.1500	.1433
	Smoked.....	.1683	.1833
	Smoked, small, whole.....	.1683	.1508
	Smoked, whole.....	.1433	.1575
	Smoked, whole.....	.1533	.1433
Pittsburg.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.1933
Reading.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.1908
Scranton.....	Smoked, sliced.....	.2133	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2425	.2325
	Smoked, sliced.....	.2500	.2500
Wilkesbarre.....	Smoked, sliced.....	.1967	.2000
Williamsport.....	Sugar-cured, sliced.....	.2050	.2000
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1517	.1483
RHODE ISLAND.			
Natick.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1567	.1450
Providence.....	Best.....	.1542	.1500
	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston.....	Sliced.....	.1625	.1333
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1550	.1608
	Whole.....	.1550	.1400
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls.....	Sliced.....	.2192	.2150
	Sliced.....	.1950	.1983
	Sliced.....	.2192	.2183
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis.....	Sugar-cured.....	.1575	.1517
	Sugar-cured.....	.1542	.1454
Nashville.....	Good, sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1349	.1398
TEXAS.			
Dallas.....	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1500	.1292
Houston.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1600	.1600
San Antonio.....	Gold Band, sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City.....	Sliced.....	.2500	.2500
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1556	.1611
	Virginia, country, choice, whole.....	.2033	.1667
Richmond.....	Choice, sliced.....	.1500	.1500
	Choice, sliced.....	.1500	.1500
	Medium, sliced.....	.1250	.1250
	Medium, sliced.....	.1250	.1250
	Sugar-cured, best, whole.....	.1700	.1625
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle.....	Sliced.....	.1700	.1700
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2058	.2000
	Sliced.....	.2000	.2000
Tacoma.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1700	.1517
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling.....	Smoked, whole.....	.1483	.1354

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
PORK, SALT, HAM, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee.....	Armour's Star, whole.....	\$0.1700	\$0.1550
	Layton's, smoked, whole.....	.1617	.1442
	Smoked, medium, whole.....	.1475	.1325
	Smoked, select, whole.....	.1475	.1429
Racine.....	Sugar-cured, whole.....	.1500	.1458

**POTATOES, IRISH, PER PECK.**

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	\$0.2875	\$0.2917
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3625	.3458
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2750	.2792
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2500	.2400
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2500	.3167
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2583	.3125
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2708	.3042
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles.....	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.2563	.3433
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.2531	.2406
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.2531	.2469
Oakland.....	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.2669	.3000
Sacramento.....	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.1706	.1775
San Francisco.....	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.3094	.2625
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.3063	.3813
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.2175	.2625
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.3094	.2625
COLORADO.			
Denver.....	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.2325	.1900
Leadville.....	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds.....	.2250	.2044
CONNECTICUT.			
Bridgeport.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2992	.2550
Hartford.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2792	.3250
Middletown.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2833	.2958
New Haven.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2542	.3250
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2317	.2975
New London.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2583	.2902
Stamford.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3417	.3417
Torrington.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2750	.2733
Willimantic.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2317	.3025
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3202	.3458
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3250	.3125
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2458	.2708
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3000	.3333
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3250	.3000
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3125	.3125
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3208	.3000
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3750	.3958
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3000	.2583
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2125	.1958
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2542	.2283
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1867	.2008
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1950	.1925
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2025	.1817
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2025	.1800
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1950	.1708
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1925	.1804
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2417	.1688
East St. Louis.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2083	.2773
Peoria.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2125	.2000
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2167	.2292

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## POTATOES, IRISH, PER PECK—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ILLINOIS—concluded.</b>			
Quincy.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2150
Rock Island.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1792	.2042
Springfield.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2542	.2708
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1833	.2750
Indianapolis.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2317	.2250
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2875	.2667
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2667	.2500
Terre Haute.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2208	.2708
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1875	.1458
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1625	.1625
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1250	.1250
Dubuque.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1583	.2208
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2250	.2250
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2483	.1842
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2192	.1800
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2542	.2000
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2125	.2083
Louisville.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2875	.2800
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2042	.2875
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2583	.2500
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2875	.3750
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3750	.4167
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1725	.1942
Biddeford.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2625	.2675
Lewiston.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2683	.2917
Portland.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2383	.2433
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2600	.2650
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2642	.2850
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2675	.2425
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2500	.2500
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2500	.2550
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2508	.2892
Mount Washington.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2717	.2625
Sparrow Point.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2242	.2892
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2917	.2625
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2917	.2717
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2583	.2333
Brockton.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3283	.3417
Cambridge.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2958	.3250
Chelsea.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2500	.3458
Fall River.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3108	.3250
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2592	.2692
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3008	.3058
Holyoke.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2508	.2708
Hyde park.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3042	.2833
Lawrence.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2450	.2333
Lynn.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2858	.2900
Malden.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2583	.3000
Quincy.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3458	.3375
Salem.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2808	.2750
Somerville.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2875	.2625
Springfield.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2825	.3000
Worcester.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2750	.2875
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2625	.2875
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2367	.2442
Detroit.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1767	.2217
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2083	.2458
Grand Rapids.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1950	.2342
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1950	.2317
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2083	.2283

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## POTATOES, IRISH, PER PECK—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MICHIGAN—concluded.</b>			
Saginaw.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	\$0.2175	\$0.2433
Wyandotte.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1792	.2625
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2317	.2467
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2883	.2283
Minneapolis.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1600	.1667
St. Paul.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1708	.1792
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1692	.2117
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2417	.2133
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1421	.2367
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1975	.2454
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2550	.1692
St. Louis.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2367	.1688
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2408	.2217
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2250	.2150
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2333	.2242
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2325	.2208
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1533	.2333
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1625	.2417
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3167	.1917
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3183	.2167
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3208	.2125
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2408	.2125
Manchester.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2783	.2442
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2808	.2633
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3333	.3708
Camden.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2292	.2075
Elizabeth.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3042	.2783
Jersey City.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3458	.3583
New Brunswick.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3275	.3467
Trenton.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2475	.2850
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3083	.3550
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2700	.2790
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2667	.3642
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3150	.3250
Brooklyn.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3325	.3338
Buffalo.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2383	.2267
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2142	.2183
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2108	.2067
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2008	.2108
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2600	.3233
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3800	.4000
Cohoes.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3433	.3958
College Point.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2550	.3308
Flushing.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3683	.3833
Jamaica.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2742	.3117
Mariner Harbor.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3417	.3500
Newburgh.....	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the quart.....	.5933	.5800
New York.....	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the quart.....	.2308	.2150
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3275	.3400
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3083	.3067
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the quart.....	.6533	.5600
Rochester.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1892	.2442
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1875	.2325
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2350	.2567
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3958	.3667
Stapleton.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2367	.2742
Syracuse.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2600	.2842
Troy.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2875	.2833
Utica.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2292	.2167
West New Brighton.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3500	.3500
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2625	.2625
Winston-Salem.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2500	.2542

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**POTATOES, IRISH, PER PECK**—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
OHIO.			
Canton.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	\$0.1708	\$0.2292
Cincinnati.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2625	.2333
Cleveland.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2083	.2083
Hamilton.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2292	.3042
Springfield.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2775	.2858
Toledo.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2417	.2975
Youngstown.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2567	.2683
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2021	.2700
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2042	.2250
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2208	.2917
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1717	.1375
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2458	.2875
OREGON.			
Portland.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2125	.2333
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2042	.2458
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2125	.2333
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2500	.2108
Allentown.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2142	.2292
Altoona.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1933	.2292
Bethlehem.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1900	.2725
Chester.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2108	.2000
Harrisburg.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2000	.2367
Lancaster.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2633	.2308
Norristown.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2325	.2650
Philadelphia.....	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the $\frac{1}{2}$ peck.....	.2750	.2633
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2533	.2917
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1600	.2183
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3142	.3317
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the $\frac{1}{2}$ peck.....	.3200	.4067
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the $\frac{1}{2}$ peck.....	.2967	.3467
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the $\frac{1}{2}$ peck.....	.2950	.3033
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the $\frac{1}{2}$ peck.....	.3800	.3800
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the $\frac{1}{2}$ peck.....	.3067	.4067
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the $\frac{1}{2}$ peck.....	.2833	.3167
Pittsburg.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2250	.2250
Reading.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2583	.2267
Scranton.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2550	.2500
Wilkesbarre.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2317	.2717
Williamsport.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2417	.2958
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2167	.2608
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2208	.2733
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1992	.2250
RHODE ISLAND.			
East Greenwich.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2733	.2967
Providence.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2725	.3042
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2833	.2792
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3217	.3000
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3625	.3875
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3542	.3125
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3292	.3500
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2675	.1750
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3083	.1875
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2517	.1726
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2500	.2083
Nashville.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2250	.2000
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2917	.3042
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2583	.2742
TEXAS.			
Dallas.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3000	.3083
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2625	.2750
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3042	.2279
Houston.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2500	.2500
San Antonio.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3000	.3458
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.3000	.3333
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2958	.2958
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2167	.3292
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2167	.3553

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

**POTATOES, IRISH, PER PECK—Concluded.**

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	\$0.2417	\$0.2542
Richmond.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2667	.2875
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2417	.3167
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2583	.3167
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1583	.2083
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1583	.2083
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1542	.2000
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2033	.2542
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2063	.2042
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1750	.1687
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1975	.1483
Racine.....	Potatoes, Irish.....	.2167	.2292
	Potatoes, Irish.....	.1833	.2292

**PRUNES, PER POUND.**

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham.....	California, best, 30s to 40s .....	\$0.1250	\$0.1250
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
Montgomery.....	California, 40s to 50s.....	.0750	.0750
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock.....	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles.....	French, Northern, 60s to 70s .....	.0600	.0550
	60s to 70s.....	.0500	.0500
Sacramento.....	50s to 60s.....	.0525	.0600
San Francisco.....	60s to 70s.....	.0500	.0458
	60s to 70s.....	.0600	.0527
	70s to 80s.....	.0500	.0500
	70s to 80s.....	.0500	.0500
COLORADO.			
Denver.....	40s to 50s.....	.0833	.0833
	60s to 70s.....	.0625	.0625
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven.....	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833
	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington.....	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.0933
	60s to 70s.....	.0700	.0700
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington.....	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville.....	60s to 70s.....	.1250	.1250
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta.....	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago.....	California, 80s to 90s.....	.0750	.0667
	California, 80s to 90s.....	.0750	.0750
	California, 80s to 90s.....	.0750	.0750
Peoria.....	60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0775
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis.....	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833
	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## PRUNES, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
IOWA.			
Des Moines.....	60s to 70s.....	\$0.1000	\$0.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
Dubuque.....	60s to 70s.....	.0883	.0931
	60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0800
KANSAS.			
Topeka.....	60s to 70s.....	.0642	.0642
	60s to 70s.....	.0744	.0811
KENTUCKY.			
Covington.....	Medium.....	.0800	.0800
Louisville.....	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0796
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans.....	60s to 70s.....	.0600	.0600
	60s to 70s.....	.0750	.0750
MAINE.			
Bangor.....	California, 50s to 60s.....	.1000	.1000
Biddeford.....	California, 70s to 80s.....	.0700	.0700
Lewiston.....	California, best, 30s.....	.1200	.1033
Portland.....	California, 50s to 60s.....	.1000	.1000
	California, 50s to 60s.....	.1000	.1167
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore.....	California, 50s to 60s.....	.1200	.1117
	California, 60s to 70s.....	.0933	.0800
	60s to 70s.....	.0700	.0700
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston.....	California, 40s to 50s.....	.1267	.1200
	California, 60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0800
Fall River.....	60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0800
	60s to 70s.....	.0700	.0700
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit.....	60s.....	.0800	.0800
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth.....	60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0700
	60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0767
Minneapolis.....	California, staple.....	.0750	.0700
St. Paul.....	California, staple.....	.0850	.0800
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City.....	60s to 70s.....	.0575	.0500
	60s to 70s.....	.0600	.0600
St. Louis.....	California, 80s to 90s.....	.0550	.0600
	California, 80s to 90s.....	.0533	.0600
	80s to 90s.....	.0658	.0658
MONTANA.			
Butte.....	60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0800
	60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0800
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha.....	60s to 70s.....	.0600	.0600
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester.....	60s to 70s.....	.0963	.0813
	60s to 70s.....	.0975	.0875
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City.....	Santa Clara, 60s to 70s.....	.0700	.0700
	60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0800
Trenton.....	California, 60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
NEW YORK.			
Albany.....	40s to 50s.....	.1000	.1000
Brooklyn.....	California, 60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0800
Buffalo.....	Santa Clara, 60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0800
Flushing.....	California, choice, 50s to 60s.....	.1000	.1000
Jamaica.....	California, choice, 50s to 60s.....	.0900	.0900
New York.....	California, 45s to 55s.....	.1000	.1167
	California, 50s to 60s.....	.0700	.0783
	California, 50s to 60s.....	.0900	.0875
	California, choice, 50s to 60s.....	.1000	.1000
	California, good, 50s to 60s.....	.1000	.1000

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## PRUNES, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	California, choice.....	\$0.1133	\$0.1200
	California, choice.....	.1200	.1200
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
Cleveland.....	No. 2.....	.1000	.1000
	No. 2.....	.1300	.1300
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	60s to 70s.....	.0500	.0500
	60s to 70s.....	.0400	.0400
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Philadelphia.....	60s to 70s.....	.0700	.0700
	60s to 70s.....	.0900	.0900
	60s to 70s.....	.0625	.0625
Pittsburg.....	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
Scranton.....	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.0917	.0900
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Providence.....	60s to 70s.....	.0933	.0733
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	60s to 70s.....	.0944	.0861
	60s to 70s.....	.0771	.0771
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	40s to 50s.....	.0800	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
Nashville.....	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833
	70s to 80s.....	.0643	.0686
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s.....	.1000	.1000
San Antonio.....	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833
	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	60s to 70s.....	.0700	.0700
	60s to 70s.....	.0833	.0833
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Richmond.....	California, 50s to 60s.....	.0950	.0758
	40s to 50s.....	.1000	.1000
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	60s to 70s.....	.0500	.0500
	60s to 70s.....	.0600	.0600
	60s to 70s.....	.0600	.0600
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	60s to 70s.....	.0800	.0800
	60s to 70s.....	.0500	.0500

## RICE, PER POUND.

<b>ALABAMA.</b>				
Birmingham.....	Louisiana, head.....	\$0.0833	\$0.0833	
	Louisiana, head, best.....	.0800	.0800	
Montgomery.....	Louisiana, head.....	.0733	.0738	
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>				
Little Rock.....	Louisiana, head.....	.1000	.1000	
	Louisiana, head.....	.0833	.0833	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>				
Los Angeles.....	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000	
	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0800	
	Sandwich Islands or Southern, broken.....	.0679	.0650	
Sacramento.....	Texas, head, best.....	.0795	.0800	
San Francisco.....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800	
	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000	
	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0900	
	Louisiana, head.....	.0833	.0833	
	Sandwich Islands, broken.....	.0650	.0650	

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## RICE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
C O L O R A D O .			
Denver .....	Carolina, head.....	\$0.0833	\$0.0833
	Japan, head, fancy.....	.0833	.0833
Leadville .....	Louisiana.....	.1000	.1000
C O N N E C T I C U T .			
Bridgeport .....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Japan.....	.0600	.0600
Middletown .....	North Carolina, broken.....	.0756	.0833
New Haven .....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
New London .....	South Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Stamford .....	South Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Torrington .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Willimantic .....	Japan, head.....	.1000	.1000
	South Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
D E L A W A R E .			
Wilmington .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
	Domestic, head.....	.1000	.1000
	Japan, broken.....	.0800	.0800
D I S T R I C T O F C O L U M B I A .			
Washington .....	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0900
	North Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
	North Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
F L O R I D A .			
Jacksonville .....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
G E O R G I A .			
Atlanta .....	Carolina, broken.....	.0700	.0700
	Louisiana, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
	Louisiana, head.....	.0833	.0722
Columbus .....	Head, good.....	.0833	.0833
I L L I N O I S .			
Chicago .....	Louisiana, broken, good.....	.0700	.0700
	Louisiana, broken, good.....	.0600	.0600
	Louisiana, head.....	.0900	.0900
	Louisiana, head.....	.0900	.0900
East St. Louis .....	Louisiana, head.....	.0900	.0900
Peoria .....	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0800
Quincy .....	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0700
Rock Island .....	Japan, head.....	.1000	.1000
Springfield .....	Carolina, head.....	.0750	.0750
	Louisiana, head.....	.0833	.0888
	Louisiana, head.....	.0833	.0833
I N D I A N A .			
Evansville .....	Louisiana, head, extra.....	.0813	.0750
Fort Wayne .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Indianapolis .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Terre Haute .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head, best.....	.0972	.1000
I O W A .			
Des Moines .....	Carolina, head.....	.1250	.1250
Dubuque .....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0833
	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0833
K A N S A S .			
Topeka .....	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0833
	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0833
K E N T U C K Y .			
Covington .....	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0800
Louisville .....	North Carolina, head.....	.0944	.0944
L O U I S I A N A .			
New Orleans .....	Head, extra, fancy.....	.0750	.0750
	Louisiana, medium.....	.0467	.0426

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## RICE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor .....	Carolina, head.....	\$0.1000	\$0.1025
Biddeford .....	Carolina, broken.....	.0800	.0800
Lewiston .....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0883
Portland .....	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0900
	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore .....	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0675
	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Louisiana, head.....	.0779	.0750
Mount Washington .....	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0800
Sparrow Point .....	Louisiana, head.....	.0700	.0700
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston .....	Carolina, head.....	.0867	.0900
	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0900
	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0900
Brockton .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Cambridge .....	Carolina, medium.....	.0800	.0800
Chelsea .....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
Fall River .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Holyoke .....	South Carolina, second grade.....	.0800	.0800
Hyde park .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Lawrence .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Lowell .....	North Carolina, broken.....	.0700	.0700
Lynn .....	Carolina, prime.....	.1000	.0900
Malden .....	South Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Quincy .....	Carolina, prime.....	.1000	.1000
Salem .....	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0817
Somerville .....	Carolina.....	.0900	.0900
Springfield .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Worcester .....	Carolina.....	.0800	.0900
	Carolina, head, prime.....	.1000	.0900
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City .....	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
Detroit .....	Japan, head.....	.0800	.0600
	Louisiana, head.....	.0900	.0842
Grand Rapids .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
	Japan, head, best.....	.0700	.0700
	Japan, head, best.....	.0700	.0700
Saginaw .....	Carolina, head, fancy.....	.0863	.0800
Wyandotte .....	Japan, head.....	.0800	.0800
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.0933
	Carolina, head, choice.....	.1000	.1000
Minneapolis .....	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head.....	.0967	.0908
St Paul .....	Louisiana, head.....	.1000	.0900
	Japan, head, best.....	.0800	.0800
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
St. Joseph .....	Broken .....	.0500	.0500
St. Louis .....	Japan, choice.....	.0833	.1000
	Domestic, head.....	.1000	.1000
	Domestic, head.....	.1000	.1000
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte .....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha .....	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0833
	Carolina, head.....	.0750	.0750

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## RICE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Carolina, head.....	\$0.1000	\$0.0858
	Japan, head.....	.0800	.0700
Manchester.....	Carolina, broken.....	.0500	.0500
	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.0850
	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.0800
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
	Japan, head, best.....	.0800	.0800
Camden.....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
	Japan, head.....	.0800	.0800
Elizabeth.....	Carolina, head, best.....	.0900	.0800
Jersey City.....	Carolina, broken.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
Newark.....	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0900
New Brunswick.....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Trenton.....	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.0950
	Japan, head.....	.0800	.0700
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0900
Brooklyn.....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
Buffalo.....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, broken.....	.0500	.0500
	Carolina, head, best.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.0958
	Domestic.....	.0800	.0800
Cohoes.....	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
College Point.....	Carolina, good.....	.0800	.0800
Flushing.....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Jamaica.....	Carolina.....	.0700	.0700
Mariner Harbor.....	Carolina, head, prime.....	.0800	.0800
Newburgh.....	North Carolina, head.....	.1000	.0983
New York.....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0900
	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0758
	North Carolina, good.....	.0800	.0800
Rochester.....	North Carolina, head.....	.1000	.0867
	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
	Domestic, head, best.....	.0800	.0800
	North Carolina, head.....	.0867	.0800
Stapleton.....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
Syracuse.....	Japan, head, best.....	.0800	.0800
Troy.....	North Carolina, head, best.....	.0900	.0900
Utica.....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
West New Brighton.....	Japan, head.....	.0800	.0658
	Carolina, head, choice.....	.0800	.0800
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	South Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Winston-Salem.....	Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head.....	.0700	.0600
	Head, best.....	.0883	.0800
Cleveland.....	Japan, head.....	.0625	.0600
	North Carolina, head.....	.0867	.0883
	South Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
	South Carolina, head.....	.0700	.0600
	South Carolina, head, best.....	.0817	.0800
Columbus.....	Japan, head.....	.0800	.0700
Hamilton.....	Domestic, head.....	.0900	.0800
Toledo.....	Carolina, broken.....	.0500	.0500
Youngstown.....	Carolina, head.....	.0933	.1000
	Japan.....	.0700	.0700
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Louisiana, head.....	.1000	.0750
	Louisiana, head.....	.0800	.0675
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Head.....	.0900	.0900
	South Carolina, medium.....	.0900	.0900
Allentown.....	South Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0833
Altoona.....	North Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Bethlehem.....	South Carolina, head.....	.1000	.0933
Chester.....	Carolina, prime.....	.0800	.0800

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
RICE, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.</b>			
Lancaster.....	Carolina, head.....	\$0.1000	\$0.1000
	Carolina, No. 2.....	.0800	.0800
Norristown.....	North Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.1000
Philadelphia.....	Carolina, prime.....	.0800	.0900
	Carolina, prime.....	.0900	.0900
	Carolina, prime.....	.0833	.0833
	Domestic, fair.....	.0800	.0800
	Domestic, medium.....	.0908	.0825
	Domestic, medium.....	.0800	.0800
Pittsburg.....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0900
Reading.....	Carolina, prime.....	.1000	.1000
Scranton.....	Japan, head.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Wilkesbarre.....	South Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
Williamsport.....	Domestic, broken.....	.0500	.0467
	Japan, head.....	.0850	.0733
York.....	Domestic.....	.0800	.0800
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
East Greenwich.....	North Carolina, head, best.....	.1000	.0950
Natick.....	North Carolina, medium.....	.0800	.0800
Providence.....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
	North Carolina, head.....	.0800	.0800
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Carolina, head.....	.0500	.0400
	Carolina, head, best.....	.0500	.0500
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0833
	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0833
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Louisiana, head, best.....	.0800	.0800
	Louisiana, medium.....	.0750	.0833
	South Carolina, head, best.....	.0833	.0764
Nashville.....	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0833
	Louisiana, head.....	.1000	.1000
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Domestic, head, good.....	.1000	.0920
	Louisiana, head.....	.1000	.1000
Houston.....	Head, fancy.....	.0800	.0650
San Antonio.....	Louisiana, head.....	.0600	.0600
	Louisiana, head.....	.0700	.0625
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0729
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	Carolina, head, best.....	.0800	.0800
Petersburg.....	Head.....	.0800	.0800
Richmond.....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.0858
	Carolina, head, best.....	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head, best.....	.0800	.0800
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Japan, head.....	.0700	.0700
	Sandwich Islands or similar, head.....	.0800	.0800
Tacoma.....	Japan, No. 1.....	.0600	.0517
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Carolina, head.....	.0700	.0833
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0719
	Carolina, head.....	.0900	.0900
	Japan, head.....	.0567	.0400
Oshkosh.....	Carolina, head.....	.0833	.0833
Racine.....	Carolina, head.....	.1000	.0778
	Japan, head.....	.0700	.0700

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## SUGAR, PER POUND.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Granulated.....	\$0.0550	\$0.0575
	Granulated.....	.0546	.0563
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0581
Montgomery.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0625
	Granulated.....	.0585	.0608
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0602
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0606
	Granulated.....	.0625	.0667
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0533	.0637
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0533	.0637
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0533	.0607
Oakland.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0540	.0585
Sacramento.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0556	.0672
San Francisco.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0538	.0569
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0569	.0578
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0467	.0538
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0540	.0569
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Granulated.....	.0489	.0632
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0547	.0629
Leadville.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0653	.0736
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Bridgeport.....	Granulated.....	.0533	.0638
Middletown.....	Granulated.....	.0556	.0660
New Haven.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0600
New London.....	Granulated.....	.0563	.0650
Stamford.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0604
Torrington.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0550
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0600
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0600
	Granulated.....	.0563	.0571
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Granulated.....	.0529	.0529
	Granulated.....	.0538	.0521
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0554
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0613
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0604
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0602
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0550
	Granulated.....	.0538	.0567
	Granulated.....	.0538	.0579
Columbus.....	Granulated.....	.0625	.0625
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0533
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0554
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0558
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0550
	Granulated.....	.0500	.0517
East St. Louis.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0533
Peoria.....	Granulated.....	.0592	.0646
	Granulated.....	.0642	.0683
Rock Island.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0621
Springfield.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0563
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0629
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville.....	Granulated.....	.0525	.0550
Fort Wayne.....	Granulated.....	.0567	.0563
Indianapolis.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0608
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0646
	Granulated.....	.0571	.0604
South Bend.....	Granulated.....	.0571	.0635
Terre Haute.....	Granulated .....	.0581	.0603

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
SUGAR, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
IOWA.			
Des Moines.....	Granulated.....	\$0.0500	\$0.0600
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0625
	Granulated.....	.0613	.0613
Dubuque.....	Granulated.....	.0608	.0721
	Granulated.....	.0613	.0625
KANSAS.			
Topeka.....	Granulated.....	.0567	.0615
	Granulated.....	.0575	.0617
	Granulated.....	.0588	.0625
KENTUCKY.			
Covington.....	Granulated.....	.0529	.0594
Louisville.....	Granulated.....	.0546	.0633
	Granulated.....	.0522	.0541
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0551	.0539
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans.....	Granulated.....	.0525	.0521
	Granulated.....	.0500	.0538
	Granulated.....	.0538	.0592
MAINE.			
Bangor.....	Granulated.....	.0538	.0650
Biddeford.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0625
Lewiston.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0646
Portland.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0583
	Granulated.....	.0571	.0592
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0517
	Granulated.....	.0529	.0517
	Granulated.....	.0513	.0525
	Granulated.....	.0517	.0550
	Granulated.....	.0500	.0523
Mount Washington.....	Granulated.....	.0542	.0525
Sparrow Point.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0550
	Granulated.....	.0500	.0554
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston.....	Granulated.....	.0517	.0563
	Granulated.....	.0521	.0538
	Granulated.....	.0517	.0529
Brockton.....	Granulated.....	.0538	.0621
Cambridge.....	Granulated.....	.0554	.0554
Chelsea.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0542
Fall River.....	Granulated.....	.0533	.0558
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0516	.0523
Holyoke.....	Granulated.....	.0525	.0558
Hydepark.....	Granulated.....	.0521	.0567
Lawrence.....	Granulated.....	.0571	.0633
Lowell.....	Granulated.....	.0517	.0558
Lynn.....	Granulated.....	.0542	.0575
Malden.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0542
Quincy.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0575
Salem.....	Granulated.....	.0546	.0554
Somerville.....	Granulated.....	.0504	.0554
Springfield.....	Granulated.....	.0546	.0613
Worcester.....	Granulated.....	.0563	.0583
	Granulated.....	.0560	.0583
MICHIGAN.			
Bay City.....	Granulated.....	.0575	.0621
Detroit.....	Granulated.....	.0517	.0533
	Granulated.....	.0533	.0546
Grand Rapids.....	Granulated.....	.0588	.0575
	Granulated.....	.0571	.0554
Saginaw.....	Granulated.....	.0588	.0571
	Granulated.....	.0558	.0575
Wyandotte.....	Granulated.....	.0529	.0569
	Granulated.....	.0554	.0583
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0580	.0637
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0625	.0699
Minneapolis.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0717
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0569	.0627
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0585	.0699
St. Paul.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0557	.0579

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## SUGAR, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Granulated.....	\$0.0527	\$0.0567
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0577
St. Joseph.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0575
St. Louis.....	Granulated.....	.0521	.0588
	Granulated.....	.0517	.0583
	Granulated.....	.0533	.0592
	Granulated.....	.0529	.0592
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Granulated.....	.0625	.0671
	Granulated.....	.0625	.0671
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Granulated.....	.0567	.0650
	Granulated.....	.0565	.0633
	Granulated.....	.0565	.0638
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Granulated.....	.0548	.0604
Manchester.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0596
	Granulated.....	.0575	.0600
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0600
Camden.....	Granulated.....	.0529	.0567
Elizabeth.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0571
Jersey City.....	Granulated.....	.0571	.0613
New Brunswick.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0579
Paterson.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0546
Trenton.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0542
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0558
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0558
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0554
Brooklyn.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0554
Buffalo.....	Granulated.....	.0538	.0567
	Granulated.....	.0533	.0554
	Granulated.....	.0542	.0563
	Granulated.....	.0525	.0558
	Granulated.....	.0525	.0529
Cohoes.....	Granulated.....	.0521	.0529
College Point.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0567
Flushing.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0554
Jamaica.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0525
Mariner Harbor.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0600
Newburgh.....	Granulated, sold in 7-pound lots.....	.0560	.0568
New York.....	Granulated.....	.0519	.0561
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0600
	Granulated.....	.0500	.0558
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0608
	Granulated, sold in 3½-pound lots.....	.0488	.0529
Rochester.....	Granulated.....	.0558	.0563
	Granulated.....	.0575	.0571
Stapleton.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0567
Syracuse.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0608
Troy.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0567
Utica.....	Granulated.....	.0640	.0660
West New Brighton.....	Granulated.....	.0538	.0583
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0633
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Granulated.....	.0631	.0621
Winston-Salem.....	Granulated.....	.0625	.0625
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Canton.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0617
Cincinnati.....	Granulated.....	.0517	.0521
	Granulated.....	.0500	.0558
Cleveland.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0558
	Granulated.....	.0521	.0604
	Granulated.....	.0563	.0588
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0583
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0579
Columbus.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0513
Hamilton.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0542
Springfield.....	Granulated.....	.0588	.0592
Toledo.....	Granulated.....	.0525	.0569
Youngstown.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0600

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## SUGAR, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
OREGON.			
Portland.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	\$0.0625	\$0.0646
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0625	.0653
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0625	.0684
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0608
Allentown.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0608
Altoona.....	Granulated.....	.0517	.0529
Bethlehem.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0650
Chester.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0558
Lancaster.....	Granulated.....	.0546	.0542
Norristown.....	Granulated.....	.0538	.0525
Philadelphia.....	Granulated, sold in 10-pound lots.....	.0500	.0542
	Granulated.....	.0517	.0558
	Granulated.....	.0521	.0521
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0546
	Granulated.....	.0500	.0529
	Granulated.....	.0542	.0554
	Granulated.....	.0533	.0538
	Granulated.....	.0504	.0521
	Granulated.....	.0508	.0554
Pittsburg.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0600
Reading.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0608
Scranton.....	Granulated.....	.0567	.0558
Wilkesbarre.....	Granulated.....	.0550	.0600
Williamsport.....	Granulated.....	.0592	.0575
York.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0608
RHODE ISLAND.			
East Greenwich.....	Granulated.....	.0548	.0585
Natick.....	Granulated.....	.0658	.0671
Providence.....	Granulated.....	.0594	.0625
	Granulated.....	.0533	.0658
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0550
	Granulated.....	.0500	.0550
	Granulated.....	.0500	.0525
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls.....	Granulated.....	.0575	.0654
	Granulated.....	.0571	.0650
	Granulated.....	.0567	.0650
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0617
	Granulated.....	.0575	.0617
	Granulated.....	.0529	.0646
Nashville.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0488	.0517
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0556	.0572
TEXAS.			
Dallas.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0658
	Granulated.....	.0623	.0648
	Granulated.....	.0583	.0610
Houston.....	Granulated.....	.0542	.0583
San Antonio.....	Granulated.....	.0548	.0577
	Granulated.....	.0556	.0585
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0646
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0597	.0704
	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0636	.0703
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk.....	Granulated.....	.0488	.0554
Petersburg.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0563
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0563
Richmond.....	Granulated.....	.0500	.0510
	Granulated.....	.0500	.0563
	Granulated.....	.0550	.0538
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle.....	Granulated.....	.0600	.0606
	Granulated.....	.0600	.0619
	Granulated.....	.0506	.0592
Tacoma.....	Granulated, sold in \$1 lots.....	.0637	.0677

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## SUGAR, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Granulated.....	\$0.0548	\$0.0567
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Granulated.....	.0577	.0617
	Granulated.....	.0515	.0529
	Granulated.....	.0538	.0621
	Granulated.....	.0510	.0573
Oshkosh.....	Granulated.....	.0558	.0608
Racine.....	Granulated.....	.0571	.0608
	Granulated.....	.0560	.0683

## TEA, PER POUND.

<b>ALABAMA.</b>				
Birmingham.....	Medium.....	\$0.6000	\$0.6000	
	Medium.....	.5000	.5000	
Montgomery.....	Black.....	.5000	.5000	
	English breakfast.....	.5000	.5000	
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>				
Little Rock.....	Oolong and imperial.....	.5000	.5000	
	Oolong, Ceylon, young hyson, and gun-powder.	.7500	.7500	
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>				
Los Angeles.....	Gunpowder, fine.....	.5000	.5000	
	Japan.....	.5000	.5000	
Oakland.....	Japan, green.....	.5000	.5000	
Sacramento.....	Young hyson, No. 1, good.....	.4875	.5000	
San Francisco.....	Ceylon.....	.5000	.5000	
	Japan.....	.5000	.5000	
	Japan.....	.5000	.5000	
	Oolong and English breakfast.....	.5000	.5000	
	Oolong, fine, No. 4.....	.5000	.5000	
<b>COLORADO.</b>				
Denver.....	English breakfast.....	.6000	.6000	
	Gunpowder, No. 1.....	.7500	.7500	
Leadville.....	Oolong, medium.....	.3500	.3500	
	Gunpowder, good.....	.6500	.6500	
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>				
Bridgeport.....	Formosa, No. 2, medium.....	.5000	.5000	
Hartford.....	Oolong and Japan, good.....	.5000	.5000	
Middletown.....	Oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000	
New Haven.....	Oolong, good.....	.5000	.5000	
New London.....	Oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000	
	Gunpowder, medium.....	.6000	.6000	
Stamford.....	Oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000	
	Mixed, medium.....	.4000	.4000	
Torrington.....	Oolong and young hyson, good.....	.5000	.5000	
	Gunpowder, good.....	.5000	.5000	
Willimantic.....	Japan, fine, uncolored.....	.5000	.5000	
	Oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000	
<b>DELAWARE.</b>				
Wilmington.....	Gunpowder, imperial.....	.8000	.8000	
	Oolong and imperial.....	.7500	.7500	
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>				
Washington.....	Gunpowder and oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000	
	Oolong, green, medium.....	.5000	.5000	
	Oolong, green, medium.....	.5000	.5000	
<b>FLORIDA.</b>				
Jacksonville.....	Hyson, oolong, Ceylon, and English breakfast.	.6000	.6000	
	Oolong and gunpowder.....	.6000	.6000	
	Oolong and gunpowder.....	.5000	.5000	
<b>GEORGIA.</b>				
Atlanta.....	Gunpowder, medium.....	.5000	.5000	
	Oolong, Assam, and imperial.....	.5000	.5000	
Columbus.....	Gunpowder, medium.....	.6000	.6000	

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## TEA, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Japan.....	\$0.5000	\$0.5000
	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, medium.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, imperial, uncolored.....	.6000	.6000
East St. Louis.....	Japan, medium.....	.4000	.4000
Peoria.....	Japan, medium.....	.4000	.4000
Rock Island.....	Japan.....	.4750	.5000
Springfield.....	Japan, imperial.....	.6500	.6042
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Evansville.....	Gunpowder, green, medium.....	.5000	.5000
Fort Wayne.....	Young hyson, unsifted.....	.5000	.5000
Indianapolis.....	Gunpowder.....	.5083	.4500
	Imperial, No. 1.....	.6000	.6000
South Bend.....	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
Terre Haute.....	Imperial.....	.6000	.6000
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Japan, medium, uncolored.....	.5000	.5000
Dubuque.....	Japan, medium, uncolored.....	.4500	.4500
	Japan, medium, sun-dried.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, medium, sun-dried.....	.4000	.4000
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Gunpowder.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong.....	.4000	.4000
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Gunpowder, medium.....	.6000	.6000
Louisville.....	Gunpowder, green.....	.6000	.6000
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Oolong and green imperial.....	.4000	.4000
	Oolong and imperial.....	.6000	.6000
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Oolong, fine.....	.5000	.5000
Lewiston.....	Oolong, medium.....	.4000	.4000
Portland.....	Oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Formosa, oolong.....	.6000	.6000
	Japan, imperial.....	.6000	.6000
	Japan, imperial.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored.....	.6000	.6000
	Japan, imperial.....	.6000	.6000
Mount Washington.....	Oolong, imperial.....	.5000	.5000
Sparrow Point.....			
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Formosa, oolong, good.....	.5000	.5000
Brockton.....	Formosa, oolong, good.....	.4250	.4958
Cambridge.....	Oolong.....	.6000	.6000
Chelsea.....	Oolong, medium.....	.4500	.4500
Fall River.....	Ceylon, best.....	.6000	.6000
Holyoke.....	Formosa, medium.....	.5000	.5000
Hyde Park.....	Oolong.....	.3000	.3000
Lawrence.....	Oolong, extra.....	.5000	.5000
Lowell.....	Oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000
Lynn.....	Oolong.....	.5000	.5000
Malden.....	Oolong.....	.6000	.6000
Quincy.....	English breakfast, best.....	.5000	.5000
Salem.....	Formosa, oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000
Somerville.....	Oolong.....	.6000	.6000
Springfield.....	Oolong.....	.5000	.4500
Worcester.....	Oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, black, medium.....	.6000	.6000
	Oolong and Japan.....	.6000	.6000

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.  
TEA, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Bay City.....	Japan, black, medium.....	\$0.5000	\$0.5000
Detroit.....	English breakfast.....	.5000	.5000
Grand Rapids.....	Japan, uncolored.....	.3708	.3500
Saginaw.....	Japan, medium.....	.5000	.5000
Wyandotte.....	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored, good.....	.3933	.4000
		.5000	.5000
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Japan, sun-dried.....	.5000	.5000
Minneapolis.....	Japan, sun-dried, medium.....	.5000	.5000
St. Paul.....	Japan, imperial.....	.6000	.6000
	Japan, uncolored.....	.5167	.5000
	Japan, uncolored, choice.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored, good.....	.5000	.5000
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Oolong.....	.3500	.3500
St. Joseph.....	Oolong.....	.3500	.3500
St. Louis.....	Japan, gunpowder, choice.....	.5000	.5000
	Gunpowder.....	.4125	.4000
	Gunpowder.....	.4833	.4500
	Oolong.....	.4500	.4500
	Oolong.....	.4000	.4000
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Gunpowder.....	.5000	.5000
	Gunpowder.....	.5000	.5000
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Concord.....	Mixed, best.....	.6000	.6000
Manchester.....	Mixed, medium.....	.5000	.5000
	Formosa.....	.4000	.4000
	Oolong and Japan, medium.....	.4000	.4000
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Bayonne.....	English breakfast.....	.6000	.6000
	Oolong and Japan, medium.....	.4500	.4500
Camden.....	Oolong, second grade.....	.4500	.4500
Elizabeth.....	Mixed, medium.....	.4000	.4000
Jersey City.....	Oolong and imperial.....	.4000	.4000
	English breakfast.....	.5000	.5000
New Brunswick.....	Formosa, black.....	.5000	.5000
	Mixed, low grade.....	.3500	.3500
	Oolong and gunpowder, good.....	.5000	.5000
Paterson.....	Oolong.....	.4500	.4500
Trenton.....	Formosa and young hyson, medium.....	.5000	.5000
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Oolong.....	.5000	.5000
Brooklyn.....	Mixed, green and black.....	.5000	.5000
Buffalo.....	Oolong and young hyson.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, green.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong.....	.5000	.5000
Cohoes.....	Young hyson.....	.5000	.5000
College Point.....	Young hyson, medium.....	.6000	.6000
Flushing.....	Gunpowder.....	.5000	.5000
Jamaica.....	Oolong, fine.....	.5000	.5000
Mariner Harbor.....	Young hyson.....	.5000	.5000
Newburgh.....	Oolong.....	.4750	.4500
New York.....	Formosa.....	.5000	.5000
Rochester.....	Oolong.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, good.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, good.....	.4300	.4300
	Oolong, fine.....	.4000	.5000
	Oolong, good.....	.6000	.6000
	Oolong, good.....	.5000	.5000
	English breakfast.....	.6000	.6000
	Gunpowder.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, second grade.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, choice.....	.6000	.6000
	Oolong, second grade.....	.5000	.5000

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## TEA, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK—concluded.</b>			
Stapleton.....	English breakfast.....	\$0.6000	\$0.6000
Syracuse.....	Oolong and young hyson.....	.6000	.6000
Troy.....	Oolong and Japan.....	.5000	.5000
Utica.....	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
West New Brighton.....	Oolong and Japan, fair.....	.4000	.4000
	Oolong and Japan, good.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, good.....	.4000	.4000
	Oolong, good.....	.5000	.5000
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Green, mixed, medium.....	.6000	.6000
Winston-Salem.....	Green or blended, medium.....	.6000	.6000
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Canton.....	Imperial.....	.5000	.5000
Cincinnati.....	Young hyson.....	.5000	.5000
	Young hyson.....	.6000	.6000
	Young hyson, medium.....	.5000	.5000
	Young hyson, medium.....	.5000	.5000
Cleveland.....	Japan, uncolored.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and Japan.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and Japan, good.....	.4000	.4000
	Oolong, young hyson, and Japan, good.....	.4000	.3500
Columbus.....	Young hyson, fair.....	.4500	.4000
Hamilton.....	Gunpowder.....	.5000	.5000
Springfield.....	Oolong.....	.5500	.5500
Toledo.....	Oolong.....	.5000	.5000
	English breakfast.....	.4500	.4500
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allegheny.....	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
Allentown.....	Oolong and young hyson.....	.6000	.6000
Bethlehem.....	Oolong, middle grade.....	.5000	.5000
Chester.....	Oolong, middle grade.....	.5000	.5000
	English breakfast.....	.5000	.5000
	Foochow, oolong.....	.4000	.4000
Harrisburg.....	Formosa, oolong.....	.5000	.5000
	Black, second grade.....	.6000	.6000
	Black and green, low grade, sold by $\frac{1}{4}$ lb.....	.4000	.4000
Lancaster.....	Green, second grade.....	.6000	.6000
	Japan, best.....	.7500	.7500
	Oolong, best.....	.8000	.8000
Norristown.....	Oolong and imperial, standard.....	.5000	.5000
Philadelphia.....	Foochow, black.....	.5000	.5000
	Foochow, black, fair.....	.4000	.4000
	Formosa, black, good.....	.5000	.5000
	Formosa, oolong.....	.4000	.4000
	Japan, green, good.....	.4000	.4000
	Oolong.....	.5000	.4000
Pittsburg.....	Oolong, black.....	.4000	.4000
	Oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000
Reading.....	Oolong, medium.....	.5000	.5000
Scranton.....	Formosa, black, second grade.....	.4000	.4000
Wilkesbarre	Imperial, green.....	.6000	.6000
Williamsport.....	English breakfast.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and gunpowder.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, middle grade.....	.5000	.5000
	Black.....	.4000	.4000
	Oolong and hyson.....	.5000	.5000
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
East Greenwich.....	Japan, good.....	.4500	.4500
Natick.....	Oolong, good.....	.6000	.6000
Providence.....	Oolong.....	.3000	.2583
	Oolong.....	.6000	.6000
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Hyson, black, good.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, black.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, fair.....	.5000	.5000
	Young hyson.....	.5000	.5000

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## TEA, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Medium.....	\$0.5000	\$0.5000
	Oolong.....	.5000	.5000
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Gunpowder.....	.6000	.6000
	Gunpowder.....	.6000	.6000
	Gunpowder and English breakfast.....	.6000	.6500
Nashville.....	Gunpowder, green, medium.....	.6000	.6000
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Ceylon, young hyson, and English breakfast.....	.7500	.6875
Houston.....	Oolong and imperial, medium.....	.6000	.6000
San Antonio.....	Gunpowder and English breakfast.....	.6000	.6000
	Gunpowder and English breakfast.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and gunpowder, medium.....	.5000	.5000
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Japan, medium.....	.5000	.5000
	Oolong.....	.5000	.5000
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Norfolk.....	Oolong and gunpowder, good.....	.5000	.5000
Petersburg.....	Formosa, black.....	.5000	.5000
	Ping Suey, green, cheap grade.....	.3000	.3000
	Ping Suey, green, medium.....	.4000	.4000
Richmond.....	Gunpowder.....	.6000	.6000
	Oolong and gunpowder.....	.5000	.5000
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Gunpowder, good.....	.7500	.8000
Tacoma.....	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
	Young hyson, No. 1.....	.7500	.7500
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Gunpowder, green.....	.5000	.5000
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Japan, medium.....	.3500	.3500
Oshkosh.....	Young hyson, medium.....	.4000	.4000
Racine.....	Japan.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored.....	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored.....	.5000	.5000

## VEAL, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.		Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
Birmingham.....	Cutlet.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2000
	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
Montgomery.....	Cheops.....	.1500	.1500
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
San Francisco.....	Cutlet.....	.1750	.1750
	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
	Cutlet.....	.1725	.1725
	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Cutlet.....	.1396	.1396
	Loin, chops.....	.2000	.2000
Leadville.....	Cutlet.....	.1604	.1617
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
Hartford.....	Cutlet.....	.3000	.3000
New Haven.....	Cutlet.....	.2300	.2600
	Cutlet.....	.2342	.2358
New London.....	Cutlet.....	.2200	.2200

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## VEAL, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Cutlet.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2050
	Cutlet, choice.....	.2500	.2500
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Cutlet.....	.1850	.1867
	Cutlet.....	.2208	.2208
	Cutlet.....	.1833	.1883
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Cutlet.....	.2500	.2500
	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
	Cutlet.....	.2500	.2500
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	Cutlet.....	.1600	.1633
	Leg.....	.1350	.1325
	Leg.....	.1238	.0958
	Leg.....	.1200	.1083
Peoria.....	Cutlet.....	.1354	.1354
	Cutlet.....	.1200	.1200
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
	Cutlet.....	.1867	.1883
	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
Terre Haute.....	Chops.....	.1250	.1292
	Chops or roast.....	.1354	.1354
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Cutlet.....	.1625	.1625
	Cutlet.....	.1292	.1292
Dubuque.....	Cutlet.....	.1375	.1375
	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1625
	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1525
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
Louisville.....	Chops.....	.1425	.1388
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Portland.....	Cutlet.....	.2500	.2500
	Cutlet.....	.2425	.2475
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Cutlet.....	.2017	.2017
	Cutlet.....	.2067	.2167
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Cutlet.....	.2500	.2708
	Cutlet.....	.3050	.3050
	Loin.....	.1500	.1500
Chelsea.....	Cutlet.....	.3000	.3000
Fall River.....	Cutlet.....	.2300	.2000
	Cutlet.....	.2800	.2800
Malden.....	Cutlet.....	.2850	.2800
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit.....	Cutlet.....	.1467	.1500
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Forequarter, cutlet.....	.1250	.1208
	Loin, cutlet.....	.1800	.1800
Minneapolis.....	Cutlet.....	.1396	.1500
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1525
	Cutlet.....	.1533	.1800
St. Louis.....	Roast.....	.1467	.1517
	Roast.....	.1467	.1525
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1675
	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1675

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## VEAL, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Cutlet.....	\$0.1750	\$0.1708
	Cutlet.....	.1650	.1600
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Manchester.....	Cutlet.....	.1933	.1908
	Cutlet.....	.2500	.2500
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Jersey City.....	Cutlet.....	.1800	.1800
	Cutlet.....	.1950	.1950
Trenton.....	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2250
	Cutlet.....	.2500	.2500
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Cutlet.....	.2350	.2500
Brooklyn.....	Cutlet.....	.2500	.2500
Buffalo.....	Cutlet.....	.1800	.1800
	Cutlet, choice.....	.1867	.1867
	Cutlet, first grade.....	.1900	.1900
	Cutlet, first grade.....	.1333	.1333
	Cutlet, second grade.....	.1600	.1600
	Cutlet, second grade.....	.1179	.1179
	Rib, cutlet.....	.1542	.1525
New York.....	Forequarter, roast.....	.1517	.1517
	Forequarter, roast.....	.1275	.1213
	Hind quarter, roast.....	.1900	.1917
	Hind quarter, roast.....	.1575	.1600
	Forequarter, roast, medium.....	.0967	.0950
	Hind quarter, roast, medium.....	.1183	.1158
Rochester.....	Chops.....	.1150	.1200
	Cutlet.....	.1338	.1400
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Roast.....	.1500	.1500
Winston-Salem.....	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Breast.....	.1250	.1200
	Breast.....	.1250	.1250
Cleveland.....	Cutlet.....	.1717	.1917
	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
	Roast.....	.1321	.1363
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
	Cutlet.....	.1438	.1438
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Bethlehem.....	Cutlet.....	.1950	.1850
Philadelphia.....	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
Pittsburg.....	Cutlet.....	.2200	.2200
	Cutlet.....	.2500	.2500
Scranton.....	Cutlet.....	.2500	.2500
	Cutlet.....	.2300	.2400
Wilkesbarre.....	Cutlet, No. 1.....	.1950	.2000
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Providence.....	Cutlet.....	.2767	.2783
	Leg-cutlet.....	.3300	.3300
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Cutlet.....	.1250	.125-
	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
	Roast.....	.1500	.1500
Nashville.....	Cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
	Chops.....	.1250	.1250
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
	Cutlet.....	.1250	.1250
San Antonio.....	Cutlet.....	.1250	.1250

TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## VEAL, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Cutlet.....	\$0.2000	\$0.2000
	Loin, cutlet.....	.2000	.2000
	Round, cutlet.....	.1563	.1563
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Richmond.....	Cutlet, choice.....	.2000	.2000
	Cutlet, choice.....	.2000	.2000
	Cutlet, medium.....	.1500	.1500
	Cutlet, medium.....	.1500	.1500
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1425
	Cutlet.....	.1600	.1600
	Cutlet.....	.1500	.1500
Tacoma.....	Cutlet.....	.1550	.1575
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Cutlet.....	.1250	.1250
	Cutlet.....	.1700	.1700
Racine.....	Chops.....	.1483	.1363
	Cutlet.....	.1733	.1800
	Leg.....	.1600	.1600

## VINEGAR, PER GALLON.

<b>ALABAMA.</b>			
Birmingham.....	Cider.....	\$0.3500	\$0.3500
	Cider, pure.....	.3000	.3000
Montgomery.....	Cider, best.....	.3500	.3500
<b>ARKANSAS.</b>			
Little Rock.....	Cider.....	.4000	.4000
	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
<b>CALIFORNIA.</b>			
Los Angeles.....	Cider.....	.5000	.5000
	Cider, pure.....	.5000	.5000
Sacramento.....	Cider, prime, high test.....	.5000	.5000
San Francisco.....	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
<b>COLORADO.</b>			
Denver.....	Cider.....	.4000	.4000
	Cider, pure.....	.3000	.3000
<b>CONNECTICUT.</b>			
New Haven.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
	Cider, pure.....	.2500	.2500
Willimantic.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
<b>DELAWARE.</b>			
Wilmington.....	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider.....	.2800	.2800
	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.</b>			
Washington.....	Cider, best.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider, best.....	.3000	.3000
	Cider, pure.....	.2500	.2500
<b>FLORIDA.</b>			
Jacksonville.....	Cider.....	.4000	.4000
	Cider.....	.4000	.4000
	Cider, pure.....	.4000	.4000
<b>GEORGIA.</b>			
Atlanta.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
	Cider.....	.3000	.3000
<b>ILLINOIS.</b>			
Chicago.....	White wine.....	.1500	.1500
	White wine.....	.2000	.2000
	White wine.....	.1500	.1500
	White wine.....	.1500	.1500
Peoria.....	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider.....	.3000	.3000

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Continued.

## VINEGAR, PER GALLON—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>INDIANA.</b>			
Indianapolis.....	Cider.....	\$0.3000	\$0.3000
	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
<b>IOWA.</b>			
Des Moines.....	Cider, pure.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider, pure.....	.2500	.2500
Dubuque.....	Cider, pure.....	.3000	.3000
	Cider, pure.....	.3000	.3000
<b>KANSAS.</b>			
Topeka.....	Cider.....	.1800	.1800
	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
<b>KENTUCKY.</b>			
Covington.....	Cider, pure.....	.2000	.2000
Louisville.....	Cider.....	.3000	.3000
<b>LOUISIANA.</b>			
New Orleans.....	Cider, pure.....	.4000	.4000
	Fruit, pure.....	.2800	.3000
<b>MAINE.</b>			
Bangor.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
Biddeford.....	Cider, country.....	.2000	.2000
Lewiston.....	Cider, country.....	.1983	.2000
Portland.....	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider, country.....	.2500	.2500
<b>MARYLAND.</b>			
Baltimore.....	Cider, pure.....	.2875	.2500
	Grain.....	.2000	.2000
<b>MASSACHUSETTS.</b>			
Boston.....	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
Chelsea.....	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
Fall River.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
Malden.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
	Cider, beet.....	.2500	.2500
<b>MICHIGAN.</b>			
Detroit.....	Cider, best.....	.2000	.2000
<b>MINNESOTA.</b>			
Duluth.....	Cider, best.....	.3500	.3500
	Cider, Heinz's.....	.3000	.3000
Minneapolis.....	Cider, pure.....	.2500	.2500
<b>MISSOURI.</b>			
Kansas City.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
St. Joseph.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
St. Louis.....	White wine.....	.2000	.2000
	White wine.....	.2125	.2000
<b>MONTANA.</b>			
Butte.....	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
	Cider, pure.....	.6000	.6000
<b>NEBRASKA.</b>			
Omaha.....	Cider.....	.3000	.3000
	Cider.....	.3000	.3000
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE.</b>			
Manchester.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
<b>NEW JERSEY.</b>			
Jersey City.....	Cider.....	.1800	.1800
	Cider, pure.....	.2000	.2000
Trenton.....	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
<b>NEW YORK.</b>			
Albany.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
Brooklyn.....	Cider.....	.2800	.2800
Buffalo.....	Cider.....	.1500	.1500
	Cider.....	.1400	.1400
College Point.....	White wine.....	.2000	.2000

TABLE II.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1903 AND 1904—Concluded.

## VINEGAR, PER GALLON—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1903.	1904.
<b>NEW YORK—concluded.</b>			
Flushing.....	White wine.....	\$0.2500	\$0.2500
Jamaica.....	Vinegar.....	.1700	.1700
New York.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
	Cider.....	.2800	.2800
	Monarch.....	.1600	.1500
	Vinegar.....	.3000	.2500
	White wine, Monarch.....	.1600	.1600
<b>NORTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Durham.....	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
<b>OHIO.</b>			
Cincinnati.....	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider, best.....	.2500	.2500
Cleveland.....	Cider.....	.1800	.1800
	Cider.....	.1800	.1800
Columbus.....	Cider, pure.....	.1500	.1500
<b>OREGON.</b>			
Portland.....	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider.....	.3000	.3000
<b>PENNSYLVANIA.</b>			
Allentown.....	Heinz's.....	.2500	.2500
Philadelphia.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider.....	.1600	.1600
Pittsburg.....	Cider, best, sold by the quart.....	.3200	.3200
	Cider, medium, sold by the quart.....	.2800	.2800
Reading.....	Cider, sold by the quart.....	.1800	.1800
Scranton.....	Cider.....	.2000	.2000
	Cider, pure.....	.2500	.2500
<b>RHODE ISLAND.</b>			
Providence.....	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider, pure.....	.2500	.2500
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA.</b>			
Charleston.....	Cider, best.....	.4000	.4000
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA.</b>			
Sioux Falls.....	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
<b>TENNESSEE.</b>			
Memphis.....	Cider.....	.3000	.3000
	Cider.....	.3000	.3000
Nashville.....	Cider.....	.3000	.3000
	Cider.....	.3000	.3000
<b>TEXAS.</b>			
Dallas.....	Cider.....	.4000	.4000
	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
San Antonio.....	Cider.....	.3500	.3500
	Cider.....	.3000	.3000
<b>UTAH.</b>			
Salt Lake City.....	Cider.....	.4000	.4000
	Cider, pure.....	.5000	.5000
<b>VIRGINIA.</b>			
Richmond.....	Cider, best.....	.4000	.4000
	Cider, pure, sold by the quart.....	.4000	.4000
<b>WASHINGTON.</b>			
Seattle.....	Cider.....	.4000	.4000
	Cider.....	.4000	.4000
	Cider, Heinz's.....	.6000	.6000
<b>WEST VIRGINIA.</b>			
Wheeling.....	Malt.....	.2000	.2000
<b>WISCONSIN.</b>			
Milwaukee.....	Cider.....	.2500	.2500
	Cider.....	.2500	.2500

TABLE III.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904.

[Average price for 1890-1899 = 100.0.]

## APPLES, EVAPORATED.

Year.	North At-lantic States.	South At-lantic States.	North Central States.	South Central States.	Western States.	United States.
1890	97.0	106.8	112.0	108.8	119.8	109.0
1891	95.0	106.8	116.4	113.3	112.8	110.3
1892	100.5	106.5	90.4	101.1	106.7	99.3
1893	104.4	103.7	110.9	105.3	108.5	107.0
1894	100.5	102.7	111.9	100.2	110.2	105.8
1895	106.1	100.5	98.1	93.6	99.8	97.4
1896	95.0	94.3	83.5	91.1	80.1	88.6
1897	100.5	94.3	80.2	87.8	81.2	87.8
1898	95.0	92.2	100.1	96.7	85.6	95.4
1899	106.1	92.2	101.6	102.1	95.4	99.5
1900	106.1	92.2	89.4	100.5	95.6	95.2
1901	100.8	94.2	96.1	99.3	95.2	96.8
1902	102.7	94.2	109.8	108.3	104.3	104.4
1903	107.5	91.4	101.3	109.1	95.6	100.8
1904	105.9	89.7	99.2	107.4	94.9	99.2

## BEANS, DRY.

1890	104.2	98.7	110.0	100.0	92.0	103.3
1891	105.8	97.5	116.3	109.7	87.7	106.2
1892	101.7	97.5	106.9	108.0	92.7	102.4
1893	102.1	97.5	114.1	108.9	100.7	105.0
1894	102.9	100.4	105.5	101.4	100.1	102.8
1895	101.1	100.6	102.4	95.5	98.9	100.5
1896	96.1	99.9	84.5	87.2	95.5	92.7
1897	94.7	100.6	79.0	86.4	104.3	91.5
1898	94.7	102.9	87.0	98.3	113.0	95.9
1899	96.9	104.1	94.2	104.7	115.3	99.7
1900	105.3	105.0	113.7	116.9	122.2	110.0
1901	105.3	118.8	119.2	118.1	127.8	113.9
1902	110.4	119.5	118.6	128.0	131.3	116.8
1903	111.5	113.3	123.9	119.8	141.5	118.1
1904	109.0	112.4	122.9	118.7	141.8	116.8

## BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS AND STEWS.

1890	100.2	98.1	99.6	95.3	103.2	99.5
1891	100.3	98.5	100.0	97.0	105.2	100.0
1892	100.2	97.1	100.3	97.0	101.6	99.6
1893	100.3	97.0	99.3	97.5	95.7	99.0
1894	97.9	98.5	96.9	99.4	96.1	98.3
1895	98.2	98.2	99.2	101.5	96.3	98.6
1896	98.9	99.9	98.8	101.9	97.0	99.1
1897	100.0	101.8	100.1	101.8	98.7	100.3
1898	101.5	103.8	101.0	102.5	101.2	101.7
1899	102.6	107.1	102.7	106.0	104.9	103.7
1900	105.4	109.4	105.9	108.0	108.8	106.5
1901	110.0	112.7	110.7	110.2	112.5	110.7
1902	118.9	120.2	117.2	118.5	119.9	118.6
1903	111.1	115.9	113.6	116.7	113.8	113.1
1904	111.8	114.6	112.7	115.6	114.2	112.8

## BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS.

1890	99.3	98.9	97.6	95.9	102.6	98.8
1891	99.7	100.0	98.6	96.8	102.7	99.4
1892	99.7	98.1	99.1	96.5	101.7	99.3
1893	100.1	98.3	100.2	99.0	96.0	99.6
1894	98.8	98.1	98.4	99.6	91.9	98.2
1895	99.1	99.6	99.4	99.2	97.3	99.1
1896	99.0	99.1	100.0	101.6	98.8	99.5
1897	100.1	99.0	100.6	101.7	100.3	100.2
1898	101.7	102.2	102.1	102.9	102.6	102.0
1899	102.6	106.8	103.9	106.8	106.2	103.9
1900	104.9	110.5	106.5	109.7	107.1	106.4
1901	109.6	114.4	112.0	111.9	111.0	111.0
1902	118.0	117.7	119.2	122.4	116.1	118.5
1903	111.9	114.0	114.7	112.1	112.1	112.9
1904	113.1	113.5	114.8	111.3	113.4	113.4

TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904—Continued.

[Average price for 1890–1899 = 100.0.]

**BEEF, SALT.**

Year.	North At-lantic States.	South At-lantic States.	North Central States.	South Central States.	Western States.	United States.
1890.....	97.9	95.7	96.5	98.8	100.7	97.5
1891.....	98.5	98.0	98.7	98.8	109.1	98.3
1892.....	99.2	96.4	100.4	98.8	107.0	99.5
1893.....	100.5	99.0	100.3	98.8	99.4	100.3
1894.....	99.3	101.1	97.5	98.8	97.3	98.9
1895.....	100.4	101.8	97.5	98.8	99.3	99.6
1896.....	100.0	99.8	99.7	98.8	98.8	99.8
1897.....	100.4	100.7	102.3	102.6	98.8	100.9
1898.....	101.6	101.2	103.7	102.6	96.8	102.1
1899.....	102.1	106.4	105.3	103.0	98.8	103.2
1900.....	102.3	110.8	106.1	103.5	94.0	103.7
1901.....	104.8	115.2	108.3	103.5	94.0	106.1
1902.....	117.1	121.0	115.3	112.5	91.9	116.0
1903.....	108.0	118.9	110.8	106.5	83.1	108.8
1904.....	108.0	117.9	109.1	106.5	83.1	108.3

**BREAD, WHEAT.**

1890.....	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.0	100.0	100.3
1891.....	100.4	100.2	100.4	100.0	100.0	100.3
1892.....	100.3	100.2	100.4	100.0	100.0	100.3
1893.....	100.2	100.2	99.8	100.0	100.0	100.1
1894.....	100.0	99.5	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9
1895.....	99.8	99.1	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.7
1896.....	99.9	100.2	99.8	100.0	100.0	99.9
1897.....	99.9	100.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1898.....	99.5	100.2	100.2	100.0	100.0	99.8
1899.....	99.5	100.2	99.4	100.0	100.0	99.6
1900.....	99.4	100.2	100.2	97.6	100.0	99.7
1901.....	99.1	100.2	99.6	97.6	100.0	99.4
1902.....	99.6	100.2	99.4	97.6	97.1	99.4
1903.....	100.3	101.1	100.2	105.2	95.8	100.2
1904.....	103.4	104.4	104.2	113.7	97.5	103.9

**BUTTER.**

1890.....	99.5	99.0	97.4	102.7	102.5	99.2
1891.....	107.0	101.8	105.5	105.3	116.9	106.4
1892.....	107.6	103.5	106.2	103.9	111.3	106.8
1893.....	110.5	106.6	111.6	104.2	106.0	109.9
1894.....	101.1	101.3	103.0	101.4	101.5	101.7
1895.....	96.6	98.6	97.3	99.4	93.7	97.0
1896.....	92.2	97.1	91.6	96.7	90.8	92.7
1897.....	93.0	96.4	93.7	95.2	88.0	93.1
1898.....	94.4	97.5	95.8	95.2	94.0	95.1
1899.....	97.9	98.2	97.9	96.0	95.2	97.7
1900.....	101.8	100.0	103.6	93.2	95.1	101.4
1901.....	102.7	102.5	106.1	101.5	94.6	103.2
1902.....	112.3	106.7	112.9	110.4	104.0	111.5
1903.....	110.8	106.7	113.2	109.7	107.2	110.8
1904.....	108.4	106.1	111.7	111.0	102.9	109.0

**CHEESE.**

1890.....	98.7	100.7	97.3	99.3	104.6	98.8
1891.....	100.1	100.5	99.7	99.7	105.8	100.3
1892.....	101.7	100.1	101.4	100.5	103.7	101.5
1893.....	102.2	100.5	101.9	100.5	100.6	101.8
1894.....	101.9	100.5	102.0	100.3	100.1	101.6
1895.....	99.2	100.2	99.4	99.0	96.4	99.2
1896.....	97.7	99.9	97.5	100.1	96.0	97.9
1897.....	99.5	99.1	98.8	99.2	94.9	99.0
1898.....	96.9	98.9	98.2	99.5	95.1	97.5
1899.....	102.1	99.6	103.8	101.9	102.9	102.4
1900.....	103.7	100.9	105.9	101.3	102.8	103.9
1901.....	102.7	102.0	104.9	101.4	105.1	103.3
1902.....	108.1	104.1	107.8	101.2	109.1	107.3
1903.....	110.6	104.7	109.4	103.4	113.5	109.4
1904.....	107.5	103.3	107.8	103.2	113.1	107.4

TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

## CHICKENS.

Year.	North At-lantic States.	South At-lantic States.	North Central States.	South Central States.	Western States.	United States.
1890	102.2	98.3	100.1	99.7	112.2	101.3
1891	105.1	100.0	102.6	100.7	118.4	104.0
1892	105.4	101.4	101.8	97.8	112.5	103.8
1893	105.5	100.9	103.8	100.5	97.5	104.2
1894	98.6	99.1	98.8	97.4	94.4	98.6
1895	98.1	100.1	98.4	98.8	96.1	98.4
1896	96.4	97.7	98.8	97.8	91.5	97.1
1897	93.4	98.3	94.0	95.5	88.2	94.0
1898	95.4	99.0	98.1	103.2	89.6	96.8
1899	99.9	105.2	103.4	108.9	99.4	101.8
1900	97.8	106.1	103.9	112.2	99.9	100.8
1901	99.5	109.7	104.6	120.5	101.4	103.0
1902	112.1	114.4	113.5	122.4	106.9	113.2
1903	116.4	118.5	119.5	139.2	101.5	118.5
1904	119.2	120.3	121.6	141.1	102.1	120.7

## COFFEE.

1890	103.2	104.8	108.8	108.6	111.8	105.4
1891	103.3	104.6	108.1	108.3	109.6	105.2
1892	102.9	103.0	105.7	105.8	104.5	103.8
1893	103.9	103.6	106.6	105.5	107.3	104.8
1894	102.4	103.8	104.4	103.1	106.2	103.3
1895	101.0	102.0	102.8	101.5	102.6	101.7
1896	99.6	99.7	99.7	96.5	100.0	99.6
1897	96.1	95.3	92.3	93.5	90.6	94.6
1898	93.9	92.5	86.5	88.7	84.3	91.1
1899	93.7	91.2	85.2	88.5	83.7	90.5
1900	94.4	90.8	86.2	86.1	86.3	91.1
1901	94.4	88.9	85.6	85.6	86.8	90.7
1902	93.3	85.8	85.2	86.7	85.1	89.6
1903	92.5	85.0	86.2	86.8	85.4	89.3
1904	94.1	89.3	88.8	91.4	87.0	91.8

## CORN MEAL.

1890	98.8	97.6	100.7	100.2	110.2	100.0
1891	106.7	104.9	112.2	116.3	119.6	109.7
1892	102.8	106.5	107.3	103.0	118.4	105.3
1893	101.1	98.1	106.2	106.1	107.1	103.1
1894	101.6	99.1	106.1	99.5	98.8	102.2
1895	100.4	103.8	102.4	99.4	95.7	100.8
1896	98.0	97.7	91.2	91.7	87.7	95.0
1897	97.2	97.1	89.0	91.7	84.0	93.7
1898	96.9	96.2	91.7	95.9	89.5	95.0
1899	96.2	100.1	92.6	96.2	88.7	95.1
1900	98.1	99.0	97.3	97.7	88.9	97.4
1901	104.5	110.3	113.1	109.2	94.7	107.1
1902	116.6	121.0	125.5	118.1	111.0	118.8
1903	119.5	118.3	127.6	115.2	113.2	120.7
1904	119.7	118.6	128.6	116.5	115.3	121.5

## EGGS.

1890	100.0	101.8	100.7	98.7	108.7	100.6
1891	106.2	105.7	108.1	105.3	111.0	106.9
1892	106.4	106.1	108.2	102.6	107.1	106.8
1893	107.8	106.3	110.2	103.6	106.0	108.1
1894	95.4	98.2	96.9	96.6	97.9	96.3
1895	98.8	99.4	100.1	101.6	97.2	99.3
1896	93.1	94.4	91.9	94.5	90.0	92.8
1897	91.8	93.1	89.5	95.1	92.7	91.4
1898	97.6	95.2	94.2	99.7	92.5	96.2
1899	102.2	99.7	100.0	102.9	96.9	101.1
1900	99.9	101.2	99.9	101.3	93.8	99.9
1901	105.3	106.2	105.9	111.5	98.2	105.7
1902	119.0	120.7	119.1	123.2	109.9	119.1
1903	125.9	126.0	123.3	134.2	118.7	125.3
1904	132.2	134.9	129.8	131.9	121.1	130.9

TABLE III.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904—Continued.

[Average price for 1890–1899=100.0]

**FISH, FRESH.**

Year.	North Atlantic States.	South Atlantic States.	North Central States.	South Central States.	Western States.	United States.
1890	99.3	98.7	99.0	100.0	100.2	99.3
1891	99.9	98.2	99.3	100.0	99.1	99.6
1892	100.8	97.6	99.5	100.0	98.8	100.1
1893	101.2	97.4	99.2	100.0	97.0	100.1
1894	100.4	102.7	98.8	100.0	101.3	100.4
1895	99.5	101.3	99.8	100.0	100.5	99.8
1896	100.2	102.2	100.4	100.0	97.4	100.2
1897	99.4	101.0	100.8	100.0	98.4	99.8
1898	100.0	101.1	101.3	100.0	103.5	100.5
1899	99.4	99.8	101.8	100.0	103.6	100.2
1900	99.7	100.6	101.5	102.9	101.6	100.4
1901	100.1	104.8	102.7	103.1	103.0	101.4
1902	102.8	105.9	105.9	113.8	112.7	105.0
1903	106.6	103.5	108.3	114.4	109.7	107.3
1904	108.3	103.0	109.0	114.4	108.6	107.9

**FISH, SALT.**

1890	100.7	98.0	102.3	99.2	95.4	100.7
1891	102.2	98.0	103.0	95.4	98.1	101.7
1892	103.8	98.0	106.6	95.4	106.0	102.2
1893	104.9	98.5	102.6	95.4	100.6	103.4
1894	102.6	99.7	100.8	93.5	98.1	101.5
1895	98.7	100.7	99.8	93.5	100.6	98.9
1896	97.8	101.1	96.0	95.3	96.7	97.5
1897	94.3	101.1	94.2	102.8	94.1	95.2
1898	97.2	101.8	98.4	115.4	104.6	98.8
1899	97.9	103.0	102.5	114.0	106.0	100.2
1900	96.6	103.4	99.7	123.2	102.1	99.1
1901	98.6	104.2	100.7	126.3	100.6	100.9
1902	101.0	104.1	100.8	132.4	110.0	102.8
1903	104.1	104.2	114.3	139.1	148.3	108.4
1904	109.3	105.6	116.9	141.5	148.6	111.7

**FLOUR, WHEAT.**

1890	110.4	105.6	109.5	113.5	107.7	109.7
1891	112.7	106.9	113.2	113.8	114.7	112.5
1892	104.6	101.4	105.3	104.8	114.0	105.1
1893	96.4	98.1	96.0	94.4	95.9	96.1
1894	89.0	92.6	87.8	85.8	85.8	88.7
1895	88.8	92.0	90.1	88.8	88.6	89.0
1896	92.1	96.3	92.1	94.6	92.6	92.7
1897	103.2	101.8	105.5	107.9	109.0	104.3
1898	108.0	106.6	107.4	104.0	106.7	107.4
1899	94.9	97.9	94.0	94.6	90.0	94.6
1900	94.0	97.4	95.4	94.0	87.2	94.3
1901	93.6	98.2	98.4	95.9	86.8	94.4
1902	93.9	97.4	96.9	95.6	91.8	94.9
1903	100.5	101.7	102.4	97.7	104.5	101.2
1904	119.9	118.2	123.2	117.0	114.9	119.9

**LARD.**

1890	98.2	97.8	97.9	100.4	98.5	98.2
1891	100.1	99.2	98.9	103.0	102.5	99.8
1892	105.0	101.9	101.4	106.0	106.9	103.6
1893	121.3	118.5	112.5	121.1	117.3	117.9
1894	108.1	105.7	105.0	109.4	108.5	106.9
1895	100.7	97.1	100.7	96.9	101.6	100.1
1896	91.3	93.8	94.5	89.2	90.9	92.5
1897	88.0	91.0	92.8	87.5	87.7	89.8
1898	92.3	95.8	96.3	90.3	92.4	93.9
1899	95.1	99.3	100.0	96.2	93.6	97.1
1900	103.1	108.6	105.8	102.4	99.0	104.4
1901	117.2	122.7	119.0	118.1	107.8	118.1
1902	134.1	140.4	133.4	138.4	120.8	134.3
1903	127.8	134.5	124.0	123.2	118.8	126.7
1904	118.3	121.0	113.7	116.7	115.9	117.3

TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904—Continued.

[Average price for 1890–1899 = 100.0.]

## MILK, FRESH.

Year.	North At-lantic States.	South At-lantic States.	North Cen-tral States.	South Cen-tral States.	Western States.	United States.
1890.....	100.5	101.5	100.0	100.5	100.7	100.5
1891.....	100.5	101.5	100.0	100.5	100.7	100.5
1892.....	100.8	101.5	100.0	98.9	100.7	100.6
1893.....	100.5	101.5	100.1	98.9	100.7	100.4
1894.....	100.0	101.5	100.1	98.9	100.7	100.2
1895.....	100.0	98.9	100.5	99.4	100.8	100.0
1896.....	99.7	98.1	100.5	101.2	100.8	99.9
1897.....	99.6	98.4	100.3	101.2	98.9	99.7
1898.....	99.2	98.4	100.1	101.2	98.1	99.4
1899.....	99.3	98.5	98.4	99.5	98.1	98.9
1900.....	100.8	99.1	98.9	99.5	98.1	99.9
1901.....	102.0	100.6	100.5	99.5	98.1	101.1
1902.....	104.3	102.1	102.5	103.6	99.2	103.3
1903.....	106.4	102.8	105.8	107.6	104.6	105.8
1904.....	107.4	103.1	106.1	108.4	103.3	106.3

## MOLASSES.

1890.....	104.7	101.7	106.0	104.5	104.3	104.7
1891.....	101.6	100.9	101.6	102.3	104.0	101.7
1892.....	101.1	100.2	101.4	101.3	102.8	101.2
1893.....	100.7	99.6	100.7	99.0	102.8	100.6
1894.....	100.1	100.4	100.6	99.4	102.0	100.3
1895.....	98.9	100.4	99.3	98.4	97.6	99.0
1896.....	98.6	99.5	99.5	100.5	92.9	98.7
1897.....	97.6	99.3	97.9	96.9	95.3	97.7
1898.....	98.0	98.6	96.7	100.2	99.0	97.9
1899.....	98.7	99.4	96.4	97.6	99.2	98.2
1900.....	102.3	98.7	103.0	105.8	100.3	102.2
1901.....	100.9	97.7	102.3	106.0	101.9	101.3
1902.....	101.6	97.7	103.8	106.8	102.9	102.1
1903.....	103.6	95.9	105.8	109.3	103.9	103.8
1904.....	104.3	95.9	105.0	109.3	104.3	104.0

## MUTTON AND LAMB.

1890.....	102.3	97.8	100.6	99.1	100.4	100.7
1891.....	101.4	99.3	100.1	98.7	102.7	100.6
1892.....	102.2	99.9	100.5	97.9	102.4	101.0
1893.....	100.5	98.7	101.2	98.4	97.1	99.9
1894.....	95.2	100.4	99.9	99.3	96.2	97.8
1895.....	97.3	100.8	99.3	100.1	98.3	98.7
1896.....	97.7	99.4	99.7	99.9	97.2	98.7
1897.....	100.3	98.9	98.9	100.6	99.1	99.6
1898.....	100.6	102.2	98.6	103.8	100.4	100.4
1899.....	102.5	102.6	100.9	103.8	106.3	102.6
1900.....	105.7	103.9	104.2	109.3	107.1	105.6
1901.....	109.2	104.0	110.3	110.5	107.8	109.0
1902.....	113.3	109.3	116.8	119.9	112.5	114.7
1903.....	109.9	114.7	114.7	113.4	111.7	112.6
1904.....	112.9	114.6	116.5	113.9	110.9	114.1

## PORK, FRESH.

1890.....	97.5	94.2	96.0	97.9	100.7	97.0
1891.....	100.0	97.7	96.6	98.2	100.6	98.7
1892.....	101.0	98.7	100.4	98.1	101.4	100.5
1893.....	109.5	105.0	105.3	103.8	97.7	107.0
1894.....	103.4	100.3	100.2	101.2	98.4	101.8
1895.....	99.2	102.1	99.4	100.0	101.4	99.7
1896.....	98.2	100.2	98.0	99.6	99.9	97.4
1897.....	98.1	97.7	99.3	99.4	99.5	97.6
1898.....	97.2	100.5	100.7	98.6	96.3	98.6
1899.....	99.8	103.5	103.9	103.1	104.0	101.7
1900.....	106.9	107.4	109.6	105.4	107.8	107.7
1901.....	117.9	118.5	119.4	115.3	110.5	117.9
1902.....	127.9	132.7	129.6	127.3	117.4	128.3
1903.....	128.4	130.5	126.3	123.3	114.7	127.0
1904.....	125.2	127.7	122.5	118.8	116.3	124.0

TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904—Continued.

[Average price for 1890–1899 = 100.0.]

**PORK, SALT, BACON.**

Year.	North Atlantic States.	South Atlantic States.	North Central States.	South Central States.	Western States.	United States.
1890.....	95.0	98.0	95.5	94.9	99.6	95.8
1891.....	96.3	98.2	95.8	95.4	100.7	96.6
1892.....	98.9	100.3	98.2	100.3	100.9	99.1
1893.....	109.5	102.9	109.0	112.3	111.6	109.0
1894.....	104.3	99.3	103.3	104.6	105.5	103.6
1895.....	98.8	99.9	97.6	99.1	100.2	99.4
1896.....	97.2	96.5	97.4	94.6	94.3	96.7
1897.....	98.2	98.9	97.2	96.2	93.4	97.4
1898.....	99.3	99.3	102.1	101.2	96.4	100.2
1899.....	102.3	106.6	104.0	101.3	97.5	102.9
1900.....	109.3	108.7	111.6	110.2	104.0	109.7
1901.....	120.3	119.2	124.4	122.0	111.7	121.0
1902.....	134.6	132.6	137.8	141.6	127.3	135.6
1903.....	137.5	134.6	141.2	152.5	137.5	139.8
1904.....	133.8	131.8	140.6	151.2	137.4	137.9

**PORK, SALT, DRY OR PICKLED.**

1890.....	94.9	95.8	96.2	87.3	111.1	95.3
1891.....	98.9	97.1	99.8	94.2	111.1	98.9
1892.....	100.7	96.7	101.2	99.4	111.1	100.5
1893.....	109.9	99.5	110.5	107.1	111.1	108.7
1894.....	103.9	97.1	104.1	106.5	111.1	103.4
1895.....	100.2	99.0	98.8	107.3	106.5	99.2
1896.....	96.5	100.7	92.9	98.1	83.3	95.5
1897.....	97.0	100.1	97.0	97.8	83.3	97.3
1898.....	98.1	105.9	98.7	97.5	83.3	99.1
1899.....	99.3	108.1	102.8	104.9	87.9	101.8
1900.....	106.1	113.9	107.3	113.4	94.9	107.7
1901.....	112.7	129.9	118.5	129.2	83.3	117.5
1902.....	129.2	147.7	131.4	145.2	83.3	132.5
1903.....	124.7	144.8	128.6	142.1	83.3	129.0
1904.....	120.5	139.4	125.6	140.6	83.4	125.8

**PORK, SALT, HAM.**

1890.....	98.7	98.0	99.0	96.2	102.5	98.7
1891.....	98.6	99.3	99.7	98.6	104.0	99.3
1892.....	101.6	100.5	102.3	102.6	104.8	101.9
1893.....	110.1	105.3	110.8	103.6	112.8	109.3
1894.....	102.4	100.4	101.3	102.1	103.4	101.9
1895.....	98.3	99.7	99.3	100.2	96.6	98.8
1896.....	97.8	99.4	97.4	96.6	94.4	97.6
1897.....	98.5	99.2	97.4	99.1	94.9	98.2
1898.....	94.4	98.8	94.0	100.2	90.6	95.1
1899.....	99.4	99.4	98.9	100.9	95.9	99.2
1900.....	105.6	102.7	106.3	108.4	102.7	105.3
1901.....	110.8	107.6	111.6	112.1	103.9	110.2
1902.....	119.1	114.4	122.8	123.6	114.9	119.4
1903.....	121.6	118.1	122.0	128.3	116.2	121.3
1904.....	118.7	114.0	118.8	127.3	114.5	118.4

**POTATOES, IRISH.**

1890.....	109.4	105.0	109.2	106.5	123.9	109.3
1891.....	114.2	112.6	123.1	118.5	110.9	116.6
1892.....	96.7	94.3	95.7	89.5	95.7	95.7
1893.....	110.5	112.1	116.9	111.2	106.3	112.3
1894.....	100.5	101.3	109.0	101.9	89.8	102.6
1895.....	90.7	94.8	93.8	92.8	85.0	91.8
1896.....	79.3	79.0	70.0	79.6	86.2	77.0
1897.....	95.8	93.9	87.2	97.6	87.0	93.0
1898.....	106.6	107.7	104.3	104.0	92.5	105.4
1899.....	96.1	99.3	90.6	98.2	122.7	96.1
1900.....	94.0	98.1	89.6	93.9	99.8	93.5
1901.....	113.8	114.6	123.7	116.0	116.2	116.8
1902.....	114.3	115.2	124.5	106.8	120.2	117.0
1903.....	113.4	109.8	121.4	111.0	106.6	114.8
1904.....	121.0	114.4	123.7	115.0	125.7	121.3

TABLE III.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

## PRUNES.

Year.	North At-lantic States.	South At-lantic States.	North Cen-tral States.	South Cen-tral States.	Western States.	United States.
1890	120.4	109.4	116.5	110.5	118.0	116.8
1891	118.2	109.4	118.8	109.7	119.8	116.5
1892	114.9	109.4	113.8	110.6	115.1	113.5
1893	117.0	109.4	119.3	112.7	109.7	115.6
1894	98.9	109.4	100.3	101.5	101.4	100.9
1895	92.3	104.0	92.7	93.6	98.0	94.2
1896	85.9	90.1	84.9	89.0	89.5	86.8
1897	83.3	86.3	84.3	88.5	81.3	84.3
1898	85.5	86.3	85.6	92.4	83.0	86.3
1899	88.6	86.3	83.7	91.5	85.7	85.1
1900	81.7	86.3	82.1	88.3	80.2	83.0
1901	81.7	86.3	79.2	91.5	79.1	82.6
1902	80.0	86.3	81.3	98.0	81.2	83.4
1903	82.4	86.3	77.1	81.4	69.6	80.2
1904	81.5	83.9	76.6	82.7	69.0	79.6

## RICE.

1890	101.2	100.5	101.8	99.7	102.5	101.3
1891	102.6	100.9	102.9	101.6	105.8	102.5
1892	101.4	101.2	100.9	99.8	104.0	101.3
1893	98.1	100.4	98.1	98.1	97.6	98.4
1894	98.5	100.3	99.6	99.8	96.1	99.0
1895	98.9	99.1	98.8	100.2	96.0	98.8
1896	96.7	98.1	96.7	97.7	91.6	96.7
1897	98.1	98.6	97.7	96.8	96.1	97.9
1898	101.8	100.3	101.5	102.3	104.6	101.7
1899	102.7	100.5	102.0	103.7	105.7	102.4
1900	102.7	102.0	101.1	104.5	106.3	102.4
1901	102.9	103.3	103.4	107.6	105.6	103.5
1902	102.3	104.1	104.3	106.0	107.3	103.5
1903	103.7	104.2	103.3	107.0	104.2	103.9
1904	102.0	102.6	100.1	104.6	100.7	101.6

## SUGAR.

1890	119.9	115.8	116.3	121.4	122.6	118.6
1891	101.9	103.1	102.8	105.5	109.0	102.7
1892	94.8	99.4	96.4	99.7	99.9	96.2
1893	101.5	103.7	100.9	100.1	102.9	101.5
1894	92.4	97.1	94.2	96.6	97.5	93.8
1895	91.4	92.3	92.2	93.5	90.1	91.8
1896	97.1	94.1	97.2	96.0	91.2	96.6
1897	96.2	93.1	96.3	94.7	92.9	95.7
1898	102.4	99.8	101.1	95.7	99.4	101.3
1899	102.2	101.7	102.5	96.8	94.7	101.7
1900	106.2	105.9	104.3	98.2	97.5	104.9
1901	104.2	104.6	102.5	94.2	96.3	103.0
1902	97.0	97.3	96.3	90.7	81.2	96.0
1903	97.2	97.4	95.1	92.1	90.9	96.1
1904	102.1	99.8	101.7	98.9	101.0	101.9

## TEA.

1890	100.0	100.6	99.8	98.6	101.1	100.0
1891	100.3	100.8	100.7	99.0	99.8	100.4
1892	100.2	100.8	100.6	99.5	97.4	100.2
1893	100.1	100.8	100.3	99.8	98.1	100.1
1894	99.2	100.2	96.9	99.1	98.2	98.7
1895	99.1	100.2	96.3	99.6	97.2	98.5
1896	99.0	99.1	98.1	99.9	97.5	98.8
1897	98.7	99.1	97.5	100.1	97.9	98.5
1898	100.6	99.1	101.3	100.8	101.7	100.7
1899	103.1	99.3	108.5	103.6	111.0	104.4
1900	103.5	99.7	111.1	105.8	110.8	105.5
1901	104.0	100.2	114.1	107.5	113.2	106.7
1902	104.3	100.5	114.8	108.8	113.7	107.2
1903	103.5	98.1	112.9	107.5	114.4	106.0
1904	103.5	98.1	112.0	107.5	114.9	105.8

TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1904—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

**VEAL.**

Year.	North At-lantic States.	South At-lantic States.	North Cen-tral States.	South Cen-tral States.	Western States.	United States.
1890.....	99.9	96.8	97.2	97.0	105.8	98.8
1891.....	100.5	99.8	97.6	99.3	104.5	99.6
1892.....	100.2	101.5	98.7	98.5	104.0	100.0
1893.....	99.7	101.9	100.8	99.3	96.2	100.0
1894.....	98.4	100.3	99.9	99.3	92.5	98.7
1895.....	98.1	98.9	100.0	99.3	92.9	98.5
1896.....	99.7	99.7	99.7	101.5	96.5	99.5
1897.....	99.1	100.1	100.1	101.8	99.1	99.9
1898.....	101.2	99.6	101.0	101.8	103.6	101.2
1899.....	103.1	101.4	105.0	102.2	105.0	103.7
1900.....	104.1	103.9	106.3	101.9	106.1	104.9
1901.....	107.5	106.5	111.0	106.6	109.1	108.8
1902.....	117.8	110.0	117.0	112.1	110.7	115.2
1903.....	119.7	110.0	116.3	106.0	111.8	114.9
1904.....	120.5	110.6	116.8	105.8	113.0	115.5

**VINEGAR.**

1890.....	103.7	104.2	103.6	98.2	99.6	102.9
1891.....	108.4	103.0	105.6	102.1	99.6	105.5
1892.....	104.0	98.1	105.1	101.7	99.6	102.7
1893.....	97.6	98.7	101.9	101.8	99.6	99.5
1894.....	98.4	99.3	101.5	101.5	99.6	99.8
1895.....	97.6	99.3	101.2	97.9	99.6	98.9
1896.....	97.2	99.3	96.0	95.7	99.6	97.2
1897.....	97.3	99.3	96.0	96.7	99.6	97.4
1898.....	97.5	99.3	94.4	102.2	101.1	97.9
1899.....	98.3	99.3	94.8	101.8	102.6	98.3
1900.....	97.4	99.3	96.0	104.6	102.6	98.5
1901.....	96.8	99.3	95.4	110.0	104.7	98.9
1902.....	96.3	99.3	98.1	107.1	111.9	99.5
1903.....	96.3	99.3	98.7	106.9	111.9	99.1
1904.....	95.8	98.6	96.5	107.3	111.9	98.9

## **LAWS RELATING TO CHILD LABOR IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES.**

The following is a résumé of the laws regulating child labor in Austria, Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, and Switzerland.<sup>(a)</sup> These countries have been selected as the most important industrially, although other European countries have also passed laws on this subject. In connection with the laws, the statistics of the employment of children are given as far as available. Unless otherwise stated, the hours of labor wherever given mean the hours of actual work exclusive of periods of rest.

### **AUSTRIA.**

*Laws.*—The labor of children in Austria is regulated by the laws of June 21, 1884, and March 8, 1885.

*Establishments affected.*—Industrial establishments regulated by the above laws are classed as factories and workshops. In general, an establishment which employs more than 20 persons, or one in which machinery is used, is considered as a factory, while other industrial establishments are designated as workshops.

*Minimum age.*—Children under 12 years of age are not to be employed in workshops. Children from 12 to 14 years of age may be employed only in such work as is not injurious to their physical development and does not prevent their attendance at school.

Children under 14 years of age are not to be employed in factories, and children from 14 to 16 years of age may be employed only in the "lighter work" of factories.

In mining enterprises, only children who have completed their fourteenth year may be employed. Under special conditions, the local officials may permit the employment of children from 12 to 14 years of age in the "lighter work," if such employment does not interfere with school attendance. Males under 16 and females under 18 years may be employed only in those occupations which the executive officials decide is not detrimental to their physical development. No female may be employed underground.

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<sup>a</sup> Summaries of the laws relating to child labor in New Zealand and Australia have been given in the articles concerning labor conditions in those countries, pages 1257 to 1263, Bulletin No. 49; and pages 169, 170, 173, 174, Bulletin No. 56.

*Hours of labor.*—Children under 14 years of age employed in workshops may not work more than 8 hours per day. The hours of labor of other persons may not exceed 11 per day. There must be a recess of not less than 1½ hours per day.

*Night and Sunday work.*—Night work from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. is forbidden for males under 16 and for all females. The law of January 16, 1895, provides that, with certain specified exceptions, all industrial labor shall cease on Sunday.

*Certificates.*—The employers must keep special lists of employees subject to the provisions of the child-labor laws. The children must have complied with the regulations regarding school attendance and health qualifications.

*Exemptions.*—The minister of commerce is authorized to grant certain classes of temporary and permanent exemptions from the provisions stated above. He is also authorized to place certain restrictions on industries or occupations regarded as dangerous for children.

*Statistics.*—The statistical returns of the factory inspectors show only the number of persons employed in the establishments visited by them. For the years 1902 and 1903 the data are as follows:

NUMBER OF YOUNG PERSONS AND ADULTS IN AUSTRIA EMPLOYED IN ESTABLISHMENTS VISITED BY THE FACTORY INSPECTORS, 1902 AND 1903.

[Source: *Soziale Rundschau* 1904 (Bd. II), p. 412.]

	Number.		Per cent.	
	1902.	1903.	1902.	1903.
Adults.....	728,408	744,264	94.2	94.2
Young persons.....	44,948	45,619	5.8	5.8

## BELGIUM.

*Laws.*—The labor of children in Belgium is regulated by the law of December 13, 1889, modified by a number of royal decrees, the most important of which are the decrees of December 26, 1892, March 15, 1893, May 16, 1893, February 19, 1895, and July 6, 1904.

*Establishments affected.*—The above-named law and decrees apply to mines, quarries, factories, and industrial establishments using mechanical motive power, as well as to transportation by land and water.

*Minimum age.*—The employment of children under 12 years of age in any of the establishments named above is prohibited. In mining, females under 21 may not work underground.

*Hours of labor.*—The hours of labor of males under 16 and of females under 21 years may not exceed 12 per day of actual work in those industries for which special regulations have not been issued in the form of royal decrees.

The royal decree on certain textile industries states that the hours of labor of children in the linen, flax, and jute industries must not exceed 11 per day of actual work; and in the cotton industry, must not exceed 66 hours of actual work per week (with a maximum of 11½ hours of labor on any one day).

Other royal decrees regulating the hours of labor have been issued, the effect of which has been to reduce the actual hours of labor of protected persons to 10 or 10½ hours per day in a large number of industries.

The hours of labor in the establishments affected by the law and decrees mentioned above must be interrupted by periods of rest, which must not be less than 1½ hours per day.

In mining, males under 16 and females from 16 to 21 years may not work longer than 10½ hours per day. For males under 16 working underground, the total duration of the stay underground may not exceed 10½ hours, including the descent, rest period, and ascent. The period of rest must not be less than one-eighth of the time spent underground. The surface workers must have periods of rest of not less than 1½ hours for a working day of 10½ hours, but if the hours of labor are less than 10½ per day, the rest periods may be reduced proportionately.

*Night work and Sunday work.*—For males under 16 and females under 21 years of age, night work between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. is prohibited. In mining and in industries carried on continuously, such as the smelting of metals, etc., permission may be granted, allowing males under 16 and females from 16 to 21 years, to be employed at night under certain restrictions.

There must be at least one day of rest per week, though not necessarily on Sunday. In the case of industries carried on continuously, permission may be granted allowing the day of rest to be reduced to one day in fourteen.

*Certificates.*—A certificate showing age, educational, and other qualifications must be secured by males under 16 and females under 21 years from the local authorities, who supply it free of charge. Employers must keep special lists of employees subject to the provisions of the law and decrees on child labor.

*Exemptions.*—The King is authorized to make certain restricted exceptions or additions to the provisions of the law.

*Statistics.*—The following table shows the number of women and children employed in establishments visited by the factory inspectors in the years 1895 to 1900.

## NUMBER OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN IN BELGIUM EMPLOYED IN INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS VISITED BY THE FACTORY INSPECTORS, 1897 TO 1900.

[Source: Rapports annuels de l'inspection du travail, Office du Travail, Bruxelles, 1897-1900.]

Year.	Number of protected persons under 21 years of age.				Females over 21 years of age.	Total number of workers of all ages and both sexes.	Per cent of total number of workers protected.			
	Children 12 to 16 years.		Females 16 to 21 years.	Total.						
	Boys.	Girls.								
1897.....	15,392	9,452	17,229	42,073	19,365	210,767	19.96			
1898.....	16,939	10,761	18,993	46,693	19,380	235,867	19.80			
1899.....	19,810	11,761	21,978	53,549	23,276	252,965	21.17			
1900.....	19,031	13,560	23,429	56,020	23,269	273,363	20.49			

## FRANCE.

*Laws.*—The labor of children in France is regulated by the law of November 2, 1892, amended by the law of March 30, 1900.

*Establishments affected.*—Included under the operation of these laws are factories, workshops, mines, and quarries. Workshops in which only members of the family are employed under the direction of the father, mother, or guardian are exempt from the operation of the law. Agricultural and purely mercantile establishments are not included under the operation of the law.

*Minimum age.*—Before they may be employed in the establishments specified, children must have completed their thirteenth year and have finished the common school course of education. No female of any age may be employed underground.

*Hours of labor.*—Males under 18 and females of all ages may not be employed more than 10 hours per day. There must be a recess of not less than one hour, and this recess must be held at the same time for all children in the establishment. In mining establishments, the shift for boys 13 to 18 years of age may not exceed 8 hours, and the total length of time spent in the mine may not exceed 10 hours.<sup>(a)</sup>

*Night and Sunday work.*—Work between 9 p. m. and 5 a. m. is forbidden for males under 18 years and all females. Work on more than 6 days per week or on legal holidays is prohibited for males under 18 years and for all females.

*Certificates.*—Children under 16 years of age may be required by the executive authorities to undergo a special physical examination before being employed in certain occupations. Children under 18 must possess employment certificates showing that they are physically able to perform the work at which they wish to be employed. The certificates must also show the age and schooling qualifications of the child. The employers must keep special lists of employees subject to the child-labor laws.

<sup>(a)</sup>The law of July 2, 1905, which goes into force on January 2, 1906, restricts the hours of labor of all underground workers in mines of combustible minerals to 9 per day; after January 2, 1908, the hours will be reduced to 8½ per day, and after January 2, 1910, to 8 per day.

*Exemptions.*—The executive officials are authorized to make certain classes of exceptions to the above regulations.

*Statistics.*—The following table presents the results of a special enumeration made in 1900 of persons subject to the law of March 30, 1900:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND OTHER PERSONS IN FRANCE EMPLOYED IN ESTABLISHMENTS SUBJECT TO THE LAW OF MARCH 30, 1900, IN THE YEAR 1900.

[Source: Bulletin de l'Office du Travail, 1901, p. 856.]

Age and sex.	Number of workers.	Per cent.
Children under 18:		
Male.....	238,498	8.5
Female.....	220,027	7.8
Females over 18.....	623,565	22.3
Total women and children.....	1,082,060	38.6
Males over 18.....	1,718,916	61.4
Total.....	2,802,906	100.0

### GERMANY.

*Laws.*—The labor of children in Germany is regulated by the following laws and ordinances: Children under 13 years of age, by the law of March 30, 1903; children over 13 years of age in factories and other industrial establishments, by the industrial code as amended June 30, 1900; children over 13 years of age in workshops, by the ordinance of the federal council of July 13, 1900; children over 13 years of age in coal mines in Prussia, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, by the ordinance of the federal council of March 24, 1903. These federal regulations do not prevent the different States of the Empire from placing further restrictions on child labor.

*Establishments affected.*—The laws and ordinances named above refer to any establishment which may be considered industrial, including mines, factories, workshops, commercial establishments, and establishments engaged in industries connected with transportation operations. The federal council is authorized to regulate other establishments in a similar manner if it decides that such regulation is desirable. An exception to such regulation is made in the case of workshops in which only members of a family are employed under the direction of the parent.

*Minimum age.*—The age at which children may be employed varies according to the size of the industrial establishment and the relation of the employer to the child. Children under 13, or children over 13 who have not completed the common school course, may not be employed in factories, mines, building operations, and in workshops designated either by the law or by decree of the federal council as engaged in industries unsuited to the employment of children. The list of such workshops includes those engaged in the working of

products in which metals, stone, earth (pottery, etc.), chemicals, animal fibers, etc., form a large part of the articles manufactured.

The labor of children under 13 years of age, as well as of those over 13 who have not completed the compulsory common school course, is subject to different regulations according to the relation of the employer to the children. The law distinguishes between, first, the children of the employer's own family—that is, those forming part of his household who are related to him by blood to the third degree or legally under his control—and, second, other children. The first may be designated as "related" children and the second as "non-related" children.

The following are the regulations applying to "nonrelated" children:

Such children under 13 years of age may not be employed in any of the establishments named above. Children over 12 years of age may be employed in workshops not otherwise prohibited, or in commercial or transportation enterprises, or in hotels and restaurants, though girls under 13 may not be employed as waitresses. Children under 13 may not be employed in theatrical or similar establishments.

The labor of "related" children is subject to the following regulations:

The labor of related children is forbidden in those establishments in which it is prohibited for nonrelated children. In workshops in which the employment of nonrelated children is permitted, in commercial and transportation enterprises, related children over 10 years of age may be employed, though the hours of labor are carefully restricted. The federal council may permit related children under 10 years of age to be employed in certain classes of workshops under stringent regulations as to the kind of work and hours of labor. In hotels and restaurants in localities with less than 20,000 population the local officials may permit the employment of related children under 12 years of age if only members of the family are employed in the establishment.

Related children under 13 years of age may be employed in the delivery of newspapers, milk, bakery products, etc. The local police officials are authorized to restrict such employment at any time. Related children over 12 years of age may be employed by a third person in the dwelling or workshop of the parent or guardian of the child.

No female of any age may be employed underground.

*Hours of labor.*—For children under 13 years of age, all of whom are required to attend school, the hours of labor of nonrelated children over 12 and of related children over 10 are restricted to the time between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m.; work may not begin before the morning school session nor earlier than 1 hour after the close of the afternoon

school session, and in case school is not in session there must be a rest period of not less than 2 hours at noon. For nonrelated children, the hours of labor may not exceed 3 per day, except during the regular school vacations, when they may not exceed 4 per day. The law does not specify any definite number of hours of labor for related children.

Children under 14 years of age may not be employed in factories more than 6 hours per day; children 14 to 16 years of age may not be employed more than 10 hours per day. Children working 6 hours per day must have a period of rest of not less than 30 minutes; children 14 to 16 years of age must have three periods of rest, one at noon of at least 1 hour, one in the morning and one in the afternoon of at least 30 minutes each. If the hours of labor do not exceed 4 in the morning and 4 in the afternoon, the recess at noon only is required. During the time of the intermission, children under 16 may not remain in the work room, or if they remain, all operations in which they are usually engaged must cease. In workshops for the cutting and polishing of glass, stone, and metal, children under 16 years of age may not be employed more than 6 hours per day.

Females over 16 years of age may not be employed more than 11 hours per day or more than 10 hours on days preceding Sunday and holidays, nor may a female of any age be employed after 5.30 p. m. on days preceding Sunday and holidays.

For a limited number of days each year, females over 16 years of age may be employed for 13 hours per day, provided that the consent of the local officials is first obtained.

Employers must allow their employees under 18 years of age, both male and female, sufficient time to attend those schools for adult instruction to which the local government has given its sanction. The local government may make attendance upon such schools compulsory.

In coal mines in Prussia, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine in which 8-hour shifts are worked, male children 14 years of age may be employed between the hours of 5 a. m. and 11 p. m., though a slight change may be made on the days before and following Sunday and holidays in order to readjust the shifts. No child may work longer than 8 hours per day, including the periods of rest. The sum of the periods of rest must not be less than 1 hour; there must be two such periods of not less than 15 minutes each, or three of not less than 10 minutes each. During the time designated for such rest periods no child may be at work. In the case of children, 15 hours at least must elapse between the shifts, though on days preceding or following Sunday and holidays this may be reduced to 13 hours.

In certain classes of surface work, in which the nature of the work causes interruptions, children over 14 years of age may be employed in 6-hour shifts without the rest periods required for other classes of work.

*Night work and Sunday work.*—Work on Sunday and legal holidays is forbidden. No male under 16 and no female of any age may be employed after 8.30 p. m. or before 5.30 a. m. No female may be employed after 5.30 p. m. on days preceding Sunday and holidays.

When children, whether related or nonrelated, are permitted to be employed, work after 8 p. m. or before 8 a. m. is prohibited. For the first two years after the enforcement of the law (i. e., until January 1, 1906), certain concessions regarding the delivery of merchandise in the early morning and on Sunday may be granted by the local officials.

*Exemptions.*—The federal council is authorized to forbid absolutely the employment of women or of children under 16 years of age in occupations which they may consider dangerous to the health or the morals of such workers. The federal council may make certain exceptions to the other restrictions specified above, but such exceptions must be for a limited period of time and must be published in the Imperial Law Gazette (*Reichsgesetzblatt*).

It is expressly provided that nothing in the law on child labor shall prevent the separate States of the Empire from enacting more stringent regulations.

*Certificates.*—Minors may not be employed unless they are provided with certificates or work cards, which are supplied free of charge by the local police officials. The certificate is left with the employer during the time of employment and is returned to the owner when the employment ceases.

Before taking children or young persons into his service, the employer must file with the local police authorities a statement showing the location of the establishment, the number of women and children he wishes to employ, the character of the work they are to do, the hours of labor, the time of the rest periods, etc. The employer must post in a conspicuous place in the establishment a list of employees subject to the child-labor laws, showing the hours of employment and the time of the rest periods.

Before securing employment in a coal mine in Prussia, Baden, and Alsace-Lorraine, a child 14 years of age must be provided with a special certificate, which must state that a physical examination of the child has been made by an authorized physician, and that the physical development or health of the child will not be injured by such employment.

*Statistics.*—In 1898 the German ministry of the interior made a special investigation of the employment of children under 14 years of age in establishments other than factories, but not including agricultural establishments. The investigation was not a census, as several districts were not canvassed, and the methods followed were not entirely uniform throughout the Empire, but the figures show

approximately the extent of such child labor and its distribution in the several branches of industry.

The total number of children under 14 years of age engaged in industrial establishments other than factories in 1898 was found to be 532,283. Making allowance for the territory omitted, the report estimates that this number formed 6.53 per cent of the children of school age.

The branch of industry and the number and per cent of children employed in each in 1898 are shown in the first of the following tables, while the second shows the number of children employed in factories for the years indicated:

**NUMBER AND PER CENT OF CHILDREN IN GERMANY UNDER 14 YEARS OF AGE ENGAGED IN INDUSTRIAL (I. E., NONAGRICULTURAL) ESTABLISHMENTS OTHER THAN FACTORIES IN 1898.**

[Source: *Vierteljahrsshefte zur Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs*, 1900, p. III, 101.]

	Number.				Per cent.			
	Boys.	Girls.	Sex not reported.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Sex not reported.	Total.
Industry.....	72,428	59,318	175,077	306,823	37.82	55.09	75.11	57.64
Commerce.....	7,507	4,540	5,576	17,623	3.92	4.22	2.39	3.31
Transportation.....	2,014	163	514	2,691	1.05	.15	.22	.51
Hotels and restaurants.....	12,757	2,168	6,695	21,620	6.66	2.01	2.87	4.06
Delivery of merchandise, etc.....	67,188	36,966	31,676	135,830	35.09	34.33	13.59	25.52
Ordinary errand work.....	23,321	2,134	10,454	35,909	12.18	1.98	4.48	6.75
Miscellaneous.....	6,281	2,387	3,119	11,787	3.28	2.22	1.34	2.21
Total.....	191,496	107,676	233,111	532,283	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

**NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND OF FEMALES IN GERMANY UNDER 21 YEARS OF AGE EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES, 1898 TO 1903.**

[Source: *Vierteljahrsshefte zur Stat. d. Deutschen Reichs*, 1900-1903.]

Year.	Number of children employed.						Females 16-21 years of age.	
	Children under 14 years of age.		Children 14 to 16 years of age.		Total male.	Total female.		
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
1898.....	4,301	2,771	184,502	91,884	188,803	94,655	283,458	288,553
1899.....	4,497	2,911	198,481	98,664	200,978	101,575	302,553	297,387
1900.....	5,952	3,395	231,807	103,040	237,759	106,435	344,194	311,193
1901.....	5,948	3,580	240,938	100,545	246,886	104,125	351,011	310,397
1902.....	4,678	3,399	215,074	101,229	219,752	104,628	324,380	314,624
1903.....	5,391	3,528	221,744	106,175	227,135	109,703	336,838	323,535

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Laws.**—The labor of children in factories and workshops in Great Britain is regulated by two comparatively recent acts: First, the law of August 17, 1901 (the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901), and, second, the law of August 14, 1903 (the Employment of Children Act, 1903). The first law is practically a codification of the existing laws relating to factories and workshops, while the second law confers

upon the authorities of the local governments the power of making regulations supplementary to the specifications of the first-named law. Such regulations by the local authorities must be confirmed by the secretary of state before being put in force. The secretary must consider any objections which interested parties may file in connection with a proposed local regulation, and is given authority to make investigations into local conditions.

Section 9 of the law of 1903 provides that no regulation made by local authorities shall apply to children over 12 years of age employed in pursuance of the law of 1901, or in the case of the mining industries to children employed under the provisions of the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act of 1872, or the Coal Mines Regulation Act of 1887. The last-named act regulates the employment of children in coal and ironstone mining, while the act of 1872 regulates the employment of children in other mines. The Mines (Prohibition of Child Labor Underground) Act, 1900, amends these two laws by prohibiting the employment of children less than 13 years of age underground.

The child-labor regulations of the Factory and Workshop Act apply to quarries, with the exception that clause 3 of the Quarries Act of 1894 permits the employment of young persons in three shifts of not more than 8 hours each.

The regulations for the employment of persons under 18 years of age in mercantile establishments are contained in the Shop Hours Acts of 1892, 1893, and 1895. The employment of children in certain places of amusement is regulated by the Prevention of Cruelty to Children Act of 1894 and the Children's Dangerous Performances Acts of 1879 and 1897. These acts may be supplemented by ordinances of the local authorities under the provisions of the law of 1903; the acts, however, have for their object the prevention of the employment of children in occupations or in places detrimental to morals, or in exhibitions involving risk to life or limb, rather than the regulation of child labor in commerce or industry.

*Establishments affected.*—The child-labor regulations of the law of 1901 apply to factories and workshops. The term "factory" may be said to include all industrial establishments using mechanical motive power and engaged in the manufacture, repair, or adapting for sale of any article, while a "workshop" is a similar establishment not using mechanical motive power. The law contains a list of establishments, such as electric power-generating stations, etc., which are also to be considered as factories.

The 1903 law authorizes the officials of the local governments to regulate the so-called "street trades." The same authorities also have the power to prohibit, either entirely or partially, the employment of children in establishments engaged in such occupations or industries as they may designate, though the labor of children in

establishments regulated by the law relating to factories and workshops and the two mining laws is not subject to the control of the local authorities.

The Coal Mines Regulation Act applies to coal, ironstone, shale, and fire-clay mines, while the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act applies to all other mines.

The law of 1901 also specifies that no child or young person may be employed in silvering mirrors or making white lead; a child or female young person may not be employed in melting or annealing glass; a child may not be employed in dry grinding in the metal trades, and females under 16 may not be employed in brickmaking or salt working.

The Shop Hours Acts regulate retail and wholesale shops, markets, stalls, and warehouses in which assistants are employed for hire, as well as licensed public houses and refreshment houses of any kind. The law does not apply to shops where only members of one family are employed and whose dwelling is in a building connected with the shop.

*Minimum age.*—The term "children" includes persons 12 to 14 years of age; the term "young persons" includes those from 14 to 18 years of age. When a child of 13 has secured the required educational certificate of proficiency he is classed as a young person.

It is forbidden to employ children under 12 years of age in factories and workshops. Children under 11 years of age may not be employed in street trades. The local authorities have power to make regulations concerning street trading for persons under 16 years of age, and in making such rules "shall have special regard to the desirability of preventing the employment of girls under 16 in streets or public places." In their amended form the mining laws prohibit the employment underground of boys less than 13 years of age and of females of any age.

Under the act of 1903 the authorities of the local governments are given power to regulate the age of employment in all cases not covered by the Factory and Workshop Act of 1901 or by the two mining laws.

*Hours of labor.*—Children 12 to 14 years of age may be employed in factories and workshops only "half time"—i. e., either in the morning, or in the afternoon, or on alternate days. A child may not be employed in two successive weeks in the morning set, or in two successive weeks in the afternoon set, or if employed on alternate days the child may not be employed on the same days for two successive weeks. In each case the change must be made on Saturday. In the case of domestic workshops employing only members of one family, the system of morning or afternoon sets must be used.

Children employed on the half-time plan must attend a recognized school during the half time which they are not employed. In case a child has failed to attend such school sessions employment must cease until the required number of attendances has been made up. This rule, however, does not apply in case of sickness.

In textile factories the hours of employment, except on Saturday, for children and young persons must be either between 6 a. m. and 6 p. m. or between 7 a. m. and 7 p. m. In nontextile factories and in workshops the hours must be the same, except that employment between 8 a. m. and 8 p. m. is also permitted. During these periods not less than 2 hours, except in the case of young persons employed in nontextile factories and workshops when not less than 1½ hours, must be allowed for meals and at least 1 hour of this time must be given before 3 p. m.

Children employed the whole day on the alternate-day system, and young persons over 14 years of age, may therefore be employed not more than 10 or 10½ hours per day during the above-named periods, Saturday not included. If the half-day system is used, children employed in a morning set must stop work (a) at 1 p. m.; or (b) if dinner time begins before 1 p. m., at the beginning of dinner time; or (c) if the dinner time does not begin before 2 p. m., then work must cease at noon. For a child employed in an afternoon set, work must begin (a) at 1 p. m.; or (b) when the dinner time ends, if such dinner time is after 1 p. m. in textile factories or after 12.30 p. m. in non-textile factories; or (c) if the dinner time does not begin before 2 p. m. and the morning set ends at noon, then at noon. Work must cease at 6, 7, or 8 p. m., according as it began at 6, 7, or 8 a. m.

On Saturday the hours of employment in textile factories must begin at 6 or 7 in the morning and must, as a rule, not exceed 5 hours, not including meal times. In nontextile factories and workshops, work beginning at 6, 7, or 8 a. m. may continue for 8 hours, including meal times. On Saturday not less than half an hour must be allowed for meals in all factories and workshops.

A child may not be employed in a textile factory more than 4½ hours, or in other factories more than 5 hours, without an interval of at least half an hour for meals.

The time allowed for meals must be the same for all children and young persons in the factory. A child or a young person, or a female of any age, may not remain in a room during meal time while manufacturing is carried on. This rule does not apply in the case of domestic workshops.

In case the local governments do not make use of the powers granted by the act of 1903 to make other regulations, then in the mercantile establishments designated in the Shop Hours Acts as

"shops" no person under 18 years of age may be employed in any one week for a longer period than 74 hours, including meal times.

In underground work in the mining industry, boys 13 to 16 years of age may not be employed more than 54 hours in one week or more than 10 hours in one day. There must be a period of rest of not less than 12 hours between each period of employment, except between Friday and Saturday, when it must not be less than 8 hours. The period of employment begins at the time of leaving the surface and ends at the time of returning to the surface.

There are no special regulations for surface work in metalliferous mines, so that the regulations of the Factory and Workshop Act apply to children engaged in such work.

For surface work in the mines regulated by the Coal Mines Regulation Act the following restrictions on hours of labor must be observed: No child under 13 years of age may be employed (a) for more than 6 days in any one week; or (b) if employed for more than 3 days in any one week, for more than 6 hours in any one day; or (c) in other cases for more than 10 hours in any one day. No boy 13 to 16 years of age and no female of any age may be employed for more than 54 hours in one week or more than 10 hours in one day. The interval for rest between each period of employment is the same as for underground work. No boy under 16 or female of any age may be employed continuously for more than 5 hours without an interval of at least half an hour for meal time, nor more than 8 hours on one day without at least 1½ hours for meals. Work on Saturday must cease at 2 p. m.

*Work at night and on Sunday.*—The Factory and Workshop Act forbids the employment of children and young persons (as well as of females of any age) on Sunday and on days set apart as holidays. In the case of industries in which operations are carried on continuously, special regulations are provided.

The two mining laws make no reference to employment on Sunday in connection with underground work. The total number of hours of such work, however, may not exceed 54 per week, with 10 hours as the maximum on one day. For surface work, employment on Sunday is expressly prohibited.

Night work for children and young persons in factories and workshops is prevented through the limit placed on the time during which most of these establishments may be operated; this time may not be earlier than 6 a. m. nor later than 8 p. m. For certain industries, such as blast furnaces, glass works, etc., special regulations are provided permitting night work under certain conditions.

In mining, night work is prohibited only in connection with surface work; the Coal Mines Regulation Act prohibits surface work by children and young persons between the hours of 9 p. m. and 5 a. m.

For surface work in other mines the regulations of the Factory and Workshop Act apply. In the case of quarries, work in 8-hour shifts is permitted for young persons.

For establishments not regulated by the three acts just mentioned, the act of 1903 prohibits the employment of children between the hours of 9 p. m. and 6 a. m. The local governments are also authorized to vary these hours, either generally or for any specified occupation.

*Certificates.*—Before a person under 16 years of age may be employed regularly in a factory, such person must obtain a certificate of fitness for employment in that factory from the duly appointed certifying surgeon. The age of the person examined must be proved by a certificate of birth or "other sufficient evidence." When a child becomes a young person, i. e., reaches the age of 14, a new certificate of fitness must be obtained. For workshops such certificates of fitness are not required, unless the secretary of state issues orders to the contrary. The proprietor of a workshop may require persons under 16 years of age employed by him to secure such certificates, if he so desires.

On demand of the factory inspector the employer must produce the certificates of fitness of any child or young person employed by him. Even though a person under 16 is in possession of a certificate of fitness, the factory inspector may, on the ground of incapacity to perform the work on which he is engaged, forbid the further employment of such person, unless reexamination by the certifying surgeon proves that such incapacity does not exist.

The fees of the examining surgeon are paid by the proprietor of the establishment. In case the examination is made by order of the secretary of state, the fee is paid by him. The section of the law of 1878 allowing the employer to deduct the fee from the wages of the person examined, has not been included in the law of 1901. The certificate, therefore, is always supplied to the child without expense.

In every factory and workshop the employer must keep a list or register of all children and young persons employed by him, and this list must be shown to the factory inspector on demand.

The two laws regulating the labor of children in mines require the owner or agent of each mine to keep in the office of the mine a register showing the name, age, residence, and date of first employment of all children and young persons employed in the mine, either below ground or above ground. This list must be open to the inspectors authorized by the mining laws.

*Exceptions.*—The secretary of state is given power to make certain classes of exceptions to the regulations concerning factories and workshops described above, e. g., in regard to hours, holidays, meal time, etc. Special regulations concerning mines may be made by a

board composed of representatives of the secretary of state and the mine owner. In other industries or occupations, the local governments are authorized by the law of 1903 to make such regulations as they desire, subject to the approval of the secretary of state.

*Statistics.*—A special investigation of the number of children and young persons employed in textile factories and in laundries was made by the factory inspector's office for the year 1901. The figures are reproduced in the following table:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN AND YOUNG PERSONS IN GREAT BRITAIN EMPLOYED IN TEXTILE FACTORIES AND LAUNDRIES IN 1901.

[Source: Supplement to Ann. Rep. of Chief Inspector of Factories for 1902, p. 1.]

Classes.	Number of establish- ments.	Children em- ployed as half-timers.		Persons under 18 years of age employed as full-timers.		Persons over 18 years of age.		Total number of per- sons employed.		
		Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male.	Fe- male.	Male and female.
Textile factories...	13,129	16,898	19,613	71,707	148,888	290,606	481,641	379,211	650,142	1,029,353
Laundries.....	5,650	49	98	1,241	11,966	7,144	70,588	8,434	82,652	91,086

## ITALY.

*Laws.*—The labor of children in Italy is regulated by the law of June 19, 1902, and the administrative decree of January 29, 1903.

*Establishments affected.*—The law regulates the employment of children in factories, workshops, mines, quarries, and work of construction, including the erection of buildings and construction of roads. The executive authority, acting on the advice of the superior council of hygiene, and the council of industry and commerce, is given power to designate certain industries as dangerous or insanitary, and the labor of children in such industries may be prohibited or placed under special regulations.

*Minimum age.*—Children under 12 years of age may not be employed in factories, workshops, in work on roads, or in the surface work of mines and quarries. Children under 13 years of age may not be employed in underground work, and 3 years after the promulgation of the law, children under 14 years of age may not be employed in such work unless a mechanical traction system is in use. No female of any age may be employed underground.

In any establishment or occupation designated by special decree as dangerous or insanitary, children of either sex under 15 years of age may not be employed, even if the work is not carried on in any of the establishments designated above. The council authorized to designate such trades may include minor females in the prohibition; but employment of these two classes of persons may also be permitted by the council under special conditions as to safety.

*Hours of labor.*—Children 12 to 15 years of age may not be employed more than 11 hours of actual work per day, and no female of any age may be employed for more than 12 hours of actual work per day.

The time of employment must be broken by a period or periods of rest of at least 1 hour, when the working day is from 6 to 8 hours; of at least 1½ hours, when the working day is from 8 to 11 hours, and of at least 2 hours when the working day is more than 11 hours. No child or minor female may work for more than 6 hours without a period of rest.

With the advice of the provincial council of hygiene, the minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce may, for a limited time and as an exceptional measure, permit the hours of labor of children 12 to 15 years of age to be increased to 12 hours.

*Work at night and on Sunday.*—Children under 15 years of age and females regardless of age must have one entire day (24 hours) of rest each week.

Night work, from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. in winter and from 9 p. m. to 5 a. m. in summer, is prohibited for males under 15 years of age and for females regardless of age. If, however, the work is divided into shifts, it may begin at 5 a. m. and continue until 11 p. m.

During the first 5 years after the promulgation of the law, the prohibition of night work does not apply to those females over 15 years of age who were already engaged in such work.

The minister of agriculture, industry, and commerce may, on the advice of the provincial council of hygiene, issue special regulations in regard to night work in specified localities.

*Certificates.*—No child under 15 years of age, or minor female subject to the provisions of the child-labor law, may be given employment until a certificate has been secured showing that the child or minor female possesses the proper qualifications as to age, health, and education. The documents required by the law are furnished free of charge.

Employers must keep special lists of employees subject to the provisions of the law and make annual reports to the proper authorities in the form prescribed by the decree of January 29, 1903.

*Statistics.*—The following table shows the number and age of the children employed in the establishments visited by the factory inspectors in the years 1897 to 1900. It should be stated that the factory inspectors are few in number and the number of factories visited in one year is not large. The statistics show the extent of the employment of children under the law of 1886, now superseded by the law of 1902.

## NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN ITALY EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES VISITED BY FACTORY INSPECTORS IN 1897 TO 1900.

[Source: Relazione sull' applicazione della legge 11 febbraio 1886, sul lavoro dei fanciulli, etc.]

Year.	Number of children employed.	Per cent.		
		9-10 years of age.	10-12 years of age.	12-15 years of age.
1897.....	15,592	1.30	18.07	80.63
1898.....	11,641	.96	7.70	91.34
1899.....	1,086	.18	12.34	87.48
1900.....	6,291	1.34	13.86	84.80

## SWITZERLAND.

*Laws.*—The labor of children in Switzerland is regulated by the federal law on factories of March 23, 1877. This brief act has been supplemented by a number of cantonal laws, and a number of administrative decrees have been issued by the federal council.

*Establishments affected.*—The law applies to factories, which are defined by a decree of 1891 to be those industrial establishments (1) employing more than 10 persons; (2) employing more than 5 persons, in addition to making use of mechanical motive power, or employing persons under 18 years of age, or offering a certain amount of danger to the life or health of the employees; (3) certain other establishments.

The decree of the federal council of December 31, 1897, contains a list of establishments in which children under 16 years of age may not be employed. This decree forbids, among others, the following kinds of work: Attending steam boilers, motors of all kinds, dynamos, cranes, and drawbridges, circular or band saws, and similar machinery; also work in connection with explosives, harmful chemicals, or processes in which much dust is produced.

*Minimum age.*—Children under 14 years of age may not be employed in factories.

*Hours of labor.*—The hours of actual labor for all persons (including children) employed in factories must not exceed 11 per day and must be cut by a period of rest of at least 1 hour at noon. For children under 16 years of age the 11 hours also include time devoted to such school and religious instruction as the local authorities may require. On days preceding Sunday and holidays the maximum number of hours of labor is 10 for all persons.

*Work at night and on Sunday.*—For males under 18 years of age and for all females, work on Sunday and at night (from 8 p. m. to 6 a. m. in winter and from 8 p. m. to 5 a. m. in summer) is prohibited. In industries in which continuous operation is necessary the federal council may authorize the employment of boys 14 to 18 years of age under special conditions.

*Certificates.*—The law requires factory employers to keep lists of persons in their service. As no mention is made of certificates to be secured by children, this feature is left to the cantonal governments.

*Exceptions.*—The federal council is authorized to grant certain classes of exceptions to the regulations described above, and may also designate establishments in which the employment of children is prohibited.

*Statistics.*—The following table shows the number of children under 18 years of age employed in factories in 1901:

NUMBER OF CHILDREN IN SWITZERLAND EMPLOYED IN FACTORIES IN 1901.

[Source: Statistisches Jahrbuch der Schweiz, 1902, page 99.]

Industries.	Children 14 to 18 years of age.			Persons of all ages.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Textile.....	4,552	12,122	16,674	33,192	64,001	97,193
Other industries .....	12,117	6,481	18,598	117,011	28,330	145,341
Total .....	16,669	18,603	35,272	150,203	92,331	242,534

**RECENT REPORTS OF STATE BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.**  
**LOUISIANA.**

*Second Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor for the State of Louisiana, 1902-1903.* Thomas Harrison, Commissioner. 280 pp.

The second report of the Louisiana bureau of labor statistics, covering the years 1902 and 1903, presents the following subjects: Child labor and factory inspection, 9 pages; value and influence of labor statistics, 11 pages; strikes and lockouts, 24 pages; labor laws, 58 pages; miscellaneous, 28 pages; proceedings of the eighteenth annual convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America, 140 pages.

**CHILD LABOR AND FACTORY INSPECTION.**—These subjects are considered in the introduction to the report and set forth the imperative need of the enactment of a child-labor law and a factory-inspection law for the State.

**VALUE AND INFLUENCE OF LABOR STATISTICS.**—This chapter reproduces an article on this subject by Carroll D. Wright, late Commissioner of the United States Bureau of Labor.

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.**—The report on strikes and lockouts is in the form of text accounts, chronologically arranged, of the various industrial disputes occurring within the State during 1902 and 1903.

**LABOR LAWS.**—This chapter of the report consists of a reprint of the recent labor laws enacted by the State legislature; that is, those enacted since 1901.

**MISCELLANEOUS.**—The matter presented under this general head consists of a reproduction of an address by Carroll D. Wright delivered before the Manufacturers' Convention at New Orleans, April 15, 1903, and an address by Archbishop Ireland delivered before the Civic Federation at New York, December, 1902; statistics of the number of children of school age in the State of Louisiana; State assessment valuations for 1901, 1902, and 1903; and statistics of cotton production, 1902, and quantity ginned from crops grown during the four years 1899 to 1902.

**MARYLAND.**

*Twelfth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics and Information of Maryland, 1903.* Thomas A. Smith, Chief. 331 pp.

The following subjects are presented in this report: Cost of living and wages, 13 pages; strikes and lockouts, 33 pages; labor organi-

zations, 5 pages; sweat shops, 30 pages; free employment bureau, 7 pages; employment of women and children, 30 pages; bread production and distribution, 23 pages; agriculture, 6 pages; county resources and manufactures, 109 pages; immigration, 3 pages; new incorporations, 21 pages; labor laws, 9 pages; constitutionality of the sweat-shop law, 11 pages.

**COST OF LIVING AND WAGES.**—Under these heads are presented the retail prices of various articles of food in the markets of Baltimore for the months of January, April, October, and December, 1903, and rates of wages, reproduced from several Federal and State reports, covering the period from 1883 to 1903.

**STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS.**—During 1903 there occurred in the State 26 strikes and 3 lockouts, with the exception of 6 strikes all being in the city of Baltimore. Fifteen of the strikes were for increase of wages or reduction of hours. Of 23 ordered by organized labor, 13 were successful or partly successful, 6 were unsuccessful, and 4 were still pending at the close of the inquiry. Of 24 strikes and lockouts for which method of settlement was reported, 12 were settled by voluntary arbitration or agreement, 2 by concessions on the part of the employers, 1 was called off by the organization, and 9 were otherwise settled. Of 2,992 persons thrown out of employment on account of strikes and lockouts, 2,972 were strikers and persons locked out. There were brought from other points to take the places of strikers 305 persons, 299 of whom were retained after the strikes were settled. The estimated wage loss was reported at \$189,178, and the loss to employers at \$38,275.

**LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.**—The State labor bureau secured returns from 117 local labor organizations, including a list of their secretaries, date of organization, hours of labor, rates of wages, etc. The total membership of these 117 unions at the time the various reports were made aggregated 22,343. In 1902 there were 34 of the unions organized and in 1903, 19. The hours of labor of the members of 38 unions were 10 per day or over; of 33 unions, 9 or less than 10 per day, and of 30 unions, 8 or less than 9 per day. The members of 44 unions received during 1902 or 1903 a decrease in the working hours per day of from one-half to one hour. During the years 1902 and 1903 the members of 68 unions received an increase of wages, while those of only 6 unions had their wages decreased in that time.

**SWEAT SHOPS.**—In order to further correct the sweat-shop evil, at the January session of 1902 the State legislature passed an amendment to the existing factory-inspection laws providing for the appointment, under the jurisdiction of the chief of the bureau of industrial statistics, of two inspectors, and, further, that after the shops and places of manufacture had been inspected a permit should be granted by the said chief specifying the number of hands that

could work in the rooms where the manufacturing was done. In carrying out the provisions of the amendment the work of inspection commenced in the city of Baltimore on July 1, 1902, the results of which were published in the eleventh (1902) annual report of the bureau. A second inspection was made in 1903, the results of which are published in the present report. Taken together, the general conditions shown by the second inspection were an improvement on those shown by the first. A case brought soon after the enactment of the law to test the constitutionality of the same was carried to the State court of appeals, the law having been declared invalid by a lower court. The opinion of the court of appeals, delivered at the January term, 1904, has decided the law constitutional, and a reprint of the opinion appears as the concluding subject of this report.

**FREE EMPLOYMENT BUREAU.**—During 1903 a total of 652 persons made applications to the bureau for situations—543 males and 109 females. There were 746 applications for help, of which 490 were for males and 256 for females. Positions were secured for 256 persons—185 males and 71 females. Applicants to the number of 414 were single and 232 were married; 278 were willing to go into the country and 259 were not.

**EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.**—This subject embraces an inquiry into the employment of children in mercantile establishments, and another into the employment of women and children in the manufacture of clothing, shoes, umbrellas, cigars, cigarettes, etc.

In 29 mercantile establishments, employing 5,088 persons (1,509 males and 3,579 females), there were found 201 males and 204 females under 16 years of age, 41 of the males and 55 of the females being under 14 years of age. The number of hours the stores were open ranged from 8½ to 13, with a greater number, as a rule, on Saturdays and Mondays.

During the summer of 1903 the second named inquiry was made by the Baltimore branch of the Consumers' League, under the supervision and with the assistance of the State labor bureau. There were 11 industries investigated, employing 1,899 males and 9,129 females. Of these employees 68 males and 576 females were reported by the employers to be under 16 years of age and only 1 female under 12 years of age. The results of the inquiry are not sufficiently summarized to permit of a full reproduction.

**BREAD PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.**—The inquiry relating to the bread-making industry of Baltimore embraced 147 baking establishments, believed to cover at least one-half of the bakery product of the city. The returns show capital invested, number of employees, wages, hours of labor, quantity and kind of flour used per annum, number of pieces and prices of each kind of product, method of distribution of product, etc. The capital invested by the

147 establishments amounted to \$210,090. In most cases the men employed worked from 10 to 12 hours per day, and received from \$1 to \$1.50 per day in wages.

**COUNTY RESOURCES AND MANUFACTURES.**—Brief descriptions of the various counties of the State, setting forth their natural advantages, transportation facilities, manufactures, etc., make up this section of the report.

**LABOR LAWS.**—Under this head is given those laws passed at the 1902 session of the State legislature which relate only to compulsory school attendance, child labor, and sweat shops.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

*Fifth Biennial Report of the Bureau of Labor of the State of New Hampshire, 1903–1904.* L. H. Carroll, Commissioner. 292 pp.

The subjects presented in this report may be outlined as follows: Directory of manufacturing establishments, 62 pages; manufacturing industries, 66 pages; creameries, 1 page; unoccupied manufacturing plants and water-power privileges, 21 pages; strikes, 12 pages; factory inspection, 6 pages; manual training, 14 pages; labor laws, 31 pages; labor organizations, 25 pages; proceedings of the twentieth annual convention of the Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics of America, 34 pages.

**MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.**—Under this caption is presented a text account of the 9 leading industries of the State, with figures, chiefly for 1903, giving capital invested, value of product, number of employees, wages paid, etc. Other portions are devoted to a table showing for 49 industries in 1903 the capital invested, value of product, wage-earners and wages paid, clerks and officials and salaries paid, amount invested in repairs, improvements, etc.; tables comparing certain of the foregoing items for 1903 with the corresponding items for 1901; a table of average weekly wage rates, and tables presenting the manufacturing statistics by counties and by cities.

From the first of the foregoing enumerated tables the following summarized statement is taken:

Establishments considered.....	1, 454
Capital invested.....	\$92, 104, 732
Value of product.....	\$127, 245, 432
Wage-earners:	
Males.....	53, 180
Females.....	22, 959
Wages paid:	
Males.....	\$23, 586, 875
Females.....	\$7, 267, 716
Salaried employees.....	1, 779
Salaries paid.....	\$1, 849, 363
Amount invested in repairs and improvements.....	\$1, 970, 367

Of the 1,454 establishments, 527 reported an increase and 110 a decrease in production as compared with the year 1901; 314 reported increased and 5 reported decreased wages.

**CREAMERIES.**—Statistics are given of the creameries in operation in the State for the year 1903, and their location. Forty-three creameries reported an invested capital of \$186,141 and a value of product amounting to \$1,048,578. Employment was given to 90 wage-earners and 24 salaried persons, who were paid a total of \$48,082 in wages and \$8,333 in salaries.

**UNOCCUPIED MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND WATER-POWER PRIVILEGES.**—This is a list of the manufacturing plants in the State unoccupied July 1, 1904, as well as the water-power privileges, developed and undeveloped, then available. The amount of power, dimensions and condition of plants, and other information pertaining thereto, are given for 64 towns in the State.

**STRIKES.**—Brief accounts are given of the labor disputes that occurred during 1903 and 1904. Within the period 15 strikes were reported, due chiefly to demands respecting wages and hours of labor and to questions of trade unionism. Of strikers and those thrown out of employment in consequence of strikes the number approximated 3,420.

**MANUAL TRAINING.**—Under this head is given the present status of manual training in the State, together with a general discussion of this important phase of education.

**LABOR LAWS.**—This section reproduces the various laws of the State affecting labor.

**LABOR ORGANIZATIONS.**—A list of the labor organizations (including federations) of the State, by cities, gives the date of organization, number of members, and officers. One hundred and twenty-seven organizations reported an approximate membership of 8,375.

## NORTH CAROLINA.

*Seventeenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor and Printing of the State of North Carolina, for the year 1903.* H. B. Varner, Commissioner. v, 342 pp.

The nine chapters constituting this report treat of the following subjects: Agricultural statistics, 68 pages; miscellaneous factories, 33 pages; cotton and woolen mills, 39 pages; furniture factories, 15 pages; newspapers, 47 pages; trades, 63 pages; railroad employees, 7 pages; cotton ginned, fisheries, and mining interests, 15 pages; manufacturing enterprises, 39 pages. In connection with several of these subjects letters are published expressing the views of the correspondents of the bureau on matters of interest to labor, including

compulsory education, child labor, organized labor, a shorter working day, etc. The report concludes with a directory of the bureaus of labor in the United States.

**AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS.**—Returns were secured by correspondence with representative farmers in every county of the State, and from the compiled returns the following summary is taken: In 90 counties labor was reported scarce, in 6 plenty, and in 1 abundant; 95 counties reported negro labor unreliable, 1 reliable, and 1 no negro labor; in 46 counties employment was reported as being regular and in 51 as being irregular. Increased cost of living was reported in 89 counties and no increase in 8; in 64 counties increase of wages was reported, and in 33 no increase. Monthly wages of farm laborers were, for men, from \$10.77 to \$17.77; for women, \$7 to \$10.98; for children, an average of \$6.02. Eighty per cent of the farmers reporting favored a compulsory education law.

**MISCELLANEOUS FACTORIES.**—Tables are presented showing conditions in 199 factories, employing 7,699 persons, exclusive of furniture factories and textile mills. Capital stock, horsepower, time in operation, hours of labor, wages, number of employees, etc., are shown for the various establishments, and inquiry was also made as to child labor and compulsory education. The average length of a day's work was 10½ hours, and \$2 the highest and \$0.74 the lowest average daily wages reported. Wages were paid weekly in 56 per cent of the establishments, biweekly in 25 per cent, and monthly in 19 per cent; 79 per cent of the establishments reported an increase of wages and 21 per cent no increase; 91 per cent opposed the employment of children under 14 years of age. Compulsory education was favored by 87 per cent of employers and opposed by 13 per cent; 85 per cent of adult employees and 97 per cent of children could read and write.

**COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.**—This report ends with June 30, 1903, and covers 275 mills, operating 1,834,421 spindles, 41,596 looms, and 3,193 machines, using in all 79,641 horsepower. Of these mills, 216 are devoted to cotton manufacture. The number of employees was 50,324, of which 25,916 were males, 23,494 females, and 914 children under 12 years of age. There were 128,998 persons dependent on the mills for a livelihood. Of the adult operatives, 84 per cent could read and write; of the children, 72 per cent. Hours of labor ranged from 10 to 12 per day. The highest average wages per day for operatives were \$2.05 for men and \$0.97 for women; the lowest average wages per day were \$0.60 for men and \$0.47 for women; the wages of children averaged \$0.38 per day.

**FURNITURE FACTORIES.**—Returns were received from 88 factories employing 4,533 work people. The highest average daily pay for

adults was \$2.07; the lowest, \$0.67; the pay of children, \$0.41. Of the factories reporting, 15 per cent paid weekly, 77 per cent semi-monthly, and 8 per cent monthly; 99 per cent reported increase of wages and 1 per cent a decrease. Of adult employees 89 per cent were able to read and write and of children 88 per cent. Relative to the employment of children under 14 years of age, 78 per cent of the manufacturers opposed such employment, while 22 per cent favored it; 94 per cent favored compulsory education and 6 per cent opposed it.

**TRADES.**—The facts presented in this chapter were secured from representative men in the different trades and give the conditions existing throughout the State. Of the wage-earners making returns, 42 per cent reported an increase of wages, 5 per cent a decrease, and 53 per cent no change; 65 per cent made full time and 35 per cent part time; 82 per cent reported cost of living increased and 18 per cent no increase; 30 per cent favored an 8-hour day, 15 per cent a 9-hour day, 54 per cent a 10-hour day, and 1 per cent an 11-hour day; 91 per cent favored fixing a day's work by law and 9 per cent opposed it; 87 per cent favored compulsory education and 13 per cent opposed it.

**RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.**—The number of railroad employees in the State was reported at 13,434, exclusive of officers and office employees. The table following gives number and average wages for the various occupations:

OCCUPATIONS AND AVERAGE DAILY WAGES OF RAILROAD EMPLOYEES, 1903.

Occupations.	Number.	Average daily wages.	Occupations.	Number.	Average daily wages.
Station agents.....	637	\$1.51	Carpenters.....	494	\$1.58
Other station men.....	1,977	.70	Other shopmen.....	1,435	1.38
Engineers.....	549	3.97	Section foremen.....	645	1.19
Firemen.....	647	1.64	Other trackmen.....	3,627	.78
Conductors.....	350	2.92	Switch, flag, and watch men.....	550	1.32
Other trainmen.....	943	1.24	Telegraph operators.....	335	1.63
Machinists.....	346	2.45	Other employees.....	999	.98

During the year 42 employees were killed and 571 injured, resulting from the movement of trains; and 1 killed and 747 injured from other causes than the movement of trains.

**COTTON GINNED, FISHERIES, AND MINING INTERESTS.**—Statistics of employees, wages, value of product, etc., in these industries are reproduced from reports of the United States Department of Commerce and Labor.

**MANUFACTURING ENTERPRISES.**—This is a directory by counties of the manufacturing enterprises of the State, showing the town, where located, and the product turned out.

## RHODE ISLAND.

*Seventeenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, made to the General Assembly at its January session, 1904.* Henry E. Tiepke, Commissioner. vii, 223 pp.

The subjects presented in this report are the following: Statistics of textile manufactures, 53 pages; tenement houses owned by textile manufacturers, 12 pages; jewelry and silverware manufacture, 31 pages; strikes, lockouts, and shut-downs, 34 pages; retail prices, 77 pages; free public employment offices, 7 pages.

**TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.**—Comparative statistics are given for the years 1901 and 1902 for 184 identical establishments, of which 91 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, 12 in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, 20 were bleacheries and dye and print works, 4 were in the manufacture of silk goods, and 57 in the manufacture of woolen goods. The table following summarizes the statistics:

STATISTICS OF 184 TEXTILE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1901 AND 1902.

Items.	1901.	1902.	Increase.	
			Amount.	Per cent.
Single proprietors.....	30	25	<sup>a</sup> 5	<sup>a</sup> 16.67
Firms.....	22	20	<sup>a</sup> 2	<sup>a</sup> 9.09
Corporations.....	132	139	7	5.30
Partners in firms.....	61	54	<sup>a</sup> 7	<sup>a</sup> 11.48
Stockholders in corporations.....	3,937	4,023	86	2.18
Aggregate wages paid.....	\$19,686,168	\$21,176,230	\$1,490,062	7.57
Average days in operation.....	288.85	301.10	12.25	4.24
Employees:				
Average number.....	50,457	54,625	4,168	8.26
Greatest number.....	55,282	59,417	4,135	7.48
Smallest number.....	46,300	49,767	3,467	7.49
Average yearly earnings.....	\$390.16	\$387.67	<sup>a</sup> \$2.49	<sup>a</sup> .64

<sup>a</sup> Decrease.

For 1902 alone statistics are given for 222 establishments, of which 106 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, 13 in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, 24 were bleacheries and dye and print works, 5 were in the manufacture of silk goods, and 74 in the manufacture of woolen goods. A summary of the statistics of the 222 establishments follows:

Single proprietors.....	35
Firms.....	29.
Corporations.....	158
Partners in firms.....	77
Stockholders in corporations.....	4,313
Aggregate wages paid.....	\$22,471,464
Employees:	
Average number.....	58,515
Greatest number.....	63,768
Smallest number.....	52,872
Average yearly earnings.....	\$384.03

The following statement shows, for 6 selected occupations, the average weekly wages paid during 1902 in the textile industries of the State:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1902.

Industry.	Blacksmiths.	Machinists.	Loom fixers.	Frame spinners.	Mule spinners.	Weavers.
Cotton goods.....	\$12.12	\$13.33	\$12.09	\$5.39	\$11.16	\$8.92
Hosiery and knit goods.....	18.00	18.33	15.00	6.00	9.24	13.00
Bleacheries and dye and print works.....	13.50	14.57	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk goods.....	.....	.....	12.00	.....	12.00	8.95
Woolen goods.....	14.40	15.12	14.41	6.12	10.17	10.10

**TENEMENT HOUSES.**—This section embraces the results of an inquiry made during 1903 concerning tenement houses owned by textile manufacturers. The data include information from 100 establishments, showing the number of tenement houses owned, number of rooms in each, rental charge for same, and method of settling rental charges. From the report it appears that the 100 establishments owned 2,259 tenement houses, comprising 5,154 tenements, which were rented to workers in the various branches of the textile industry.

**JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE MANUFACTURE.**—The results of the condition of the manufacture of jewelry and silverware and lines of business incident thereto, in 1903, are included in this investigation. Returns were received from 262 establishments having an invested capital of \$15,528,165, and for the year a product valued at \$24,513,153, disbursing in wages and salaries the sum of \$5,610,702, and furnishing employment to 9,867 persons.

**STRIKES, LOCKOUTS, AND SHUT-DOWNS.**—This is a chronological record of the various labor troubles occurring within the State during 1903, derived chiefly from reports given in the newspapers. In general, a growing disposition on the part of employer and employee to confer and arbitrate for the settlement of grievances characterized the strikes of the year. They were also distinguished by the making of agreements between employer and employee.

**RETAIL PRICES.**—The retail prices of the ordinary articles of food, fuel, and lighting in the several cities and towns of the State are presented under this head. Highest, lowest, and average prices are given for October, 1893, and October, 1903, and January, 1894, and January, 1904, enabling comparisons to be made between the different periods.

**FREE PUBLIC EMPLOYMENT OFFICES.**—Under this title are presented statistics of these employment agencies as now maintained by the State of Illinois.

## RECENT FOREIGN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

### AUSTRIA.

*Die Lage der Wächter der K. K. Staatsbahnen.* Herausgegeben vom K. K. Arbeitsstatistischen Amte im Handelsministerium. 1903. iii, 91 pp.

The information contained in this report is based upon an investigation conducted by the Austrian railway department in 1898 with regard to the number of persons employed on the Austrian state railways in the class designated as Wächter (watchmen, gate keepers, switchmen, track walkers), their earnings, expenditures, and social condition. It constitutes the first part of a series of studies on the economic and social condition of employees in the service of the Government railways in Austria.

The data relate to conditions existing in 1898. Schedules of inquiry were distributed by the railway authorities among their respective employees, and after their return and examination were subsequently turned over to the bureau of labor statistics for compilation.

The report is divided into three chapters. The first chapter treats of the yearly earnings, the domicile, conjugal condition, size of family, etc., of 7,283 watchmen, etc. (*Wächter*), employed on the Austrian state railways. The data are presented by districts, and show both the actual and relative figures in percentages. The salaries of these employees are graduated according to their terms of service, amounting during the first 5 years of definite appointment to 576 kroner (\$116.93) per year, during the next 5 years to 648 kroner (\$131.54) per year, and after 10 years' service to 720 kroner (\$146.16) per year. These amounts are frequently augmented by supplementary allowances and premiums.

The information presented in the second chapter relates to the housing of 442 families and to the annual income of 447 families, the sources from which this income was derived, and the purposes for which it was expended. Under the subject of housing, detailed information is given, by districts and by size of families, on the number of rooms occupied by them, the size of the rooms, and the amount of space, in cubic meters, apportioned to the occupants.

The third chapter contains data in the form of budgets giving detailed descriptions relative to the domestic and economic condition of 33 representative individuals located in different districts, each district being represented by 3 families selected with reference to their general conditions, graded as good, moderate, and unfavorable.

An appendix gives copies of schedules used in the investigation and a table showing in detail the yearly income of each of the 33 families considered in the third chapter, their expenditures, and surplus or deficit at the end of the year.

The following table, taken from the report, shows, by districts, the average yearly income and expenditures of 447 families and their expenditures in detail, expressed in percentages:

AVERAGE INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, AND PER CENT OF EXPENDITURES FOR VARIOUS PURPOSES, IN THE FAMILIES OF 447 WATCHMEN, ETC., EMPLOYED ON THE AUSTRIAN STATE RAILWAYS IN 1898.

Districts.	Number of families.	Average income per family.	Average expenditures per family.	Per cent of expenditures for—							
				Food.	Rent.	Heating and lighting.	Clothing.	Education of children.	Servants.	Taxes and insurance.	
Vienna (a)	42	\$234.96	\$233.38	58.1	15.4	9.0	16.1	0.8	.....	0.4	
Linz	40	201.44	180.26	63.9	8.8	6.5	12.9	5.8	0.9	1.2	
Innsbruck	40	230.57	213.77	63.6	10.7	10.3	13.7	1.3	.....	.4	
Villach	40	197.85	183.72	59.1	10.3	7.3	19.1	3.4	.3	.5	
Pilsen	46	192.57	237.12	64.8	7.9	5.3	17.9	3.9	.....	.2	
Prague	40	191.81	197.98	59.4	11.3	8.2	17.0	3.5	.....	.6	
Olmütz (a)	40	191.68	185.84	62.8	9.7	6.2	17.9	2.6	.3	.9	
Trieste	40	186.14	201.87	61.6	10.3	4.5	16.3	6.5	.2	.6	
Cracow	40	164.80	185.56	59.1	10.4	7.9	15.5	3.3	1.9	1.9	
Lemberg	39	165.13	211.21	58.2	9.9	6.4	16.9	2.7	2.4	3.5	
Stanislaus	40	166.16	185.63	64.4	11.8	9.9	17.0	3.1	2.1	1.7	
Total	447	192.97	202.09	60.5	10.6	7.4	16.4	3.3	.7	1.1	

<sup>a</sup> The percentages for this district do not add 100.0. They are reproduced as found in the original report.

It appears from the foregoing table that in seven districts the average income per family was insufficient to cover the family expenditures, the deficit being especially striking in the districts of Pilsen and Lemberg. It is stated in the introduction of the report, however, that as a result of this investigation the condition of this class of employees has since been materially improved in various ways, especially in an increase of 50 per cent in their allowance for rent and further increases in their salaries after 15 years' service.

## BELGIUM.

*Annuaire de la Législation du Travail.* 7e année, 1903. Office du travail, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. 1904. xx, 646 pp.

The present volume is the seventh of a series of annual reports on labor legislation published by the Belgian labor bureau. The report

contains the text of laws enacted, and of important decrees, ordinances, and regulations issued relative to labor during the year 1903 in Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Denmark, France, Germany, Great Britain and colonies, Hungary, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Norway, Russia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and the United States.

An appendix, which is a supplement to the sixth annual report, contains laws, decrees, etc., of 1902 for Austria, New South Wales, New Zealand, Netherlands, Paraguay, Victoria, and in a few States of the United States.

*Les Industries à Domicile en Belgique.* Office du Travail, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Vol. III. L'industrie cloutière en pays Wallon. 1900. 153 pp. Vol. IV and Vol. V. La dentelle et la broderie sur tulle. 1902. 315 and 281 pp.

The purpose of the Belgian Government in undertaking the investigation of the handworking and domestic industries, of which the present volumes form a part, was explained in a previous bulletin in connection with a digest of Volumes I and II of this series.<sup>(a)</sup>

Volume III relates to the nail-making industry in the Walloon provinces of Belgium, and the glove making industry in the province of Brabant and of eastern Flanders. Volumes IV and V relate to the lace-making industry and embroidering on tulle in Belgium.

Each of these three monographs consists of an historical sketch of the development of the industry, the general conditions under which the work is performed, competition, markets for the products, labor legislation, the relations between manufacturers, contractors, and the working people with regard to the labor contract, the wages, hours of labor, sanitary conditions, employers' and employees' associations, etc. The volumes are illustrated.

#### INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION FOR THE LEGAL PROTECTION OF LABOR.<sup>(b)</sup>

*Les Industries Insalubres.* Rapports sur leurs dangers et les moyens de les prévenir, particulièrement dans l'industrie des allumettes et celles qui fabriquent ou emploient des couleurs de plomb. Publié au nom de l'Association Internationale pour la Protection Légale des Travailleurs. 1903. ix, 460 pp.

*Le Travail de Nuit des Femmes dans l'Industrie.* Rapports sur son importance et sa réglementation légale. Publié au nom de l'Association Internationale pour la Protection Légale des Travailleurs. 1903. xlvi, 384 pp.

The International Association for Labor Legislation, at its first meeting held in Basel, Switzerland, on September 28, 1901, directed

<sup>a</sup> Bulletin No. 30, p. 1080.

<sup>b</sup> An account of this association is found in Bulletin No. 54, pages 1080 to 1086.

the International Labor Office, which had just been established by the association, to institute researches concerning (1) the extent of the unhealthful conditions in industrial establishments and the laws relating to dangerous trades, especially in the manufacture of lead paints and the use of white phosphorus, and (2) the night work of women in industry.

In compliance with this direction, the International Labor Office arranged with persons in the different industrial countries for the preparation of reports and monographs on these topics.

These two volumes contain the results of the researches undertaken by the persons who cooperated with the International Labor Office.

The first-mentioned volume contains the following reports and monographs: Reports on dangerous industries in Belgium, Great Britain, New South Wales, Norway, Spain, and Switzerland; on the manufacture of matches in Belgium, France, Great Britain, Hungary, Japan, New Zealand, Roumania, Russia, Spain, and Sweden; and on the manufacture and employment of lead and lead preparations in Austria, Belgium, France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands. In addition to these, the volume contains reports and monographs on: The contentions against the dangers of phosphorus in industry; the danger to health of the production and employment of white lead; lead and phosphorus poisoning in Austrian industry; contributions to the critical examination of lead and lead preparations from the point of view of industrial hygiene; statistics of industries which may cause lead and phosphorus poisoning (compiled from the Belgian census of October, 31 1896); the French laws regulating labor in dangerous occupations; the danger of the use of white sulphur, and the legal provisions regulating the manufacture of matches in the Netherlands; the regulation and subsequent prohibition of the manufacture of sulphur matches in Finland; and the prohibition of the manufacture of white sulphur matches in Switzerland. The reports and monographs are preceded by an introduction by the Director of the International Labor Office giving an outline of the historical development of labor protection in dangerous industries, the extent of such industries, and an analysis of the legislation regulating the same in the industrial countries of Europe.

The volume on the night work of women has an introductory chapter similar to that in the other report, giving a history of the prohibition of night work by women, efforts made to secure the suppression of night work by international cooperation, the extent of the prohibition of night work in the different industrial countries, the results obtained, and their effects. The collection of reports and monographs consists of: Reports on the night work of women in

Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Great Britain, Hungary, Italy, Japan, Luxemburg, Norway, the Netherlands, Russia, Spain, Switzerland, and the United States; reports on the prohibition of night work in France and Germany; a monograph on the legal regulation of female labor in Germany; and a note by the Belgian bureau of labor concerning a memoir presented to the Congress of Cologne on the progress of Belgian labor legislation.

## DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.

[This subject, begun in Bulletin No. 2, has been continued in successive issues. All material parts of the decisions are reproduced in the words of the courts, indicated when short by quotation marks and when long by being printed solid. In order to save space matter needed simply by way of explanation is given in the words of the editorial reviser.]

### DECISIONS UNDER STATUTORY LAW.

EIGHT-HOUR LAW—MINES AND SMELTERS—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—POLICE POWER—*Ex parte Kair*, Supreme Court of Nevada, 80 Pacific Reporter, page 463.—Peter Kair was convicted in a justice's court of a violation of chapter 10, acts of 1903, which limits the hours of labor of employees in mines and smelters to eight per day. The penalty imposed was a fine of \$100 or 50 days in jail. On his failure to pay the fine, Kair was imprisoned, whereupon he made application for release by habeas corpus proceedings, on the ground that the law violated the constitution of the State, in interfering with his right to acquire and possess property, and also the eighth amendment of the constitution which prohibits excessive fines and cruel and unusual punishments. The writ was denied and Kair remanded to custody, on grounds that appear in the following quotation from the opinion of Judge Talbot, who spoke for the court:

In re Boyce, 27 Nev. 299, 75 Pac. 1, 65 L. R. A. 47 [see Bulletin No. 53, p. 952], we had occasion to give the act in question extended consideration, and held that it was constitutional, and enforceable against one who worked longer than eight hours per day in an underground mine. After more mature reflection, we are still satisfied with the reasoning and conclusions reached in that opinion, and it is unnecessary to repeat them to any great extent. We there held, as a matter of common knowledge, that prolonged labor in the places mentioned in the statute was injurious, and, if necessary to resort to that power, that the legislature were warranted in passing the act as a police or health regulation for the protection of the men employed in those places, and the benefit to the State. In the present case it is sought to avoid this reason or justification for the enforcement of the act by stipulation that the occupation followed by petitioner was not injurious, and by testimony that labor performed in wet crushing quartz mills is not unhealthy except for the men working around pans and settlers. Adhering to our opinion in re Boyce, "we are not prepared to say that the mining, milling and smelting of ores are not avocations so unhealthy and hazardous that they may not come under the protecting arm of the legislature; but to recognize these conditions, and pass laws for their amelioration, and which may protect the health and prolong the lives of the men so employed, we think, is within the legitimate powers of the law-making branch of our Government. If these matters were uncertain, when their existence is

necessary to sustain the law the doubt should be resolved in favor of the statute, for, as held by this court in several decisions, its validity will be presumed until it is clearly shown to be unconstitutional."

It is a matter of common knowledge that the health of many men is impaired by labor in quartz mills. If, by taking proof that others are not injured, the statute is to be declared void or inoperative as to them, we enter a wide field of uncertainty and speculation, and, instead of having the constitutionality of the act rest upon solid ground and a sure foundation, its enforcement would become subject to the more or less speculative opinions of interested parties and others, and to the conclusions of various justice courts and juries regarding the probability of injury to men working longer or shorter periods in the places mentioned; and witnesses could testify regarding the consequences to health from labor in these employments, and thereby indirectly regarding the necessity for legislative action and the validity of the statute, in each case as it arose. If exceptions based upon such proof are to be made to the enforcement of the act, they might depend not only upon the character of the mill and the distinguishing features of the work of the various men employed, but upon the age, constitution, vitality, and probable endurance of the different employees, the ingredients used in working the ores, such as quicksilver, cyanide, or other chemicals injurious to health, the quantity and effect of dust and fumes, the character of the ores, and whether they contained lead, arsenic, or other harmful substances, from day to day, or upon other conditions and uncertainties, which would multiply litigation, and lead to doubt and difficulty in securing the benefits intended by this legislation.

The fact that the avocations mentioned in the statute, including the one of milling ores, are injurious to the health of many of the men following them, if not to some extent to all, justified the action of the legislature; and we think that, in order to give due effect to its terms, it should be enforced against all coming within the classes specified.

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**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—EMPLOYMENT OF CHILDREN—VIOLATION OF STATUTE—*American Car and Foundry Company v. Armentraut, Supreme Court of Illinois, 73 Northeastern Reporter, page 766.***—This case was before the supreme court of Illinois on an appeal from the appellate court of the fourth district, in which a judgment was given against the appellant company on account of injuries received by Koss Armentraut, an infant, unlawfully in its employment. Armentraut was 12 years of age at the time of the accident occasioning the injury, while the law forbids the employment of children under 14 years of age in designated occupations, among which is working in manufacturing establishments. The appeal resulted in an affirmation of the judgment of the court below, on grounds that appear in the following extracts from the opinion of the court as given by Judge Scott:

Plaintiff was a mere child. He was set to work on a dangerous machine. He was told how to operate it, but the perils of the

employment were not pointed out to him. One of the purposes of the statute is to protect children from the effects of their own immaturity, inexperience, and heedlessness. The result of appellant's reasoning, followed to its logical conclusion, is that, inasmuch as appellant violated the statute, the purpose thereof, which we have just mentioned, is thereby defeated, and that appellee, having been guilty of contributory negligence, has no more right to recover than if the statute did not exist. To this conclusion we can not yield our assent. So long as the child continued in the performance of the work he had been directed to do, appellant would be liable for any injury resulting to him, even though the negligence of the child may have contributed to the accident. If the child left the task which he had been directed to perform, and, while not engaged in doing work which he had been directed to do by his master, was injured through an accident to which his own negligence contributed while he was still in or upon the premises of the master, a different question would present itself.

The injury resulted from the unlawful employment, and while appellee was engaged in doing the precise thing that appellant directed him to do. To hold that contributory negligence under such circumstances is a defense would be to defeat one purpose of the statute.

Evidence offered by appellant tended to show that at the time the boy was employed he stated that he was 16 years of age. Appellee denied this. The appellant offered to prove that if the boy had correctly stated his age he would not have been employed. The evidence so offered was excluded, and appellant asked instructions to the effect that if the boy falsely represented at the time of his employment that he was 16 years of age, and that he obtained his employment by reason of such false statement, there could be no recovery. These instructions were refused, and it is argued that the appellant was not liable unless it appeared that it had knowingly violated this statute. The dramshop act forbids the sale of intoxicating liquors to minors. This court has held, under that statute, that it is immaterial whether the dramshop keeper knew the purchaser to be a minor, and that it is no answer to say that the seller may be imposed upon and made to suffer the penalties of the law when he had no intention to violate its provisions. (*McCutcheon v. People*, 69 Ill. 601.) The reasoning which led to that conclusion obtains here. Appellant was, by the statute, permitted to employ in its shops only persons above the age of 14 years. It must ascertain, at its peril, that the persons it employs are members of the class of persons it may lawfully employ.

Appellant also questions the refusal of an instruction to the effect that if the appellee, knowing that he was under the age of 14 years, obtained his employment by falsely representing that he was 16 years of age, he can not take advantage of his false statement and recover in this action, and it is said that this instruction should have been given, on the theory that the law will not permit a plaintiff to recover where his own unlawful act concurs in causing the injury of which he complains. This doctrine is not applicable, for the reason that the statute under consideration is aimed at the master, and not at the servant. The act of the child in accepting or entering into the employment is not unlawful. Moreover, if

the child's statement to the effect that he was above the age of 16 would constitute a defense, the law could never be enforced in any case where the child was willing to make a false statement in reference to his age for the purpose of obtaining the employment. The object of this statute was to entirely prevent the employment of children under the age of 14 in the occupations named therein, and it should be given a construction that will effectuate that purpose, if that end can be attained, as we think it can, without doing violence to the letter of the enactment.

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**EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—CONTRACT WITH RELIEF DEPARTMENT—EFFECT OF STATUTORY RECOVERY—***Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company v. Ray, Appellate Court of Indiana, 73 Northeastern Reporter, page 942.*—This was an action by Emma Ray to recover on a contract with the relief department of the railroad for the death of her husband, Robert M. Ray, who had been an employee of the company. Prior to the bringing of this suit, damages had been awarded Mrs. Ray in a Federal court, in a suit as administratrix, which she sought to recover for the exclusive benefit of her children. The court ruled, however, under sec. 285, Burn's Ann. St. 1901, that the action was "for the benefit of the widow and children of said Robert M. Ray," and the judgment was in accordance with this ruling.

In this action, which was for an additional recovery for her own benefit, judgment was allowed in the circuit court of Dekalb county, from which the railroad company appealed and secured a reversal.

The grounds for this reversal, as well as further facts in the case, appear in the following extracts from the remarks of Judge Robinson, who delivered the opinion of the court:

Appellee's husband, Robert Ray, in October, 1889, entered appellant's employ as a locomotive fireman, and became a member of the relief department. In his application for membership in the relief department—which application he agrees, when accepted by the superintendent, which was done, shall constitute a contract between him and the company—he agrees, among other things, that the bringing of a suit against the company for damages, by reason of his injury or death, by "any beneficiary or legal representative, or for the use of any beneficiary alone or with others, or the payment by any of the companies aforesaid of damages for such injury or death, recovered in any suit or determined by compromise, or of any costs incurred therein, shall operate as a release in full to the relief department of all claims by reason of any membership therein." The application and acceptance, with the regulations of the relief department, constitute the contract upon which this action is brought.

Appellee argues that the clause in the contract which provides that the bringing of a suit for damages by the personal representative of the deceased employee shall forfeit all rights to benefits is

void as against public policy. But this clause can in no sense be construed as a contract by which appellant could escape a legal liability for its torts. No phase of public policy prohibited Ray from agreeing that whatever compensation he might accept should be in lieu of any claim he might otherwise have against the relief fund. As said by the court in Pittsburgh, etc., *R. Co. v. Moore*, 152 Ind. 345, 53 N. E. 290, 44 L. R. A. 638: "It is nothing more or less than a contract for a choice between sources of compensation where but a single one existed, and it is the final choice—the acceptance of one against the other—that gives validity to the transaction." [See Bulletin No. 23, p. 589.]

Nor is the contract objectionable because it undertakes to bind persons who are not parties to it. Appellee's action is based upon the contract made by her husband. Without that contract she has no right of action. She must take the contract as it was made, or not take it at all. By the contract of membership and the regulations of the relief department, by which the member agreed to be bound, he agreed that the bringing of a suit, for damages for his death, by his beneficiary or legal representative, or the payment of damages for such death, recovered in any suit or determined by compromise, should operate as a release in full to the relief department of all claims by reason of his membership therein. As a beneficiary, appellee takes merely what her husband contracted she should take. Without his contract she would have no claim on the relief department. He did not contract away any right she had in his estate, but attempted to create a right for her by contract. She had no rights as a beneficiary prior to the contract, and whatever claim she urges must be in accord with the terms of the contract. And, by the express terms of the condition named in the contract, she is barred from a recovery.

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**EXAMINATION, LICENSING, ETC., OF BARBERS—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*State v. Tag, Court of Appeals of Maryland*, 60 Atlantic Reporter, page 465.**—This case was before the court of appeals on an appeal by the State from a judgment of the criminal court of Baltimore. In this court John H. Tag was indicted for a violation of the license law applying to barbers, and demurred to the indictment. The demurrer was sustained on the ground that the law in question had no application to barbers who were practicing their trade as such at the time of the enactment of the law. The court of appeals held the same view, and dismissed the appeal of the State. The grounds for this decision appear in the following extracts from the opinion of the court as delivered by Judge Fowler:

Neither the constitutionality or the validity of the act is in any manner assailed, and the sole question involved is that which is so briefly and clearly expressed in the opinion of the learned judge who decided this case below, viz., do acts 1904, p. 393, c. 226, apply to or affect any person who was occupied or working as a barber in this State when the act was passed?

In the first place, let us see exactly what is the language relied on by the State to sustain this prosecution. The sections which the traverser [Tag] is alleged to have violated are the sixth and eighth. The sixth provides that "no person shall hereafter practice the occupation of a barber in this State unless such person shall have first received a certificate of qualification from the board of examiners provided for in section 1 of this act, for the purpose of examining applicants for certificates of qualification as barbers. The said board of examiners shall appoint the time and places for holding examinations." And the eighth is as follows: "Every person now engaged in the business of a barber in this State shall, within three months after the passage of this act, file an affidavit with the secretary of said board, setting forth his name, place of business, post-office address, the length of time he has been engaged in the business of a barber, and pay to the treasurer the sum of one dollar for the certificate provided for in this act." These sections, standing alone, present no difficulty, but it is the thirteenth section upon which the traverser relies to sustain his contention. It will be remembered that both counts of the indictment allege that at the time this act went into effect the traverser was engaged in the practice and occupation of a barber, and hence the demurrsers admit this fact. Now the thirteenth section provides, after defining what shall be construed as practicing the occupation of a barber, about which there is no controversy here, that "this act shall not in any way apply to or affect any person who is now [that is, when the act was passed] occupied or working as a barber in this State." Certainly there could be nothing clearer, if this section stood alone, than that the traverser, who is conceded to have been working as a barber in this State when the law was passed, is by its express terms excluded from its operation and effect. It is perfectly apparent, therefore, that sections 6 and 8 are broad and general enough to include all persons engaged in the business of barbers in this State; but it is equally clear that by section 13 it is declared emphatically that "this act" shall not in any way apply to or affect them.

It was contended with great force on the part of the appellant that the construction adopted by the court below substantially nullifies the whole law, and that therefore such a construction should not prevail; that the one vital object intended by the legislature was to provide for the cleanliness and sanitary condition of all barber shops; and that this intention could not be carried out if the sanitary provisions of the act are not to be applied to all barbers alike. We entirely agree with the proposition that it is our duty, if possible, to so construe the law as to effectuate the intention of the legislature; and we think, too, that it may be conceded that it was—it certainly ought to have been—its intention to require every barber in this State to conduct his business in a cleanly and sanitary manner. But it does not by any means follow that therefore this law must be enforced against all barbers.

It is not within our power to mold the statute into what we may think it ought to be; but it is our plain duty to discover the intention of the legislature from the language used, and to give that language its most natural and obvious import and construction. While section 13, if construed as we have said it should be, does undoubtedly

limit the application of the preceding sections, yet this is nothing more than is frequently done. It is entirely possible, nay probable, that, after making the act general in its application to all barbers in the State, the legislature was induced to exempt the class to which the appellee belongs.

Nor are we able to adopt the view of the appellant that section 13 should be read as if it applies only to apprentices, for it seems to us that the very language of the section excludes such a construction.

We have not been able to find that there was a final judgment entered in the court below in favor of the traverser and against the State. If such judgment had been entered, we would have affirmed it; but, no final judgment having been entered, the appeal will be dismissed.

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HOURS OF LABOR—BAKERIES—POLICE POWER—CONSTITUTIONALITY OF STATUTE—*Lochner v. New York*, *United States Supreme Court*, 25 *Supreme Court Reporter*, page 539.—This case, involving the constitutionality of the New York statute forbidding employment in bakeries and confectionery establishments for more than ten hours per day or sixty hours per week, was before the Supreme Court on an appeal from the court of appeals of New York. (For the law in full, see Bulletin No. 15, pp. 268, 269.) In that court the law had been upheld by a divided court on the grounds that it was a health law and therefore within the police power of the State. (This case was reported in 69 N. E. Rep., 373. See also Bulletin No. 57, p. 698.)

The New York court of appeals was reversed by the Supreme Court, the judges standing five in favor of the opinion declaring the statute unconstitutional against four upholding the law.

On account of the great importance of this case, not only the prevailing opinion, as delivered by Judge Peckham, but also the dissenting opinions of Judge Holmes and Judge Harlan are reproduced at length.

After stating the facts Judge Peckham said:

The indictment, it will be seen, charges that the plaintiff in error violated the 110th section of article 8, chapter 415, of the Laws of 1897, known as the labor law of the State of New York, in that he wrongfully and unlawfully required and permitted an employee working for him to work more than sixty hours in one week. There is nothing in any of the opinions delivered in this case, either in the supreme court or the court of appeals of the State, which construes the section, in using the word "requires," as referring to any physical force being used to obtain the labor of an employee. It is assumed that the word means nothing more than the requirement arising from voluntary contract for such labor in excess of the number of hours specified in the statute. There is no pretense in any of the opinions that the statute was intended to meet a case of involuntary labor in any form. All the opinions assume that there is no real distinction, so far as this question is concerned, between the words "required" and "permitted." The mandate of the statute, that "no employee

shall be required or permitted to work," is the substantial equivalent of an enactment that "no employee shall contract or agree to work," more than ten hours per day; and, as there is no provision for special emergencies, the statute is mandatory in all cases. It is not an act merely fixing the number of hours which shall constitute a legal day's work, but an absolute prohibition upon the employer permitting, under any circumstances, more than ten hours' work to be done in his establishment. The employee may desire to earn the extra money which would arise from his working more than the prescribed time, but this statute forbids the employer from permitting the employee to earn it.

The statute necessarily interferes with the right of contract between the employer and employees, concerning the number of hours in which the latter may labor in the bakery of the employer. The general right to make a contract in relation to his business is part of the liberty of the individual protected by the 14th amendment of the Federal Constitution. (*Allgeyer v. Louisiana*, 165 U. S. 578, 41 L. ed. 832, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 427.) Under that provision no State can deprive any person of life, liberty, or property without due process of law. The right to purchase or to sell labor is part of the liberty protected by this amendment, unless there are circumstances which exclude the right. There are, however, certain powers, existing in the sovereignty of each State in the Union, somewhat vaguely termed "police powers," the exact description and limitation of which have not been attempted by the courts. Those powers, broadly stated, and without, at present, any attempt at a more specific limitation, relate to the safety, health, morals, and general welfare of the public. Both property and liberty are held on such reasonable conditions as may be imposed by the governing power of the State in the exercise of those powers, and with such conditions the 14th amendment was not designed to interfere. [Cases cited.]

The State, therefore, has power to prevent the individual from making certain kinds of contracts, and in regard to them the Federal Constitution offers no protection. If the contract be one which the State, in the legitimate exercise of its police power, has the right to prohibit, it is not prevented from prohibiting it by the 14th amendment. Contracts in violation of a statute, either of the Federal or State government, or a contract to let one's property for immoral purposes, or to do any other unlawful act, could obtain no protection from the Federal Constitution, as coming under the liberty of person or of free contract. Therefore, when the State, by its legislature, in the assumed exercise of its police powers, has passed an act which seriously limits the right to labor or the right of contract in regard to their means of livelihood between persons who are *sui juris* (both employer and employee), it becomes of great importance to determine which shall prevail—the right of the individual to labor for such time as he may choose, or the right of the State to prevent the individual from laboring, or from entering into any contract to labor, beyond a certain time prescribed by the State.

This court has recognized the existence and upheld the exercise of the police powers of the States in many cases which might fairly be considered as border ones, and it has, in the course of its determination of questions regarding the asserted invalidity of such statutes, on the ground of their violation of the rights secured by the Federal

Constitution, been guided by rules of a very liberal nature, the application of which has resulted, in numerous instances, in upholding the validity of State statutes thus assailed. Among the later cases where the State law has been upheld by this court is that of *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 42 L. ed. 780, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 383. [See Bulletin No. 10, p. 387.] A provision in the act of the legislature of Utah was there under consideration, the act limiting the employment of workmen in all underground mines or workings, to eight hours per day, "except in cases of emergency, where life or property is in imminent danger." It also limited the hours of labor in smelting and other institutions for the reduction or refining of ores or metals to eight hours per day, except in like cases of emergency. The act was held to be a valid exercise of the police powers of the State. A review of many of the cases on the subject, decided by this and other courts, is given in the opinion. It was held that the kind of employment, mining, smelting, etc., and the character of the employees in such kinds of labor, were such as to make it reasonable and proper for the State to interfere to prevent the employees from being constrained by the rules laid down by the proprietors in regard to labor. The following citation from the observations of the supreme court of Utah in that case was made by the judge writing the opinion of this court, and approved: "The law in question is confined to the protection of that class of people engaged in labor in underground mines, and in smelters and other works wherein ores are reduced and refined. This law applies only to the classes subjected by their employment to the peculiar conditions and effects attending underground mining and work in smelters, and other works for the reduction and refining of ores. Therefore it is not necessary to discuss or decide whether the legislature can fix the hours of labor in other employments."

It will be observed that, even with regard to that class of labor, the Utah statute provided for cases of emergency wherein the provisions of the statute would not apply. The statute now before this court has no emergency clause in it, and, if the statute is valid, there are no circumstances and no emergencies under which the slightest violation of the provisions of the act would be innocent. There is nothing in *Holden v. Hardy* which covers the case now before us. Nor does *Atkin v. Kansas*, 191 U. S. 207, 48 L. ed. 148, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 124 [see Bulletin No. 50, p. 377], touch the case at bar. The *Atkin* case was decided upon the right of the State to control its municipal corporations, and to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit work of a public character to be done for a municipality. *Knoxville Iron Co. v. Harbison*, 183 U. S. 13, 46 L. ed. 55, 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1, is equally far from an authority for this legislation. The employees in that case were held to be at a disadvantage with the employer in matters of wages, they being miners and coal workers, and the act simply provided for the cashing of coal orders when presented by the miner to the employer.

The latest case decided by this court, involving the police power, is that of *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, decided at this term and reported in 197 U. S. 11, ante, p. 358, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 358. It related to compulsory vaccination, and the law was held valid as a proper exercise of the police powers with reference to the public health. It was stated in the opinion that it was a case "of an adult who, for aught that appears, was himself in perfect health and a

fit subject of vaccination, and yet, while remaining in the community, refused to obey the statute and the regulation, adopted in execution of its provisions, for the protection of the public health and the public safety, confessedly endangered by the presence of a dangerous disease." That case is also far from covering the one now before the court.

*Petit v. Minnesota*, 177 U. S. 164, 44 L. ed. 716, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 666, was upheld as a proper exercise of the police power relating to the observance of Sunday, and the case held that the legislature had the right to declare that, as matter of law, keeping barber shops open on Sunday was not a work of necessity or charity.

It must, of course, be conceded that there is a limit to the valid exercise of the police power by the State. There is no dispute concerning this general proposition. Otherwise the 14th amendment would have no efficacy and the legislatures of the States would have unbounded power, and it would be enough to say that any piece of legislation was enacted to conserve the morals, the health, or the safety of the people; such legislation would be valid, no matter how absolutely without foundation the claim might be. The claim of the police power would be a mere pretext—become another and devious name for the supreme sovereignty of the State to be exercised free from constitutional restraint. This is not contended for. In every case that comes before this court, therefore, where legislation of this character is concerned, and where the protection of the Federal Constitution is sought, the question necessarily arises: Is this a fair, reasonable, and appropriate exercise of the police power of the State, or is it an unreasonable, unnecessary, and arbitrary interference with the right of the individual to his personal liberty, or to enter into those contracts in relation to labor which may seem to him appropriate or necessary for the support of himself and his family? Of course the liberty of contract relating to labor includes both parties to it. The one has as much right to purchase as the other to sell labor.

This is not a question of substituting the judgment of the court for that of the legislature. If the act be within the power of the State it is valid, although the judgment of the court might be totally opposed to the enactment of such a law. But the question would still remain: Is it within the police power of the State? and that question must be answered by the court.

The question whether this act is valid as a labor law, pure and simple, may be dismissed in a few words. There is no reasonable ground for interfering with the liberty of person or the right of free contract, by determining the hours of labor, in the occupation of a baker. There is no contention that bakers as a class are not equal in intelligence and capacity to men in other trades or manual occupations, or that they are not able to assert their rights and care for themselves without the protecting arm of the State, interfering with their independence of judgment and of action. They are in no sense wards of the State. Viewed in the light of a purely labor law, with no reference whatever to the question of health, we think that a law like the one before us involves neither the safety, the morals, nor the welfare, of the public, and that the interest of the public is not in the slightest degree affected by such an act. The law must be upheld, if at all, as a law pertaining to the health of the individual engaged in the occupation of a baker. It does not affect any other portion of

the public than those who are engaged in that occupation. Clean and wholesome bread does not depend upon whether the baker works but ten hours per day or only sixty hours a week. The limitation of the hours of labor does not come within the police power on that ground.

It is a question of which of two powers or rights shall prevail—the power of the State to legislate or the right of the individual to liberty of person and freedom of contract. The mere assertion that the subject relates, though but in a remote degree, to the public health, does not necessarily render the enactment valid. The act must have a more direct relation, as a means to an end, and the end itself must be appropriate and legitimate, before an act can be held to be valid which interferes with the general right of an individual to be free in his person and in his power to contract in relation to his own labor.

This case has caused much diversity of opinion in the State courts. In the supreme court two of the five judges composing the court dissented from the judgment affirming the validity of the act. In the court of appeals three of the seven judges also dissented from the judgment upholding the statute. Although found in what is called a labor law of the State, the court of appeals has upheld the act as one relating to the public health—in other words, as a health law. One of the judges of the court of appeals, in upholding the law, stated that, in his opinion, the regulation in question could not be sustained unless they were able to say, from common knowledge, that working in a bakery and candy factory was an unhealthy employment. The judge held that, while the evidence was not uniform, it still led him to the conclusion that the occupation of a baker or confectioner was unhealthy and tended to result in diseases of the respiratory organs. Three of the judges dissented from that view, and they thought the occupation of a baker was not to such an extent unhealthy as to warrant the interference of the legislature with the liberty of the individual.

We think the limit of the police power has been reached and passed in this case. There is, in our judgment, no reasonable foundation for holding this to be necessary or appropriate as a health law to safeguard the public health, or the health of the individuals who are following the trade of a baker. If this statute be valid, and if, therefore, a proper case is made out in which to deny the right of an individual, *sui juris*, as employer or employee, to make contracts for the labor of the latter under the protection of the provisions of the Federal Constitution, there would seem to be no length to which legislation of this nature might not go. The case differs widely, as we have already stated, from the expressions of this court in regard to laws of this nature, as stated in *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 42 L. ed. 780, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 383, and *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S. 11, ante, 358, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 358.

We think that there can be no fair doubt that the trade of a baker, in and of itself, is not an unhealthy one to that degree which would authorize the legislature to interfere with the right to labor, and with the right of free contract on the part of the individual, either as employer or employee. In looking through statistics regarding all trades and occupations, it may be true that the trade of a baker does not appear to be as healthy as some other trades, and is also vastly more healthy than still others. To the common understanding the trade of a baker has never been regarded as an

unhealthy one. Very likely physicians would not recommend the exercise of that or of any other trade as a remedy for ill health. Some occupations are more healthy than others, but we think there are none which might not come under the power of the legislature to supervise and control the hours of working therein, if the mere fact that the occupation is not absolutely and perfectly healthy is to confer that right upon the legislative department of the government. It might be safely affirmed that almost all occupations more or less affect the health. There must be more than the mere fact of the possible existence of some small amount of unhealthiness to warrant legislative interference with liberty. It is unfortunately true that labor, even in any department, may possibly carry with it the seeds of unhealthiness. But are we all, on that account, at the mercy of legislative majorities? A printer, a tinsmith, a locksmith, a carpenter, a cabinetmaker, a dry goods clerk, a bank's, a lawyer's, or a physician's clerk, or a clerk in almost any kind of business, would all come under the power of the legislature, on this assumption. No trade, no occupation, no mode of earning one's living, could escape this all-pervading power, and the acts of the legislature in limiting the hours of labor in all employments would be valid, although such limitation might seriously cripple the ability of the laborer to support himself and his family. In our large cities there are many buildings into which the sun penetrates for but a short time in each day, and these buildings are occupied by people carrying on the business of bankers, brokers, lawyers, real estate, and many other kinds of business, aided by many clerks, messengers, and other employees. Upon the assumption of the validity of this act under review, it is not possible to say that an act, prohibiting lawyers' or bank clerks, or others, from contracting to labor for their employers more than eight hours a day would be invalid. It might be said that it is unhealthy to work more than that number of hours in an apartment lighted by artificial light during the working hours of the day; that the occupation of the bank clerk, the lawyer's clerk, the real-estate clerk, or the broker's clerk, in such offices is therefore unhealthy, and the legislature, in its paternal wisdom, must, therefore, have the right to legislate on the subject of, and to limit, the hours for such labor; and, if it exercises that power, and its validity be questioned, it is sufficient to say, it has reference to the public health; it has reference to the health of the employees condemned to labor day after day in buildings where the sun never shines; it is a health law, and therefore it is valid, and can not be questioned by the courts.

It is also urged, pursuing the same line of argument, that it is to the interest of the State that its population should be strong and robust, and therefore any legislation which may be said to tend to make people healthy must be valid as health laws, enacted under the police power. If this be a valid argument and a justification for this kind of legislation, it follows that the protection of the Federal Constitution from undue interference with liberty of person and freedom of contract is visionary, wherever the law is sought to be justified as a valid exercise of the police power. Scarcely any law but might find shelter under such assumptions, and conduct, properly so called, as well as contract, would come under the restrictive sway of the legislature. Not only the hours of employees, but

the hours of employers, could be regulated, and doctors, lawyers, scientists, all professional men, as well as athletes and artisans, could be forbidden to fatigue their brains and bodies by prolonged hours of exercise, lest the fighting strength of the State be impaired. We mention these extreme cases because the contention is extreme. We do not believe in the soundness of the views which uphold this law. On the contrary, we think that such a law as this, although passed in the assumed exercise of the police power, and as relating to the public health, or the health of the employees named, is not within that power, and is invalid. The act is not, within any fair meaning of the term, a health law, but is an illegal interference with the rights of individuals, both employers and employees, to make contracts regarding labor upon such terms as they may think best, or which they may agree upon with the other parties to such contracts. Statutes of the nature of that under review, limiting the hours in which grown and intelligent men may labor to earn their living, are mere meddlesome interferences with the rights of the individual, and they are not saved from condemnation by the claim that they are passed in the exercise of the police power and upon the subject of the health of the individual whose rights are interfered with, unless there be some fair ground, reasonable in and of itself, to say that there is material danger to the public health, or to the health of the employees, if the hours of labor are not curtailed. If this be not clearly the case, the individuals whose rights are thus made the subject of legislative interference are under the protection of the Federal Constitution regarding their liberty of contract as well as of person; and the legislature of the State has no power to limit their right as proposed in this statute. All that it could properly do has been done by it with regard to the conduct of bakeries, as provided for in the other sections of the act, above set forth. These several sections provide for the inspection of the premises where the bakery is carried on, with regard to furnishing proper wash rooms and water-closets, apart from the bake room, also with regard to providing proper drainage, plumbing, and painting; the sections, in addition, provide for the height of the ceiling, the cementing or tiling of floors, where necessary in the opinion of the factory inspector, and for other things of that nature; alterations are also provided for, and are to be made where necessary in the opinion of the inspector, in order to comply with the provisions of the statute. These various sections may be wise and valid regulations, and they certainly go to the full extent of providing for the cleanliness and the healthiness, so far as possible, of the quarters in which bakeries are to be conducted. Adding to all these requirements a prohibition to enter into any contract of labor in a bakery for more than a certain number of hours a week, is, in our judgment, so wholly beside the matter of a proper, reasonable, and fair provision as to run counter to that liberty of person and of free contract provided for in the Federal Constitution.

It was further urged on the argument that restricting the hours of labor in the case of bakers was valid because it tended to cleanliness on the part of the workers, as a man was more apt to be cleanly when not overworked, and if cleanly then his "output" was also more likely to be so. What has already been said applies with equal force to this contention. We do not admit the reasoning to be sufficient to justify the claimed right of such interference. The State

in that case would assume the position of a supervisor, or *pater familias*, over every act of the individual, and its right of governmental interference with his hours of labor, his hours of exercise, the character thereof, and the extent to which it shall be carried would be recognized and upheld. In our judgment it is not possible in fact to discover the connection between the number of hours a baker may work in the bakery and the healthful quality of the bread made by the workman. The connection, if any exist, is too shadowy and thin to build any argument for the interference of the legislature. If the man works ten hours a day it is all right, but if ten and a half or eleven his health is in danger and his bread may be unhealthy, and, therefore, he shall not be permitted to do it. This, we think, is unreasonable and entirely arbitrary. When assertions such as we have adverted to become necessary in order to give, if possible, a plausible foundation for the contention that the law is a "health law," it gives rise to at least a suspicion that there was some other motive dominating the legislature than the purpose to subserve the public health or welfare.

This interference on the part of the legislatures of the several States with the ordinary trades and occupations of the people seems to be on the increase. In the supreme court of New York, in the case of *People v. Beattie*, appellate division, first department, decided in 1904 (93 App. Div. 383, 89 N. Y. Supp. 193), a statute regulating the trade of horseshoeing, and requiring the person practicing such trade to be examined, and to obtain a certificate from a board of examiners and file the same with the clerk of the county wherein the person proposes to practice such trade, was held invalid, as an arbitrary interference with personal liberty and private property without due process of law. The attempt was made, unsuccessfully, to justify it as a health law.

The same kind of a statute was held invalid (*re Aubry*) by the supreme court of Washington in December, 1904. (78 Pac. 900.) The court held that the act deprived citizens of their liberty and property without due process of law, and denied to them the equal protection of the laws. It also held that the trade of a horseshoer is not a subject of regulation under the police power of the State, as a business concerning and directly affecting the health, welfare, or comfort of its inhabitants; and that, therefore, a law which provided for the examination and registration of horseshoers in certain cities was unconstitutional, as an illegitimate exercise of the police power.

The supreme court of Illinois, in *Bessette v. People*, 193 Ill. 334, 56 L. R. A. 558, 62 N. E. 215, also held that a law of the same nature, providing for the regulation and licensing of horseshoers, was unconstitutional as an illegal interference with the liberty of the individual in adopting and pursuing such calling as he may choose, subject only to the restraint necessary to secure the common welfare. (See also *Godcharles v. Wigeman*, 113 Pa. 431, 437, 6 Atl. 354; *Low v. Rees Printing Co.* 41 Neb. 127, 145, 24 L. R. A. 702, 43 Am. St. Rep. 670, 59 N. W. 362.) In these cases the courts upheld the right of free contract and the right to purchase and sell labor upon such terms as the parties may agree to.

It is impossible for us to shut our eyes to the fact that many of the laws of this character, while passed under what is claimed to be the police power for the purpose of protecting the public health or welfare,

are, in reality, passed from other motives. We are justified in saying so when, from the character of the law and the subject upon which it legislates, it is apparent that the public health or welfare bears but the most remote relation to the law. The purpose of a statute must be determined from the natural and legal effect of the language employed; and whether it is or is not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States must be determined from the natural effect of such statutes when put into operation, and not from their proclaimed purpose. [Cases cited.]

It is manifest to us that the limitation of the hours of labor as provided for in this section of the statute under which the indictment was found, and the plaintiff in error convicted, has no such direct relation to, and no such substantial effect upon, the health of the employee, as to justify us in regarding the section as really a health law. It seems to us that the real object and purpose were simply to regulate the hours of labor between the master and his employees (all being men, *sui juris*), in a private business, not dangerous in any degree to morals, or in any real and substantial degree to the health of the employees. Under such circumstances the freedom of master and employee to contract with each other in relation to their employment, and in defining the same, can not be prohibited or interfered with without violating the Federal Constitution.

The judgment of the court of appeals of New York, as well as that of the supreme court and of the county court of Oneida County, must be reversed and the case remanded to the county court for further proceedings not inconsistent with this opinion.

Mr. Justice Holmes dissenting:

I regret sincerely that I am unable to agree with the judgment in this case, and that I think it my duty to express my dissent.

This case is decided upon an economic theory which a large part of the country does not entertain. If it were a question whether I agreed with that theory, I should desire to study it further and long before making up my mind. But I do not conceive that to be my duty, because I strongly believe that my agreement or disagreement has nothing to do with the right of a majority to embody their opinions in law. It is settled by various decisions of this court that State constitutions and State laws may regulate life in many ways which we as legislators might think as injudicious, or if you like as tyrannical, as this, and which, equally with this, interfere with the liberty of contract. Sunday laws and usury laws are ancient examples. A more modern one is the prohibition of lotteries. The liberty of the citizen to do as he likes so long as he does not interfere with the liberty of others to do the same, which has been a shibboleth for some well-known writers, is interfered with by school laws, by the post-office, by every State or municipal institution which takes his money for purposes thought desirable, whether he likes it or not. The 14th amendment does not enact Mr. Herbert Spencer's Social Statics. The other day we sustained the Massachusetts vaccination law. (*Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 197 U. S. 11, ante, p. 358, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 358.) United States and State statutes and decisions cutting down the liberty to contract by way of combination are familiar to this court. (*Northern Securities Co. v. United States*, 193 U. S. 197, 48 L. ed. 679, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 436.) Two years ago we upheld the prohibition of sales of stock on margins, or for future delivery, in

the constitution of California. (*Otis v. Parker*, 187 U. S. 606, 47 L. ed. 323, 23 Sup. Ct. Rep. 168.) The decision sustaining an eight-hour law for miners is still recent. (*Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 42 L. ed. 780, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 383.) Some of these laws embody convictions or prejudices which judges are likely to share. Some may not. But a constitution is not intended to embody a particular economic theory, whether of paternalism and the organic relation of the citizen to the state or of *laissez faire*. It is made for people of fundamentally differing views, and the accident of our finding certain opinions natural and familiar, or novel, and even shocking, ought not to conclude our judgment upon the question whether statutes embodying them conflict with the Constitution of the United States.

General propositions do not decide concrete cases. The decisions will depend on a judgment or intuition more subtle than any articulate major premise. But I think that the proposition just stated, if it is accepted, will carry us far toward the end. Every opinion tends to become a law. I think that the word "liberty," in the 14th amendment, is perverted when it is held to prevent the natural outcome of a dominant opinion, unless it can be said that a rational and fair man necessarily would admit that the statute proposed would infringe fundamental principles as they have been understood by the traditions of our people and our law. It does not need research to show that no such sweeping condemnation can be passed upon the statute before us. A reasonable man might think it a proper measure on the score of health. Men whom I certainly would not pronounce unreasonable would uphold it as a first installment of a general regulation of the hours of work. Whether in the latter aspect it would be open to the charge of inequality I think it unnecessary to discuss.

Mr. Justice Harlan (with whom Mr. Justice White and Mr. Justice Day concurred) dissenting:

While this court has not attempted to mark the precise boundaries of what is called the police power of the State, the existence of the power has been uniformly recognized, equally by the Federal and State courts.

All the cases agree that this power extends at least to the protection of the lives, the health, and the safety of the public against the injurious exercise by any citizen of his own rights.

In *Patterson v. Kentucky*, 97 U. S. 501, 24 L. ed. 1115, after referring to the general principle that rights given by the Constitution can not be impaired by State legislation of any kind, this court said: "It [this court] has, nevertheless, with marked distinctness and uniformity, recognized the necessity, growing out of the fundamental conditions of civil society, of upholding State police regulations which were enacted in good faith, and had appropriate and direct connection with that protection to life, health, and property which each State owes to her citizens." So in *Barbier v. Connolly*, 113 U. S. 27, 28 L. ed. 923, 5 Sup. Ct. Rep. 357: "But neither the [14th] amendment—broad and comprehensive as it is—nor any other amendment, was designed to interfere with the power of the State, sometimes termed its police power, to prescribe regulations to promote the health, peace, morals, education, and good order of the people.

Speaking generally, the State, in the exercise of its powers, may not unduly interfere with the right of the citizen to enter into contracts that may be necessary and essential in the enjoyment of the inherent rights belonging to everyone, among which rights is the right "to be free in the enjoyment of all his faculties, to be free to use them in all lawful ways, to live and work where he will, to earn his livelihood by any lawful calling, to pursue any livelihood or avocation." This was declared in *Allgeyer v. Louisiana*, 165 U. S. 578, 589, 41 L. ed. 832, 835, 17 Sup. Ct. Rep. 427, 431. But in the same case it was conceded that the right to contract in relation to persons and property, or to do business, within a State, may be "regulated, and sometimes prohibited, when the contracts or business conflict with the policy of the State as contained in its statutes." (P. 591, L. ed. p. 836, Sup. Ct. Rep. p. 432.)

So, as said in *Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 391, 42 L. ed. 780, 790, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 383, 388: "This right of contract, however, is itself subject to certain limitations which the State may lawfully impose in the exercise of its police powers. While this power is inherent in all governments, it has doubtless been greatly expanded in its application during the past century, owing to an enormous increase in the number of occupations which are dangerous, or so far detrimental, to the health of employees as to demand special precautions for their well-being and protection, or the safety of adjacent property. While this court has held, notably in the cases *Davidson v. New Orleans*, 96 U. S. 97, 24 L. ed. 616, and *Yick Wo v. Hopkins*, 118 U. S. 356, 30 L. ed. 220, 6 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1064, that the police power can not be put forward as an excuse for oppressive and unjust legislation, it may be lawfully resorted to for the purpose of preserving the public health, safety, or morals, or the abatement of public nuisances; and a large discretion is necessarily vested in the legislature to determine, not only what the interests of the public require, but what measures are necessary for the protection of such interests." (*Lawton v. Steele*, 152 U. S. 133, 136, 38 L. ed. 385, 388, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 499, 501.) Referring to the limitations placed by the State upon the hours of workmen, the court in the same case said (p. 395, L. ed. p. 792, Sup. Ct. Rep. p. 389): "These employments, when too long pursued, the legislature has judged to be detrimental to the health of the employees, and, so long as there are reasonable grounds for believing that this is so, its decision upon this subject can not be reviewed by the Federal courts."

Subsequently, in *Gundling v. Chicago*, 177 U. S. 183, 188, 44 L. ed. 725, 728, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 633, 635, this court said: "Regulations respecting the pursuit of a lawful trade or business are of very frequent occurrence in the various cities of the country, and what such regulations shall be and to what particular trade, business, or occupation they shall apply, are questions for the State to determine, and their determination comes within the proper exercise of the police power by the State, and, unless the regulations are so utterly unreasonable and extravagant in their nature and purpose that the property and personal rights of the citizens are unnecessarily, and in a manner wholly arbitrary, interfered with or destroyed without due process of law, they do not extend beyond the power of the State to pass, and they form no subject for Federal interference. As stated in *Crowley v. Christensen*, 137 U. S. 86, 34 L. ed. 620, 11

Sup. Ct. Rep. 13, 'the possession and enjoyment of all rights are subject to such reasonable conditions as may be deemed by the governing authority of the country essential to the safety, health, peace, good order, and morals of the community.'"

In St. Louis, I. M. & S. R. Co. v. Paul, 173 U. S. 404, 409, 43 L. ed. 746, 748, 19 Sup. Ct. Rep. 419, and in Knoxville Iron Co. v. Harbison, 183 U. S. 13, 21, 22, 46 L. ed. 55, 61, 22 Sup. Ct. Rep. 1, it was distinctly adjudged that the right of contract was not "absolute, but may be subjected to the restraints demanded by the safety and welfare of the State." Those cases illustrate the extent to which the State may restrict or interfere with the exercise of the right of contracting.

The authorities on the same line are so numerous that further citations are unnecessary.

I take it to be firmly established that what is called the liberty of contract may, within certain limits, be subjected to regulations designed and calculated to promote the general welfare, or to guard the public health, the public morals, or the public safety. "The liberty secured by the Constitution of the United States to every person within its jurisdiction does not import," this court has recently said, "an absolute right in each person to be at all times and in all circumstances wholly freed from restraint. There are manifold restraints to which every person is necessarily subject for the common good." (*Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 196 U. S. 11, ante, 358, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 358.)

Granting, then, that there is a liberty of contract which can not be violated even under the sanction of direct legislative enactment, but assuming, as according to settled law we may assume, that such liberty of contract is subject to such regulations as the State may reasonably prescribe for the common good and the well-being of society, what are the conditions under which the judiciary may declare such regulations to be in excess of legislative authority and void? Upon this point there is no room for dispute; for the rule is universal that a legislative enactment, Federal or State, is never to be disregarded or held invalid unless it be, beyond question, plainly and palpably in excess of legislative power. In *Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 196 U. S. 11, ante, p. 358, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 358, we said that the power of the courts to review legislative action in respect of a matter affecting the general welfare exists *only* "when that which the legislature has done comes within the rule that, if a statute purporting to have been enacted to protect the public health, the public morals, or the public safety has no real or substantial relation to those objects, or is, beyond all question, a plain, palpable invasion of rights secured by the fundamental law." If there be doubt as to the validity of the statute, that doubt must therefore be resolved in favor of its validity, and the courts must keep their hands off, leaving the legislature to meet the responsibility for unwise legislation. If the end which the legislature seeks to accomplish be one to which its power extends, and if the means employed to that end, although not the wisest or best, are yet not plainly and palpably unauthorized by law, then the court can not interfere. In other words, when the validity of a statute is questioned, the burden of proof, so to speak, is upon those who assert it to be unconstitutional. (*M'Culloch v. Maryland*, 4 Wheat. 316, 421, 4 L. ed. 579, 605.)

Let these principles be applied to the present case. By the statute in question it is provided that "no employee shall be required, or permitted, to work in a biscuit, bread, or cake bakery, or confectionery establishment, more than sixty hours in any one week, or more than ten hours in any one day, unless for the purpose of making a shorter work day on the last day of the week; nor more hours in any one week than will make an average of ten hours per day for the number of days during such week in which such employees shall work."

It is plain that this statute was enacted in order to protect the physical well-being of those who work in bakery and confectionery establishments. It may be that the statute had its origin, in part, in the belief that employers and employees in such establishments were not upon an equal footing, and that the necessities of the latter often compelled them to submit to such exactions as unduly tax their strength. Be this as it may, the statute must be taken as expressing the belief of the people of New York that, as a general rule, and in the case of the average man, labor in excess of sixty hours during a week in such establishments may endanger the health of those who thus labor. Whether or not this be wise legislation it is not the province of the court to inquire. Under our systems of government the courts are not concerned with the wisdom or policy of legislation. So that, in determining the question of power to interfere with liberty of contract, the court may inquire whether the means devised by the State are germane to an end which may be lawfully accomplished and have a real or substantial relation to the protection of health, as involved in the daily work of the persons, male and female, engaged in bakery and confectionery establishments. But when this inquiry is entered upon I find it impossible, in view of common experience, to say that there is here no real or substantial relation between the means employed by the State and the end sought to be accomplished by its legislation. (*Mugler v. Kansas*, 123 U. S. 623, 661, 31 L. ed. 205, 210, 8 Sup. Ct. Rep. 273.) Nor can I say that the statute has no appropriate or direct connection with that protection to health which each State owes to her citizens (*Patterson v. Kentucky*, 97 U. S. 501, 24 L. ed. 1115); or that it is not promotive of the health of the employees in question (*Holden v. Hardy*, 169 U. S. 366, 391, 42 L. ed. 780, 790, 18 Sup. Ct. Rep. 383; *Lawton v. Steele*, 152 U. S. 133, 139, 38 L. ed. 385, 389, 14 Sup. Ct. Rep. 499); or that the regulation prescribed by the State is utterly unreasonable and extravagant or wholly arbitrary (*Gundling v. Chicago*, 177 U. S. 183, 188, 44 L. ed. 725, 728, 20 Sup. Ct. Rep. 633). Still less can I say that the statute is, beyond question, a plain, palpable invasion of rights secured by the fundamental law. (*Jacobson v. Massachusetts*, 196 U. S. 11, ante, p. 358, 25 Sup. Ct. Rep. 358.) Therefore I submit that this court will transcend its functions if it assumes to annul the statute of New York. It must be remembered that this statute does not apply to all kinds of business. It applies only to work in bakery and confectionery establishments, in which, as all know, the air constantly breathed by workmen is not as pure and healthful as that to be found in some other establishments or out of doors.

Professor Hirt in his treatise on the "Diseases of the Workers" has said: "The labor of the bakers is among the hardest and most laborious imaginable, because it has to be performed under conditions

injurious to the health of those engaged in it. It is hard, very hard, work, not only because it requires a great deal of physical exertion in an overheated workshop and during unreasonably long hours, but more so because of the erratic demands of the public, compelling the baker to perform the greater part of his work at night, thus depriving him of an opportunity to enjoy the necessary rest and sleep—a fact which is highly injurious to his health." Another writer says: "The constant inhaling of flour dust causes inflammation of the lungs and of the bronchial tubes. The eyes also suffer through this dust, which is responsible for the many cases of running eyes among the bakers. The long hours of toil to which all bakers are subjected produce rheumatism, cramps, and swollen legs. The intense heat in the workshops induces the workers to resort to cooling drinks, which, together with their habit of exposing the greater part of their bodies to the change in the atmosphere, is another source of a number of diseases of various organs. Nearly all bakers are palefaced and of more delicate health than the workers of other crafts, which is chiefly due to their hard work and their irregular and unnatural mode of living, whereby the power of resistance against disease is greatly diminished. The average age of a baker is below that of other workmen; they seldom live over their fiftieth year, most of them dying between the ages of forty and fifty. During periods of epidemic diseases the bakers are generally the first to succumb to the disease, and the number swept away during such periods far exceeds the number of other crafts in comparison to the men employed in the respective industries. When, in 1720, the plague visited the city of Marseilles, France, every baker in the city succumbed to the epidemic, which caused considerable excitement in the neighboring cities and resulted in measures for the sanitary protection of the bakers."

In the Eighteenth Annual Report by the New York Bureau of Statistics of Labor it is stated that among the occupations involving exposure to conditions that interfere with nutrition is that of a baker (p. 52). In that report it is also stated that, "from a social point of view, production will be increased by any change in industrial organization which diminishes the number of idlers, paupers, and criminals. Shorter hours of work, by allowing higher standards of comfort and purer family life, promise to enhance the industrial efficiency of the wage-working class,—improved health, longer life, more content and greater intelligence and inventiveness" (p. 82).

Statistics show that the average daily working time among workingmen in different countries is, in Australia, eight hours; in Great Britain, nine; in the United States, nine and three-quarters; in Denmark, nine and three-quarters; in Norway, ten; Sweden, France, and Switzerland, ten and one-half; Germany, ten and one-quarter; Belgium, Italy, and Austria, eleven; and in Russia, twelve hours.

We judicially know that the question of the number of hours during which a workman should continuously labor has been, for a long period, and is yet, a subject of serious consideration among civilized peoples, and by those having special knowledge of the laws of health. Suppose the statute prohibited labor in bakery and confectionery establishments in excess of eighteen hours each day. No one, I take it, could dispute the power of the State to enact such a statute. But the statute before us does not embrace extreme or exceptional cases. It may be said to occupy a middle ground in respect of the hours of

labor. What is the true ground for the State to take between legitimate protection, by legislation, of the public health and liberty of contract is not a question easily solved, nor one in respect of which there is or can be absolute certainty. There are very few, if any, questions in political economy about which entire certainty may be predicated. One writer on relation of the State to labor has well said: "The manner, occasion, and degree in which the State may interfere with the industrial freedom of its citizens is one of the most debatable and difficult questions of social science." (Jevons, 33.)

We also judicially know that the number of hours that should constitute a day's labor in particular occupations involving the physical strength and safety of workmen has been the subject of enactments by Congress and by nearly all of the States. Many, if not most, of those enactments fix eight hours as the proper basis of a day's labor.

I do not stop to consider whether any particular view of this economic question presents the sounder theory. What the precise facts are it may be difficult to say. It is enough for the determination of this case, and it is enough for this court to know, that the question is one about which there is room for debate and for an honest difference of opinion. There are many reasons of a weighty, substantial character, based upon the experience of mankind, in support of the theory that, all things considered, more than ten hours' steady work each day, from week to week, in a bakery, or confectionery establishment, may endanger the health and shorten the lives of the workmen, thereby diminishing their physical and mental capacity to serve the State and to provide for those dependent upon them.

If such reasons exist, that ought to be the end of this case, for the State is not amenable to the judiciary, in respect of its legislative enactments, unless such enactments are plainly, palpably, beyond all question, inconsistent with the Constitution of the United States. We are not to presume that the State of New York has acted in bad faith. Nor can we assume that its legislature acted without due deliberation, or that it did not determine this question upon the fullest attainable information and for the common good. We can not say that the State has acted without reason, nor ought we to proceed upon the theory that its action is a mere sham. Our duty, I submit, is to sustain the statute as not being in conflict with the Federal Constitution, for the reason—and such is an all-sufficient reason—it is not shown to be plainly and palpably inconsistent with that instrument. Let the State alone in the management of its purely domestic affairs, so long as it does not appear beyond all question that it has violated the Federal Constitution. This view necessarily results from the principle that the health and safety of the people of a State are primarily for the State to guard and protect.

I take leave to say that the New York statute, in the particulars here involved, can not be held to be in conflict with the 14th amendment, without enlarging the scope of the amendment far beyond its original purpose, and without bringing under the supervision of this court matters which have been supposed to belong exclusively to the legislative departments of the several States when exerting their conceded power to guard the health and safety of their citizens by such regulations as they in their wisdom deem best. Health laws of

every description constitute, said Chief Justice Marshall, a part of that mass of legislation which "embraces everything within the territory of a State, not surrendered to the General Government; all which can be most advantageously exercised by the States themselves." (*Gibbons v. Ogden*, 9 Wheat. 1, 203, 6 L. ed. 23, 71.)

A decision that the New York statute is void under the 14th amendment will, in my opinion, involve consequences of a far-reaching and mischievous character; for such a decision would seriously cripple the inherent power of the States to care for the lives, health, and well-being of their citizens. Those are matters which can be best controlled by the States. The preservation of the just powers of the States is quite as vital as the preservation of the powers of the General Government.

When this court had before it the question of the constitutionality of a statute of Kansas making it a criminal offense for a contractor for public work to permit or require his employees to perform labor upon such work in excess of eight hours each day, it was contended that the statute was in derogation of the liberty both of employees and employer. It was further contended that the Kansas statute was mischievous in its tendencies. This court, while disposing of the question only as it affected public work, held that the Kansas statute was not void under the 14th amendment. But it took occasion to say what may well be here repeated: "The responsibility therefor rests upon legislators, not upon the courts. No evils arising from such legislation could be more far-reaching than those that might come to our system of government if the judiciary, abandoning the sphere assigned to it by the fundamental law, should enter the domain of legislation, and upon grounds merely of justice or reason or wisdom annul statutes that had received the sanction of the people's representatives. We are reminded by counsel that it is the solemn duty of the courts in cases before them to guard the constitutional rights of the citizen against merely arbitrary power. That is unquestionably true. But it is equally true—indeed, the public interests imperatively demand—that legislative enactments should be recognized and enforced by the courts as embodying the will of the people, unless they are plainly and palpably beyond all question in violation of the fundamental law of the Constitution." (*Atkin v. Kansas*, 191 U. S. 207, 223, 48 L. ed. 148, 158, 24 Sup. Ct. Rep. 124, 128.)

The judgment, in my opinion, should be affirmed.

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LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—ASSOCIATIONS OF EMPLOYERS—UNINCORPORATED UNIONS—CAPACITY—*St. Paul Typothetæ et al. v. St. Paul Bookbinders' Union, No. 37, et al.*, Supreme Court of Minnesota, 102 Northwestern Reporter, page 725.—This was an action brought by the St. Paul Typothetæ and the West Publishing Company against the St. Paul Bookbinders' Union, No. 37, and its members, to recover damages for an alleged breach of contract. The Typothetæ and the Bookbinders' Union were unincorporated associations formed for the protection and promotion of the interests of their respective members by correcting abuses, adjusting controversies,

securing concerted action, etc.; the former was composed of persons, firms, and corporations engaged in the business of printing and bookbinding, while the latter was composed of employees of the trade mentioned.

It was alleged that an agreement had been made by the two associations, in behalf of their membership, fixing the terms of employment, including classification of work, compensation and conditions of labor, etc., and providing specifically for resort to arbitration where amicable adjustment of differences was not otherwise reached. The West Publishing Company, a member of the Typothetæ and one of the parties plaintiff in this case, alleged a breach of this agreement and claimed damages because its employees went out on strike during the term covered by the contract.

To the complaint of the Typothetæ and the West Publishing Company a demurrer was interposed by the Union, which was sustained as to the Publishing Company and overruled as to the Typothetæ, whereupon both parties appealed. The supreme court sustained the court below in the matter of the demurrer as to the Publishing Company, but reversed it in the case of the Typothetæ, upholding the demurrer to the complaint made by it as well.

The grounds of this decision were that the unincorporated associations had not the capacity to sue or be sued, as appears in the following extract from the opinion of the court as delivered by Judge Brown:

The only questions necessary to be considered on this appeal are (1) whether the Typothetæ has legal capacity to sue, and (2) whether the complaint states a cause of action against the Bookbinders' Union. Whether the complaint states a cause of action in favor of the West Publishing Company against the individual members of the union is not presented by the demurrer. And whether it states a cause of action in favor of that company against the union, as an organization, is determined by the further question whether the union may be sued in its association name.

The Typothetæ and Bookbinders' Union, so far as their legal status is concerned, occupy the same position. Both are unincorporated voluntary associations, and the principles of law applicable generally to unincorporated clubs and societies apply to each. The position such organizations occupy under the law is a question upon which the courts are not fully agreed. It is generally acknowledged that they are *sui generis*, but the courts have had difficulty in agreeing upon the legal principles to apply to them. Many cases hold that in some of their relations they are to be regarded as copartnerships, and governed by the general laws applicable to that relation, and that in other respects the law of corporations applies to their affairs. The distinction in this respect is made (1) as to cases involving rights between the association and third parties dealing with it, and (2) as to cases involving controversies between the members respecting the property owned by the association. (Niblack on

Societies, 221.) Such organizations are properly divided into two classes, viz., those organized for the purpose of conducting some business enterprise, and those whose purpose is solely the promotion of the interests and welfare of their members, unaccompanied by any business functions. As to this class, it would seem that the law of principal and agent should apply. (*Ehrmanntraut v. Robinson*, 52 Minn. 335, 54 N. W. 188.) Both the *Typothetæ* and the Union come within this class. The *Typothetæ* is not a business association within the proper meaning of the term; it is not engaged in employing labor, or entering into trade contracts on its own behalf. Its exclusive occupation, as disclosed by the complaint, is that of promoting and protecting the persons, firms, and corporations composing it in controversies with their employees, and, as their representative or agent, entering into on their behalf contracts with such employees. So far as the complaint discloses, it has no capital stock and no property. The union is an association of employees or workmen organized for similar purposes; it has no capital stock or property; its members do not work under its authority or in its behalf, but for themselves.

But whatever may be the law applicable to such associations generally, there is one respect in which the authorities are agreed, and that is that at common law they are not, whether organized for business or other purposes, entitled to recognition in the courts in their association name. It is well settled that, in the absence of a statute otherwise providing, to be entitled to conduct judicial proceedings in court, a party litigant must be either a natural or artificial person. The rule is correctly stated in 22 Ency. Pl. and Prac. 230, where, in speaking of unincorporated societies, such as those here involved, it is said that such societies can not maintain an action in their association name, but must sue in the name of the individuals composing them, however numerous they may be. Such societies, in the absence of statutes recognizing them, have no legal entity distinct from that of their members. The rule is followed by an unbroken line of authorities, though a different rule has been applied in many of the courts in actions purely of an equitable nature. [Cases cited.]

The rule has been changed and modified in many of the States by statutory enactments permitting such associations to sue and be sued in their adopted name. It is claimed in the case at bar that section 5177, Gen. St. 1894, has changed and modified it in this State. Such is not our understanding of the statute. It provides that when two or more persons associate in any business, transacting that business under a common name, whether it includes the names of such persons or not, the association may be sued by its common name. The statute has been considered in several cases, but in no case to which our attention has been called has it been held that such an association may bring suit in the name in which it carries on its business. The statute does not provide that actions may be brought in the name of the association, but only that actions may be brought against it. It was construed in *Diamond v. Minn. Savings Bank*, 70 Minn. 298, 73 N. W. 182, where it was said that it was enacted in the interests of creditors, to enable them to sue copartners or associations by the name under which they transact business, and thus avoid the difficulty of obtaining the names of all the persons forming

the associations. "The statute was intended to enlarge, not to restrict, the common law in regard to suits against copartners. It does not permit copartners or associations to bring an action in their common name, for they have the means of knowing who the associates are." This interpretation of the statute is in strict accordance with its evident purpose. The common-law rule that the parties to an action must be either natural or artificial persons has been modified in this State, therefore, only as respects actions against unincorporated associations. An examination of the authorities discloses that in many of the States authority is expressly granted in such cases to sue and be sued, but such is not the statute in this State. The *Typothetæ* comes within the rule, and it is clear that it has no legal capacity to sue.

The rule applies equally to defendant Bookbinder's Union. That is an unincorporated association similar to the *Typothetæ*, and can not be sued in its common name. Many of the cases above cited were actions against such associations, in which the rule of the common law was applied. See, also, 22 Ency. Pl. and Pr. 242, where it is said that an unincorporated society or association, being considered at common law a copartnership, can not, in the absence of statute, be sued in its society or association name; but all the members must be made parties, since such associations have, in the absence of statutory recognition, no legal entity apart from their members. This rule applies to the union, unless it comes within the scope of the statute providing for actions against persons doing business under a common name. The statute, it is clear, was not intended to include associations of this character. Its purpose was to authorize the courts to take jurisdiction over unincorporated associations engaged under a common name in some sort of business in which property is bought and sold, debts contracted—concerns owning and holding property, and incurring pecuniary liability—and not associations of the character of labor unions, having no property, engaged in no business occupation, in a proper sense of the term, and whose only function is the promotion of the interests and welfare of the persons who are members thereof. Such an association is not a copartnership, and the members thereof are liable, if at all, on the contracts of the association on the law of principal and agent. (*Ehrmanntraut v. Robinson*, 52 Minn. 335, 54 N. W. 188.) It is not a copartnership, because the association is engaged in no business enterprise. In *Burnetta v. Marceline Coal Co.* 79 S. W. 139, a case involving a contract made by a labor union, the court said: "The miners' union is not an organization for the purpose of conducting any business enterprise, but is purely one for the protection of labor against the unjust exactions of capital. The members of the union do not labor in coal mines for the organization, but each member works for himself, and whatever compensation he receives is for the benefit of himself and family. That the miners' union, as an organization, can not make a contract for its individual members in respect to the performance of work and the payment for it, in our opinion, is too clear for discussion." This citation is not directly in point, except in so far as it supports the proposition that the Bookbinders' Union is not a business association within the meaning and purpose of our statute. The same principle was laid down in *Brown v. Stoerkel*, 74 Mich. 269,

41 N. W. 921, 3 L. R. A. 430, a case involving an unincorporated association known as the "Knights of Labor."

Unless we are to depart from the interpretation given our statute in the Diamond case, *supra*, or enlarge it by judicial construction, it must be held that the union can not be sued in its association name. This we do not feel justified in doing. If it is deemed wise that such associations be vested with the authority to sue and be sued in their common name, the legislature, now in session, can readily so provide.

We have been cited to no case where the court has entertained an action of this kind against an association in its common name, where the point has been raised, and our research has disclosed but one, the Taff Vale case, which arose in England in 1901. (*Law Rep. App. Cases, 1901, 426.*) It was there held that an association of employees, similar to that of the Bookbinders' Union, might be sued in its common name. But the decision was placed squarely upon the ground that such associations are expressly recognized and their organization provided for by act of Parliament, and, though the act authorizing their organization did not expressly provide that they might sue or be sued, the court held that the right arose by necessary implication from the fact of legislative recognition and the provision of the law empowering the association to own and hold property. Many cases have been found where injunctions have been issued restraining labor unions, their officers and members, from threatened violations of the law, but cases of that nature are not in point.

It follows that the *Typothetæ* has no legal capacity to sue, and can not maintain the action; that the Bookbinders' Union can not be sued in its association name, and neither the *Typothetæ* nor the West Publishing Company can maintain the action against it. Whether, within the rule announced by this court in *Ehrmanntraut v. Robinson, supra*, on the law of principal and agent, a cause of action is stated in favor of the West Publishing Company against the individual members of the union, is not presented, and we do not determine it.

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**RAILROADS—SAFETY APPLIANCE LAW—INTERSTATE COMMERCE—INSPECTION—EQUIPMENT—*United States v. Southern Railway Company, United States District Court, Southern District of Illinois, 135 Federal Reporter, page 122.***—This was an action to enforce the statutory penalty for a violation of the provisions of the safety-appliance law (act of Mar. 2, 1893, p. 3174, U. S. Comp. St. 1901), in the matter of the equipment of cars used in interstate commerce with automatic couplers.

The particular car in question was loaded with coal at New Baden, Ill., and was conveyed by the defendant company to East St. Louis, Ill., where it was transferred to the Terminal Railroad Association to be forwarded in course to its final consignee in the city of St. Louis, Mo.

One contention of the defendant railway company was that so far as it was concerned it was not engaged in interstate traffic in respect

of the car mentioned. As to this point, Judge Humphrey, speaking for the court, said:

The defendant at the time in question was a common carrier engaged in interstate commerce. The coupling device was defective and inoperative, and the car at the time in question was being used in moving interstate traffic. The evidence is conclusive upon all these points. The courts have spoken so frequently and so plainly in defining interstate commerce, and the use of cars engaged in such commerce, that it should suffice to say that the evidence adduced as to the character of the defendant as an interstate carrier, and of the particular service in which the car 1,353 was being moved, meets all the conditions laid down by the courts as a test of interstate commerce, even to the latest expression of the Supreme Court of the United States, announced in *Johnson v. Southern Pacific Company* (December 19, 1904), 25 Sup. Ct. 158. [See Bulletin No. 56, p. 303.]

A second defense offered by the railroad was that the law had been complied with in equipment, and that maintenance and inspection were not to be measured by an absolute rule, which was disposed of by Judge Humphrey as follows:

The evidence was overwhelming that the car was defective as to its safety appliances, and there was no contention on the part of the defendant that it was not in the defective condition claimed and proven by witnesses for the Government. The defense rested on the contention that, if the car had been originally equipped with the coupling device required by law, it would not be liable under the statute for using a car whose safety appliances were defective, if it had exercised reasonable care and diligence to discover and repair the defect before placing the car in service. The defendant introduced evidence tending to show care and diligence in the employment of inspectors and repairers, and, at the close of the case, asked the court to hold propositions of law based upon this theory of defense.

The Supreme Court, in the *Johnson* case, supra, in construing this act, has clearly indicated that it should be given such a construction as will accomplish the purpose for which it was intended. The construction contended for by defendant would practically nullify the act. The statute says that a common carrier shall not haul or use cars in a certain described condition. The defendant asks the court to hold, in effect, that they can not haul the car in that condition, provided they have failed to use diligence to discover its defective condition, but that, if they have used due diligence, they may haul the car in its defective condition. In all such cases it would be impossible for the officers of the Government to determine in advance whether a statute has been violated or not; but, before a prosecution could be properly instituted, they should go to the defendant company; ascertain what care it had used in regard to a certain car; determine as a matter of fact and law, whether the acts of the defendant constituted due diligence, and from that determine whether a prosecution might be safely instituted. It is evident that such a defense would take the very life out of the act in question, and render its enforcement impossible except in a few isolated cases. The courts can not by judicial legislation read into the act any language which will excuse offenders, any more than they can read into it language

which would increase their liability. Courts must enforce the law as they find it.

In conclusion the court said:

However, the case does not depend on the holding of the court on the propositions of law. The defendant did not exercise reasonable care and diligence to discover and repair the defects. The evidence shows that the inspection made by defendant's servants for the purpose of discovering and repairing defects in safety appliances before putting the car in use was so weak as to be almost farcical. The force of inspectors and repairers was wholly insufficient at the time, and has been largely increased since. The Government inspectors had no difficulty in discovering the defects. They found eight other cars in a defective condition in the same cut of cars. Such wholesale failure to discover defects implies method, and the evidence further supplies the reason. The defendant company, in the conduct of its business, contemplated and expected that in some instances it would put cars in use with defective safety appliances. The testimony of the chief inspector, Holloway, shows this. He testified that the company used what is called an "M. C. B. card." When this card was placed on a defective car, with the defect described on the card, it was notice to all connecting lines that the defendant sent the car out defective, and that other lines using the car would not have to account to defendant for the particular injury or defect noted on the car. He also testified that in some instances these cards were used for cars defective as to safety appliances. Here is such deliberate violation of the statute as to amount to defiance of the law.

The act is so highly meritorious, so generous in its purposes, so in harmony with the best sentiment of a humane people and a progressive government, that it appeals strongly to the courts for its prompt and vigorous enforcement.

The defendant is found guilty, and judgment will be entered for the statutory penalty.

#### DECISIONS UNDER COMMON LAW.

**CONSPIRACY—FIXING PRICES—EMPLOYERS' ASSOCIATION—PROCURING BREACH OF CONTRACT—INJUNCTION—*Employing Printers' Club v. Doctor Blosser Co.*, Supreme Court of Georgia, 50 Southeastern Reporter, page 353.**—This case was before the supreme court of Georgia on a writ of error to the superior court of Fulton County. The Doctor Blosser Company had brought an action against the Employing Printers' Club asking for an injunction and damages, and from a judgment in the company's favor this appeal was taken, with the result that the judgment of the court below was affirmed.

The facts and conclusions in the case are presented in the following quotations from the remarks of Judge Evans, who spoke for an undivided court:

The complaint is that the defendants formed a combination among the employing printers to control and fix the price of printing done in the city of Atlanta, and, because the plaintiff refused to

affiliate with the combination, they wrongfully interfered with the plaintiff's business, and maliciously induced its employees to break their contracts with it, and refuse to continue in its employment, to its injury and damage.

The facts alleged in the petition were as follows: The plaintiff was engaged in the city of Atlanta in the general business of a printer for the public, enjoying a large trade and doing a prosperous business. The defendants were also engaged in the printing business, and formed a combination or trust, called the "Employing Printers' Club of Atlanta, Georgia." This combination embraced nearly the entire printing and publishing fraternity of Atlanta except the newspapers, and its organization was "for the single and sole purpose of restraining trade, of absolutely defeating and destroying competition among bidders for printing of any sort to be done in the city of Atlanta, and for maintaining an arbitrary and extortionate scale of prices upon any contracts that might be received for work done in the city." This combination or club had a written constitution and by-laws, a copy of which was appended to the petition. Among the objects of the club, as recited in its constitution, was "the maintenance of legitimate prices, the suppression of undue rivalry, and mutual protection from abuses or infringement upon our rights by others." The rules provided for a fixed minimum scale of prices, that no member should give any rebate or concession to a customer, and for a uniform discount only to other members of the association. Rule 8 was: "Never give customer an itemized estimate." The scheme of the defendants, who confederated under the name of the "Employing Printers' Club," was as follows: If a customer desiring to have printing or publishing done made application for a bid to any one of the members constituting the club, it was the understanding and agreement among all of the members thereof that the printer receiving the bid for work should name the price for which he was willing to undertake it, and thereupon should list the application, the name of the customer, and the proposition for doing the work, giving a complete description of the job to a manager appointed for that very purpose, and salaried by the members of the combination; and they in turn were bound severally to each other that, if they were also invited to make competitive bids, they would fix the price for such equal to or higher than that proposed by the first printer receiving the application and listing the bid. It was alleged that a committee from the Employing Printers' Club, who also represented the defendants, as members of the club, waited on the plaintiff, and advised its officers that it could not continue to employ union labor in its shop unless it became a member of the club. Plaintiff inquired of the committee the purpose and scope of the club, and was informed that it was a secret institution, and that it was necessary to become a member before its secrets could be imparted. To prevent being deprived of union labor, which was the only labor obtainable, and ignorant of the real purposes of the club, the plaintiff became a member thereof. About October 1, 1901, plaintiff made a contract with the managers of the Wesleyan Christian Advocate to publish that periodical, and was proceeding to execute the contract, when it was notified by the Employing Printers' Club that it had violated the rules of the club in accepting such contract, and was fined \$468 for taking the contract.

The club decided that the right to print that periodical belonged to the Foote & Davies Company, one of the defendants, and that the plaintiff should not have underbid that company. In addition to imposing the fine, the club ruled that at the end of the year 1902 the publication price of the Advocate for the year 1903 should be fixed by the Foote & Davies Company. The plaintiff was dissatisfied with this ruling, and resigned its membership in the club, whereupon plaintiff was notified by a committee from the club that, unless it paid the fine and came back into the club, all union labor would be called out of its shop. The plaintiff, persisting in its refusal to resume relationship with the club, was assured by a committee from the club that it had been reorganized on a legal basis. Upon this assurance the plaintiff resumed its membership in the club, and the fine was reduced to \$125. The major part of this fine was paid, and plaintiff resumed its membership because of the threat to call out the union labor from its shop, and to avoid the damages incident to the loss of this class of labor. In October, 1902, the Wesleyan Christian Advocate's managers applied to the plaintiff to print that paper during the year 1903, stating that they were aware of the existence of the printers' combination, but before they would pay more than they were paying they would withdraw their work from Atlanta, and place it elsewhere. Thereupon the plaintiff made them a bid which afforded a reasonable net profit in the proposed work. The Employing Printers' Club then met and sat in judgment on the plaintiff's action in taking the contract for the second time for the publication of this periodical, and adjudged that the plaintiff pay the Foote & Davies Company \$300 in cash to partly reimburse it for the loss of the profit on the publication of the Wesleyan Christian Advocate, and that the naming of the price for the publishing of this periodical "revert irrevocably" to the Foote & Davies Company at the expiration of the present contract. Several attempts were made to induce the plaintiff to comply with this edict, and it was threatened that, if it did not comply, the club would cause all union labor to leave its employment. The plaintiff refused to comply with the club's demand, and declined to affiliate longer with the club as a member, notifying it of this resolve. Then the club caused the pressmen, feeders, printers, and binders employed by the plaintiff to quit work, thereby shutting down the plaintiff's establishment, and rendering it impossible to conduct its business, or to execute existing contracts, or to undertake further employment in the line of its trade. Actual damages were alleged to have been sustained by the plaintiff in the sum of \$10,000. On the interlocutory hearing it appeared that some of the employees returned to the work, and that their respective unions refused to call a strike in the plaintiff's shop. The defendants then threatened that, unless the unions would call out its labor from the plaintiff's shop, they would no longer observe the union regulations. In pursuance of this threat, some of the defendants had posted their respective businesses as "open shops" and the plaintiff's petition was filed at this juncture of affairs.

There can be no doubt that the facts alleged in the petition, if true (and the demurrer admits their truth), establish not only a conspiracy to fix and control the price of printing in the city of Atlanta, but also a malicious interference with the business of the plaintiff.

The scope and purpose of the Employing Printers' Club was to create a monopoly and stifle competition in the printing business. A mere agreement to do wrong is not actionable; but when the parties to such agreement do an overt act in furtherance of the illegal combination, resulting in injury to a third person, the conspiracy becomes actionable, and the conspirators are liable to the injured party for damages proximately flowing from their illegal conduct.

Independently of the conspiracy, the petition states a case of malicious interference with the plaintiff's contract of employment with its employees. At common law the remedies for breach of contract were confined to the contracting parties, and limited to direct damages and consequential damages proximately resulting from the act of him who is sued. This general rule admitted of one exception, and that was the right of action against a stranger for wrongfully enticing away a servant in violation of his contract of service with his master. The exception is said to have been based on the ancient statute of laborers. The early English cases limited the action to the enticement of menial servants, but the later cases, beginning with *Lumley v. Gye*, 2 E. and B. 216, have extended the doctrine beyond menial servants; and by the modern interpretation of this doctrine by the English courts the rule is extended to a malicious interference with any contract. A brief reference to a few English cases will serve to present the evolution and extension of the old common-law doctrine of malicious interference with a contract. *Lumley v. Gye*, *supra*, was a suit for the malicious procuring of an opera singer, who had agreed with the plaintiff to perform and sing at his theater, and nowhere else, for a certain time, to break her contract, and not perform or sing at the plaintiff's theater during the time for which she was engaged. It was there held that an action would lie for maliciously procuring a breach of contract to give exclusive personal service, provided the procurement was during the subsistence of the contract and produced damage; and that to sustain such action it was not necessary that the employer and employee should stand in the strict relation of master and servant. The opinion was by a divided court. The majority of the judges were inclined to the opinion that an action would lie for the malicious procurement of the breach of any contract, though not for personal services, if by the procurement damage was intended to result, and did result, to the plaintiff. This case was followed in *Bowen v. Hall*, 6 Q. B. D. 333. In 1893 the same question was before the court of appeal of the Queen's bench division (*Temperton v. Russell*, 1 Q. B. D. 715), and the cases of *Lumley v. Gye* and *Bowen v. Hall* were examined and approved; and these cases were there said to rest upon the principle that to maliciously procure a person to break a contractual relation, which all are bound by law to respect, is actionable; and that a right of action for maliciously procuring a breach of contract is not confined to contracts of personal service. By many it was thought that the House of Lords case of *Allen v. Flood* (1898) L. R. A. C. 1, conflicted with the doctrine announced in *Temperton v. Russell*, or at least materially curtailed its scope. But in the later case of *Quin v. Leathem* (1901) L. R. A. C. 495, both cases—*Temperton v. Russell* and *Allen v. Flood*—were elaborately reviewed and analyzed; and, after stating the scope and effect of the latter case, it was ruled that "a combination of two or more, without justifica-

tion or excuse, to injure a man in his trade, by inducing his customers or servants to break their contracts with him, or not to deal with him or continue in his employment, is, if it results in damage to him, actionable." The Supreme Court of the United States approvingly cited the English cases of *Lumley v. Gye* and *Bowen v. Hall*, and reached the conclusion that, if one maliciously interferes with a contract to the injury of the other, the party injured may maintain an action against the wrongdoer. (*Angle v. Chicago Ry. Co.*, 151 U. S. 1, 14 Sup. Ct. 240, 38 L. ed. 55.) Though this rule is not universal in all the courts of last resort of our sister States, it is believed to have been followed in most of them. In the carefully prepared opinion in *Walker v. Cronin*, 107 Mass. 555, the court decided that a manufacturer is entitled to maintain an action against a third person, who, with the unlawful purpose of preventing him from carrying on his business, willfully induced many of his employees to leave his employment, whereby the manufacturer lost their services and the profits and advantages which he would have derived therefrom. (See, also, *Moran v. Dumphy*, 177 Mass. 485, 59 N. E. 125, 52 L. R. A. 115, 83 Am. St. Rep. 289.) [See Bulletin No. 37, p. 1202.] And the supreme court of North Carolina held in two cases (*Haskins v. Royster*, 70 N. C. 601, 16 Am. Rep. 780; *Jones v. Stanly*, 76 N. C. 355) that, if a person maliciously entices laborers or croppers to break their contract with their employer and desert his service, the employer may recover damages against such person.

In this State it has been held that when one man employs a laborer to work on his farm, and another man, knowing of such contract of employment, entices, hires, or persuades the laborer to leave the service of the first employer during the time for which he was so employed, the law gives to the party injured the right of action to recover damages. (*Salter v. Howard*, 43 Ga. 601.)

Speaking for myself, I believe the same reasons which support the principle that an action will lie for the malicious procurement of a breach of contract of personal service will cover every case where one person maliciously persuades and induces another to break any legal contract. In the case at bar the relation of master and servant did exist between the plaintiff and his employees, and, even applying the common-law rule of liability, the defendants would be answerable in damages to the plaintiff for a malicious procurement of the breach of contract by its employees. The term "malicious," used in this connection, is to be given a liberal meaning. The act is malicious when the thing done is with the knowledge of the plaintiff's rights, and with the intent to interfere therewith. It is a wanton interference with another's contractual rights. Ineffective persuasion to induce another to violate his contract would not, of itself, be actionable, but, if the persuasion be used for the purpose of injuring the plaintiff, or benefiting the defendant at the expense of the plaintiff, with a knowledge of the subsistence of the contract, it becomes a malicious act, and, if injury ensues from it, a cause of action accrues to the injured party. (*Bowen v. Hall*, supra.) As was said by Compton, J., in *Lumley v. Gye*, supra: "It must now be considered as clear law that a person who wrongfully and maliciously, or, which is the same thing, with notice, interrupts the relation subsisting between master and servant, by procuring the

servant to depart from the master's service, \* \* \* is responsible at law." (See *Doremus v. Hennessy*, 176 Ill. 608, 52 N. E. 924, 54 N. E. 524, 43 L. R. A. 797, 802, 68 Am. St. Rep. 203.) [See Bulletin No. 22, p. 463.]

From the proof submitted it appeared that means other than persuasion were employed by the defendants to induce the plaintiff's employees to quit work. They threatened the various labor unions that, unless the union labor of the plaintiff was called out, they would no longer exclusively employ union men, but would run what is known as an "open shop." This threat was being carried into execution when the plaintiff applied for the writ of injunction. The plan of attack on the plaintiff was to force the various labor unions to call out their members from the plaintiff's shop, under the threat that upon their refusal to do so the defendants would run their respective businesses under what is known as an open shop; that is, they would employ their labor without reference to their connection with the various unions. The several defendants have the undoubted right to employ any character of labor they might prefer. If they desired to supplant the union labor and substitute therefor nonunion labor, such action would be strictly within their legal right. But the record shows that practically all the skilled labor in this branch of business in the city of Atlanta belonged to the various labor unions, which had an agreement with the defendants that the defendants would hire only union employees, and that the unions would not permit their members to work for any employer who was not a party to the agreement. This agreement was incidental to the main purpose of the organization. It was a part of the plan to force all employing printers to become members of the Employing Printers' Club. The defendants were insisting on the observance of this agreement by the labor unions, and upon their refusal to live up to the agreement they were threatened with the bête noire of unionism—the open shop. An injunction may be granted against the enforcement of an illegal agreement of dealers to injure the business of another person. (*Jackson v. Stanfield* (Ind. Sup.) 36 N. E. 345, 37 N. E. 14, 23 L. R. A. 588.) A court of equity will interpose by injunction to prevent the several members of an illegal combination from enforcing an agreement to the hurt and injury of one engaged in a competitive business. (*Brown & Allen v. Jacobs' Pharmacy Co.*, 115 Ga. 429, 41 S. E. 553, 57 L. R. A. 547, 90 Am. St. Rep. 126.)

Under the facts in the record the court properly enjoined the defendants from interfering with the plaintiff's business as a printer engaged in competitive trade, and from unlawfully influencing the labor organization from obstructing its business.

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**EMPLOYMENT.—DEPARTMENTS OF WORK—LIABILITY FOR INJURIES—*Freeman v. San Antonio Brewing Company, Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, 85 Southwestern Reporter, page 1165.***—A. G. Freeman was employed by the above-named company in its bottling department, under a foreman, one Fred Bader. At Bader's direction, as was alleged, Freeman was put to work in a different depart-

ment in taking empty beer kegs from a stack and painting them, and while so engaged a keg fell from the stack and inflicted injuries for which suit was brought in the district court of Bexar County. From an adverse decision in this court, Freeman appealed with the result that the judgment of the court below was affirmed.

The following extract from the remarks of Judge Neill, who delivered the opinion of the court, presents the grounds of this decision:

The undisputed evidence shows that the kegs were stacked in appellee's washhouse, which was a different department in its plant from the bottling department, and the superintendence of the work, employment, control, and direction of its servants were intrusted to a different foreman; that plaintiff was not employed by defendant to work in the department where he claims to have been injured by the falling of the kegs; and that his foreman, Bader, had no authority from the defendant to put him or any other of its servants to work there; and that from the department in which he was employed to work, and from his knowledge of the separate departments and the way defendant's business was conducted, plaintiff knew, or was charged with knowledge, that Bader had no authority from defendant to put him to work in a separate and distinct department from the one in which he was employed.

From the undisputed facts it follows that in respect to the work plaintiff was doing when he claims to have been injured, the relation of master and servant did not exist between him and the defendant, and the latter owed him no duties incident to such relationship. Under the circumstances, his position was virtually that of a trespasser or licensee. (*Labatt's Master and Servant*, secs. 435, 629; *Railway v. McDaniel*, 12 Lea (Tenn.) 386.) Therefore the court did not err in peremptorily instructing a verdict for defendant.

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STRIKES — BOYCOTTS — CONSPIRACY — ADMISSIBILITY OF EVIDENCE—INSTRUCTIONS TO JURY—*F. R. Patch Manufacturing Company v. Protection Lodge No. 215, International Association of Machinists, Supreme Court of Vermont*, 60 Atlantic Reporter, page 74.—The Patch Manufacturing Company brought this action to recover damages from the trade union named for alleged unlawful acts of interference with the plaintiff company in the prosecution of its business. The union was unincorporated, and had as its officers a president, secretary, clerk, and treasurer, while the company was a manufacturing corporation, doing business in the city of Rutland in the manufacture of machinery. Among its employees were molders, machinists, carpenters, and other skilled workmen, and at the time that the cause of this action arose it had on hand contracts for the manufacture of goods to be furnished to customers, as the company alleged, at a profit. The plaintiff company claimed that the defendant association of machinists conspired with its

members and with other labor organizations in Rutland (its place of business) and elsewhere to force the company to adopt a schedule of nine hours as a day's labor, with an agreement to pay time and one-half for overtime work, and to so increase the wages of its workmen that it could not, except at a loss, complete its contracts. Charges of conspiracy, threats, intimidation, bribery, and violence were made, and that the union detailed spies, pickets, and watchmen to drive away workmen and to intercept those who were on their way to Rutland to accept employment with the company. It was also charged that the defendant and its coconspirators visited the keepers of boarding houses and merchants dealing in necessities and by threats to boycott and injure their business induced and coerced them to refuse to board or to deal with their workmen; that by such methods and by attacks and annoyances of various kinds large numbers of employees were driven off, with the result that the company was injured in its business.

The union denied the conspiracy and claimed that whatever was done by it and the other associations was, through a lawful combination among them, to effect by lawful means the lawful purpose of forcing the plaintiff to lessen the hours of labor and to increase the wages of its workmen.

The Rutland County court rendered judgment against the union, from which it took an appeal to the supreme court, in which the judgment of the lower court was affirmed. Exceptions to the admission of evidence and to certain instructions by the court were the grounds of the appeal, and these were discussed at length by Judge Tyler, who delivered the opinion of the court, in part as follows:

The plaintiff offered evidence tending to establish all the material allegations in the declaration, most of which was received under the defendant's exception. The defendant relies upon seven exceptions to the admission of evidence: (1) The testimony of Patch about the visit of a committee, and what they said to him; the admission of plaintiff's Exhibits 1 and 2, and all that Patch testified to upon the subjects to which they related, and especially to all that the committee said to him upon that occasion. This exception was taken upon the ground that it was not shown that the committee was a committee of the defendant. (2) To the testimony in respect to the threats and acts of McDonald. (3) About the distribution and posting of Exhibits 4 and 5, called "stickers." (4) The testimony of Alexander Sanchezrin, on the ground that there was no proof that Page was a member of the defendant lodge, nor that E. A. U. Hall was used exclusively by that lodge. (5) As to all testimony in respect to the acts of Pennington and others relating to a boycott. (6) To the testimony relating to the acts of Young and Hines. (7) To all testimony respecting the conduct of Martin for the same reason. All these exceptions were upon the ground that, if the various acts testified to were in fact committed, the plaintiff had failed to show that the defendant directed or sanctioned them,

or was in any way responsible for them; that these acts, if committed, were upon the motion alone of the plaintiff's striking employees for the purpose of shortening time and increasing wages, and that these acts did not emanate from the defendant lodge nor any of the other lodges mentioned, and were not evidence of the conspiracy alleged.

Judge Tyler then referred to a paper submitted to the manufacturing company known as Exhibit 2, requesting the establishment of the conditions of hours, wages, and recognition of the union on account of which the strike was undertaken, the paper bearing an impress of the seal of Protection Lodge. This was dated the 11th of May, 1902, and requested an answer on or before the evening of the 14th following. It was in evidence that a large number of the employees of the company struck on the 20th, and that a few hours later the president of the company, Mr. Patch, found on his desk a communication stating that the committee of Protection Lodge would meet at E. A. U. Hall at 3 p. m. that day, and that any communication from him would be respectfully considered. This paper also bore the seal of the lodge and had appended to it the names of ten men, five of whom were machinists who had struck and who were afterwards shown to have been at the time members of the defendant lodge. These five men afterwards called on Mr. Patch for his answer, but made no allusion to either paper, and evidence was introduced to show that they had neither signed nor authorized the last-named paper and did not even know of its existence. This paper was submitted as plaintiff's Exhibit 1.

The company's evidence as to spies and pickets and the watching of roads and railroads to intercept prospective employees was next considered, and especially the appointment of two of the defendant union's members, Walter Newton and John E. Capeless, to conduct the strike, and the employment by them of one Martin to assist them. These facts were corroborated by the testimony of the recording secretary of the lodge. Martin was, it was alleged, especially active in efforts to turn back men coming to take the places vacated by the striking workmen.

From the testimony of Mr. Patch, to which exceptions were taken, it appeared that at a time when a disturbance was observed at the entrance to the plaintiff's works, one Vincent, an employee, was being roughly handled by McDonald, the latter having been an employee until the strike, and that said McDonald disregarded Mr. Patch's warnings as to a violation of the existing injunction, and continued to threaten Vincent if he should return to work. The exception to this testimony was based on the failure of the plaintiff to show that McDonald was a member of the defendant lodge, or that he had any connection whatever with the strikes or that any of the strikers or any of the members of the lodge or anybody connected

with the alleged conspiracy approved of what he said or did, excepting so far as his own acts, as above set forth, tend to show these things, and excepting also such presumptions as may be formed in support of such connection from the fact that the lodge failed to produce its books and records and lists of membership when ordered by the court to do so. The plaintiff claimed that an examination of these records would have shown all these facts.

The judge also referred to the circulars issued for circulation throughout the country, calling the attention of machinists to the existence of the strike at Rutland. These circulars were not signed, and bore only the label of the Typographical Union of Rutland. These were seen in the office of the headquarters, but their issue was not shown to have been directly traceable to the defendant union. Another item of evidence was as to the giving of money to workmen to induce them to strike, one Sanchezrin testifying that he was promised by a member of the defendant lodge that he would receive \$6 a week if he would go out, and that he went with this member to the hall and there received money from the promisor, Howley, who got it from a Mr. Page. There was no direct proof that said Page was a member of the union or in any way connected with the strike, except as appears from the testimony given by Sanchezrin and by the failure to produce the books above referred to. Other evidence was to the effect that after the strike was on, Walter Newton, who was a member of the defendant lodge, and one Pennington, who was a member of the Retail Clerks' Protective Association, and at that time secretary of the Central Trades and Labor Council (a delegate council composed of three delegates from each of the several unions in Rutland and vicinity), had gone together to interview a firm that was engaged in plumbing a boarding house intended for the use of the plaintiff company for its employees, and had sought to induce the firm not to do the plumbing. Pennington testified that he told the plumbers that the union was anxious to bother in a certain way the men who were coming there to work for the plaintiff—to make it a little unpleasant, to see if they could not get them to go back and not work. He also testified that he and Newton told the contractor that if the report were circulated that he was doing this work, possibly he would lose some individual trade he was getting at that time; that this was their opinion in the matter. It was not shown that this visit was by the procurement or with the knowledge of the defendant lodge, or undertaken otherwise than at their own motion, excepting that Newton was a member of the defendant lodge and one of its delegates to the Central Council, and that Pennington was then a member of said council and was its secretary. A circular "Notice to Union Men," addressed "To Organized Labor, Everywhere," appealed for "some measure

of assistance, other than in a financial way," in the local strike against the Patch Manufacturing Company and the Lincoln Iron Works, which were said by the circular to be on the "unfair list," and to be "doing a limited amount of work with a class of help familiarly known as 'scabs.'" To this paper were appended in typewriting the names of six local associations, with the names of their respective presidents and secretaries, the defendant's heading the list, and in like manner the "Central Trades and Labor Council, C. W. Pennington, Secretary," closing with the words, "Typographical Union Label, Rutland, Vt." Pennington testified that he signed the above document without authority, that there was no action of the council authorizing him to sign, that the council never sanctioned it, and that when it was presented to him for signature he signed it without reading it, thinking simply that it was a paper that ought to be signed.

A considerable amount of testimony was introduced by the plaintiff, and excepted to by the defendant, tending to show various acts of intimidation by Martin to men who remained in the plaintiff's employ and to men coming for employment, and that he was active in distributing the circular last mentioned above. The testimony of Tait, the secretary of the lodge, tended to show that Martin was in Rutland in the summer of 1902, and was employed by or at least acting for the union in helping to keep men from the shop during the strike, and that he was employed by Capeless and Newton, a committee of the lodge, though Martin was not himself a member.

After the presentation in considerable detail of the evidence, Judge Tyler continued:

The rule of law that a person can not prove his claimed agency by his own declarations does not apply to this case. The question is whether the plaintiff's evidence tended to show the conspiracy alleged. To review the evidence briefly: The defendant was a local protection lodge of the International Association of Machinists, and it may be assumed that it was organized for the protection of the interests of its members who were machinists, a part of whom were in the plaintiff's employment. A strike from the Lincoln Iron Works, a corporation engaged in the same business as the plaintiff, was made at the same time and by the same classes of workmen. The matter of the strike was brought up more than once at the meetings of the council in the summer of 1902 by delegates from defendant lodge, who discussed and explained the situation. On May 11 the plaintiff received Exhibit 2 [the letter requesting the reduction of hours, etc.]. On May 20 came the strike, and three hours later the plaintiff received Exhibit 1 [the letter announcing the meeting of the committee]. Both these papers bore the impress of the seal of the defendant. It is of no importance that it was not a corporation, and that the seal was not a corporate seal. Its impress upon these papers was a circumstance proper to be considered with other evidence in the case tending to show that "the committee" was a committee

of the defendant and that these papers emanated from it. The ten men who signed the second paper were all members of the lodge. Sheldon, who was one of the ten signers, procured typewritten copies of it to be made. That five of these signers called upon the plaintiff's president two days later, one of their number saying to him that they thought he would like to see a committee, that they had come for an answer, and then making their demand, are facts that were proper for the jury to consider in connection with the denial of these men that they signed the paper or were authorized by the defendant to sign it. The printed "stickers" were widely circulated in and about Rutland and in New York City, and Exhibits 4 and 5, if not Exhibit 3, [notices of the existence of the strike, referred to above], were sent to the different machinists' lodges through the country for the obvious purpose of preventing other workmen from entering the plaintiff's employment while the strike was on. It must have been common knowledge in Rutland that these great strikes were on, that the strikers were trying to prevent new men from entering the plaintiff's works, and that these circulars were distributed for that purpose. It is not conceivable that the defendant's officers could have been ignorant of these proceedings. The name of J. F. Tait, recording secretary, was appended to the circulars under that of C. F. Nourse as the defendant's president, and the jury might have inferred that the defendant directly or indirectly promoted the distribution of the circulars.

The evidence relative to the acts of Martin and McDonald tends as remotely as any evidence in the case to show that the defendant was a conspirator in the strike; yet Secretary Tait testified that Martin, though not a union man, was employed by a committee, and helping to prevent men from coming to work at the shops. The witness said, "not employed by the lodge particularly," but "by the committee." McDonald had been in the plaintiff's employment until the strike. There was no evidence that he was a member of defendant lodge, nor that he was employed by anyone to commit acts of violence; but on the occasion testified to there were present with McDonald, near the plaintiff's works, a crowd of about 200 men, and some of the plaintiff's workmen were being detained by men in the crowd, and McDonald laid hold of one workman, threatened him, and tried to draw him away. McDonald's acts and declarations alone were not admissible as tending to show the conspiracy alleged in the declaration, but, if the other evidence in the case tended to show it, then his acts were properly shown as an incident in it, like evidence tending to show that the plaintiff's works were picketed by men unknown to the plaintiff's officers for the purpose of preventing new men entering the shops until the plaintiff had yielded to the demand for fewer hours of labor. The testimony as to the doings of the mob on this occasion was received without objection, and this incident was only one of many introduced by the plaintiff tending to show intimidation of, and interference with, plaintiff's workmen and men brought to Rutland by its agents for the purpose of filling the places of the strikers.

The testimony as to many of the other incidents referred to tended to show that the acts of intimidation and interference were committed by members of the defendant lodge and by its agents and coconspirators. Since these various incidents were concurrent in

point of time, within the meaning of the law, and alike in adaptation to accomplish the general design of the conspiracy, they were all admissible as evidence tending to show that the participants were coconspirators. The acts and declarations of McDonald at the time show that he understood the purpose of the mob and participated therein. Hence the evidence tended to show that he was a coconspirator, and there was no error in its admission. The following extract from the opinion in *Spies v. People*, 122 Ill. 1, 12 N. E. 865, 17 N. E. 898, 3 Am. St. Rep. 320, is in point: "Nor is it necessary to prove that the conspiracy originated with the defendants, or that they met during the process of the concoction; for every person entering into a conspiracy or common design already formed is deemed in law a party to all acts done by any of the other parties, before or afterwards, in furtherance of the common design." (3 Greenl. Ev. sec. 93.)

One to be chargeable, need not have been an original contriver of the mischief, for he may become a partaker in it by joining the others while it is being executed. If he actually concurs, no proof is required of an agreement to concur.

The defendant contends that all the evidence tending to show boycotting was inadmissible for the reason that the plaintiff could not recover damages for injuries thereby received by third persons. But we understand that the purpose of this evidence was to show that the plaintiff was directly injured to the extent to which the boycotting was carried into effect; for instance, if the plumbers were not permitted to finish their work upon the boarding house, the building could not be used for lodging and boarding the plaintiff's workmen, and, if stores were unable to supply the plaintiff's workmen with the necessities of life, they could not continue in the plaintiff's employment, and thus the plaintiff was injured. As all the testimony received under the defendant's exception, in our judgment, had some tendency to show the conspiracy claimed, and the results of it and efforts made by the conspirators to make the strike effectual by preventing the plaintiff from employing other workmen, it can not be insisted that there was error in respect to the order in the admission of evidence, for, as was said in *Jenne v. Joslyn*, 41 Vt. 478, in the end all the evidence became pertinent to the issue. The defendant's exceptions are not sustained.

Judge Tyler then took up the subject of the instructions given by the judge of the lower court to the jury, as to which he said in part:

The court complied with twenty of the defendant's twenty-five requests, and exceptions are insisted upon here only to the refusal to charge in accordance with two of the remaining five, which were: "That the plaintiff can not recover for any expense incurred by it in procuring other workmen to take the position of the men who left its service on May 20, 1902." "That any threat made by the defendant, or anyone associated with it, to boycott any boarding house keeper who entertained, or any merchant who supplied with the necessities of life, workmen in the employ of the plaintiff, if made directly and exclusively to such boarding house keeper or merchant, was not an interference with or an invasion of the rights of the plaintiff, and for such threats the plaintiff can not recover." These requests were not sound in law. As to the first, the correct rule was

given to the jury—that, so far as the plaintiff and the men whom it sought to employ to take the places of the strikers were left to their free choice, the plaintiff could not recover, though it suffered damage; but the court said that the request ignored one of the vital questions in the case: "Whether the plaintiff was hindered or impeded in procuring men to take the places of the strikers, and was so hindered and impeded by the defendant lodge, or by those with whom it was in conspiracy, whether individuals or associations, and whether men desiring employment, and desirous and willing to work for the plaintiff for the wages which they were offered, and on the terms which they were offered, as to hours, etc., whether these men were kept from entering into that employment by coercion or intimidation or undue influence operating either upon the mind or upon the body, that element seems to be omitted. That request in terms the court can not comply with." As to the other requests the court properly remarked that it "could not say that it is not an invasion of the rights of a free man for others acting in combination to employ threats and intimidation (to use the language of the request), for one man not to supply him with one necessity of life, and another man not to supply him with another necessity of life. The court can not lay down that doctrine."

The final exception considered was one to a compliance by the court with a request by the plaintiff for an instruction as to the inferences to be drawn from the failure of the various unions to produce their records at the order of the court. The requested instruction was as follows: "If the jury find the conspiracy charged in the declaration, and that other labor unions in the conspiracy suppressed, concealed, or destroyed their records to prevent their being introduced in evidence, the same presumption of guilt may be drawn from such suppression of their records, and the jury may find the facts charged in the declaration established by the presumption arising from the suppression of the records of the co-conspirator." This request was given, with the omission of the words "of guilt," and the apparently inadvertent use of the word "damages" instead of the word "facts." On this point Judge Tyler spoke as follows:

The plaintiff's evidence had tended to show that the defendant, having control of the books and papers called for by the plaintiff and ordered by the court to be produced, had refused to produce them in defiance of the order; that the reasons given for their non-production were frivolous and derisive; that the defendant and its officers stood before the court in the attitude of men who had spoliated or suppressed evidence. The question is whether the court applied the correct rule of law in the instructions to the jury. In charging upon this subject the court stated without objection that it had been shown that the defendant "had books, books of minutes," and that was treated as a fact in the case. The court, however, did not assume as a fact that the defendant might have produced the books, records, etc., called for, but submitted that question to the jury. This language was used in the charge: "But you can easily see that if books are destroyed, if books are hidden, if books are

carried away, the power of the court is limited in that respect. But the arm of the law is long enough and strong enough to reach cases of that sort, and when the jury feel in a civil case, when they are satisfied by a fair balance of proof, fair balance of probabilities, that a party has suppressed books, has hidden books, has kept books away that have been called for, and which it has had notice to produce, then the law says the jury may presume from the absence of those books and papers against the party called upon to produce them, and not producing them, and in favor of the other party." Further on the court said: "If you find that the defendant, after being notified to produce books and papers, has failed to do so, you have a right to presume that it is because those books and papers would make against its claim and in favor of the claim of the plaintiff. \* \* \* You can give to that presumption such weight as you think it ought to have. You may find or presume that the claim of the plaintiff is true, and that the claim of the defendant is false, is untrue, if you find that the defendant has suppressed evidence which has been duly called for. In the view that the court takes of the matter, the weight of it rests with you." To these instructions the defendant excepted. (We think that, in the connection in which it was used, the word "failed" was equivalent to "refused," [the defendant] having the power to obey the order.)

The defendant contends that this was a literal application of the doctrine of *omnia præsumuntur in odium spoliatoris*; that the remarks of the court above quoted amounted to an instruction that, if the jury found that the books had been destroyed or suppressed, they might presume, without other proof of the fact, that they contained evidence of the conspiracy. The jury could not have so understood it, for, immediately after the above instructions were given, the court explained what the claims of the parties were—the plaintiff's that there had been coercion and intimidation resulting in damages; the defendant's, that it had only advised, but made no attempt to interfere with the free choice and judgment of workmen. The court then remarked that the jury knew what the claims and evidence were on both sides, and that he would not undertake to review the evidence in full. After thus stating the question to the jury, he told them that they must "consider what had been produced in evidence; that they knew the history of the case." He called attention to the fact that the defendant had not produced the books of the association after repeated notice to produce them, after it was shown that it had them; also to the stickers and circulars—and submitted to the jury to find whether they were signed by authority of the associations, whether the different associations were associated together, and, if these facts were found, whether these stickers and circulars fairly represented the circumstances and situation at Rutland. In calling attention to different parts of the evidence the court repeatedly said to the jury, "It is for you to say." In complying with several of the defendant's requests, he charged, as before stated, that, to entitle the plaintiff to recover, it must prove that he was injured by some unlawful act of the defendant or its associates. Taken together, this fairly shows that the court charged the jury that, if they found the defendant had suppressed the books and papers, they might find or presume the

plaintiff's claim upon the evidence was true, and that the defendant's claim was false. It can not be fairly said that the jury must have understood it to mean otherwise. If this is the fair meaning of the charge—and we think it is, the jury are presumed to have so understood it, and there was no error. The rule of law governing this question was substantially complied with, which is that the presumption arising from the fact of spoliation of evidence does not relieve the other party from introducing evidence tending affirmatively to prove his case so far as he has the burden. It can not supersede the necessity of other evidence. The presumption is regarded as merely matter of inference in weighing the effect of evidence in its nature applicable to the question in dispute.

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Judgment affirmed.

Judge Start dissents, holding that the exceptions to the charge should be sustained.

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**UNION LABOR—CONTRACTS FOR EXCLUSIVE EMPLOYMENT ON PUBLIC WORKS—VALIDITY—*Lewis v. Board of Education of City of Detroit, Supreme Court of Michigan, 102 Northwestern Reporter, page 756.***—Henry B. Lewis had submitted an offer to erect a steel frame for a school building in the city of Detroit, which was agreed to by the board of education; subsequently the board adopted a resolution restricting employment to union labor in the erection of such framework, and Lewis refused to sign the contract with this limitation. His offer to sign the contract with liberty to employ whom he chose was rejected by the board, and he procured a mandamus from the circuit court of Wayne County directing it to enter into the contract without reference to the class of labor to be employed. The case was before the supreme court on a writ of certiorari to review the action of the circuit court in granting the order to contract, with the result that the action of the lower court was affirmed.

After discussing certain matters of procedure, the court, Judge Carpenter speaking, announced its opinion as follows:

The only ground upon which we may reverse the order of the lower court is that respondent [the board of education] had discretionary power to insert the union labor clause in relator's [Lewis's] contract. Had it? It is respondent's purpose, as shown by the resolution heretofore quoted, to have its work performed by union labor, even though it increased the cost to the taxpayers. We are all of the opinion that it can not effect this purpose, and that it has no power to require contractors constructing public buildings to employ union labor exclusively. The reasons for this conclusion are so clearly stated in a similar case by the supreme court of Illinois, in *Adams v. Brennan*, 177 Ill. 196, 52 N. E. Rep. 314 [see Bulletin No. 22, p. 478], that we content ourselves with quoting from that opinion: "The contract tends to create a monopoly, and to restrict competition in bidding for work. The board of education may stipulate for the quality of material to be furnished, and the degree of

skill required in workmanship; but a provision that the work shall only be done by certain persons or classes of persons, members of certain societies, necessarily creates a monopoly in their favor. The effect of the provision is to limit competition by preventing contractors from employing any except certain persons, and by excluding therefrom all others engaged in the same work, and such a restriction is illegal and void. \* \* \* No question concerning the merits of labor or trades union is in any way involved in this case. The right of organization for mutual benefit in all lawful ways is not denied. The question is whether the board of education has a right to enter into a combination with such an organization for the expenditure of taxpayers' money for the benefit of members of the organization, and to exclude any portion of the citizens following lawful trades and occupations from the right to labor. It has no such right." (See, also, *Holden v. City of Alton*, 179 Ill. 318, 53 N. E. 556; *Fiske v. People ex rel. Raymond*, 188 Ill. 206, 58 N. E. 985, 52 L. R. A. 291 [see Bulletin No. 37, p. 1195]; *Marshall & Bruce Co. v. City of Nashville*, 71 S. W. 815) [see Bulletin No. 47, p. 959]. It follows that we can not reverse the order of the circuit court.

## LAWS OF VARIOUS STATES RELATING TO LABOR ENACTED SINCE JANUARY 1, 1904.

[The Tenth Special Report of this Bureau contains all laws of the various States and Territories and of the United States relating to labor in force January 1, 1904. Later enactments are reproduced in successive issues of the Bulletin from time to time as published.]

### GEORGIA.

#### ACTS OF 1904.

##### *Emigrant agents.*

(Page 26.)

SECTION 2. In addition to the ad valorem tax on real estate and personal property as required by the constitution and provided for in the preceding section, the following specific taxes shall be levied and collected for said fiscal year:

\* \* \* \* \*

Tenth. Upon each emigrant agent, or employer or employee of such agents, doing business in this State, the sum of five hundred dollars for each county in which such business is conducted.

Approved August 15, 1904.

### OHIO.

#### ACTS OF 1904.

##### *Examination and licensing of steam engineers.*

(Page 28.)

SECTION 1. Sections 6, 7, 8 and 9 of an act entitled, "An act for the better protection of life and property against injury or damage, resulting from the operation of steam engines and boilers by incompetent engineers and others, and to repeal an act therein named," passed March 1, 1900, [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

(4364-89q) Section 6. Any person who desires to act as a steam engineer shall make application to the district examiner of steam engineers for a license so to act, upon a blank furnished by the examiner, and shall successfully pass an examination upon the following subjects: the construction and operation of steam boilers, steam engines, and steam pumps, and also hydraulics, under such rules and regulations as may be adopted by the chief examiner, which rules and regulations, and standard of examination, shall be uniform throughout the State. If, upon such examination, the applicant is found proficient in said subjects a license shall be granted him to have charge of and operate stationary steam boilers and engines of the horse power named in this act. Such license shall continue in force for one year from the date the same is issued: *Provided, however,* The district examiner may, upon written charges, after notice and hearing, revoke the license of any person guilty of fraud in passing the examination, or who has become insane or who is addicted to the liquor or drug habit to such a degree as to render him unfit to discharge the duties of steam engineer.

(4364-89r) Sec. 7. Any person to whom a license is issued under the provisions of this act shall upon application at the expiration of one year from the date thereof be entitled to a renewal thereof for one year, unless the district examiner of his district for the cause or causes set out in section 6 of this act, upon notice and hearing, should refuse such renewal.

(4364-89s) Sec. 8. The fee for examination of applicants for license shall be two dollars (\$2), to be paid at the time of the application for examination, and two dollars, (\$2) for each renewal of license. All fees collected and received by the district examiners from the issue of licenses and the renewal of the same, shall be, on or before the 5th day of each month, remitted to the chief examiner at Columbus, together with a monthly report of the business of their offices. Said chief examiner shall pay into the treasury, to the credit of the general revenue fund, all moneys and fees by him received from the district examiners, and, on or

before the 10th day of each month, said chief examiner shall file a monthly report with the governor, of the business of his office and the amount of money received by him and paid into the State treasury.

(4364-89t) Sec. 9. Any person dissatisfied with the action of any district examiner in refusing or revoking a license, or a renewal thereof, may appeal to the chief examiner, who shall investigate the action of said district examiner; if, upon such investigation, said chief examiner finds that the district examiner was justified, for the cause or causes set out in section 6 of this act, in refusing or revoking such license, or renewal thereof, he shall sustain the district examiner in his action; but should said chief examiner find that the district examiner was not justified in refusing or revoking such license, or renewal thereof, he shall order said district examiner to issue a license to the person making the appeal.

Approved March 4, 1904.

*Mine regulations—Provisions for accidents.*

(Page 63.)

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of operators or superintendents to keep at the mouth of drift, shaft or slope, where more than ten miners are employed, or at such other place about the mine as shall be designated by the State or district mine inspector, a stretcher properly constructed, and a woolen blanket and a waterproof blanket in good condition, for use in carrying away any person who may be injured at the mine.

*Provided*, That where more than four hundred persons are employed, two stretchers and two woolen blankets and two waterproof blankets shall be kept. And in mines generating fire damp a sufficient quantity of linseed or olive oil, bandages and linen shall be kept in store at the mine for use in emergency, and bandages shall be kept at all mines.

Approved April 1, 1904.

*Railroads—Illiterate employees.*

(Page 72.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm or corporation, owning, operating or controlling any railroad, running through or within the State of Ohio, shall employ as flagmen or hostler, or assistant hostler, within said State, any person who can not read and write and speak the English language; but this act shall not apply to flagmen at street or highway crossings.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm, or corporation who shall violate the provisions of the foregoing section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars (\$500), or more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

Approved April 7, 1904.

*Commissioner of labor statistics—Employment offices.*

(Page 101.)

SECTION 1. Sections 308 and 308a of the Revised Statutes of Ohio [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 308. The commissioner shall have an office in the statehouse which shall be a bureau of labor statistics, and he shall collect, arrange and systematize all statistics relating to the industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and to the productive industries of the State, including the names of firms, companies, or corporations, where located, capital invested in grounds, buildings and machinery; class and value of goods produced or manufactured; number of days in operation; amount paid yearly for rent, taxes and insurance; amount paid in wages; number of employees, male and female; number engaged in clerical work and manual labor, with detailed classification of the number and sex engaged in each class or occupation, and the average daily wages paid to each.

Said commissioner is authorized to appoint special agents to represent the bureau with authority to visit the delinquent firms and collect such statistics, and perform such other duties as may be required, with like power as is conferred by law upon said commissioner: *Provided*, That the compensation of such agents is paid from the contingent fund of the bureau. For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act, the State is hereby divided into five districts, the boundaries of which shall be designated by the governor and said commissioner and the governor and said commissioner shall appoint one superintendent for each of said districts to discharge the duties hereinafter set forth. Said superintendents shall cause to be posted in front of their said offices, on a sign board, or in a suitable place on the building where such offices are located, the words, "Free Public Employment Office."

It shall be the duty of such superintendents to receive all applications for labor of those desiring employment and those desiring to employ labor, and record their names in a book kept for that purpose, designating opposite the name of each applicant the character of employment or labor desired, and the name of such applicant. Each of said superintendents shall be provided with a clerk if in the judgment of the commissioner the same may appear necessary for properly conducting the duties of their several offices.

No compensation or fee shall, directly or indirectly, be charged to or received from any person or persons seeking employment, or any person or persons desiring to employ labor through any of said offices. Said superintendent shall make a weekly report on Thursday of each week to said commissioner of all persons desiring to employ labor, and the class thereof, and all persons applying for employment through their respective offices, and the character of employment desired by each applicant; also, of all persons securing employment through their respective offices, and the character thereof, and a semiannual report of the expense of maintaining such offices. Said commissioner shall cause to be printed weekly a list of all applicants and the characters of employment desired by them, and of those desiring to employ labor, and the class thereof, received by him from the respective offices aforesaid, and cause a true copy of such list on Monday of each week to be mailed to the superintendent of each of said offices in the State, which said list by the superintendent shall be posted immediately on receipt thereof, in a conspicuous place in his office, subject to the inspection of all persons desiring employment. Said superintendents shall perform such other duties in the collection of labor statistics as said commissioner shall determine. Any superintendent or clerk, as herein provided, who directly or indirectly charges or receives any compensation from any person whomsoever in securing employment or labor for any other person, or persons, as provided in this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars and imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse not exceeding thirty days.

Said superintendent of each of such offices shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, and said clerk shall receive a salary of seven hundred and twenty dollars per annum, payable monthly. Said salaries shall be paid upon warrant of the auditor of state on the treasurer of state from the State funds through the bureau of labor statistics.

Sec. 308a. The tenure of office for all superintendents of free public employment offices shall be two years from the date of appointment, but the commissioner of labor statistics shall have the power, by and with the consent of the governor, of removing any of such superintendents for good and sufficient cause. The clerk allowed in any free public employment office shall be appointed by the superintendent of the respective office, when approved by said commissioner, and shall serve during the pleasure of the superintendent: *Provided, however,* That all superintendents and clerks now in office shall remain in office until the expiration of their present terms, unless sooner removed by the governor and commissioner for good cause shown, which power is hereby given the governor and said commissioner, and in case of such a removal, and at the end of the present terms of superintendents or clerks, their successors shall be appointed as herein provided.

Approved April 19, 1904.

*Elections—Time to vote to be allowed employees.*

(Page 185.)

SECTION 6. The first Tuesday after the first Monday in November of each year, from and between the hours of five-thirty o'clock a. m. and nine o'clock a. m., shall be, for election purposes only, a legal part holiday. And no person who is an elector shall be compelled or required to perform any labor between said hours, nor shall any employer or his or its officers or agents discharge any such person because he fails or refuses to labor between said hours, or require or order such employee to accompany him to the voting place of such employee; and any person violating any of the provisions of this act, shall, upon conviction be fined not more than twenty-five dollars.

Approved April 23, 1904.

*Railroads—Structures near tracks.*

(Page 274.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm or corporation, owning, operating or controlling any railroad running through or within the State of Ohio, shall erect or permit to be erected, place or maintain along the line of said railroad, any mail crane or live stock chute, any portion of which shall approach nearer than eighteen inches to the nearest point of contact with the cab of the widest locomotive that is now or hereafter may be operated or used on such railroad.

SEC. 2. Any person, firm or corporation who shall violate the provisions of the foregoing section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall

be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars (\$500) nor more than one thousand dollars (\$1,000).

SEC. 3. This act shall take effect and be in force on and after July 1st, A. D. 1905.

Approved April 23, 1904.

*Employment of children.*

(Page 321.)

SECTION 1. Sections 1, 2 and 3 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the employment of minors and to repeal sections 6986, R. S., passed April 25, 1891; 6986aa R. S., passed March 21, 1887; 6986bb R. S., passed April 27, 1885; 6986c R. S., passed April 27, 1885," passed April 19, 1898, as amended May 12, 1902, [shall] be amended to read as follows:

Section 1. No child under the age of fourteen years shall be employed in any factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment, directly or indirectly at any time, nor be employed as messenger or driver therefor; and no child under [said] the age shall be employed in any other manner, whether it be for compensation or otherwise, when the public schools in which district such child resides are in session.

Every person, company or corporation, or agent having charge of or the management of such factory, workshop, mercantile or other establishment employing any child over fourteen years and under sixteen years of age, shall exact the age and schooling certificate prescribed in section 4022-2 as a condition of employment, and shall keep the same on file, and shall upon the request of the chief or district inspector of workshops and factories produce said certificates for inspection; but no person authorized as aforesaid shall approve such certificates for any child under sixteen years of age then in or about to enter his own employment or the employment of a firm, company or corporation of which he is a member, officer, or employee. An age and schooling certificate shall not be approved unless satisfactory evidence is furnished by the last school census, the certificate of birth or baptism, or in some such manner, that said child is of the age required as aforesaid; failure to produce to an inspector of workshops and factories an age and schooling certificate, as aforesaid required, shall be prima facie evidence of the illegal employment of any person whose age and schooling certificate is not produced.

In case of doubt of the physical fitness of such minor, the inspector shall require a certificate signed by a medical officer of the board of health, certifying that such child is in sound health and physically able to perform the work he is required to do.

Sec. 2. It shall be the duty of every person employing minors under the age of eighteen years to keep a register in which shall be recorded the name, birthplace, age and place of residence of every minor employed by him under the age of eighteen years. No boy under sixteen years of age and no girl under eighteen years of age, shall be employed at any work at night time later than seven o'clock in the evening nor earlier than six o'clock in the morning, and no minor under eighteen years of age shall be employed in any of the places named in section 6986-7 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio for a longer period than ten hours in one day, nor more than fifty-five hours in one week; and every such minor under eighteen years of age shall be entitled to no less than thirty minutes for meal time at noon, but such meal time shall not be included as part of the work hours of the day; and every employer shall post in a conspicuous place in every room where such minors are employed a printed notice stating the maximum number of work hours required in one week, and in each day of the week from such minors; such printed notice to be furnished by the chief inspector of workshops and factories, and approved by the attorney-general.

Sec. 3. Any person, firm or corporation who shall employ any minor contrary to the provisions of this act, or who shall violate any of the provisions thereof, shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not less than ten dollars nor more than fifty dollars, and upon failure or refusal of any such person, firm or corporation to pay said fine or costs according to the order of the court, then such person, firm or corporation shall be imprisoned in the county jail until such fine is paid.

Approved April 25, 1904.

*Employment of children.*

(Page 334.)

SECTION 1. Sections \* \* \* 4022-2 \* \* \* [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

\* \* \* \* \*

Section 4022-2. No child under sixteen years of age shall be employed or be in the employment of any person, company or corporation during the school term and while the public schools are in session, unless such child shall present to such person, company or corporation an age and schooling certificate herein provided. An age and schooling certificate shall be approved only by the superintendent of schools, or by a person authorized

by him, in city or other districts having such superintendent, or by the clerk of the board of education in village, special and township districts not having such superintendent, upon a satisfactory proof of the age of such minor and that he has successfully completed the studies enumerated in section 4022-1 of the Revised Statutes of Ohio; or if between the ages of fourteen and sixteen years, a knowledge of his or her ability to read and write legibly the English language. The age and schooling certificate shall be formulated by the State commissioner of common schools and the same furnished, in blank, by the clerk of the board of education. Every person, company or corporation employing any child under sixteen years of age, shall exact the age and schooling certificate prescribed in this section, as a condition of employment and shall keep the same on file, and shall upon request of the truant officer herein provided for, permit him to examine such age and schooling certificate. Any person, company or corporation, employing any minor contrary to the provisions of this section shall be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than fifty dollars.

Approved April 25, 1904.

*Employment offices.*

(Page 485.)

SECTION 1. No person, firm or corporation in this State shall open, operate or maintain a private employment agency for hire, or where a fee is charged to either applicant for employment or for help without first obtaining a license for the same from the State commissioner of labor statistics. Such license fee in cities shall not be less than fifty (\$50.00) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100.00) dollars per annum. In villages not less than ten (\$10.00) dollars nor more than twenty-five (\$25.00) dollars per annum. Every license shall contain the designation of the city or village, street and number of the building in which the licensed party conducts said employment agency. The license, together with a copy of this act, shall be posted in a conspicuous place in each and every employment agency. No agency shall print, publish or paint [on] any sign, window, or insert in any newspaper or publication, a name similar to that of the Ohio free public employment offices. The commissioner of labor shall require with each applicant for a license a bond in the penal sum of five hundred (\$500) dollars with one or more sureties, to be approved by the said commissioner, and conditioned that the obligor will not violate any of the duties, terms, conditions, provisions or requirements of this act. The said commissioner is authorized to cause an action or actions to be brought on said bond in the name of the people of the State of Ohio for any violation of [any of] its conditions, and he may also revoke upon a full hearing, any license, whatever [whenever] in his judgment, the party licensed shall have violated any of the provisions of this act. It shall be the duty of every licensed agency to keep a register, in which shall be entered the name and address of every applicant. Such licensed agency shall also enter into a register the name and address of every person who shall make application for help or servants; and the name or nature of the employment for which such help shall be wanted. Such register shall at all reasonable hours, be open to the inspection and examination of the commissioner of labor or his agents. Where a registration fee is charged for receiving or filing applications for employment or help, said fee shall in no case exceed the sum of two (\$2) dollars for which a receipt shall be given, in which shall be stated the name of the applicant, the amount of the fee, the date, the name or character of the work or situation to be procured. In case the said applicant shall not obtain a situation or employment through such licensed agency within one month after registration as aforesaid, then said licensed agency shall forthwith repay and return to such applicant, upon demand being made therefor, the full amount of the fee paid or delivered by said applicant to said licensed agency, provided that such demand be made within thirty (30) days after the expiration of the period aforesaid. No agency shall send or cause to be sent any female help or servant to any place of bad repute, house of ill fame or assignation house, or any house or place of amusement kept for immoral purposes. No such licensed agency shall publish or cause to be published any false or fraudulent notice or advertisement, or to give any false information, or to make any false promise concerning or relating to work or employment to any one who shall register for employment, and no licensed agency shall make any false entries in the register to be kept as herein provided. No person, firm or corporation shall conduct the business of any employment office in, or in connection with, any place where intoxicating liquors are sold.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of the commissioner of labor to enforce this act, when informed of any violation, [and] it shall be his duty to institute criminal proceedings for the enforcement of its penalties before any court of competent jurisdiction. Any person convicted for the violation of the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than fifty (\$50) dollars nor more than one hundred (\$100) dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not exceeding six (6) months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 3. A private employment agency is defined and interpreted to mean any person, firm or corporation furnishing employment or help, or who shall display any employment sign or bulletin, or through the medium of any card, circular or pamphlet, offering employment or help, shall be deemed an employment agency, and subject to the provisions of this act, whether a fee or commission is charged or not: *Provided*, That charitable organizations are not included.

SEC. 4. The term "applicant for employment" as used in this act, shall be construed to mean any person seeking work of any lawful character, and "applicant for help" shall mean any person or persons seeking help in any legitimate enterprise; and nothing in this act shall be construed to limit the meaning of the term "work" to manual labor, but it shall include professional service and all other legitimate service.

SEC. 5. All money or moneys received from fees and fines as herein provided shall be held by [the] said commissioner of labor, and the same shall constitute a fund for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act; and the said commissioner shall at the end of each fiscal year, make an account of said fund and pay into the State treasury whatever balance shall remain after paying the necessary disbursements for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act.

Approved April 26, 1904.

*Factory inspectors.*

(Page 530.)

SECTION 1. Supplementary section 2573a, including section two thereof, [shall] be amended to read as follows:

Section 2573a. For the purpose of providing an adequate force for the efficient and thorough inspection of workshops and factories throughout the State of Ohio, the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, one chief inspector, who, with the approval of the governor, shall appoint thirteen district inspectors.

The chief inspector and district inspectors shall be competent and practical mechanics.

The chief inspector shall hold his office for a term of four years, and shall have his office in the statehouse, where shall be kept the records of his office; and the district inspectors shall hold their offices for a term of three years from the first day of May after their respective appointments, and until their successors are appointed and qualified: *Provided*, however, That the chief inspector and the district inspectors in office at the time of this act shall serve out their respective terms for which they have been appointed. In case of the resignation, removal or death of the chief inspector, or any district inspector, the vacancy shall be filled in the manner above provided for the original appointments for the unexpired term only of the position so made vacant.

Sec. 2. The chief inspector shall make such assignments of all the district inspectors as the good of the service may require, and shall issue such instructions, and make such rules and regulations for the government of the district inspectors not inconsistent with the powers and duties vested in them by law as shall secure uniformity of action and proceedings throughout the different districts into which the State.

The salary of the chief inspector shall be two thousand dollars (\$2,000) per annum, and the district inspectors twelve hundred dollars (\$1,200) each per annum, which salaries and all necessary traveling expenses incurred by said inspectors in the discharge of their official duties shall be paid out of the treasury of the State from any fund therein not otherwise appropriated on the warrant of the auditor, on the presentation to him of the proper vouchers.

Sec. 2. Supplementary section 2573b [shall] be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2573b. The said inspector shall have entry into all shops and factories, including all public institutions of the State which have shops and factories, or either, at any reasonable time, and it shall be unlawful for the proprietors, agents or servants in such factories or shops to prevent, at reasonable hours, his entry into such shops or factories for the purpose of such inspection. And proof of the failure of the proprietor of any shop or factory to make the alteration or furnish the safeguards ordered by the inspector, within the time required by law, shall be deemed *prima facie* evidence of negligence and shall render such proprietor liable for any injury sustained by reason of such failure to make such alterations or furnish such safeguards.

Sec. 3. Supplementary section 2573c, [shall] be amended to read as follows:

Sec. 2573c. Said inspectors, if they find upon such inspection that the heating, lighting, ventilation or sanitary arrangement of any shop or factory is such as to be injurious to the health of persons employed or residing therein, or that the means of egress in case of fire or other disaster is not sufficient, or that efficient means for extinguishing fire is not provided on each floor, or that the belting, shafting, gearing, elevators, drums and machinery in such shops and factories are located so as to be dangerous to employees, and not sufficiently guarded, or that the vats, pans or structures filled with molten metal or hot liquid are not

surrounded with proper safeguards for preventing accident or injury to those employed at or near them, shall notify the owners, proprietors or agents of such shops or factories by mailing such notifications to the last known address of such owners, proprietors or agents to make the alterations or additions necessary without delay: *Provided, however,* That for such of the alterations and additions ordered as may be of such nature as to make it impossible to comply with immediately, the chief inspector may grant from fifteen (15) to thirty (30) days' time from date of first notification to such owners, proprietors or agents, in which to make such alterations and additions, and if such alterations are not made within the limit of time granted, such owners, proprietors or agents so notified, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not more than five hundred (500) dollars, and not less than fifty (50) dollars, and ten (10) dollars additional for each day after such conviction, until such alterations and additions necessary have been made, which fine shall be paid into the treasury of the county in which conviction is had. The district inspectors shall make a record of all examinations of shops and factories in their respective districts, showing the date when made, the condition in which shops and factories are found, and what changes were ordered, the number of shops and factories in their respective districts, the number of men, women and children employed in each shop or factory, together with all such other facts and information of public interest concerning the condition of such shops and factories as they may think useful and proper, which record shall be filed in the office of the chief inspector every week, and so much thereof as may be of public interest to be included in his annual report.

Passed April 20, 1904.

[Became a law without the approval of the governor.]

#### *Employers' liability—Assumption of risk.*

(Page 547.)

SECTION 1. In any action brought by an employee, or his legal representative, against his employer, to recover for personal injuries, when it shall appear that the injury was caused in whole or in part by the negligent omission of such employer to guard or protect his machinery or appliances, or the premises or place where said employee was employed, in the manner required by any penal statute of the State or United States in force at the date of the passage of this act, the fact that such employe continued in said employment with knowledge of such omission, shall not operate as a defense; and in such action, if the jury find for the plaintiff, it may award such damages not exceeding, for injuries resulting in death, the sum of five thousand dollars, and for injuries not so resulting, the sum of three thousand dollars, as it may find proportioned to the pecuniary damages resulting from said injuries; but nothing herein shall affect the provisions of section 6135 of the Revised Statutes.

Nothing herein contained shall be construed as affecting the defense of contributory negligence, nor the admissibility of evidence competent to support such defense.

Approved May 3, 1904.

#### *Railroads—Safety appliances.*

(Page 615.)

SECTION 1. Section 1 of an act entitled "An act to require railroad corporations to equip and furnish all cars used in their service with air brakes and automatic couplers, and their engines with power brakes," as amended February 27, 1900, designated as section 3365-23 in Bates' Annotated Ohio Statutes fourth edition, [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 1. Every [railroad] corporation operating a railroad or part of a railroad, in this State, shall, on or before the first day of August, A. D. 1900, equip and furnish all standard gauge cars, owned and leased, used in its service in this State with automatic couplers, coupling automatically, and which can be uncoupled without the necessity of men going between the ends of the cars; and shall equip, furnish and operate all such cars in its passenger service, and not less than thirty per cent. of such cars in its freight service with air brakes; and no freight train shall, after such date, be run by any such railroad corporation over any part of its road lying within this State unless at least twenty-five per cent. of the standard gauge cars composing such freight train are so equipped, furnished and operated with perfectly acting air-brakes and so as to enable the engineer to control the speed of the train without the use of hand brakes: *Provided*, That on or before January 1, 1900, twenty-five (25) per cent of all the automatic couplers and air brakes hereinbefore provided to be put upon cars, shall be so furnished on or before January 1, 1900: *Provided further*, That the provision of this section shall also apply, after the first day of March, 1910, to the cars other than standard gauge cars, used in the operation of steam railroads in this State.

Passed April 23, 1904.

[Became a law without the approval of the governor.]

**PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.****LAWS OF U. S. PHILIPPINE COMMISSION—1904.****Act No. 1189.—*Manufacturers' taxes—Mechanics exempt.***

**SECTION 139.** Except as hereinafter specifically exempted, there shall be paid by each merchant and manufacturer a tax at the rate of one-third of one per centum on the gross value in money of all goods, wares, and merchandise sold, bartered, or exchanged for domestic consumption in the Philippine Islands, and this tax shall be paid whether such commodities consist of raw materials or manufactured or partially manufactured products, and whether of domestic production or imported. \* \* \*

**SEC. 142.** The following persons shall be exempted from the payment of the taxes imposed in section one hundred and thirty-nine:

\* \* \* \* \*

(f) Carpenters, brick masons, tinsmiths, joiners, plumbers, and other mechanics and artisans, and all other persons who work by contract, by the piece, or by the day for others and who have no shop and keep no stock for sale or distribution of articles manufactured by them.

Enacted July 2, 1904.

**PORTE RICO.****ACTS OF 1904.*****Eight-hour day.***

(Page 81.)

**SECTION 1.** Eight hours shall constitute the maximum length of a working day for any work performed and paid out of funds from the municipalities, school boards, and all other dependencies of the people of Porto Rico.

**SEC. 2.** In all contracts for work to be paid out of the funds of the People of Porto Rico, municipalities or school boards, each of said contracts shall contain a provision limiting a day's work to eight hours.

**SEC. 3.** In works of a public nature, a working day may be lengthened only in cases where the lives and property of the inhabitants of a municipality or of the Insular government would be endangered, if same were not done. This act shall not apply to the Insular police force, internal revenue agents, telegraph operators and telegraph messengers, nor to the clerks of the departments of the Insular government when, in the opinion of the heads of such departments, work beyond eight hours by them is necessary in the interest of the public service.

**SEC. 4.** Any person who shall willfully or maliciously violate the provisions of this act, except as specified in section 3 hereof, shall be guilty of misdemeanor.

Approved March 10, 1904.

**CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE.*****Exemption of wages from execution.***

**SECTION 249.** (As amended by act page 7, acts of 1904, extraordinary session). In addition to the homestead exempted by the homestead law, the following property belonging to an actual resident of this Island is exempted from execution, except as herein otherwise specially provided:

\* \* \* \* \*

7. The earnings of the judgment debtor for personal services rendered at any time within thirty days next preceding the levy of execution, or levy of attachment, when it appears by the debtor's affidavit, or otherwise, that such earnings are necessary for the use of his family residing in this Island, supported wholly or in part by his labor: *Provided*, This act shall not authorize the garnishment of the fees or salary of any public officer or employee.

\* \* \* \* \*

## CUMULATIVE INDEX OF LABOR LAWS AND DECISIONS RELATING THERETO.

[This index includes all labor laws enacted since January 1, 1904, and published in the Bulletin. Laws enacted previously appear in the Tenth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor. The decisions indexed under the various headings relate to the laws on the same subjects without regard to their date of enactment and are indicated by the letter "D" in parenthesis following the name of the State.]

	Bulletin. No.	Bulletin. Page.		Bulletin. No.	Bulletin. Page.
Accidents in factories:			Employment offices:		
New Jersey.....	58	1015	California (D) .....	57	693-696
Accidents in mines:			New York.....	57	713-715
Ohio.....	59	379	Ohio.....	5 <sup>a</sup>	{ 379, 380, 382, 383
Arbitration of labor disputes:			Employment offices. <i>See also</i> Emigrant agents.)		
Maryland.....	57	707, 708	Employment offices. <i>See also</i> Emigrant agents.)		
Massachusetts.....	57	708-710	Maryland.....	57	705-707
Assignment of wages:			Maryland (D) .....	59	338-340
New York.....	57	712	Oregon (D) .....	57	696-698
Bakeries, hours of labor of employees in. ( <i>See</i> Hours of labor.)			Washington (D) .....	58	992-994
Barbers, examination, etc., of. ( <i>See</i> Examination, etc.)			Examination, etc., of horseshoers:		
Boycotting. ( <i>See</i> Interference with employment.)			Washington (D) .....	58	994, 995
Bribery, etc., of employees:			Examination, etc., of steam engineers:		
Massachusetts.....	57	710	Ohio.....	59	378, 379
Bribery of representatives of labor organizations:			Exemption of wages from execution, etc.:		
New York.....	57	718	Louisiana.....	57	704
Bureau of labor:			Porto Rico.....	59	385
New Jersey.....	58	1018, 1019	Factories, etc., inspection of. ( <i>See</i> Inspection.)		
United States.....	57	719	Fire escapes on factories:		
Children and women, hours of labor of:			New Jersey.....	58	1016-1018
Massachusetts.....	57	711	Horseshoers, examination, etc., of. ( <i>See</i> Examination, etc.)		
Children, employment of, age limit for:			Hours of labor of children and women. ( <i>See</i> Children, etc.)		
Illinois (D) .....	59	335-337	Hours of labor of employees in bakeries:		
New Jersey.....	58	1012	New York (D) .....	57	698-700
Ohio.....	59	381	Hours of labor of employees in mines, smelters, etc.:	59	340-355
Children, employment of, general provisions:			Nevada (D) .....	59	334, 335
Massachusetts.....	57	711	Hours of labor on public works:		
New Jersey.....	58	1012, 1013	Porto Rico.....	59	385
Ohio.....	59	381, 382	Immigration, regulation, etc., of:		
Children, hiring out, to support parents in idleness:			United States.....	57	720
Mississippi.....	57	712	Injuries causing death, right of action for:		
Children, hours of labor of:			Alabama (D) .....	58	995-998
New Jersey.....	58	1013	Inspection of factories:		
Chinese, exclusion, etc., of:			Maryland (D) .....	58	999-1002
United States.....	57	719, 720	Massachusetts.....	57	711
Citizens preferred for employment on public works:			New Jersey.....	58	1013-1019
Massachusetts.....	57	708	New York.....	57	{ 712, 713, 715-718
Combinations to fix wages:			Washington (D) .....	58	990-992
Louisiana.....	57	704	Inspectors, factory:		
Conspiracy. ( <i>See</i> Interference; Intimidation.)			New Jersey.....	58	1018, 1019
Death. ( <i>See</i> Injuries.)			Ohio.....	59	383, 384
Eight-hour day:			Insurance, cooperative:		
Nevada (D) .....	59	334, 335	Maryland (D) .....	57	689, 690
New York (D) .....	57	687, 688	Interference with employment:		
Porto Rico.....	59	385	Wisconsin (D) .....	57	678-680
Washington (D) .....	57	685-687	Intimidation:		
Emigrant agents:			Connecticut (D) .....	57	681-684
Georgia.....	59	378	Labor, bureau of. ( <i>See</i> Bureau of labor.)		
North Carolina (D) .....	57	688	Labor Day:		
Employees, bribery, etc., of:			Mississippi.....	57	712
Massachusetts.....	57	710			
Employers' liability. ( <i>See</i> Liability, etc.)					

*Cumulative index of labor laws and decisions relating thereto—Concluded.*

	Bulletin.			Bulletin.	
	No.	Page.		No.	Page.
Labor organizations, bribery of representatives of:			Railroads, safety appliances on:		
New York.....	57	718	Ohio.....	59	384
Labor organizations, incorporation, regulation, etc., of:			United States (D) .....	56	299-309
Massachusetts.....	57	710		59	359-361
Liability of employers for injuries to employees:			Railroads, structures near tracks of:		
Indiana (D) .....	58	988,989	Ohio.....	59	380,381
Ohio.....	59	384	Scrip. ( <i>See</i> Payment of wages.)		
Ohio (D) .....	56	297-299	Seamen:		
Virginia (D) .....	57	690-693	United States.....	57	719
Washington (D) .....	58	985,986	Seats for female employees:		
Wisconsin (D) .....	58	990-992	Maryland.....	57	707
License tax, exemption of mechanics, etc., from:			Statistics, collection of:		
Louisiana.....	57	703	Hawaii.....	57	703
Lodging houses, sailors':			Steam engineers, examination, etc., of. ( <i>See</i> Examination, etc.)		
United States.....	57	719	Sunday labor:		
Mechanics, exemption of, from manufacturers' taxes:			Massachusetts.....	57	711
Philippine Islands.....	59	385	Sweating system:		
Mine regulations:			Maryland (D) .....	58	999-1002
Ohio.....	59	379	New Jersey.....	58	1015,1016
Payment of wages in scrip:			New York.....	57	715-718
Missouri (D) .....	56	309-311	Time for meals to be allowed employees:		
Payment of wages, modes and times of:			Louisiana.....	57	704
Maryland.....	57	704,705	Time to vote to be allowed employees:		
New Jersey.....	58	1019	Massachusetts.....	57	710
Protection of employees as members of labor organizations:			Ohio.....	59	380
Kansas (D) .....	56	311	Trade-marks on trade unions:		
Protection of employees on street railways:			New York.....	57	715
Louisiana.....	57	703,704	Wages, assignment of. ( <i>See</i> Assignment.)		
Protection of wages:			Wages, combinations to fix:		
Massachusetts.....	57	711	Louisiana.....	57	704
Public works, preference of resident laborers on:			Wages, exemption of. ( <i>See</i> Exemption.)		
Massachusetts.....	57	708	Wages, payment of. ( <i>See</i> Payment, etc.)		
Railroads, illiterate employees on:			Women and children. ( <i>See</i> Children and women.)		
Ohio.....	59	379			

## LEADING ARTICLES IN PAST NUMBERS OF THE BULLETIN.

- No. 1. Private and public debt in the United States, by George K. Holmes.  
Employer and employee under the common law, by V. H. Olmsted and S. D. Fessenden.
- No. 2. The poor colonies of Holland, by J. Howard Gore, Ph. D.  
The industrial revolution in Japan, by William Elery Curtis.  
Notes concerning the money of the U. S. and other countries, by W. C. Hunt.  
The wealth and receipts and expenses of the U. S., by W. M. Steuart.
- No. 3. Industrial communities: Coal Mining Co. of Anzin, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 4. Industrial communities: Coal Mining Co. of Blanzy, by W. F. Willoughby.  
The sweating system, by Henry White.
- No. 5. Convict labor.  
Industrial communities: Krupp Iron and Steel Works, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 6. Industrial communities: Familistère Society of Guise, by W. F. Willoughby.  
Cooperative distribution, by Edward W. Bemis, Ph. D.
- No. 7. Industrial communities: Various communities, by W. F. Willoughby.  
Rates of wages paid under public and private contract, by Ethelbert Stewart.
- No. 8. Conciliation and arbitration in the boot and shoe industry, by T. A. Carroll.  
Railway relief departments, by Emory R. Johnson, Ph. D.
- No. 9. The padrone system and padrone banks, by John Koren.  
The Dutch Society for General Welfare, by J. Howard Gore, Ph. D.
- No. 10. Condition of the Negro in various cities.  
Building and loan associations.
- No. 11. Workers at gainful occupations at censuses of 1870, 1880, and 1890, by W. C. Hunt.  
Public baths in Europe, by Edward Mussey Hartwell, Ph. D., M. D.
- No. 12. The inspection of factories and workshops in the U. S., by W. F. Willoughby.  
Mutual rights and duties of parents and children, guardianship, etc., under the law, by F. J. Stimson.  
The municipal or cooperative restaurant of Grenoble, France, by C. O. Ward.
- No. 13. The anthracite mine laborers, by G. O. Virtue, Ph. D.
- No. 14. The Negroes of Farmville, Va.: A social study, by W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.  
Incomes, wages, and rents in Montreal, by Herbert Brown Ames, B. A.
- No. 15. Boarding homes and clubs for working women, by Mary S. Ferguson.  
The trade-union label, by John Graham Brooks.
- No. 16. Alaskan gold fields and opportunities for capital and labor, by S. C. Dunham.
- No. 17. Brotherhood relief and insurance of railway employees, by E. R. Johnson, Ph. D.  
The nations of Antwerp, by J. Howard Gore, Ph. D.
- No. 18. Wages in the United States and Europe, 1870 to 1898.
- No. 19. Alaskan gold fields and opportunities for capital and labor, by S. C. Dunham.  
Mutual relief and benefit associations in the printing trade, by W. S. Waudby.
- No. 20. Condition of railway labor in Europe, by Walter E. Weyl, Ph. D.
- No. 21. Pawnbroking in Europe and the United States, by W. R. Patterson, Ph. D.
- No. 22. Benefit features of American trade unions, by Edward W. Bemis, Ph. D.  
The Negro in the black belt: Some social sketches, by W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.  
Wages in Lyon, France, 1870 to 1896.
- No. 23. Attitude of women's clubs, etc., toward social economics, by Ellen M. Henrotin.  
The production of paper and pulp in the U. S. from January 1 to June 30, 1898.
- No. 24. Statistics of cities.
- No. 25. Foreign labor laws: Great Britain and France, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 26. Protection of workmen in their employment, by Stephen D. Fessenden.  
Foreign labor laws: Belgium and Switzerland, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 27. Wholesale prices: 1890 to 1899, by Roland P. Falkner, Ph. D.  
Foreign labor laws: Germany, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 28. Voluntary conciliation and arbitration in Great Britain, by J. B. McPherson.  
System of adjusting wages, etc., in certain rolling mills, by J. H. Nutt.  
Foreign labor laws: Austria, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 29. Trusts and industrial combinations, by J. W. Jenks, Ph. D.  
The Yukon and Nome gold regions, by S. C. Dunham.  
Labor Day, by Miss M. C. de Graffenreid.
- No. 30. Trend of wages from 1891 to 1900.  
Statistics of cities.  
Foreign labor laws: Various European countries, by W. F. Willoughby.
- No. 31. Betterment of industrial conditions, by V. H. Olmsted.  
Present status of employers' liability in the U. S., by S. D. Fessenden.  
Condition of railway labor in Italy, by Dr. Luigi Einaudi.

- No. 32. Accidents to labor as regulated by law in the U. S., by W. F. Willoughby.  
Prices of commodities and rates of wages in Manila.  
The Negroes of Sandy Spring, Md.: A social study, by W. T. Thom, Ph. D.  
The British workmen's compensation act and its operation, by A. M. Low.
- No. 33. Foreign labor laws: Australasia and Canada, by W. F. Willoughby.  
The British conspiracy and protection of property act and its operation, by A. M. Low.
- No. 34. Labor conditions in Porto Rico, by Azel Ames, M. D.  
Social economics at the Paris Exposition, by Prof. N. P. Gilman.  
The workmen's compensation act of Holland.
- No. 35. Cooperative communities in the United States, by Rev. Alexander Kent.  
The Negro landholder of Georgia, by W. E. B. Du Bois, Ph. D.
- No. 36. Statistics of cities.  
Statistics of Honolulu, H. I.
- No. 37. Railway employees in the United States, by Samuel McCune Lindsay, Ph. D.  
The Negroes of Litwalton, Va.: A social study of the "Oyster Negro," by William Taylor Thom, Ph. D.
- No. 38. Labor conditions in Mexico, by Walter E. Weyl, Ph. D.  
The Negroes of Cinclare Central Factory and Calumet Plantation, La., by J. Bradford Laws.
- No. 39. Course of wholesale prices, 1890 to 1901.
- No. 40. Present condition of the hand-working and domestic industries of Germany, by Henry J. Harris, Ph. D.  
Workmen's compensation acts of foreign countries, by Adna F. Weber.
- No. 41. Labor conditions in Cuba, by Victor S. Clark, Ph. D.  
Beef prices, by Fred C. Croxton.
- No. 42. Statistics of cities.  
Labor conditions in Cuba.
- No. 43. Report to the President on anthracite coal strike, by Carroll D. Wright.
- No. 44. Factory sanitation and labor protection, by C. F. W. Doebring, Ph. D.
- No. 45. Course of wholesale prices, 1890 to 1902.
- No. 46. Report of Anthracite Coal Strike Commission.
- No. 47. Report of the Commissioner of Labor on Hawaii.
- No. 48. Farm colonies of the Salvation Army, by Commander Booth Tucker.  
The Negroes of Xenia, Ohio, by Richard R. Wright, jr., B. D.
- No. 49. Cost of living.  
Labor conditions in New Zealand, by Victor S. Clark, Ph. D.
- No. 50. Labor unions and British industry, by A. Maurice Low.  
Land values and ownership in Philadelphia, by A. F. Davies.
- No. 51. Course of wholesale prices, 1890 to 1903.  
The union movement among coal-mine workers, by Frank J. Warne, Ph. D.
- No. 52. Child labor in the United States, by Hannah R. Sewall, Ph. D.
- No. 53. Wages and cost of living.  
The working of the United States Bureau of Labor, by Carroll D. Wright.
- Bureaus of statistics of labor in the United States, by G. W. W. Hanger.  
Bureaus of statistics of labor in foreign countries, by G. W. W. Hanger.  
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Trade and technical education in the United States.  
Hand and machine labor in the United States.  
Labor legislation in the United States, by G. A. Weber.  
Labor conditions in Hawaii.
- No. 55. Building and loan associations in the U. S., by G. W. W. Hanger.  
Revival of handicrafts in America, by Max West, Ph. D.
- No. 56. Influence of trade unions on immigrants, by Carroll D. Wright.  
Labor conditions in Australia, by Victor S. Clark, Ph. D.
- No. 57. Course of wholesale prices, 1890 to 1904.  
Street railway employment in the United States, by Walter E. Weyl, Ph. D.
- No. 58. Labor conditions in the Philippines, by Victor S. Clark, Ph. D.  
Labor conditions in Java, by Victor S. Clark, Ph. D.  
The new Russian workingmen's compensation act, by I. M. Rubinow.