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WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1890 TO 1905.

The present article shows the results of an investigation by the Bureau of Labor into wages and hours of labor in 1905 in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the United States. The article immediately following in this Bulletin shows the results of an inquiry as to the retail prices of the principal food commodities in the same year. These investigations constitute the third of a series relating to these subjects. The results of the first investigation of wages and hours of labor were presented in the Nineteenth Annual Report, and covered the years 1890 to 1903. The results of the second were shown in Bulletin 59, and covered the year 1904.

In this article are given the average wages and hours of labor and the number of employees in identical establishments in both 1904 and 1905, which, taken in connection with figures from the Nineteenth Annual Report and Bulletin 59, herein reproduced, afford an opportunity to bring into comparison all years in the period from 1890 to 1905, inclusive. The data presented here, as well as in the preceding reports of the series, are not exhaustive for the United States, but it is believed that they are fairly representative of the industries investigated.

The results of this investigation show that in 1905 the average wages per hour in the principal manufacturing and mechanical industries of the country were 1.6 per cent higher than in 1904; that the average hours of labor per week remained the same as in 1904, and that 6.3 per cent more persons were employed in the establishments investigated.[a] As there was no reduction in the average hours of labor per week, the average weekly earnings per employee were

[a] An explanation of these figures is given on pages 14 to 16.

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1.6 per cent higher than in 1904. As there was an increase in the number of employees as well as in the weekly earnings per employee, there was a considerable increase in the weekly earnings of all employees, or, in other words, in the amount of the weekly pay roll. This increase was 8 per cent in the establishments investigated.

When the figures of this article relating to wages and hours of labor and those of the succeeding article relating to retail prices of food are brought together, it is seen that the retail prices of food, due weight being given to the quantity and cost of the different commodities consumed, were 0.6 per cent higher in 1905 than in 1904. As the average wages per hour increased more than the retail prices of food, the purchasing power of wages increased. In 1905 the purchasing power of both hourly and weekly wages was 1 per cent higher than in 1904; or, expressed in other words, an hour's wages in 1905 would purchase 1 per cent more food than an hour's wages in 1904.

The average wages per hour in 1905 were 18.9 per cent higher than the average for the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899, inclusive. The number of employees was 33.6 per cent greater, and the average hours of labor per week were 4.1 per cent lower. The average earnings per week in 1905 were 14 per cent higher than the average earnings per week during the ten years from 1890 to 1899. The aggregate weekly earnings of all employees, that is, the total amount of the pay rolls, were 52.3 per cent higher in 1905 than the average during the ten-year period named.

The retail price of the principal articles of food, weighted according to family consumption of the various articles, was 12.4 per cent higher in 1905 than was the average price for the ten years from 1890 to 1899. Compared with the average for the same ten-year period, the purchasing power of an hour's wages in 1905 was 5.8 per cent greater, and of a week's wages, 1.4 per cent greater, the increase in purchasing power of weekly wages being less than the increase in purchasing power of hourly wages because of the reduction of the hours of labor during the period.

The average wages per hour in 1905 were 21.5 per cent higher than in 1894, the year of lowest wages during the period covered, and weekly earnings were 16.7 per cent higher. The purchasing power of an hour's wages was greater in 1905 than in any other year covered by this investigation, being 7.7 per cent greater than in 1894, the year of lowest wages, and 1.3 per cent greater than in 1896, the year of lowest retail prices. The purchasing power of a week's wages in 1905 was 3.5 per cent greater than in 1894, but 2.7 per cent less than in 1896.

The figures above quoted, with those for other years, are presented in the tables on pages 14, 18, 20, and 21. These tables show in concise

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form the general conclusions of the series of reports named relating to wages and hours of labor. The tables are accompanied by a full explanation of the data presented therein.

The following table shows the per cent of increase or decrease in wages per hour and in hours of labor per week in 1905 as compared with 1904 in the several industries covered by this report:

PER CENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN WAGES PER HOUR AND IN HOURS OF LABOR PER WEEK IN 1905 AS COMPARED WITH 1904, BY INDUSTRIES.

Industry.	Wages per hour.		Hours per week.	
	Per cent of increase.	Per cent of decrease.	Per cent of increase.	Per cent of decrease.
Agricultural implements	1.6	.....	.....	0.2
Bakery, bread	2.0	.....	.....	1.2
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	1.2	.....	.....	.3
Boots and shoes	1.1	.....	.....	.1
Brick	.9	.....	0.2	.....
Building trades	1.9	.....	.....	.1
Candy	1.9	.....	.....	.2
Carpets	3.3	.....	.1	.....
Carriages and wagons	2.5	.....	.....	1.4
Cars, steam railroad	.....	1.1	.....	.6
Clothing, factory product	1.1	.....	(a)	(a)
Clothing, men's, custom work	2.6	.....	(a)	(a)
Cotton goods	4.8	.....	(a)	(a)
Dyeing, finishing, and printing textiles	.4	.....	.2	.....
Electrical apparatus and supplies	.5	.....	.....	.1
Flour	.....	.4	.3	.....
Foundry and machine shop	.1	.....	.2	.....
Furniture	1.8	.....	.....	.2
Gas	.2	.....	(a)	(a)
Glass	5.7	.....	.....	.2
Harness	.5	.....	.....	.6
Hats, fur	3.0	.....	.....	.6
Hosiery and knit goods	6.4	.....	(a)	(a)
Iron and steel, bar	1.0	.....	.2	.....
Iron and steel, Bessemer converting	7.5	.....	.1	.....
Iron and steel, blast furnace	2.7	.....	1.0	.....
Leather	.1	.....	.4	.....
Liquors, malt	1.8	.....	.....	.2
Lumber	3.0	.....	(a)	(a)
Marble and stone work	.3	.....	.1	.....
Paper and wood pulp	.1	.....	1.9	.....
Planing mill	1.6	.....	.....	.1
Pottery	1.6	.....	.4	.....
Printing and publishing, book and job	1.4	.....	.....	.4
Printing and publishing, newspaper	1.8	.....	.5	.....
Shipbuilding	.....	.2	.4	.....
Silk goods	.7	.....	.1	.....
Slaughtering and meat packing	.....	1.0	.....	.2
Streets and sewers, contract work	2.6	.....	.....	.4
Streets and sewers, municipal work	.....	.7	.....	.2
Tobacco, cigars	1.6	.....	.....	.3
Woolen and worsted goods	1.6	.....	.4	.....
All industries	1.6	.....	(a)	(a)

(a) No change.

The average wages and hours of labor are shown in Table I for each occupation and industry investigated, by geographical divisions. In Table IV average wages and hours of labor are shown for selected occupations by cities, and in Table V for selected occupations by States. In these tables may be seen the average of the actual rates paid and hours worked in 1904 and 1905, and for such information the reader is referred directly to the tables. Table II shows by percentages the relative wages and hours of labor from 1890 to

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1905, by occupations, while Table III summarizes such facts for the respective industries covered. Tables II and III are fully explained, pages 10 and 13, and with the explanation there given the movement in wages and hours of labor in the several industries and occupations given can be readily traced.

That the reader may know the scope of this investigation and the methods pursued therein an extended explanation is given. 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. 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. The work of securing data being so great, it was also 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 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. In securing the data for 1905 for this Bulletin a few of the smaller establishments carried in Bulletin 59 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

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occupation in an industry. The following table shows the industries covered in this article, the number of different occupations covered for each industry, the number of establishments in each industry from which data were secured, and the number of employees in each industry covered by the data secured.

INDUSTRIES, NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONS, AND NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS FROM WHICH REPORTS WERE SECURED, AND NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES COVERED, 1904 AND 1905.

Industry.	Number of occupations.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.	
			1904.	1905.
Agricultural implements	8	23	5,809	6,673
Bakery, bread	4	147	2,223	2,324
Blacksmithing and horseshoeing	5	164	704	713
Boots and shoes	10	52	4,865	5,159
Brick	5	50	2,208	2,191
Building trades	19	1,497	39,228	40,930
Candy	2	37	1,586	1,671
Carpets	8	8	2,240	2,203
Carriages and wagons	8	71	4,021	4,094
Cars, steam railroad	17	46	27,256	32,083
Clothing, factory product	7	33	4,625	5,052
Clothing, men's, custom work	4	116	1,397	1,436
Cotton goods	6	30	15,115	14,996
Dyeing, finishing, and printing textiles	6	18	1,246	1,385
Electrical apparatus and supplies	5	8	1,839	2,512
Flour	5	46	3,156	3,347
Foundry and machine shop	10	268	22,193	24,798
Furniture	8	63	4,257	4,503
Gas	3	61	7,092	7,447
Glass	14	27	3,231	3,228
Harness	6	54	1,751	1,769
Hats, fur	14	16	4,055	4,320
Hosiery and knit goods	7	22	3,424	4,028
Iron and steel, bar	6	25	880	914
Iron and steel, Bessemer converting	6	16	287	291
Iron and steel, blast furnace	5	23	920	955
Leather	10	58	4,459	4,690
Liquors, malt	8	53	7,034	7,152
Lumber	12	69	8,927	9,633
Marble and stone work	12	202	4,743	4,625
Paper and wood pulp	16	30	4,540	4,622
Planing mill	9	113	6,276	6,609
Pottery	8	7	357	359
Printing and publishing, book and job	10	177	6,476	6,799
Printing and publishing, newspaper	4	151	5,289	5,651
Shipbuilding	17	40	14,360	15,181
Silk goods	12	18	6,901	7,569
Slaughtering and meat packing	15	12	11,965	12,029
Streets and sewers, contract work	1	121	13,100	12,729
Streets and sewers, municipal work	1	70	18,750	20,470
Tobacco, cigars	7	52	9,710	10,093
Woolen and worsted goods	9	27	6,592	6,776
Total	349	4,121	295,087	314,009

From the above table it is seen that from 4,121 establishments in the 42 industries, data were secured covering 349 occupations and 295,087 employees in 1904 and 314,009 employees in 1905. In 37 of the 349 occupations data were secured and are shown for both males and females.

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

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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.

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. In taking data from the several establishments care was exercised, as has been stated, to copy figures from the pay roll that most nearly represented the average or normal conditions for the year.

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 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.

A statement of rates of wages is incomplete without an accompanying statement as to hours of labor, as both factors must be known to determine the earnings on full time per week, month, or year. The average hours of labor are given in this report in connection with the average rates of wages. The average hours of labor shown are true averages, computed in the same manner as the average wages per hour.

In order to meet every possible demand that might be made upon a statistical publication it would be necessary first to present all

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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 27.95 cents per hour in 1905 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 extremely 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 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.

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In preparing to secure data for 1905 copies were made of the data for 1904. These copies were placed in the hands of the special agents of the Bureau, who visited the establishments and secured 1905 data, and whenever any doubt arose verified or, if necessary, revised the data for 1904. 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 1904 and 1905. All data for the two years, 1904 and 1905, 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 heretofore covered 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 and in Bulletin 59.

With a change in the establishments reporting, some difference necessarily must be expected between the average hours of labor and average wages per hour shown for the year 1904 in Bulletin 59 and in this Bulletin. Two groups of establishments, even though a number of establishments are common to both groups, can not be expected to show exactly the same averages. Neither statement may be absolutely exact for the occupation, yet if each group embraces a considerable number of establishments the average rates found may be accepted as representing approximately the average rate in the occupation considered. The average based on the larger number of establishments probably would be the more nearly representative.

To secure the exact average rate of wages and hours of labor 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.

To measure with exactness the movement in wages and hours of labor it would not be proper to compare the average for one group of establishments for 1904 with the average for a different group of establishments for 1905, nor in practically the same establishments if any change or substitution has been made. Comparison can be made accurately only when the data compared are obtained from the same establishments. As one of the principal objects of this series of reports is to measure the trend from year to year as accurately as possible, increases and decreases from year to year are computed only on data taken from the same establishments.

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

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shown in the text explaining and summarizing the general tables. The five general tables are entitled:

TABLE I. Average wages and hours of labor, 1904 and 1905, by occupations and geographical divisions.

TABLE II. Relative wages and hours of labor, 1890 to 1905, by occupations.

TABLE III. Relative wages and hours of labor, 1890 to 1905, by industries.

TABLE IV. Average wages and hours of labor, 1904 and 1905, in selected occupations, by cities.

TABLE V. Average wages and hours of labor, 1904 and 1905, in selected occupations, by States.

Table I.—Average wages and hours of labor, 1904 and 1905, by occupations and geographical divisions (pp. 22 to 58). This table 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.

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

North Central States:
- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Iowa.
- Kansas.

North Central States—Concluded.
- 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.

Were the figures shown 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. As stated before, the establishments that reported the data for 1904 shown in this Bulletin are the same

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as those that reported the data for 1905; hence there is opportunity for an exact comparison between the number of employees, the hours of labor, and the wages per hour in 1904 and in 1905, 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.

In Table I (p. 22) the second column shows the number of establishments from which data were secured for both 1904 and 1905. The next two columns show the number of persons employed in 1904 and 1905, 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 finding the aggregate hours worked per week by all workers and the aggregate earnings per hour, and dividing these aggregates by the total number of persons considered.

An illustration will assist in explaining the table. The figures for bricklayers in the building trades are presented on page 25. Data for this occupation were secured for both 1904 and 1905 from 70 establishments in the North Atlantic States. In these establishments 1,923 persons were employed in 1904, and 1,782 persons in 1905, a decrease of 141 persons. The average hours of work per week of these employees were 45.86 in 1904 and 45.74 in 1905, a reduction of 0.12 hour per week. In 1904 the average wages per hour were $0.5630 and in 1905 $0.5796, showing in this occupation an increase in wages of $0.0166 per hour in the North Atlantic States. 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 1905, by occupations (pp. 59 to 125).—In Table I actual or concrete numbers only are shown, and such figures relate only to the two years 1904 and 1905. No attempt has been made to join the actual numbers expressing employees, hours, and wages for 1905 to the actual numbers for the period from 1890 to 1904, shown in the Nineteenth Annual Report and in Bulletin 59. On page 8 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

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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 and all figures for 1904 are from Bulletin 59; the figures for 1905 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	4,055	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 Bulletin 59 from 229 establishments for 1903 and 1904. As these establishments differed to

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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 shown in Bulletin 59 and the number in 1903 reported from the 212 establishments in the Nineteenth Annual Report. For the establishments covered in Bulletin 59, however, comparison could be made between the number of persons employed in the two years as shown in Table I of that report. In the 229 establishments 4,853 bricklayers were employed in 1903 and 4,644 in 1904. 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, 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, show conditions in the occupation generally.

In the present investigation, data were secured for bricklayers from 209 establishments for both 1904 and 1905, the greater number of which establishments furnished the data for 1904, which were published in Bulletin 59. The number of employees reported by these 209 establishments was 4,341 for 1904 and 4,365 for 1905. Computing the relative number of employees for 1905 by applying the per cent of increase in 1905 over 1904 to the relative number for 1904, the relative number for 1905 is found to be 111.8.

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 1905 was 111.8. The difference in the relative numbers is 10.3, and this difference is 10.1 per cent of 101.5—that is, the number of bricklayers employed, so far as can be determined from the establishments covered, was 10.1 per cent greater in 1905 than in 1890.

In Table II the second column shows the relative number of employees each year from 1890 to 1905; 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 65, it is seen that the relative wages per hour in this occupation increased from 98.4 in 1890 to 132.1 in 1905. If the per cent of increase is desired, it may be obtained by computation. Thus, 33.7, the difference between 98.4

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and 132.1, is 34.2 per cent of 98.4, making an increase in the wages per hour of bricklayers between 1890 and 1905 of 34.2 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 1905, by industries (pp. 126 to 131).—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 and 1905 in the few industries in which occupations were added or discontinued. This method was to compute for employees, hours, and wages in each occupation the per cent which the figures of the current year were of the figures for the preceding year; the percentages for all the occupations in the industry were then added and the sum divided by the number of occupations. The index for the preceding year was then multiplied by this average percentage to determine the index or relative number for the year under consideration.

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 changes as regards the same or like employees, rather than changes in which the establishment is considered as the unit.

Like Table II, Table III embraces three divisions, 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

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more persons were employed in the occupations and establishments covered in this industry than the average during the base period. In 1904 the number employed was 8.5 per cent more than the average number employed during the ten-year base period, and in 1905, 23.7 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 1905, 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 1905 as compared with year specified. (a)	Relative number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1905 as compared with year specified. (a)	Relative number.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1905 as compared with year specified. (a)
1890	94.8	+40.9	100.7	−4.8	100.3	+18.5
1891	97.3	+37.3	100.5	−4.6	100.3	+18.5
1892	99.2	+34.7	100.5	−4.6	100.8	+18.0
1893	99.4	+34.4	100.3	−4.4	100.9	+17.8
1894	94.1	+42.0	99.8	−3.9	97.9	+21.5
1895	96.4	+38.6	100.1	−4.2	98.3	+21.0
1896	98.6	+35.5	99.8	−3.9	99.7	+19.3
1897	100.9	+32.4	99.6	−3.7	99.6	+19.4
1898	106.4	+25.6	99.7	−3.8	100.2	+18.7
1899	112.1	+19.2	99.2	−3.3	102.0	+16.6
1900	115.6	+15.6	98.7	−2.8	105.5	+12.7
1901	119.1	+12.2	98.1	−2.2	108.0	+10.1
1902	123.6	+ 8.1	97.3	−1.4	112.2	+ 6.0
1903	126.5	+ 5.6	96.6	− .7	116.3	+ 2.2
1904	125.7	+ 6.3	95.9	(b)	117.0	+ 1.6
1905	133.6	(a)	95.9	(a)	118.9	(a)

a The figures in this column give, opposite each year, the per cent of increase or decrease (indicated by + or −) which the 1905 figures show as compared with the year specified. Thus, opposite the year 1890, under employees, appears +40.9; this shows that the increase in the number of employees in 1905 as compared with 1890 was 40.9 per cent. Opposite 1890, under hours per week, appears −4.8; this shows that the decrease in the hours of labor per week in 1905 as compared with 1890 was 4.8 per cent. In like manner, under wages per hour, appears +18.5; this shows that the increase in the wages per hour in 1905 as compared with 1890 was 18.5 per cent. The figures opposite each year should be read in like manner. Opposite the year 1905, of course, no figures can be placed.

b No change.

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

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relating to employees are of 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, when employment was given to 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, when 26.5 per cent more persons were employed than the average for the ten-year base period. In the year 1904 there was a decrease in the relative number of persons employed from 126.5 to 125.7. In 1905, however, the number of persons employed increased to 133.6 per cent of the average number employed from 1890 to 1899.

The next column shows the per cent of increase or decrease in the number of persons employed in 1905 as compared with each of the preceding years. Thus in 1905 there were employed 40.9 per cent more persons than in 1890, 42.0 per cent more than in 1894, and 6.3 per cent more than in 1904.

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 1905 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 1905 when compared with each of the preceding years; thus in 1905 the hours of work were 4.8 per cent less than in 1890, 0.7 per cent less than in 1903, and the same as in 1904.

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 1905 the average wages per hour were 118.9 per cent of the average for the base period, or, in other words, 18.9 per cent higher than the average wages per hour during the ten-year period 1890 to 1899. The

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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 118.9 in 1905; the difference between these relative numbers is 21.0. The increase in wages, however, from 1894 to 1905 was not 21.0 per cent. This difference, 21.0, is 21.5 per cent of 97.9, the number with which the comparison was made, making wages per hour in 1905 21.5 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 1905 as compared with each of the preceding years. In this column it is seen that wages per hour in 1905 were 18.5 per cent higher than in 1890 and 1891, 18.0 per cent higher than in 1892, 21.5 per cent higher than in 1894, and 1.6 per cent higher than in 1904.

The relative numbers presented in the table on page 14 are shown in graphic form facing page 21, to which the reader is referred. In computing the figures for the table on page 14 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 of each industry 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:

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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	1,208
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	287
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		
Glass	271	Total	17,273
Harness	107		

[a] Includes census figures for carpentering, masonry, plumbing, painting and paper hanging, and one-half of roofing, architectural iron, electrical construction, and tinsmithing.
[b] Includes census figures for wool hats.
[c] Estimated from wages paid in the District of Columbia.

In preparing the figures 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 Bulletin 59 nor in this Bulletin. In order to determine what difference there would be in the relative numbers for all industries if computed only from the industries retained, relative numbers for the 42 industries retained were computed for 1890 to 1903. It was found that the relative numbers for 1903 based on the 42 industries were practically the same as those based on the 67 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

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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 1905.

[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 1905 as compared with year specified.	Relative.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1905 as compared with year specified.
1890	101.0	+12.9	95.7	+59.1
1891	100.8	+13.1	98.1	+55.2
1892	101.3	+12.5	100.5	+51.5
1893	101.2	+12.6	100.6	+51.4
1894	97.7	+16.7	91.9	+65.7
1895	98.4	+15.9	94.9	+60.5
1896	99.5	+14.6	98.1	+55.2
1897	99.2	+14.9	100.1	+52.1
1898	99.9	+14.1	106.3	+43.3
1899	101.2	+12.6	113.4	+34.3
1900	104.1	+ 9.5	120.3	+26.6
1901	105.9	+ 7.6	126.1	+20.8
1902	109.2	+ 4.4	135.0	+12.8
1903	112.3	+ 1.5	142.1	+ 7.2
1904	112.2	+ 1.6	141.0	+ 8.0
1905	114.0	.....	152.3	.....

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 1904 they were 12.2 per cent higher, and in 1905 they were 14.0 per cent higher. The next column shows that the weekly earnings per employee in 1905 were 12.9 per cent higher than in 1890, 13.1 per cent higher than in 1891, 16.7 per cent higher than in 1894, and 1.6 per cent higher than in 1904.

The second section of the table, relating to the aggregate weekly earnings of all employees engaged in the occupations covered, is of 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, for reasons previously stated, 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. 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

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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; in 1904 it dropped to 141.0, while in 1905 it was 152.3.

The next column of the table, comparing the last year of the period with each of the other years, indicates that in 1905 the aggregate weekly earnings of all employees were 59.1 per cent more than in the year 1890, 65.7 per cent more than in 1894, 7.2 per cent more than in 1903, and 8.0 per cent more than in 1904.

Table IV.—Average wages and hours of labor, 1904 and 1905, in selected occupations, by cities (pp. 132 to 158).—In this table the average wages and hours of labor of the most important general occupations are shown by cities. Like Table I, it comprises three divisions, relating to the number of employees covered, the average hours of work per week, and the average wages per hour, respectively. Cities 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, employed directly by the cities.

The first occupation shown in Table IV (p. 132) is horseshoers, floor men. The first line relates to wages in Albany, N. Y., and shows that in the two establishments from which data for horseshoers, floor men, were secured 5 men were employed in 1904 and 5 in 1905, the average hours per week were 54 in 1904 and 54 in 1905, and the average wages per hour, $0.2778 in 1904 and $0.2778 in 1905.

Table V.—Average wages and hours of labor, 1904 and 1905, in selected occupations, by States (pp. 158 to 170).—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 be 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 1905." 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

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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 1905.

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

Year.	Employees.	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 employee.
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
1905	133.6	95.9	118.9	114.0	152.3	112.4	105.8	101.4

This table shows that in 1905, as compared with the average for the ten years from 1890 to 1899, 33.6 per cent more persons were employed, hours of labor per week had been reduced 4.1 per cent, wages per hour had increased 18.9 per cent, weekly earnings per employee had increased 14.0 per cent, weekly earnings of all persons employed had increased 52.3 per cent, retail prices of food had increased 12.4 per cent, the wages of one hour would purchase 5.8 per cent more food, and the earnings of a week would purchase 1.4 per cent more food.

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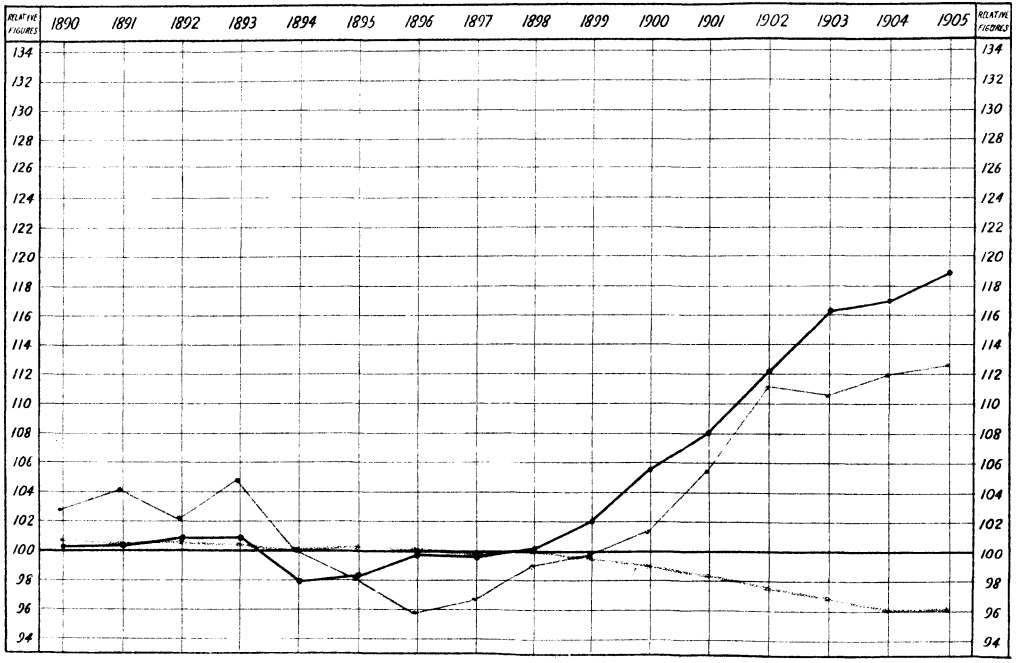
WAGES
HOURS OF WORK
NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES
RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD

RELATIVE FIGURES 1890 TO 1905 : UNITED STATES.

[AVERAGE FOR 1890 TO 1899 = 100.]



RELATIVE WAGES PER HOUR
RELATIVE HOURS PER WEEK
RELATIVE NUMBER OF EMPLOYEES

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE CONSUMPTION IN 2567 WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES.

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C.

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The next table shows the per cent of increase or decrease in the several items in 1905 as compared with each preceding year:

PER CENT OF INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−) IN 1905, 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 1905.

Year.	Per cent of increase (+) or decrease (−) in 1905 as compared with previous years.							
	Employees.	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 employee.
Average 1890–1899	+33.6	−4.1	+18.9	+14.0	+52.3	+12.4	+5.8	+1.4
1890	+40.9	−4.8	+18.5	+12.9	+59.1	+ 9.8	+8.1	+2.8
1891	+37.3	−4.6	+18.5	+13.1	+55.2	+ 8.3	+9.5	+4.4
1892	+34.7	−4.6	+18.0	+12.5	+51.5	+10.3	+7.0	+2.0
1893	+34.4	−4.4	+17.8	+12.6	+51.4	+ 7.7	+9.5	+4.6
1894	+42.0	−3.9	+21.5	+16.7	+65.7	+12.7	+7.7	+3.5
1895	+38.6	−4.2	+21.0	+15.9	+60.5	+14.9	+5.3	+ .8
1896	+35.5	−3.9	+19.3	+14.6	+55.2	+17.7	+1.3	−2.7
1897	+32.4	−3.7	+19.4	+14.9	+52.1	+16.7	+2.3	−1.6
1898	+25.6	−3.8	+18.7	+14.1	+43.3	+13.9	+4.2	+ .2
1899	+19.2	−3.3	+16.6	+12.6	+34.3	+13.0	+3.2	− .3
1900	+15.6	−2.8	+12.7	+ 9.5	+26.6	+11.2	+1.3	−1.6
1901	+12.2	−2.2	+10.1	+ 7.6	+20.8	+ 6.8	+3.0	+ .7
1902	+ 8.1	−1.4	+ 6.0	+ 4.4	+12.8	+ 1.4	+4.5	+2.9
1903	+ 5.6	− .7	+ 2.2	+ 1.5	+ 7.2	+ 1.9	+ .4	− .4
1904	+ 6.3	(a)	+ 1.6	+ 1.6	+ 8.0	+ .6	+1.0	+1.0

[a] No change.

This table shows that in 1905, as compared with 1904, the total number of employees increased 6.3 per cent, the hours of labor remained unchanged, wages per hour increased 1.6 per cent, weekly earnings per employee increased 1.6 per cent, the total weekly earnings of all employees increased 8.0 per cent, retail prices of food increased 0.6 per cent, the wages of one hour would purchase 1.0 per cent more food, and the earnings per employee in a week would purchase 1.0 per cent more food.

The accompanying graphic table shows for the 16 years, 1890 to 1905, the relative number of employees, relative hours of work per week, relative wages per hour, and relative retail prices of food.

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic	4	88	91	59.94	59.93	$0.2261	$0.2387
North Central	16	410	485	59.06	58.98	.2744	.2811
South Central	2	27	28	59.89	59.89	.2682	.2954
Western	2	17	17	54.00	54.00	.3314	.3200
United States	24	542	621	59.08	59.02	.2680	.2766
Fitters, male:							
North Atlantic	4	232	199	59.93	59.92	.2147	.2173
North Central	13	469	555	58.72	58.75	.2438	.2575
South Central	2	28	27	59.75	59.67	.2358	.2563
United States	19	729	781	59.15	59.08	.2343	.2472
Grinders, male:							
North Atlantic	4	89	83	59.90	59.89	.2128	.2170
North Central	11	299	356	58.78	58.80	.2968	.2948
South Central	2	35	33	59.71	59.79	.2816	.3033
United States	17	423	472	59.09	59.06	.2779	.2817
Machine woodworkers, male:							
North Atlantic	4	78	80	59.86	59.88	.1993	.1945
North Central	15	341	456	58.44	58.45	.2265	.2344
South Central	2	36	33	59.89	59.88	.2346	.2510
Western	2	8	8	54.00	54.00	.3038	.3161
United States	23	463	577	58.72	58.67	.2239	.2309
Machinists, male:							
North Atlantic	4	366	382	59.96	59.96	.2344	.2150
North Central	14	945	1,122	58.43	57.68	.2634	.2675
South Central	1	7	7	60.00	60.00	.2500	.2607
Western	2	29	34	54.00	54.00	.3146	.3034
United States	21	1,347	1,545	58.76	58.17	.2565	.2553
Molders, iron, male:							
North Atlantic	4	314	305	59.91	59.91	.2401	.2397
North Central	13	1,177	1,479	58.37	58.34	.2606	.2480
South Central	2	50	43	59.84	59.81	.2575	.3127
Western	2	20	13	54.00	54.00	.3583	.3718
United States	21	1,561	1,840	58.67	58.60	.2576	.2490
Painters, male:							
North Atlantic	3	54	62	59.93	59.92	.2357	.2350
North Central	16	547	624	58.71	58.36	.2382	.2441
South Central	2	32	32	59.91	59.91	.2984	.3211
Western	2	4	6	54.00	54.00	.3234	.3063
United States	23	637	724	58.84	58.53	.2415	.2472
Pattern makers, male:							
North Atlantic	4	17	16	59.76	59.75	.2620	.2596
North Central	16	85	90	58.54	58.48	.2915	.2901
South Central	1	3	4	60.00	60.00	.2583	.2688
Western	1	2	3	54.00	54.00	.3473	.3704
United States	22	107	113	58.69	58.59	.2869	.2871

BAKERY, BREAD.

Bakers, first hands, male:							
North Atlantic	32	95	104	61.33	60.27	$0.2718	$0.2757
South Atlantic	15	30	27	60.90	60.56	.2623	.2690
North Central	35	129	129	59.22	58.12	.2827	.2894
South Central	16	37	39	65.24	63.97	.2497	.2596
Western	10	14	14	59.86	59.86	.3908	.3932
United States	108	305	313	60.80	59.85	.2782	.2840

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Bakers, second hands, male:							
North Atlantic	32	169	165	60.43	59.59	$0.2256	$0.2315
South Atlantic	16	73	67	60.95	60.58	.2045	.2066
North Central	35	198	199	58.43	58.15	.2391	.2371
South Central	15	45	53	66.64	65.04	.1967	.2034
Western	10	21	20	60.29	59.90	.3064	.3122
United States	108	506	504	60.27	59.74	.2286	.2306
Bakers, third hands, male:							
North Atlantic	24	143	152	61.62	60.07	.1745	.1829
South Atlantic	10	32	36	61.50	60.00	.1772	.1915
North Central	22	175	183	57.58	57.32	.2302	.2341
South Central	10	39	39	65.26	64.87	.1396	.1426
Western	3	4	4	57.00	57.00	.2011	.2094
United States	69	393	414	60.12	59.27	.1964	.2027
Bakers, not specified, male:							
North Atlantic	17	644	670	63.45	62.89	.2448	.2469
South Atlantic	4	52	59	60.00	60.00	.2760	.2785
North Central	11	206	215	57.28	57.08	.2438	.2445
South Central	3	31	33	73.16	70.21	.1836	.1947
Western	7	86	116	60.00	60.00	.3046	.3046
United States	42	1,019	1,093	62.03	61.51	.2494	.2527

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING.

Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic	11	30	34	55.90	56.00	$0.2759	$0.2823
South Atlantic	3	10	8	58.20	57.75	.2583	.2479
North Central	9	23	23	59.39	59.39	.2584	.2569
South Central	3	9	8	58.89	58.88	.2717	.2739
Western	7	24	24	54.17	54.17	.3330	.3242
United States	33	96	97	56.82	56.73	.2838	.2831
Horseshoers, fitters, male:							
North Atlantic	23	48	48	53.88	53.25	.3410	.3555
South Atlantic	1	3	3	60.00	60.00	.2583	.2667
North Central	9	12	12	56.67	56.67	.3405	.3426
South Central	3	3	3	55.00	55.00	.3658	.3658
Western	5	8	9	53.75	53.67	.4026	.4112
United States	41	74	75	54.61	54.19	.3452	.3570
Horseshoers, floor men, male:							
North Atlantic	42	109	114	53.93	53.73	.3043	.3126
South Atlantic	17	41	38	56.15	55.87	.2510	.2580
North Central	42	108	112	54.91	54.62	.3133	.3201
South Central	18	34	35	55.76	54.74	.2582	.2655
Western	15	24	27	53.42	53.44	.3903	.3864
United States	134	316	326	54.71	54.37	.3020	.3099
Horseshoers, forgemen, male:							
North Atlantic	23	53	53	54.21	54.21	.3533	.3597
South Atlantic	16	29	27	55.69	55.56	.2829	.2902
North Central	35	70	70	55.10	54.81	.3590	.3626
South Central	15	26	25	56.50	55.24	.3117	.3207
Western	11	17	16	53.24	53.25	.4349	.4373
United States	100	195	191	54.97	54.68	.3465	.3523
Horseshoers, not specified, male:							
North Atlantic	2	3	3	52.00	52.00	.2917	.2917
North Central	6	7	7	58.00	58.00	.3101	.3101
South Central	4	9	10	56.22	56.50	.2694	.2628
Western	2	4	4	53.25	53.25	.4229	.4229
United States	14	23	24	55.70	55.83	.3114	.3069

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Closers-on, female:							
North Atlantic	30	148	145	56.83	56.81	$0.1828	$0.1891
North Central	14	112	96	57.63	57.55	.1605	.1614
United States	44	260	241	57.17	57.10	.1732	.1780
Cutters, outsole, male:							
North Atlantic	22	100	107	57.43	57.15	.2488	.2579
North Central	13	88	89	57.94	58.16	.2540	.2466
United States	35	188	196	57.67	57.61	.2513	.2528
Cutters, upper, male:							
North Atlantic	30	1,012	1,076	56.35	56.08	.2759	.2822
North Central	15	572	586	58.19	57.60	.2658	.2745
United States	45	1,584	1,662	57.01	56.61	.2722	.2795
Edge trimmers, male:							
North Atlantic	30	239	253	56.11	56.05	.3740	.3758
North Central	15	112	124	58.05	57.89	.3370	.3562
United States	45	351	377	56.73	56.65	.3622	.3694
Goodyear stitchers, male:							
North Atlantic	25	154	175	55.21	55.49	.4060	.4082
North Central	15	103	117	57.91	58.01	.3891	.3634
United States	40	257	292	56.30	56.50	.3993	.3902
Heel trimmers, male:							
North Atlantic	29	83	85	56.12	56.42	.3754	.4059
North Central	15	50	53	57.66	57.83	.3828	.3591
United States	44	133	138	56.70	56.96	.3782	.3879
Lasters, machine, male:							
North Atlantic	29	493	537	57.05	57.05	.2786	.3010
North Central	15	273	301	56.92	56.99	.3179	.2944
United States	44	766	838	57.00	57.03	.2926	.2986
McKay stitchers, male:							
North Atlantic	23	67	75	56.66	56.36	.2902	.2869
North Central	8	27	26	58.78	58.65	.3169	.3151
United States	31	94	101	57.27	56.95	.2979	.2942
Treers, male:							
North Atlantic	20	363	409	55.91	55.89	.2509	.2572
North Central	13	113	130	57.36	57.42	.2416	.2443
United States	33	476	539	56.25	56.26	.2487	.2541
Vampers, male:							
North Atlantic	14	101	126	54.71	55.09	.2967	.2957
North Central	5	19	21	58.11	57.10	.3305	.2723
United States	19	120	147	55.25	55.37	.3020	.2924
Vampers, female:							
North Atlantic	30	388	396	56.24	56.42	.2179	.2257
North Central	15	248	232	57.40	57.38	.2015	.2114
United States	45	636	628	56.70	56.77	.2115	.2204

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Brick-machine tenders, male:							
North Atlantic	15	78	81	54.77	55.85	$0.2042	$0.1960
South Atlantic	8	81	80	59.11	59.10	.1540	.1559
North Central	15	75	73	56.16	56.05	.2228	.2250
South Central	4	58	58	59.67	59.67	.1453	.1441
Western	4	6	5	53.00	51.60	.2979	.3025
United States	46	298	297	57.22	57.45	.1856	.1840
Kiln burners, male:							
North Atlantic	14	51	53	81.41	81.06	.1729	.1721
South Atlantic	9	105	108	81.26	81.40	.1285	.1323
North Central	16	89	91	83.53	83.54	.2045	.2039
South Central	5	44	43	77.00	77.12	.1383	.1421
Western	4	12	12	84.00	84.00	.2431	.2431
United States	48	301	307	81.44	81.48	.1645	.1661
Kiln setters, male:							
North Atlantic	14	37	37	54.65	55.30	.2381	.2329
South Atlantic	7	41	46	53.71	54.39	.2245	.2356
North Central	15	77	77	55.40	55.40	.2819	.2790
South Central	4	14	14	58.71	58.71	.2203	.2215
Western	4	8	8	44.63	44.63	.3879	.3902
United States	44	177	182	54.63	54.91	.2593	.2591
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	15	258	257	57.95	58.46	.1662	.1628
South Atlantic	9	309	304	58.50	58.44	.1276	.1359
North Central	14	225	237	55.28	55.24	.2038	.2050
South Central	5	230	204	59.65	59.53	.1266	.1368
Western	4	61	56	57.25	57.00	.2386	.2417
United States	47	1,083	1,058	57.88	57.86	.1586	.1637
Offbearers, male:							
North Atlantic	11	89	79	55.82	56.05	.1728	.1720
South Atlantic	6	50	52	51.72	52.04	.1570	.1627
North Central	16	173	180	54.62	54.83	.2108	.2129
South Central	3	18	18	58.44	58.44	.1176	.1236
Western	4	19	18	52.11	51.67	.2693	.2704
United States	40	349	347	54.57	54.71	.1918	.1944

BUILDING TRADES.

Bricklayers, male:							
North Atlantic	70	1,923	1,782	45.86	45.74	$0.5630	$0.5796
South Atlantic	30	566	577	49.38	49.08	.5414	.5682
North Central	62	1,236	1,344	46.90	46.80	.5672	.5945
South Central	27	343	403	49.41	49.34	.5616	.5868
Western	20	273	259	44.84	44.96	.7047	.7203
United States	209	4,341	4,365	46.83	46.79	.5702	.5917
Carpenters, male:							
North Atlantic	67	2,734	2,649	47.52	47.31	.3781	.3932
South Atlantic	32	954	927	49.88	49.58	.3213	.3395
North Central	63	1,773	1,869	48.46	48.79	.3724	.3817
South Central	30	688	770	52.48	53.09	.2947	.3015
Western	21	520	437	46.44	46.29	.4696	.4764
United States	213	6,669	6,652	48.54	48.64	.3670	.3773
Cornice makers, male:							
North Atlantic	25	348	366	46.80	47.04	.4155	.4314
South Atlantic	11	103	118	49.23	48.81	.3632	.3761
North Central	31	279	330	47.92	47.92	.4080	.4118
South Central	11	104	113	49.37	49.43	.3626	.3711
Western	8	55	57	46.76	45.95	.5294	.5327
United States	86	889	984	47.73	47.76	.4080	.4172

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Gas fitters, male:							
North Atlantic	18	67	70	46.54	46.54	$0.4391	$0.4594
South Atlantic	7	30	35	48.70	48.60	.3603	.3785
North Central	29	100	100	46.45	46.37	.4886	.4808
South Central	10	26	34	48.69	47.91	.4387	.4511
Western	13	34	27	46.24	46.30	.6015	..6004
United States	77	257	266	46.93	46.90	.4706	.4701
Hod carriers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic	83	2,063	2,027	46.11	46.10	.2971	.2973
South Atlantic	33	482	487	48.77	48.78	.2362	.2355
North Central	81	1,383	1,476	47.54	47.50	.2868	.3001
South Central	23	256	346	50.45	50.72	.2117	.2130
Western	35	325	312	45.05	45.21	.4172	.4152
United States	255	4,509	4,648	47.00	47.11	.2912	.2933
Inside wiremen, male:							
North Atlantic	26	444	480	46.76	46.59	.4163	.4165
South Atlantic	16	216	205	51.79	51.09	.3136	.3330
North Central	32	331	472	48.54	47.59	.3871	.4326
South Central	12	108	101	52.33	53.17	.3371	.3014
Western	8	102	113	48.00	48.00	.4461	.4357
United States	94	1,201	1,371	48.76	48.20	.3852	.4027
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	55	2,026	2,170	55.91	54.88	.1717	.1772
South Atlantic	33	1,337	1,763	57.15	57.11	.1360	.1446
North Central	59	2,222	2,375	52.58	53.17	.2296	.2279
South Central	26	435	545	55.94	55.46	.1504	.1516
Western	19	208	164	49.26	49.17	.2748	.2846
United States	192	6,228	7,017	54.77	54.77	.1866	.1867
Lathers, male:							
North Atlantic	14	180	185	44.58	44.54	.4424	.4756
South Atlantic	11	60	75	50.40	48.80	.3126	.3663
North Central	24	233	217	47.75	47.58	.4299	.4377
South Central	10	48	58	47.71	47.45	.3879	.4143
Western	8	133	107	45.38	45.79	.5768	.5658
United States	67	654	642	46.63	46.54	.4494	.4595
Painters, male:							
North Atlantic	65	1,636	1,603	47.62	47.65	.3593	.3614
South Atlantic	30	553	535	49.35	49.28	.3160	.3434
North Central	62	1,348	1,410	47.41	47.58	.3707	.3712
South Central	24	334	388	50.64	50.06	.3018	.3124
Western	25	370	368	47.21	47.25	.4380	.4343
United States	206	4,241	4,304	47.98	48.01	.3596	.3642
Paper hangers, male:							
North Atlantic	35	270	293	48.77	48.42	.3789	.4072
South Atlantic	17	154	162	50.22	49.22	.3466	.3845
North Central	35	254	282	49.19	48.98	.3715	.3815
South Central	12	81	96	49.43	49.27	.3477	.3689
Western	17	109	124	47.52	47.58	.4763	.4721
United States	116	868	957	49.06	48.70	.3803	.4004
Plasterers, male:							
North Atlantic	47	698	828	45.64	45.14	.5338	.5712
South Atlantic	25	277	314	50.05	49.58	.4538	.4961
North Central	51	613	618	46.41	46.47	.5541	.5612
South Central	23	118	155	49.34	49.38	.4872	.5141
Western	18	141	154	45.45	45.56	.6897	.6822
United States	164	1,847	2,069	46.78	46.56	.5375	.5608

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

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Plumbers, male:							
North Atlantic	69	584	618	47.27	47.02	$0.4510	$0.4719
South Atlantic	28	238	253	49.23	49.12	.4166	.4298
North Central	61	489	565	46.89	46.93	.4969	.5028
South Central	28	200	204	48.40	48.11	.4791	.4950
Western	21	195	173	46.23	46.18	.6058	.6080
United States	207	1,706	1,813	47.44	47.32	.4804	.4912
Roofers, gravel and tar, male:							
North Atlantic	22	293	303	49.95	50.21	.2842	.2810
South Atlantic	8	48	44	55.38	55.36	.2209	.2247
North Central	23	263	284	51.15	52.13	.3542	.3398
South Central	9	133	133	56.03	55.94	.1668	.1736
Western	10	84	96	48.86	48.13	.3741	.3818
United States	72	821	860	51.52	51.76	.2931	.2922
Roofers, slate and tile, male:							
North Atlantic	26	128	125	49.41	49.65	.3748	.3729
South Atlantic	11	59	64	50.64	50.14	.3765	.3917
North Central	21	90	86	48.54	48.76	.4289	.4008
South Central	9	49	47	48.98	48.51	.3654	.3820
Western	4	11	11	48.00	48.00	.4955	.5455
United States	71	337	333	49.28	49.30	.3921	.3930
Roofers, tin, male:							
North Atlantic	40	346	331	47.25	47.23	.3882	.3927
South Atlantic	23	157	169	50.33	50.31	.3141	.3358
North Central	35	297	299	49.79	49.87	.3329	.3435
South Central	15	109	118	49.81	49.13	.3378	.3533
Western	5	27	32	47.89	46.88	.4968	.5039
United States	118	936	949	48.89	48.83	.3555	.3659
Steam fitters, male:							
North Atlantic	37	325	318	47.59	47.53	.4365	.4431
South Atlantic	10	57	71	49.47	49.65	.4071	.4072
North Central	43	315	355	47.60	47.74	.4733	.4776
South Central	8	45	61	48.00	47.87	.4567	.4728
Western	14	47	50	45.60	45.88	.6162	.6220
United States	112	789	855	47.64	47.72	.4609	.4670
Stone masons, male:							
North Atlantic	41	345	351	48.62	48.02	.4428	.4572
South Atlantic	9	94	89	51.51	51.78	.4608	.4555
North Central	33	234	262	47.71	47.83	.5321	.5227
South Central	6	33	36	52.39	51.06	.4082	.4210
Western	13	169	130	44.47	44.65	.5853	.5897
United States	102	875	868	48.03	47.97	.4948	.4951
Stone setters, male:							
North Atlantic	15	65	71	46.43	46.85	.5312	.5248
South Atlantic	13	62	74	49.16	48.49	.5126	.5627
North Central	18	57	65	47.56	47.43	.5127	.5231
South Central	8	21	26	49.29	49.46	.4921	.5025
Western	3	24	10	45.50	45.20	.5469	.5688
United States	57	229	246	47.62	47.70	.5196	.5352
Structural iron workers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic	19	895	703	46.94	45.67	.4919	.5165
South Atlantic	6	115	92	52.12	50.74	.3871	.4169
North Central	22	645	753	52.31	52.32	.4078	.3959
South Central	5	74	67	57.27	55.33	.2362	.2732
Western	7	102	116	52.12	51.74	.3814	.3805
United States	59	1,831	1,731	49.86	49.61	.4392	.4402

a Work both on buildings and bridges.

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

CANDY.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Candy makers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	231	246	56.91	56.92	$0.2390	$0.2439
South Atlantic	3	59	60	59.75	59.73	.2250	.2377
North Central	12	363	382	59.92	59.95	.2274	.2286
South Central	5	17	18	56.82	57.00	.2688	.2745
Western	4	17	16	54.24	54.06	.3322	.3681
United States	37	687	722	58.68	58.69	.2347	.2388
Dippers, female:							
North Atlantic	10	307	324	54.48	54.37	.1068	.1164
South Atlantic	3	31	33	59.81	59.76	.0857	.0902
North Central	11	507	531	59.52	59.13	.0905	.0887
South Central	5	15	22	59.20	59.45	.0738	.0711
Western	4	39	39	54.33	54.36	.1408	.1370
United States	33	899	949	57.58	57.34	.0978	.0998

CARPETS.

Burlers, female:							
North Atlantic	8	181	174	58.91	58.86	$0.1275	$0.1361
Dyers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	213	208	58.56	58.57	.1515	.1541
Loom fixers, male:							
North Atlantic	8	89	84	58.69	58.73	.2651	.2710
Spoolers, female:							
North Atlantic	8	129	133	58.64	58.62	.1158	.1181
Twisters, female:							
North Atlantic	7	156	156	58.48	58.47	.1095	.1094
Weavers, Brussels and Wilton, male:							
North Atlantic	3	364	382	58.33	58.31	.2682	.2895
Weavers, Brussels and Wilton, female:							
North Atlantic	2	167	171	58.00	58.00	.1663	.1640
Weavers, ingrain, male:							
North Atlantic	5	158	153	57.99	58.31	.1829	.1858
Weavers, ingrain, female:							
North Atlantic	6	474	437	58.76	58.89	.1395	.1519
Winders, female:							
North Atlantic	7	309	305	58.14	58.29	.1160	.1200

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic	24	188	177	56.77	55.59	$0.2796	$0.2902
South Atlantic	8	32	30	59.50	59.53	.2219	.2277
North Central	28	318	340	58.43	58.35	.2557	.2608
South Central	6	27	31	59.56	57.87	.2345	.2492
United States	66	565	578	57.99	57.54	.2607	.2675
Body makers, carriage, male:							
North Atlantic	14	178	218	58.73	54.93	.2638	.2969
South Atlantic	2	7	6	60.00	60.00	.2667	.2611
North Central	19	183	205	58.26	58.29	.2404	.2457
South Central	2	21	27	60.00	60.00	.1747	.1789
United States	37	389	456	58.60	56.81	.2481	.2664
Body makers, not specified, male:							
North Atlantic	9	72	76	57.44	56.58	.2832	.2966
South Atlantic	3	10	11	58.80	58.55	.2377	.2433
North Central	6	80	69	58.04	58.48	.2102	.2095
United States	18	162	156	58.12	57.56	.2444	.2543

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Ironers, male:							
North Atlantic	10	161	172	58.10	55.03	$0.2317	$0.2489
South Atlantic	4	23	26	58.87	58.77	.1722	.1748
North Central	14	147	144	58.20	58.22	.2095	.2082
South Central	2	22	23	58.91	54.00	.2039	.2012
United States	30	353	365	58.24	56.49	.2169	.2246
Machine woodworkers, male:							
North Atlantic	8	55	62	59.18	58.79	.2260	.2275
South Atlantic	2	11	9	59.82	59.78	.2180	.2397
North Central	17	371	387	57.68	57.79	.1892	.1900
South Central	2	42	38	60.00	55.58	.1664	.1710
United States	29	479	496	58.11	57.78	.1921	.1941
Painters, male:							
North Atlantic	26	408	414	56.91	55.66	.2441	.2533
South Atlantic	8	53	51	59.58	59.57	.2049	.1978
North Central	29	967	925	58.17	58.41	.2381	.2379
South Central	6	59	60	59.80	58.20	.2216	.2292
United States	69	1,487	1,450	57.94	57.66	.2379	.2405
Trimmers, carriage, male:							
North Atlantic	23	155	161	57.55	56.22	.2550	.2706
South Atlantic	7	23	23	60.00	60.00	.2157	.2060
North Central	26	247	230	58.41	58.60	.2579	.2662
South Central	4	17	18	60.00	60.00	.2777	.2577
United States	60	442	432	58.25	57.85	.2555	.2643
Woodworkers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic	12	48	51	56.42	56.24	.2621	.2613
South Atlantic	4	7	7	59.14	59.14	.2074	.2145
North Central	10	62	69	58.58	58.74	.2101	.1993
South Central	5	27	34	59.56	55.76	.1968	.1921
United States	31	144	161	58.07	57.34	.2248	.2181

CARS, STEAM RAILROAD.

Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic	6	241	295	56.26	56.03	$0.3437	$0.3146
South Atlantic	6	158	165	58.17	56.67	.2683	.2728
North Central	22	473	554	55.89	55.52	.3076	.2935
South Central	7	156	158	59.83	59.83	.2915	.3017
Western	4	211	161	54.00	54.00	.3397	.3446
United States	45	1,239	1,333	56.43	56.10	.3131	.3028
Boiler makers, male:							
North Atlantic	3	168	166	55.45	55.78	.2962	.3238
South Atlantic	4	98	116	59.89	57.07	.2534	.2565
North Central	17	383	392	56.16	55.14	.3222	.3238
South Central	6	160	173	60.13	59.83	.2943	.3019
Western	3	176	197	54.00	54.00	.3677	.3677
United States	33	985	1,044	56.67	56.02	.3145	.3210
Brass finishers, male:							
North Atlantic	2	15	14	53.40	52.14	.2398	.2328
North Central	6	146	168	54.74	54.48	.3406	.2929
United States	8	161	182	54.61	54.30	.3312	.2883

a Work with hand tools and are often called wheelwrights.

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Cabinetmakers, male:							
North Atlantic	3	216	215	54.51	54.26	$0.3701	$0.3236
South Atlantic	4	72	91	56.42	55.00	.2532	.2448
North Central	11	911	531	54.68	54.94	.3273	.2983
South Central	2	31	31	60.00	60.00	.2609	.2658
Western	1	22	22	54.00	54.00	.3216	.3170
United States	21	1,252	890	54.87	54.94	.3287	.2983
Carpenters, male:							
North Atlantic	6	767	898	55.69	55.03	.2449	.2580
South Atlantic	7	462	594	57.11	57.16	.2306	.2219
North Central	22	2,521	3,400	55.97	55.94	.2661	.2743
South Central	7	545	757	60.15	59.51	.2264	.2177
Western	4	320	305	54.00	54.00	.2713	.2723
United States	46	4,615	5,954	56.40	56.28	.2547	.2593
Car repairers, male:							
North Atlantic	2	233	233	53.42	53.39	.2231	.2248
South Atlantic	1	218	165	60.00	60.00	.2216	.2216
North Central	11	1,021	1,210	56.17	56.53	.2064	.2046
South Central	4	506	530	59.65	59.65	.2246	.2247
United States	18	1,978	2,138	57.16	57.23	.2147	.2131
Coppersmiths, male:							
North Atlantic	3	13	16	54.54	54.63	.3247	.3232
South Atlantic	2	4	4	59.50	59.50	.2725	.3205
North Central	9	17	13	55.88	55.85	.2962	.2936
South Central	4	16	13	59.56	55.85	.3080	.3196
United States	18	50	46	57.00	55.74	.3055	.3136
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	1,405	1,929	55.52	55.72	.1406	.1390
South Atlantic	6	601	1,233	58.36	56.05	.1354	.1436
North Central	19	2,831	4,538	54.97	55.14	.1584	.1629
South Central	7	1,798	1,741	60.85	60.30	.1403	.1429
Western	4	713	624	54.00	54.00	.1931	.1913
United States	42	7,348	10,065	56.70	56.18	.1521	.1542
Machine woodworkers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	158	149	55.58	54.87	.2403	.2418
South Atlantic	6	121	126	55.69	55.92	.2493	.2511
North Central	19	559	628	55.82	56.19	.2377	.2351
South Central	7	83	88	59.86	59.16	.2345	.2363
Western	2	6	7	51.00	51.43	.3308	.3236
United States	40	927	998	56.09	56.19	.2400	.2389
Machinists, male:							
North Atlantic	6	875	1,038	55.62	55.46	.3044	.3094
South Atlantic	7	590	694	58.94	56.81	.2644	.2738
North Central	21	2,058	2,259	55.38	54.27	.3105	.3087
South Central	7	504	541	60.00	59.03	.3115	.3111
Western	4	554	675	54.00	54.00	.3518	.3526
United States	45	4,581	5,207	56.23	55.31	.3085	.3101
Molders, brass, male:							
North Central	11	86	91	54.30	54.38	.3100	.3154
South Central	3	16	17	59.81	58.12	.2913	.2982
United States	14	102	108	55.17	54.97	.3071	.3127
Molders, iron, male:							
North Atlantic	3	125	133	60.00	60.00	.3231	.3438
South Atlantic	2	74	86	58.30	56.40	.2675	.2816
North Central	4	176	153	57.22	57.29	.3054	.2994
South Central	4	83	79	59.92	58.61	.2744	.2851
United States	13	458	451	58.64	58.15	.2985	.3066

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Painters, male:							
North Atlantic	6	362	420	55.21	54.01	$0.2861	$0.3091
South Atlantic	7	208	222	57.82	56.88	.2300	.2306
North Central	22	871	969	55.44	55.79	.2518	.2500
South Central	6	160	134	59.90	59.22	.2352	.2366
Western	4	95	108	54.00	54.00	.2832	.2844
United States	45	1,696	1,853	56.02	55.66	.2567	.2621
Pattern makers, male:							
North Atlantic	5	43	48	56.60	56.35	.2842	.2932
South Atlantic	5	31	29	57.97	56.93	.2726	.2855
North Central	16	62	74	56.11	56.34	.3004	.2996
South Central	6	18	19	59.94	59.32	.3051	.3213
Western	3	19	15	54.00	54.00	.3600	.3640
United States	35	173	185	56.73	56.55	.2984	.3032
Pipe fitters, male:							
North Atlantic	6	121	138	55.23	54.91	.2861	.2794
South Atlantic	5	76	83	59.08	56.55	.2286	.2452
North Central	17	209	242	55.13	55.80	.2968	.2754
South Central	5	45	55	59.82	59.44	.2651	.2675
Western	3	104	116	54.00	54.00	.2850	.2976
United States	36	555	634	55.86	55.69	.2804	.2757
Tinsmiths, male:							
North Atlantic	5	71	71	54.41	53.90	.2958	.2920
South Atlantic	6	108	102	58.45	56.87	.2365	.2482
North Central	21	345	315	55.33	55.36	.2790	.2774
South Central	6	77	72	59.94	59.43	.2672	.2701
Western	3	75	59	54.00	54.00	.3165	.3150
United States	41	676	619	56.11	55.79	.2768	.2770
Upholsterers, male:							
North Atlantic	3	84	86	51.71	51.36	.3064	.3179
South Atlantic	7	34	70	57.50	55.29	.2491	.2622
North Central	15	304	177	54.82	55.69	.3164	.2749
South Central	5	10	14	59.90	58.14	.2756	.2789
Western	3	28	29	54.00	54.00	.2959	.2988
United States	33	460	376	54.51	54.59	.3075	.2844

CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT.

Buttonhole makers, machine, male:							
North Atlantic	4	6	6	55.17	55.17	$0.2635	$0.2538
South Atlantic	3	11	11	56.64	56.64	.2529	.2453
North Central	3	6	6	55.33	55.33	.2216	.2216
United States	10	23	23	55.91	55.91	.2475	.2413
Buttonhole makers, machine, female:							
North Atlantic	3	17	20	55.65	55.80	.1197	.1143
South Atlantic	3	24	23	53.75	53.74	.1073	.1177
North Central	6	22	28	55.82	55.79	.1452	.1445
South Central	2	15	17	54.80	53.88	.0967	.1179
United States	14	78	88	54.95	54.89	1187	.1255
Cutters, hand, male:							
North Atlantic	13	450	474	51.76	52.51	.3557	.3482
South Atlantic	2	78	83	53.37	53.57	.3035	.3026
North Central	10	166	183	49.92	50.09	.3982	.3926
United States	25	694	740	51.50	52.03	.3600	.3541

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Cutters, machine, male:							
North Atlantic	8	15	14	50.20	50.14	$0.4530	$0.4454
South Atlantic	3	49	51	53.92	53.92	.3502	.3496
North Central	8	147	167	48.39	48.34	.4518	.4277
South Central	2	6	5	54.33	53.80	.1861	.2059
United States	21	217	237	49.93	49.76	.4216	.4073
Examiners, male:							
North Atlantic	7	66	57	52.23	51.21	.2834	.2930
South Atlantic	4	20	22	55.20	55.27	.2460	.2473
North Central	7	49	50	50.69	50.76	.3112	.3074
United States	18	135	129	52.11	51.73	.2880	.2908
Examiners, female:							
North Atlantic	2	9	9	52.67	53.33	.1412	.1254
North Central	4	15	24	56.20	55.92	.1198	.1196
South Central	2	8	11	54.13	53.82	.1040	.0999
United States	8	32	44	54.69	54.86	.1219	.1158
Finishers, female:							
North Atlantic	10	254	286	55.51	55.45	.1079	.1139
South Atlantic	4	203	224	58.05	57.63	.0968	.1000
North Central	10	264	279	54.38	54.41	.1165	.1206
South Central	2	49	48	55.88	54.42	.0676	.0814
United States	26	770	837	55.82	55.63	.1054	.1105
Pressers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	320	362	54.31	54.43	.1988	.2008
South Atlantic	4	89	88	58.67	58.78	.2038	.2001
North Central	10	173	183	54.25	54.23	.2701	.2614
South Central	2	13	11	56.85	54.45	.1854	.1802
United States	29	595	644	55.00	54.97	.2200	.2176
Pressers, female:							
North Atlantic	3	9	11	52.22	53.09	.1470	.1573
North Central	2	2	2	58.00	58.00	.1026	.1179
United States	5	11	13	53.27	53.85	.1389	.1512
Sewing-machine operators, male:							
North Atlantic	12	476	551	55.15	55.26	.2029	.2084
South Atlantic	4	128	140	58.78	58.72	.2572	.2362
North Central	6	43	60	54.74	54.47	.2800	.2848
South Central	2	10	8	56.40	54.13	.1719	.1767
United States	24	657	759	55.85	55.82	.2180	.2193
Sewing-machine operators, female:							
North Atlantic	11	467	511	54.09	54.14	.1260	.1327
South Atlantic	3	223	214	55.87	55.84	.1121	.1162
North Central	10	538	618	55.09	54.79	.1470	.1509
South Central	2	185	195	54.86	53.92	.1027	.1149
United States	26	1,413	1,538	54.85	54.61	.1288	.1354

CLOTHING, MEN'S, CUSTOM WORK.

Bushelmen, male:							
North Atlantic	28	97	102	56.97	57.13	$0.2479	$0.2532
South Atlantic	19	42	47	58.93	58.72	.2416	.2433
North Central	32	104	106	58.30	58.24	.2526	.2560
South Central	17	28	29	59.14	59.07	.3032	.3072
Western	15	25	26	56.12	56.15	.3309	.3345
United States	111	296	310	57.85	57.85	.2609	.2645

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

CLOTHING, MEN'S, CUSTOM WORK—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Bushelmen, female:							
North Atlantic	4	8	8	57.75	57.75	$0.1495	$0.1500
South Atlantic	5	14	12	57.64	57.75	.1216	.1184
North Central	2	3	4	57.33	57.00	.1314	.1384
South Central	2	5	5	57.60	57.60	.1094	.1094
United States	13	30	29	57.63	57.62	.1280	.1283
Coat makers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	45	46	68.00	67.22	.2614	.2662
South Atlantic	10	80	77	60.15	60.16	.3308	.3271
North Central	23	311	328	58.63	58.66	.3035	.3099
South Central	10	57	67	59.68	59.45	.3605	.3552
Western	9	66	82	55.73	55.46	.3727	.4037
United States	61	559	600	59.36	59.16	.3180	.3266
Cutters, male:							
North Atlantic	27	77	76	55.00	54.89	.4964	.5165
South Atlantic	17	30	31	57.30	57 19	.4970	.4993
North Central	30	75	76	56.87	56.93	.5235	.5446
South Central	16	22	24	58.09	58.25	.6139	.6293
Western	11	14	14	55.57	55.57	.7250	.7511
United States	101	218	221	56.31	56.33	.5323	.5509
Pants makers, male:							
North Atlantic	4	9	9	75.78	75.78	.2427	.2242
South Atlantic	6	20	20	60.00	60.00	.3168	.3224
North Central	20	84	80	58.69	58.88	.2582	.2704
South Central	8	16	16	59.75	59.75	.3156	.3452
Western	7	15	16	56.00	56.25	.3253	.3434
United States	45	144	141	59.78	59.91	.2787	.2916
Pants makers, female:							
North Atlantic	3	7	7	69.71	69.71	.1655	.1731
South Atlantic	4	22	20	59.18	59.10	.1209	.1232
North Central	4	90	75	56.78	56.92	.1242	.1249
South Central	3	17	18	59.29	59.33	.1438	.1536
Western	2	14	15	54.00	54.00	.1653	.1698
United States	16	150	135	57.76	57.90	.1317	.1360

COTTON GOODS.

Carding-machine tenders, male:							
North Atlantic	18	349	354	59.15	59.18	$0.1130	$0.1158
South Atlantic	9	86	94	66.00	66.00	.0735	.0794
South Central	2	7	7	64.71	64.71	.0756	.0763
United States	29	442	455	60.57	60.67	.1048	.1077
Dyers, male:							
North Atlantic	4	338	339	59.90	59.90	.1331	.1331
South Atlantic	4	46	43	66.00	66.00	.0900	.0979
United States	8	384	382	60.63	60.59	.1280	.1291
Loom fixers, male:							
North Atlantic	17	618	604	59.15	59.17	.2068	.2060
South Atlantic	9	126	130	66.00	66.00	.1367	.1368
South Central	3	38	38	64.50	63.32	.1466	.1552
United States	29	782	772	60.52	60.53	.1926	.1919
Spinners, frame, male:							
North Atlantic	7	43	44	59.02	59.45	.0841	.0885
South Atlantic	4	78	72	66.00	66.00	.0584	.0744
United States	11	121	116	63.52	63.52	.0675	.0797

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Spinners, frame, female:							
North Atlantic	17	2,216	2,301	58.97	58.95	$0.0959	$0.0992
South Atlantic	9	553	533	66.00	66.00	.0609	.0736
South Central	3	222	228	64.32	64.79	.0524	.0528
United States	29	2,991	3,062	60.67	60.61	.0862	.0913
Spinners, mule, male:							
North Atlantic	13	321	316	59.45	59.43	.1866	.1907
Weavers, male:							
North Atlantic	17	2,726	2,678	59.13	59.10	.1555	.1574
South Atlantic	9	578	618	66.00	66.00	.1057	.1077
South Central	2	166	146	65.71	65.84	.0847	.0940
United States	28	3,470	3,442	60.59	60.63	.1438	.1458
Weavers, female:							
North Atlantic	17	5,529	5,473	59.08	59.12	.1444	.1445
South Atlantic	9	680	642	66.00	66.00	.0917	.0937
South Central	3	395	336	64.12	64.38	.0788	.0807
United States	29	6,604	6,451	60.09	60.08	.1350	.1361

DYEING, FINISHING, AND PRINTING TEXTILES.

Bleachers, male:							
North Atlantic	14	312	394	58.92	59.05	$0.1207	$0.1212
Calendrers, male:							
North Atlantic	14	210	255	58.85	59.06	.1446	.1434
Color mixers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	129	139	57.91	58.88	.1282	.1313
Dyers, male:							
North Atlantic	14	418	413	59.10	59.14	.1432	.1443
Engravers, male:							
North Atlantic	8	79	83	57.92	57.70	.4472	.4499
Printers, male:							
North Atlantic	10	98	101	58.66	58.32	.4484	.4446

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES.

Armature winders, male:							
North Atlantic	5	221	331	54.55	54.70	$0.2757	$0.2871
North Central	2	17	25	54.41	54.40	.2520	.2359
United States	7	238	356	54.54	54.68	.2740	.2835
Brass finishers, male:							
North Atlantic	4	59	50	54.83	54.68	.2924	.3101
North Central	1	10	34	54.00	54.00	.2390	.2376
United States	5	69	84	54.71	54.40	.2847	.2808
Incandescent lamp makers, female:(a)							
North Atlantic	1	459	490	55.00	55.00	.1237	.1256
Machinists, male:							
North Atlantic	5	886	1,335	54.31	54.23	.2880	.2814
North Central	2	46	70	54.11	54.07	.2527	.2436
United States	7	932	1,405	54.30	54.22	.2863	.2795
Pattern makers, male:							
North Atlantic	3	122	150	54.89	54.75	.3725	.3813
North Central	1	19	27	54.00	54.00	.3558	.3406
United States	4	141	177	54.77	54.63	.3702	.3751

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

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

FLOUR.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Bolters, male:							
North Atlantic	4	14	14	68.57	68.57	$0.2457	$0.2457
South Atlantic	2	10	10	72.00	72.00	.1111	.1147
North Central	17	95	92	55.49	55.76	.2692	.2674
South Central	4	20	18	72.00	72.00	.1479	.1459
Western	5	11	11	68.18	68.18	.2421	.2459
United States	32	150	145	60.95	61.08	.2383	.2381
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	8	220	211	60.93	60.97	.1786	.1810
South Atlantic	2	35	36	67.89	68.00	.0883	.0923
North Central	26	1,004	1,052	61.26	61.35	.1777	.1768
South Central	4	165	196	69.31	69.92	.1022	.1060
Western	5	63	61	65.52	65.31	.2302	.2306
United States	45	1,487	1,556	62.44	62.68	.1696	.1686
Millers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic	9	33	33	65.76	65.76	.2677	.2689
South Atlantic	2	6	6	70.00	70.00	.1551	.1620
North Central	26	207	214	59.03	59.29	.2712	.2731
South Central	4	17	19	72.00	72.00	.2219	.2164
Western	5	15	15	67.60	67.60	.3411	.3411
United States	46	278	287	61.32	61.53	.2690	.2701
Millwrights, male:							
North Atlantic	6	19	16	57.79	57.38	.3893	.3967
South Atlantic	2	2	2	66.00	66.00	.3125	.3021
North Central	21	84	99	61.10	60.93	.2987	.2908
South Central	4	16	16	59.63	59.69	.3068	.2923
Western	5	6	6	65.00	65.00	.2979	.2979
United States	38	127	139	60.68	60.63	.3134	.3036
Packers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	147	139	62.20	62.50	.1795	.1844
South Atlantic	2	38	43	72.00	72.00	.0992	.1036
North Central	25	787	869	57.26	57.85	.2203	.2245
South Central	4	103	130	65.24	65.72	.1437	.1412
Western	5	39	39	68.46	68.46	.2418	.2487
United States	45	1,114	1,220	59.54	60.06	.2045	.2076

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic	65	318	339	57.72	57.54	$0.2875	$0.2926
South Atlantic	18	61	52	54.97	55.23	.2750	.2798
North Central	58	237	260	56.61	56.67	.2965	.2999
South Central	21	39	44	55.77	55.84	.3176	.3289
Western	17	58	56	53.98	54.73	.3834	.3817
United States	179	713	751	55.30	56.77	.2989	.3030
Boiler makers, male:							
NorthAtlantic	35	613	614	56.37	56.42	.2838	.2883
South Atlantic	11	71	73	54.45	53.11	.2947	.2927
North Central	24	298	291	55.81	55.64	.2868	.3063
South Central	10	92	96	57.70	57.93	.3199	.3151
Western	11	112	108	54.21	53.94	.3887	.3814
United States	91	1,186	1,182	56.01	55.92	.2979	.3037
Boiler riveters, male:							
North Atlantic	12	100	104	55.87	55.67	.2790	.2830
South Atlantic	1	25	39	54.00	54.00	.2456	.2578
North Central	4	29	21	58.00	57.00	.2161	.2268
South Central	3	9	8	59.11	59.13	.2857	.2986
United States	20	163	172	56.14	55.62	.2630	.2712

a Includes all classes of millers.

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Brass finishers, male:							
North Atlantic	15	266	280	54.55	54.54	$0.2658	$0.2666
South Atlantic	1	2	2	54.00	54.00	.2500	.2500
North Central	9	199	218	54.99	55.01	.2605	.2605
Western	1	22	25	54.00	54.00	.3011	.2760
United States	26	489	525	54.70	54.71	.2652	.2644
Core makers, male:							
North Atlantic	56	304	388	57.00	57.23	.2527	.2454
South Atlantic	10	28	27	55.00	55.07	.2210	.2254
North Central	35	197	255	55.32	55.47	.2382	.2401
South Central	7	12	17	55.42	55.35	.2524	.2725
Western	11	25	28	53.88	53.86	.3551	.3614
United States	119	566	715	56.15	56.35	.2506	.2479
Core makers, female:							
North Atlantic	2	5	3	55.80	55.67	.1111	.1321
North Central	3	131	234	54.40	54.23	.1232	.1177
United States	5	136	237	54.46	54.24	.1227	.1179
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	71	2,751	3,140	57.77	57.60	.1529	.1555
South Atlantic	20	886	815	55.41	55.59	.1382	.1389
North Central	61	3,368	3,904	56.17	56.20	.1682	.1683
South Central	23	545	549	56.64	56.87	.1462	.1482
Western	17	284	336	54.32	54.71	.2265	.2205
United States	192	7,834	8,744	56.61	56.63	.1600	.1617
Machinists, male:							
North Atlantic	72	3,343	3,881	56.50	56.95	.2706	.2715
South Atlantic	24	340	324	54.71	54.73	.2749	.2751
North Central	70	2,417	2,627	55.35	55.33	.2736	.2748
South Central	23	304	298	55.45	55.68	.3164	.3207
Western	17	370	409	53.98	54.61	.3590	.3590
United States	206	6,774	7,539	55.81	56.12	.2788	.2795
Molders, brass, male:							
North Atlantic	28	157	151	54.76	54.95	.3087	.3048
South Atlantic	3	5	5	55.20	55.20	.2767	.2822
North Central	14	132	123	55.03	55.24	.2745	.2555
South Central	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.3148	.3148
Western	1	13	10	54.00	54.00	.2931	.3175
United States	48	310	292	54.85	55.03	.2930	.2842
Molders, iron, male:							
North Atlantic	63	1,541	1,789	56.66	56.50	.3032	.3028
South Atlantic	18	238	213	55.64	55.48	.2851	.2835
North Central	53	1,052	1,242	55.78	55.90	.3054	.3039
South Central	19	130	182	55.45	56.35	.3162	.3140
Western	16	173	211	53.94	54.25	.3970	.3931
United States	169	3,134	3,637	56.09	56.09	.3083	.3078
Pattern makers, male:							
North Atlantic	65	371	433	56.48	56.27	.3161	.3233
South Atlantic	18	57	59	55.95	55.42	.3083	.3122
North Central	49	338	372	55.37	55.51	.3230	.3254
South Central	22	49	67	55.63	56.15	.3355	.3301
Western	17	73	73	53.99	55.05	.3954	.3933
United States	171	888	1,004	55.77	55.84	.3258	.3290

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

FURNITURE.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Cabinetmakers, male:							
North Atlantic	17	347	380	54.99	54.77	$0.2796	$0.2864
South Atlantic	6	121	182	59.01	56.79	.1601	.2063
North Central	34	703	704	56.92	56.81	.2308	.2303
South Central	1	33	31	60.00	60.00	.1607	.1758
United States	58	1,204	1,297	56.66	56.29	.2358	.2421
Carvers, hand, male:							
North Atlantic	13	82	93	49.44	49.06	.3482	.3379
South Atlantic	2	5	12	50.40	49.00	.4180	.4408
North Central	21	140	109	54.86	56.28	.2782	.2693
United States	36	227	214	52.81	52.74	.3066	.3087
Machine woodworkers, male:							
North Atlantic	16	209	221	56.79	56.78	.2455	.2549
South Atlantic	6	191	199	59.75	59.60	.1528	.1668
North Central	34	648	663	58.05	57.99	.1983	.2009
South Central	1	17	19	60.00	60.00	.1711	.1706
United States	57	1,065	1,102	58.14	58.07	.1990	.2051
Sawyers, band, male:							
North Atlantic	10	16	18	56.44	56.11	.2536	.2633
South Atlantic	4	16	16	60.00	60.00	.1630	.1729
North Central	29	97	99	57.71	57.57	.2157	.2181
South Central	1	3	5	60.00	60.00	.1800	.1810
United States	44	132	138	57.89	57.75	.2131	.2174
Sawyers, circular, male:							
North Atlantic	11	41	45	54.63	54.40	.2691	.2794
South Atlantic	3	17	11	60.00	60.00	.1456	.1583
North Central	29	209	220	57.75	57.82	.2027	.2059
United States	43	267	276	57.41	57.35	.2092	.2160
Sawyers, jig, male:							
North Atlantic	5	6	6	53.83	53.50	.3001	.3023
North Central	5	6	6	58.33	58.33	.2274	.2274
United States	10	12	12	56.08	55.92	.2638	.2649
Upholsterers, male:							
North Atlantic	8	134	138	49.01	49.17	.3730	.3856
South Atlantic	1	5	13	52.00	52.00	.3462	.3492
North Central	15	237	258	55.30	55.47	.2548	.2530
United States	24	376	409	53.02	53.23	.2982	.3008
Varnishers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic	16	261	279	56.77	56.81	.2200	.2276
South Atlantic	6	93	99	59.66	59.35	.1414	.1508
North Central	36	609	667	57.02	56.91	.1961	.1975
South Central	1	11	10	60.00	60.00	.1432	.1492
United States	59	974	1,055	57.24	57.14	.1967	.2006

GAS.

Laborers, male: (b)							
North Atlantic	17	1,633	1,524	59.95	60.80	$0.1672	$0.1707
South Atlantic	10	438	396	62.72	63.86	.1426	.1444
North Central	19	1,697	2,077	61.39	61.26	.1672	.1666
South Central	7	325	351	61.03	61.06	.1416	.1376
Western	8	543	673	52.90	54.40	.2621	.2470
United States	61	4,636	5,021	59.99	60.39	.1742	.1749

a Includes finishers.

b At gas works and on streets.

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

GAS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Pipe fitters, male:							
North Atlantic	15	271	286	59.48	59.21	$0.2370	$0.2346
South Atlantic	8	52	60	57.98	57.95	.2430	.2452
North Central	16	391	390	59.29	59.33	.2315	.2196
South Central	7	78	69	60.26	60.43	.2042	.2056
Western	8	232	262	53.59	53.93	.3471	.3450
United States	54	1,024	1,067	58.06	57.97	.2576	.2550
Stokers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic	14	477	432	78.36	78.00	.2147	.2177
South Atlantic	9	166	183	75.23	75.46	.1780	.1730
North Central	15	633	575	80.12	79.27	.1978	.2013
South Central	5	79	74	83.29	83.24	.1397	.1415
Western	7	77	95	77.14	77.89	.2542	.2534
United States	50	1,432	1,359	78.98	78.47	.2009	.2031

GLASS.

Batch makers, male:							
North Atlantic	18	51	51	58.96	59.22	$0.1881	$0.1885
North Central	6	14	14	58.71	58.71	.1957	.2058
United States	24	65	65	58.91	59.11	.1897	.1922
Blowers, flint glass, male:							
North Atlantic	10	457	428	49.63	49.75	.6047	.5999
North Central	3	277	223	50.50	50.19	.6182	.5824
United States	13	734	651	49.96	49.90	.6097	.5939
Blowers, green glass, male:							
North Atlantic	5	360	332	51.09	51.02	.7102	.6710
Blowers, window glass, male:							
North Atlantic	5	126	147	41.46	41.17	.7398	.8754
North Central	3	87	82	43.95	44.20	.6758	.8321
United States	8	213	229	42.48	42.25	.7137	.8599
Cutters, window glass, male:							
North Atlantic	5	46	54	50.39	49.15	.5443	.6404
North Central	3	27	28	60.00	60.00	.4133	.5175
United States	8	73	82	53.95	52.85	.4958	.5984
Flatteners, window glass, male:							
North Atlantic	5	30	32	58.40	59.50	.5906	.7298
North Central	3	18	18	65.00	65.00	.4915	.5984
United States	8	48	50	60.88	61.48	.5535	.6825
Gaffers, flint glass, male:							
North Atlantic	6	130	113	50.32	50.44	.5353	.5348
Gatherers, flint glass, male:							
North Atlantic	6	186	174	50.34	50.41	.3001	.3022
North Central	2	120	149	50.07	49.77	.3627	.3341
United States	8	306	323	50.24	50.11	.3247	.3169
Gatherers, window glass, male:							
North Atlantic	5	126	147	41.46	41.17	.5372	.6441
North Central	3	87	82	43.95	44.20	.4934	.5969
United States	8	213	229	42.48	42.25	.5193	.6272

a Includes both chargers and retort men, which are given separately in the Nineteenth Annual Report of this Bureau.

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

GLASS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Gathering boys (bit), male:							
North Atlantic	5	18	17	49.94	49.88	$0.1707	$0.1739
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	18	393	449	59.50	59.58	.1493	.1508
North Central	6	113	139	60.35	59.93	.1541	.1613
United States	24	506	588	59.69	59.66	.1503	.1533
Leersmen, male:							
North Atlantic	21	150	162	58.70	59.09	.1702	.1681
North Central	6	28	24	67.36	65.92	.1644	.1666
United States	27	178	186	60.06	59.97	.1693	.1679
Packers, male:							
North Atlantic	20	200	219	56.51	56.72	.1937	.1942
North Central	2	22	27	58.55	58.74	.1890	.1891
United States	22	222	246	56.71	56.94	.1933	.1936
Teasers, male:							
North Atlantic	17	88	88	78.61	78.61	.1940	.1931
North Central	6	23	29	83.39	83.52	.1873	.1856
United States	23	111	117	79.60	79.83	.1926	.1912

HARNESS.

Collar makers, male:							
North Atlantic	8	54	54	56.96	56.74	$0.2798	$0.2868
South Atlantic	2	20	24	58.70	58.67	.1803	.1811
North Central	14	207	207	57.01	56.33	.2388	.2431
South Central	5	33	33	56.91	56.58	.2203	.2239
Western	1	7	7	54.00	54.00	.3303	.3315
United States	30	321	325	57.03	56.54	.2421	.2457
Cutters, male:							
North Atlantic	11	16	15	56.75	56.53	.2859	.2893
South Atlantic	4	22	22	58.77	58.77	.2180	.2226
North Central	23	139	149	57.99	56.95	.2649	.2696
South Central	6	46	41	58.13	58.15	.2676	.2697
Western	5	12	11	55.42	55.55	.3275	.3270
United States	49	235	238	57.87	57.24	.2657	.2691
Fitters and finishers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	66	67	55.11	55.09	.2765	.2809
South Atlantic	1	7	7	59.00	59.00	.1477	.1477
North Central	13	253	250	57.10	57.32	.2507	.2531
South Central	2	13	10	59.00	59.00	.1069	.1508
Western	1	9	11	54.00	54.00	.3251	.2790
United States	26	348	345	56.75	56.87	.2523	.2542
Harness makers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic	5	35	36	56.00	56.11	.2592	.2639
South Atlantic	4	65	63	58.92	58.89	.1942	.1950
North Central	17	341	371	57.91	57.01	.2307	.2381
South Central	6	80	79	56.81	57.37	.2427	.2302
Western	3	35	41	56.03	56.32	.3039	.2860
United States	35	556	590	57.63	57.16	.2346	.2373
Stitchers, hand, male:							
North Atlantic	9	52	50	54.69	54.50	.2241	.2192
North Central	6	16	13	57.63	57.31	.2049	.2089
Western	1	3	3	59.00	59.00	.2542	.2542
United States	16	71	66	55.54	55.26	.2211	.2187

(a) Do all parts of the work.

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

HARNESS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Stitchers, machine, male:							
North Atlantic	4	4	4	53.50	53.50	$0.2923	$0.3062
South Atlantic	3	13	13	58.77	58.77	.2030	.2030
North Central	23	159	143	57.57	57.07	.2597	.2570
South Central	6	33	33	57.64	57.79	.2545	.2556
Western	4	11	12	54.45	54.42	.3119	.3141
United States	40	220	205	57.42	57.07	.2588	.2577

HATS, FUR.

Blockers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	156	185	54.99	54.01	$0.3406	$0.3585
Colorers, male:							
North Atlantic	12	68	76	55.53	55.38	.1927	.1985
Coners, male:							
North Atlantic	15	82	91	55.61	54.14	.2810	.2903
Curlers, male:							
North Atlantic	11	80	90	54.01	53.82	.4562	.4880
Feeders, male:							
North Atlantic	4	8	11	54.50	54.45	.0974	.0993
Feeders, female:							
North Atlantic	9	40	47	54.18	54.23	.1093	.1082
Finishers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	887	876	53.92	53.79	.3016	.3145
Flangers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	151	154	55.70	55.71	.2854	.3006
Fur blowers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	76	80	55.50	55.41	.1256	.1384
Hardeners, male:							
North Atlantic	14	69	74	55.13	53.97	.2934	.2985
Pouncers, male:							
North Atlantic	11	166	201	54.40	54.26	.2545	.2441
Sizers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	1,049	1,141	53.85	53.65	.2867	.2828
Stiffeners, male:							
North Atlantic	14	46	48	53.00	52.13	.3693	.3668
Trimmers, female:							
North Atlantic	14	1,149	1,215	54.48	54.36	.1294	.1411
Weighers, female:							
North Atlantic	11	28	31	53.64	53.68	.1199	.1207

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

Boarders, male:							
North Atlantic	14	181	214	58.50	58.70	$0.1854	$0.1913
South Atlantic	2	36	36	65.92	65.92	.1220	.1152
North Central	4	81	81	59.78	58.49	.1253	.1266
United States	20	298	331	59.47	59.43	.1614	.1672
Finishers, female:							
North Atlantic	14	667	834	58.06	57.93	.1208	.1278
South Atlantic	1	59	39	66.00	66.00	.0848	.0974
North Central	4	170	188	59.01	59.07	.0806	.0815
United States	19	896	1,061	58.76	58.43	.1108	.1185
Knitters, male:							
North Atlantic	10	227	248	58.85	58.58	.1845	.1939
South Atlantic	2	46	51	65.54	65.59	.1039	.1083
North Central	2	107	124	58.16	58.15	.2954	.2934
United States	14	380	423	59.47	59.30	.2060	.2127
Knitters, female:							
North Atlantic	13	383	524	58.48	58.45	.1199	.1330
North Central	4	232	230	58.63	58.57	.0932	.0980
United States	17	615	754	58.54	58.48	.1098	.1223

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Loopers, female:							
North Atlantic	11	287	353	58.16	58.76	$0.1318	$0.1427
South Atlantic	2	126	123	65.49	65.63	.0735	.0745
North Central	3	113	119	58.58	58.65	.1141	.1075
United States	16	526	595	60.00	60.16	.1140	.1215
Menders, female:							
North Atlantic	14	290	338	58.60	58.35	.1192	.1295
South Atlantic	2	58	65	65.47	65.43	.0566	.0706
North Central	2	82	110	58.51	58.45	.0983	.0944
United States	18	430	513	59.51	59.27	.1068	.1145
Pressers, male:							
North Atlantic	11	70	72	59.11	58.92	.1535	.1693
South Atlantic	2	19	24	65.21	65.08	.0695	.0710
North Central	1	9	9	57.56	57.56	.1439	.1539
United States	14	98	105	60.15	60.21	.1363	.1455
Pressers, female:							
North Atlantic	3	26	76	57.19	57.97	.1016	.1094
Ribbers, female:							
North Atlantic	4	118	124	60.00	60.00	.1397	.1480
North Central	2	37	46	59.68	59.67	.1078	.1117
United States	6	155	170	59.92	59.91	.1321	.1381

IRON AND STEEL, BAR.

Catchers, male:							
North Atlantic	11	41	41	61.41	62.00	$0.2952	$0.3153
South Atlantic	2	10	13	60.00	60.00	.2280	.2531
North Central	8	44	43	64.36	64.58	.5173	.5299
South Central	2	8	8	72.00	72.00	.2658	.2527
United States	23	103	105	63.36	63.57	.3812	.3907
Heaters, male:							
North Atlantic	9	32	33	62.50	63.52	.5030	.4989
South Atlantic	2	10	11	60.00	60.00	.4303	.4609
North Central	9	66	63	67.76	67.83	.7165	.6698
South Central	2	8	8	72.00	72.00	.4761	.4719
United States	22	116	115	65.93	66.13	.6164	.5870
Heaters' helpers, male:							
North Atlantic	8	32	33	65.75	66.67	.2466	.2564
South Atlantic	2	12	14	60.00	60.00	.2089	.2404
North Central	9	74	71	67.35	67.39	.3327	.3228
South Central	2	12	13	72.00	72.00	.1909	.1715
United States	21	130	131	66.71	66.88	.2870	.2823
Hot straighteners, male:							
North Atlantic	11	82	81	61.89	62.06	.1809	.1918
South Atlantic	2	20	33	60.00	60.00	.1431	.1604
North Central	6	106	109	65.09	64.62	.2664	.2709
South Central	2	14	15	72.00	72.00	.1093	.1203
United States	21	222	238	63.89	63.58	.2138	.2192
Rollers, male:							
North Atlantic	11	31	31	62.16	62.55	.6978	.7237
South Atlantic	2	7	8	60.00	60.00	.5596	.6682
North Central	6	33	33	70.30	70.30	1.0627	1.0887
South Central	1	6	10	72.00	72.00	.6285	.7886
United States	20	77	82	66.22	66.57	.8362	.8731

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

IRON AND STEEL, BAR—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Roughers, male:							
North Atlantic	11	65	65	62.43	63.17	$0.3289	$0.3536
South Atlantic	2	14	21	60.00	60.00	.3296	.3547
North Central	10	137	138	60.69	60.90	.5191	.5236
South Central	2	16	19	72.00	72.00	.3228	.3472
United States	25	232	243	61.92	62.30	.4408	.4498

IRON AND STEEL, BESSEMER CONVERTING.

Blowers, male:							
North Atlantic	7	18	18	60.00	60.00	$0.5229	$0.5481
South Atlantic	2	5	4	73.20	75.00	.4089	.4104
North Central	5	10	11	64.80	65.45	.5693	.5543
South Central	2	4	4	78.00	78.00	.3146	.3664
United States	16	37	37	65.03	65.19	.4975	.5154
Bottom makers, male:							
North Atlantic	7	20	20	68.40	68.40	.2741	.2832
South Atlantic	2	6	6	76.00	76.00	.1890	.2112
North Central	5	12	12	66.00	66.00	.2908	.3181
South Central	2	8	8	64.00	64.00	.1901	.1901
United States	16	46	46	68.00	68.00	.2527	.2667
Ladle liners, male:							
North Atlantic	7	20	20	64.80	64.80	.3174	.3578
South Atlantic	2	5	5	71.80	71.80	.2359	.2937
North Central	5	11	11	64.36	65.45	.3835	.3937
South Central	2	4	4	78.00	78.00	.2159	.2101
United States	16	40	40	66 88	67.18	.3153	.3449
Melters, male:							
North Atlantic	7	29	27	64.55	66.67	.4124	.4052
South Atlantic	2	4	4	75.00	75.00	.3673	.4489
North Central	4	31	35	51.10	49.37	.4730	.5194
United States	13	64	66	58.69	58.00	.4390	.4684
Steel pourers, male:							
North Atlantic	7	25	27	56.64	57.78	.4056	.4542
South Atlantic	2	4	4	75.00	75.00	.3385	.4221
North Central	5	16	17	49.50	50.82	.6052	.6831
United States	14	45	48	55.73	56.75	.4706	.5326
Vessel men, male:							
North Atlantic	7	25	22	63.36	62.18	.4665	.5367
South Atlantic	2	6	6	72.00	72.00	.3485	.4309
North Central	5	20	22	50.40	52.36	.7467	.7206
South Central	2	4	4	78.00	78.00	.2980	.2775
United States	16	55	54	60.65	60.44	.5432	.5807

IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACE.

Cinder snappers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	91	101	84.00	84.00	$0.1365	$0.1449
South Atlantic	2	40	40	84.00	84.00	.1410	.1481
North Central	7	64	58	84.00	84.00	.1591	.1708
South Central	5	18	18	84.00	84.00	.1120	.1144
United States	23	213	217	84.00	84.00	.1421	.1499

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACE—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Hot-blast men, male:							
North Atlantic	9	51	58	84.00	84.00	$0.1661	$0.1787
South Atlantic	2	10	10	84.00	84.00	.1517	.1550
North Central	7	33	36	84.00	84.00	.1740	.1734
South Central	5	14	14	84.00	84.00	.1428	.1416
United States	23	108	118	84.00	84.00	.1642	.1707
Keepers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	57	62	84.00	84.00	.1898	.1989
South Atlantic	2	10	10	84.00	84.00	.1700	.1840
North Central	7	44	44	84.00	84.00	.2010	.2095
South Central	5	14	14	84.00	84.00	.1548	.1578
United States	23	125	130	84.00	84.00	.1882	.1969
Keepers' helpers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	96	118	84.00	84.00	.1527	.1608
South Atlantic	2	30	28	84.00	84.00	.1400	.1423
North Central	7	127	129	84.00	84.00	.1644	.1726
South Central	5	40	42	84.00	84.00	.1187	.1206
United States	23	293	317	84.00	84.00	.1518	.1586
Top fillers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	58	72	84.00	84.00	.1436	.1514
South Atlantic	1	18	18	84.00	84.00	.1350	.1350
North Central	7	89	67	72.04	78.99	.2120	.2002
South Central	5	16	16	84.00	84.00	.1422	.1463
United States	19	181	173	78.12	82.06	.1762	.1681

LEATHER.

Colorers, male:							
North Atlantic	15	178	172	58.85	58.70	$0.1999	$0.1947
South Atlantic	2	26	25	60.00	60.00	.1436	.1450
North Central	8	34	40	58.65	59.70	.2001	.1961
Western	2	2	2	57.00	57.00	.2412	.2412
United States	27	240	239	58.93	58.99	.1942	.1901
Fleshers, male:							
North Atlantic	22	224	231	58.77	59.18	.1952	.1820
South Atlantic	11	57	64	59.95	59.95	.1496	.1514
North Central	11	69	68	58.25	59.00	.1942	.1973
South Central	5	16	16	59.06	59.06	.1807	.1825
United States	49	366	379	58.87	59.27	.1873	.1796
Glazers, male:							
North Atlantic	15	595	600	59.12	59.08	.1793	.1784
South Atlantic	2	72	72	60.00	60.00	.1796	.1823
North Central	3	18	30	55.39	59.80	.1571	.1539
United States	20	685	702	59.12	59.20	.1787	.1777
Glazers, female:							
North Atlantic	2	25	20	59.68	59.60	.1201	.1391
South Atlantic	2	163	141	60.00	60.00	.1087	.1102
North Central	3	31	49	59.71	59.71	.1063	.0928
United States	7	219	210	59.92	59.90	.1097	.1089
Limers, male:							
North Atlantic	18	215	221	58.24	58.17	.1824	.1833
South Atlantic	8	68	83	59.94	59.95	.1302	.1381
North Central	12	142	140	59.01	59.67	.1713	.1706
South Central	4	24	23	59.42	59.39	.1265	.1292
Western	2	6	6	57.83	57.83	.2076	.2076
United States	44	455	473	58.79	58.98	.1685	.1693

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Rollers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	61	63	55.93	56.41	$0.1983	$0.2034
South Atlantic	6	37	35	60.00	60.00	.1458	.1485
North Central	4	16	16	59.38	59.38	.1739	.1804
South Central	3	14	17	59.86	59.88	.1433	.1409
United States	22	128	131	57.97	58.18	.1740	.1778
Setters out, male:							
North Atlantic	16	189	200	58.98	58.96	.1705	.1746
South Atlantic	3	16	15	59.94	59.80	.1632	.1349
North Central	10	133	120	58.00	59.06	.2034	.2162
Western	2	5	6	57.00	57.00	.2456	.2456
United States	31	343	341	58.62	59.00	.1841	.1888
Shavers, male:							
North Atlantic	18	97	108	57.93	58.10	.3029	.3074
South Atlantic	3	21	28	60.00	60.00	.1858	.1855
North Central	9	99	122	59.09	59.70	.2361	.2324
Western	2	3	3	57.00	57.00	.2749	.2749
United States	32	220	261	58.64	59.04	.2612	.2589
Stakers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	326	365	59.04	59.05	.2131	.2160
South Atlantic	2	31	43	60.00	60.00	.1893	.1776
North Central	4	55	48	56.60	59.44	.1746	.1692
Western	1	12	7	57.00	57.00	.2339	.2381
United States	20	424	463	58.73	59.15	.2070	.2079
Tan-yard hands, male: (a)							
North Atlantic	23	380	421	58.82	58.87	.1579	.1588
South Atlantic	12	266	290	59.97	59.98	.1214	.1243
North Central	11	274	281	58.82	59.20	.1779	.1794
South Central	4	77	78	59.84	59.85	.1099	.1101
Western	2	6	9	57.50	57.33	.2258	.2110
United States	52	1,003	1,079	59.20	59.31	.1504	.1518
Unhairers, male:							
North Atlantic	19	145	152	58.39	58.53	.190	.2060
South Atlantic	12	120	148	59.99	59.99	.1438	.1498
North Central	9	79	82	58.10	59.02	.1984	.2019
South Central	3	18	16	60.00	60 00	.1295	.1289
Western	2	14	14	57.00	57.00	.2343	.2337
United States	45	376	412	58 86	59.16	.1759	.1829

LIQUORS, MALT.

Bottlers, male:							
North Atlantic	11	86	97	56.97	57.34	$0.2067	$0.2082
South Atlantic	3	41	41	56.93	56 93	.1773	.1773
North Central	16	2,747	2,798	50.93	50 47	.1892	.1919
South Central	2	110	108	56.73	56 89	.1975	.1965
Western	3	46	47	49.17	49 15	.2939	.2959
United States	35	3,030	3,091	51.37	50 97	.1914	.1939
Cellar men, male:							
North Atlantic	22	298	322	57.09	57.55	.2956	.2985
South Atlantic	3	31	32	55.94	56.06	.2716	.2695
North Central	18	413	413	49.22	49.24	.3162	.3226
South Central	4	40	40	53.25	53.55	.2920	.2907
Western	4	76	72	48.00	48.00	.4169	.4266
United States	51	858	879	52.48	52.63	.3152	.3189

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

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

LIQUORS, MALT—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Coopers, male:							
North Atlantic	21	65	69	54.91	55.29	$0.3145	$0.3152
South Atlantic	2	4	4	60.00	60.00	.2542	.2542
North Central	11	312	274	48.42	48.49	.3046	.3189
South Central	2	14	12	54.00	55.00	.3091	.3025
Western	4	25	20	50.16	48.00	.4071	.4359
United States	40	420	379	49.83	50.03	.3119	.3232
Drivers, male:							
North Atlantic	22	566	581	59.21	58.62	.2856	.2914
South Atlantic	3	45	41	59.33	58.98	.2661	.2720
North Central	18	469	483	58.89	57.84	.2555	.2626
South Central	4	89	91	61.75	62.09	.2439	.2397
Western	5	56	62	58.29	58.26	.3539	.3516
United States	52	1,225	1,258	59.23	58.56	.2735	.2789
Fermenters, male:							
North Atlantic	22	95	98	57.38	57.31	.3002	.3052
South Atlantic	3	10	10	57.30	57.30	.3054	.3054
North Central	17	141	142	48.72	48.78	.3223	.3282
South Central	1	1	1	54.00	54.00	.2982	.2982
Western	3	9	10	48.00	48.00	.4125	.4150
United States	46	256	261	52.27	52.30	.3165	.3219
Kettle men, male:							
North Atlantic	22	78	79	57.23	56.96	.3010	.3073
South Atlantic	3	7	7	56.14	56.14	.2993	.2993
North Central	18	117	118	49.80	48.94	.3241	.3282
South Central	4	11	10	54.55	54.00	.3248	.3322
Western	4	28	26	48.00	48.00	.4216	.4332
United States	51	241	240	52.40	51.90	.3273	.3320
Malt-house men, male:							
North Atlantic	6	74	78	64.66	64.59	.2432	.2384
North Central	11	224	218	49.09	49.09	.3220	.3301
Western	4	39	38	48.00	48.00	.4123	.4155
United States	21	337	334	52.38	52.59	.3151	.3184
Washers, male:							
North Atlantic	22	246	245	57.03	57.00	.2666	.2701
South Atlantic	3	14	16	56.14	56.63	.2511	.2509
North Central	18	326	360	49.06	48.98	.2953	.3020
South Central	3	25	24	52.08	52.25	.2971	.2956
Western	4	56	65	48.00	48.00	.4150	.4192
United States	50	667	710	52.17	51.94	.2939	.3004

LUMBER.

Band setters, male:							
North Atlantic	2	5	9	60.00	60.00	$0.2860	$0.2978
South Atlantic	2	3	3	64.00	64.00	.2485	.2485
North Central	22	68	69	60.69	60.67	.2500	.2561
South Central	10	18	19	63.33	63.16	.2095	.2077
Western	6	17	19	60.00	60.00	.2397	.2450
United States	42	111	119	61.07	60.99	.2434	.2496
Cant setters, gang, male:							
North Central	8	23	23	61.04	61.04	.1967	.2029
South Central	4	4	4	64.50	64.50	.2114	.2114
Western	2	2	2	60.00	60.00	.1750	.1750
United States	14	29	29	61.45	61.45	.1972	.2022

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

LUMBER—Continued.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Carriage men, male:							
North Atlantic	3	4	4	58.25	58.25	$0.1995	$0.1995
South Atlantic	7	15	18	62.40	62.83	.1299	.1412
North Central	19	59	60	60.68	60.65	.2008	.1999
South Central	13	36	37	64.50	64.38	.1652	.1669
Western	6	27	32	60.00	60.00	.1956	.2013
United States	48	141	151	61.64	61.62	.1831	.1851
Choppers and sawyers, in woods, male:							
South Atlantic	6	98	107	58.78	58.88	.1474	.1430
North Central	15	1,673	1,754	60.23	60.24	.1704	.1823
South Central	5	106	90	62.04	62.67	.1441	.1530
Western	6	262	268	64.28	64.19	.2696	.2664
United States	32	2,139	2,219	60.75	60.75	.1802	.1893
Circular setters, male:							
North Atlantic	3	3	3	57.67	57.67	.2493	.2493
South Atlantic	6	14	10	63.64	63.60	.1123	.1327
North Central	4	6	6	59.83	59.83	.2375	.2458
South Central	7	18	16	61.33	61.50	.1793	.1843
Western	3	6	7	60.00	60.00	.2449	.2527
United States	23	47	42	61.43	61.24	.1796	.1969
Edger men, male:							
North Atlantic	4	4	4	58.25	58.25	.2749	.2774
South Atlantic	9	11	11	62.73	62.73	.1771	.1731
North Central	26	89	95	60.18	60.15	.2366	.2418
South Central	17	37	37	62.76	62.76	.2084	.2123
Western	9	17	20	60.00	60.00	.3033	.3035
United States	65	158	167	60.89	60.83	.2340	.2390
Filers, male:							
North Atlantic	5	11	12	60.00	60.00	.3538	.3583
South Atlantic	7	12	11	63.50	63.55	.3488	.3581
North Central	23	49	50	59.96	59.94	.4617	.4645
South Central	16	25	25	63.12	63.12	.4831	.5049
Western	8	26	25	60.23	60.00	.4606	.4839
United States	59	123	123	61.01	60.93	.4452	.4568
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	5	122	141	59.43	59.50	.1662	.1708
South Atlantic	9	460	484	62.20	62.29	.1109	.1156
North Central	26	2,326	2,627	60.16	60.15	.1619	.1648
South Central	16	1,635	1,611	63.29	63.47	.1347	.1369
Western	8	1,253	1,518	60.00	60.00	.1879	.1917
United States	64	5,796	6,381	61.15	61.10	.1559	.1606
Sawyers, band, male:							
North Atlantic	3	6	9	60.00	60.00	.4583	.5083
South Atlantic	2	3	3	64.00	64.00	.5576	.5576
North Central	25	59	60	60.29	60.27	.4825	.4938
South Central	12	19	18	63.16	63.33	.4947	.5195
Western	8	25	27	60.00	60.00	.4123	.4246
United States	50	112	117	60.81	60.75	.4696	.4845
Sawyers, circular, male:							
North Atlantic	2	2	2	56.50	56.50	.4156	.4156
South Atlantic	5	6	6	63.00	63.00	.3080	.3080
North Central	6	8	8	59.88	59.88	.3266	.3188
South Central	9	18	17	61.67	61.76	.3318	.3425
Western	3	4	7	60.00	60.00	.4856	.4775
United States	25	38	40	61.05	61.00	.3475	.3599

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Sawyers, gang, male:							
North Atlantic	3	6	6	60.00	60.00	$0.2292	$0.2292
North Central	10	17	16	60.35	60.38	.2979	.2946
South Central	4	5	5	66.00	66.00	.2547	.2547
Western	2	2	2	60.00	60.00	.2775	.3025
United States	19	30	29	61.20	61.24	.2756	.2747
Trimmers, male:							
North Atlantic	3	7	7	59.00	59.00	.2459	.2459
South Atlantic	7	11	11	63.55	63.55	.1193	.1211
North Central	24	129	134	60.26	60.24	.2271	.2318
South Central	15	32	35	63.38	63.09	.1584	.1597
Western	9	24	29	60.00	60.00	.2327	.2321
United States	58	203	216	60.86	60.80	.2117	.2150

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Bed rubbers, male:							
North Atlantic	23	78	79	47.36	47.34	$0.3517	$0.3645
South Atlantic	6	24	25	54.42	54.64	.1787	.1792
North Central	16	83	89	54.28	54.06	.2658	.2613
South Central	8	37	38	58.11	58.13	.1971	.1999
Western	4	12	8	49.00	49.50	.3044	.3038
United States	57	234	239	52.32	52.39	.2766	.2785
Carvers, male:							
North Atlantic	25	106	100	45.36	45.42	.6171	.6185
South Atlantic	4	12	8	51.33	53.00	.4613	.4294
North Central	10	25	25	53.28	53.28	.4040	.4047
South Central	8	15	14	52.47	52.64	.4330	.4296
Western	5	12	11	49.83	49.09	.4346	.4624
United States	52	170	158	47.89	47.94	.5456	.5475
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	28	247	254	50.66	50.12	.2608	.2670
South Atlantic	15	145	141	53.96	53.79	.1667	.1683
North Central	26	225	249	58.70	58.71	.1903	.1916
South Central	17	164	195	57.80	58.01	.1454	.1447
Western	5	33	20	48.36	48.60	.2663	.2769
United States	91	814	859	54.81	54.97	.2015	.2014
Letterers, male:							
North Atlantic	24	56	61	49.45	49.33	.3789	.3863
South Atlantic	4	11	8	54.55	54.75	.2885	.3111
North Central	9	40	42	53.90	54.02	.4072	.4336
South Central	6	25	24	54.96	55.08	.3107	.3157
Western	5	10	13	46.40	47.54	.5375	.4808
United States	48	142	148	51.85	51.73	.3790	.3925
Marble cutters, male:							
North Atlantic	21	158	163	46.95	46.61	.4768	.4883
South Atlantic	11	43	56	52.07	52.43	.3332	.3508
North Central	18	83	95	53.96	53.97	.3040	.3045
South Central	15	66	67	56.55	56.88	.2978	.3016
Western	11	28	32	48.64	48.94	.4509	.4502
United States	76	378	413	50.87	50.94	.3893	.3941
Marble polishers, male:							
North Atlantic	18	144	126	47.89	48.00	.2763	.2811
South Atlantic	7	49	44	54.33	54.48	.1814	.1811
North Central	14	151	135	54.24	54.32	.2098	.2146
South Central	16	76	76	57.96	57.74	.1754	.1773
Western	9	22	19	48.36	48.42	.3292	.3385
United States	64	442	400	52.53	52.72	.2284	.2307

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

MARBLE AND STONE WORK—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Sawyers, male:							
North Atlantic	16	48	59	49.56	49.25	$0.3118	$0.3159
South Atlantic	3	6	6	53.83	53.83	.1950	.1858
North Central	25	52	55	58.17	57.55	.2522	.2542
South Central	6	23	26	58.17	58.38	.1746	.1761
Western	3	6	6	48.00	48.00	.3438	.3490
United States	53	135	152	54.47	53.95	.2617	.2658
Stonecutters, granite, male:							
North Atlantic	39	573	562	47.93	48.01	.3833	.3947
South Atlantic	16	144	129	48.24	48.40	.3958	.3954
North Central	11	70	69	53.36	53.42	.3376	.3345
South Central	7	56	53	51.07	52.53	.3577	.3456
Western	14	205	106	47.62	47.26	.5522	.5482
United States	87	1,048	919	48.44	48.65	.4136	.4052
Stonecutters, soft stone, male:							
North Atlantic	18	492	424	45.22	45.27	.5405	.5316
South Atlantic	11	102	83	48.20	48.24	.4489	.4734
North Central	34	314	340	47.18	47.11	.4953	.4970
South Central	13	104	115	46.12	46.26	.4719	.4892
Western	7	87	74	44.87	44.54	.5878	.6042
United States	83	1,099	1,036	46.14	46.17	.5164	.5161
Stonecutters, not specified, male:							
North Atlantic	9	135	152	45.50	45.68	.4957	.4954
South Atlantic	2	12	15	48.00	48.00	.4792	.4767
South Central	2	13	14	46.46	45.71	.4543	.4690
Western	2	32	18	48.00	48.00	.5508	.5417
United States	15	192	199	46.14	46.07	.5010	.4963
Stone polishers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	32	37	50.25	50.76	.2601	.2677
South Atlantic	3	5	6	53.40	53.50	.1876	.1779
North Central	7	21	25	56.62	57.28	.2050	.1997
South Central	2	4	7	58.25	59.00	.1574	.1435
Western	5	7	5	45.71	46.40	.3661	.3750
United States	30	69	80	52.42	53.45	.2429	.2356
Turners, male:							
South Atlantic	2	4	5	52.50	52.80	.3209	.3222
North Central	7	10	10	53.60	53.20	.3793	.3821
South Central	4	6	7	57.00	56.57	.2389	.2619
United States	13	20	22	54.40	54.18	.3255	.3302

PAPER AND WOOD PULP.

Back tenders, male:							
North Atlantic	17	209	218	63.19	64.41	$0.1770	$0.1755
North Central	8	56	55	69.70	69.65	.1471	.1538
United States	25	265	273	64.57	65.47	.1706	.1711
Beaters, male:							
North Atlantic	18	442	453	59.10	60.37	.1790	.1811
North Central	10	132	132	68.90	68.91	.1499	.1538
United States	28	574	585	61.36	62.30	.1724	.1749
Black ash burners, male:							
North Atlantic	3	29	29	62.07	64.55	.2058	.1945
Bleachers, male:							
North Atlantic	7	122	112	55.92	58.13	.1927	.1899
North Central	5	23	23	63.65	63.65	.1579	.1608
United States	12	145	135	57.14	59.07	.1872	.1849

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Continued.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Calendrers, male:							
North Atlantic	8	148	185	55.36	54.25	$0.1966	$0.2010
North Central	7	54	53	64.00	63.62	.1625	.1717
United States	15	202	238	57.67	56.34	.1875	.1945
Calendrers, female:							
North Atlantic	2	29	26	55.00	55.00	.1398	.1434
Color mixers, male:							
North Atlantic	1	11	15	48.00	48.00	.2371	.2313
North Central	1	7	8	60.00	60.00	.1829	.1836
United States	2	18	23	52.67	52.17	.2160	.2147
Cutters, male:							
North Atlantic	10	115	109	50.59	51.70	.2125	.2050
North Central	8	28	29	56.14	56.28	.1731	.1758
United States	18	143	138	51.68	52.67	.2048	.1989
Cutters, female:							
North Atlantic	11	180	182	54.97	55.05	.1059	.1086
North Central	9	47	49	59.94	59.94	.0864	.0938
United States	20	227	231	56.00	56.09	.1019	.1055
Enamelers, male:							
North Atlantic	2	62	68	48.58	48.53	.2280	.2264
North Central	1	10	10	60.00	60.00	.1800	.1790
United States	3	72	78	50.17	50.00	.2214	.2204
Finishers, male:							
North Atlantic	15	138	133	60.07	60.33	.1797	.1829
North Central	10	46	52	59.96	59.96	.1763	.1783
United States	25	184	185	60.04	60.23	.1788	.1816
Finishers, female:							
North Atlantic	6	66	68	57.30	56.88	.1325	.1333
North Central	5	33	33	59.91	59.91	.0974	.1065
United States	11	99	101	58.17	57.87	.1208	.1245
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	18	1,003	1,093	60.48	60.36	.1522	.1549
North Central	10	276	260	59.34	60.71	.1492	.1469
United States	28	1,279	1,353	60.23	60.43	.1516	.1534
Machine tenders, male:							
North Atlantic	18	229	223	59.43	60.93	.2704	.2764
North Central	9	48	50	69.42	69.48	.2580	.2678
United States	27	277	273	61.16	62.50	.2683	.2749
Press tenders, male:							
North Atlantic	5	73	64	66.93	67.14	.1560	.1553
North Central	3	12	12	61.92	61.92	.1346	.1346
United States	8	85	76	66.22	66.32	.1530	.1520
Pulp grinders, male:							
North Atlantic	7	140	127	60.93	68.49	.1682	.1579
North Central	3	27	28	71.85	71.86	.1369	.1411
United States	10	167	155	62.69	69.10	.1631	.1549
Rag sorters, male:							
North Atlantic	2	70	40	52.97	57.00	.1770	.1665
Rag sorters, female:							
North Atlantic	6	225	214	52.39	54.17	.1041	.0985
North Central	5	58	60	59.38	59.40	.0932	.0989
United States	11	283	274	53.82	55.31	.1019	.0986

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Wood cookers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	50	51	60.78	62.53	$0.1891	$0.1993
North Central	3	11	11	71.73	71.73	.1586	.1654
United States	9	61	62	62.75	64.16	.1836	.1933
Wood preparers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	247	260	61.17	61.89	.1619	.1616
North Central	3	84	87	59.94	59.94	.1446	.1512
United States	12	331	347	60.85	61.40	.1575	.1590

PLANING MILL.

Carpenters, male:							
North Atlantic	26	454	448	54.28	54.54	$0.3048	$0.3003
South Atlantic	12	276	313	55.24	55.02	.2797	.2936
North Central	39	530	538	56.57	56.61	.2672	.2680
South Central	11	113	124	56.39	56.37	.2571	.2594
Western	5	65	73	52.80	51.78	.3765	.3844
United States	93	1,438	1,496	55.41	55.40	.2856	.2880
Framers, male:							
North Atlantic	5	41	51	54.29	54.96	.2230	.2413
South Atlantic	5	27	34	55.85	55.62	.2862	.2913
North Central	23	182	178	58.33	58.62	.2268	.2266
United States	33	250	263	57.40	57.52	.2326	.2378
Glaziers, male:							
North Atlantic	11	24	31	56.04	55.61	.2391	.2351
South Atlantic	6	12	13	56.25	56.23	.2534	.2735
North Central	16	27	30	58.81	58.73	.2067	.2114
South Central	5	9	12	56.67	57.00	.2080	.2264
Western	2	6	7	60.00	60.00	.2583	.2464
United States	40	78	93	57.41	57.22	.2280	.2326
Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	25	224	248	57.27	57.39	.1672	.1685
South Atlantic	11	359	425	57.13	56.81	.1132	.1203
North Central	33	905	970	59.30	59.37	.1514	.1550
South Central	17	762	743	63.63	63.68	.1381	.1391
Western	5	130	150	58.06	57.04	.2077	.2082
United States	91	2,380	2,536	60.10	59.87	.1460	.1490
Machine woodworkers, male:							
North Atlantic	29	289	296	55.56	55.43	.2719	.2780
South Atlantic	13	174	196	56.74	56.70	.2373	.2500
North Central	46	820	826	58.52	58.56	.2044	.2040
South Central	18	210	206	60.63	60.64	.1952	.2050
Western	6	80	105	55.50	56.46	.3181	.2852
United States	112	1,573	1,629	57.91	57.89	.2250	.2284
Sawyers, band, male:							
North Atlantic	14	20	21	56.95	56.81	.2756	.2698
South Atlantic	8	13	17	56.54	56.06	.2668	.2835
North Central	24	49	53	59.00	59.15	.2074	.2080
South Central	9	27	27	63.11	63.11	.1898	.1989
Western	4	5	6	52.80	52.00	.3908	.4058
United States	59	114	124	59.06	58.85	.2300	.2364
Sawyers, circular, male:							
North Atlantic	23	99	102	55.09	55.25	.2656	.2647
South Atlantic	10	33	35	56.42	56.14	.2168	.2303
North Central	30	168	190	58.61	58.77	.2188	.2216
South Central	5	19	20	56.21	56.40	.2325	.2417
Western	5	28	28	55.71	56.14	.3138	.3103
United States	73	347	375	57.03	57.24	.2404	.2418

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Sawyers, jig, male:							
North Atlantic	6	7	6	55.57	55.83	$0.2826	$0.2880
South Atlantic	6	6	6	55.83	55.83	.2273	.2291
North Central	11	40	40	59.73	59.70	.1615	.1622
United States	23	53	52	58.74	58.81	.1849	.1844
Sawyers, not specified, male:							
North Atlantic	4	5	5	58.80	58.80	.2520	.2540
South Atlantic	5	19	15	54.63	54.80	.2459	.2473
North Central	12	19	21	54.05	53.67	.2668	.2759
United States	21	43	41	54.86	54.71	.2559	.2627

POTTERY.

Dippers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	8	8	46.00	46.00	$0.5367	$0.5704
Jigger men, male:							
North Atlantic	6	42	44	52.57	52.55	.4373	.4502
Kiln firemen, male:							
North Atlantic	6	54	61	58.30	59.90	.2395	.2312
Kiln men, male:							
North Atlantic	7	61	60	46.84	46.87	.3902	.3959
Mold makers, male:							
North Atlantic	7	17	20	53.76	53.95	.3441	.3397
Pressers, male:							
North Atlantic	7	149	140	53.60	53.73	.4260	.4184
Sagger makers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	13	13	51.23	50.85	.4699	.5102
Setters out, male:							
North Atlantic	6	13	13	47.08	47.08	.4111	.4100

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB.

Bookbinders, male:							
North Atlantic	22	178	198	53.79	53.62	$0.3387	$0.3410
South Atlantic	16	64	61	54.81	54.51	.2870	.2930
North Central	40	460	480	53.90	53.79	.3091	.3095
South Central	17	74	77	53.99	53.70	.3116	.3146
Western	15	67	75	52.36	52.19	.3624	.3660
United States	110	843	891	53.83	53.66	.3181	.3206
Compositors, male:							
North Atlantic	47	778	833	52.24	52.10	.3450	.3531
South Atlantic	23	202	203	54.30	53.86	.3027	.3061
North Central	46	652	652	53.96	53.91	.3268	.3338
South Central	18	171	184	53.95	53.34	.3225	.3308
Western	18	144	149	50.06	49.42	.4079	.4184
United States	152	1,947	2,021	53.02	52.78	.3372	.3449
Compositors, female:							
North Atlantic	9	86	85	53.84	53.67	.1861	.2016
North Central	9	13	23	54.00	54.00	.2618	.2698
United States	18	99	108	53.86	53.74	.1961	.2161
Electrotypers, male:							
North Atlantic	10	76	75	53.99	52.43	.3784	.3822
North Central	9	72	72	53.33	52.94	.3352	.3360
Western	3	8	7	52.38	52.14	.4209	.4677
United States	22	156	154	53.60	52.66	.3606	.3645

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TABLE 1.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Linotype operators, male:							
North Atlantic	17	103	108	51.40	52.35	$0.4156	$0.4177
South Atlantic	11	27	27	52.74	52.74	.3791	.3914
North Central	18	102	105	48.52	48.50	.4965	.5105
South Central	5	12	16	49.50	48.00	.4454	.4684
Western	7	29	34	47.69	47.47	.5557	.5821
United States	58	273	290	49.98	50.18	.4584	.4710
Linotype operators, female:							
North Atlantic	5	5	6	50.40	51.00	.2683	.2668
North Central	2	5	4	50.20	53.50	.4782	.4293
United States	7	10	10	50.30	52.00	.3733	.3318
Press feeders, male:							
North Atlantic	36	357	345	53.41	53.20	.2012	.2051
South Atlantic	18	91	100	54.92	54.44	.1445	.1519
North Central	44	494	512	53.93	53.88	.1869	.1894
South Central	16	107	107	53.64	53.65	.1540	.1596
Western	18	87	100	50.31	49.68	.1930	.2088
United States	132	1,136	1,164	53.54	53.35	.1853	.1897
Press feeders, female:							
North Atlantic	11	126	128	53.65	54.49	.1180	.1235
South Atlantic	10	31	29	54.77	53.97	.1062	.1071
North Central	10	87	74	53.80	53.80	.1481	.1503
South Central	7	21	29	54.24	54.14	.1127	.1051
United States	38	265	260	53.88	54.20	.1261	.1272
Pressmen, male:							
North Atlantic	48	365	379	53.58	53.58	.3357	.3408
South Atlantic	23	73	74	54.82	54.34	.2780	.2849
North Central	46	329	316	53.98	53.97	.3426	.3422
South Central	18	61	60	54.23	53.73	.2967	.3081
Western	18	55	68	50.47	49.26	.3764	.3958
United States	153	883	897	53.68	53.46	.3334	.3387
Proof readers, male:							
North Atlantic	23	78	85	52.62	52.80	.3704	.3739
South Atlantic	7	13	13	54.69	54.69	.3201	.3244
North Central	16	29	30	53.76	53.77	.3701	.3753
South Central	3	3	3	54.00	53.00	.3858	.3936
Western	7	10	10	50.40	49.20	.4167	.4411
United States	56	133	141	52.93	52.93	.3692	.3748
Proof readers, female:							
North Atlantic	11	21	21	51.38	51.38	.3019	.3083
South Atlantic	3	5	5	54.00	54.00	.1500	.1537
North Central	11	20	21	53.35	53.33	.3261	.3110
South Central	7	12	12	55.42	53.92	.1618	.1692
Western	4	5	5	50.40	50.40	.3125	.3370
United States	36	63	64	52.90	52.63	.2717	.2733
Sewers, book, female:							
North Atlantic	19	90	89	53.80	53.80	.1395	.1376
South Atlantic	10	51	58	54.92	54.21	.1009	.1044
North Central	29	188	189	53.90	53.92	.1228	.1291
South Central	10	57	58	54.21	53.79	.1085	.1124
Western	11	65	69	51.45	51.32	.1385	.1467
United States	79	451	463	53.68	53.53	.1241	.1282
Stereotypers, male:							
North Atlantic	4	15	15	54.00	47.33	.4333	.4694
North Central	5	9	10	53.44	52.80	.3112	.3298
Western	1	8	8	53.50	53.50	.4147	.4147
United States	10	32	33	53.72	50.48	.3943	.4139

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Stitchers, book, female:							
North Atlantic	16	44	54	53.52	53.56	$0.1155	$0.1131
South Atlantic	4	26	32	54.96	54.00	.0818	.0845
North Central	11	70	64	53.96	53.95	.1128	.1052
South Central	6	21	24	53.71	53.75	.1149	.1155
Western	11	24	29	49.96	49.90	.1608	.1637
United States	48	185	203	53.45	53.25	.1156	.1136

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER.

Compositors, male:							
North Atlantic	47	843	948	46.73	46.67	$0.4996	$0.5079
South Atlantic	22	224	242	48.32	47.57	.4454	.4585
North Central	44	579	598	48.28	48.06	.4865	.4961
South Central	18	184	207	49.04	48.81	.4855	.4965
Western	17	183	198	47.79	47.38	.5673	.5964
United States	148	2,013	2,193	47.66	47.42	.4947	.5061
Compositors, female:							
North Atlantic	5	12	14	48.58	50.36	.3758	.3904
Linotype operators, male:							
North Atlantic	46	744	765	46.98	46.93	.5469	.5451
South Atlantic	22	227	249	44.83	44.53	.5497	.5603
North Central	44	582	621	48.03	47.86	.5100	.5063
South Central	18	166	197	46.71	47.16	.6215	.6253
Western	17	196	220	46.31	46.00	.6236	.6429
United States	147	1,915	2,052	46.95	46.84	.5503	.5534
Linotype operators, female:							
North Atlantic	11	29	28	49.03	49.39	.3628	.3560
North Central	2	2	5	48.00	48.00	.4490	.4305
United States	13	31	33	48.97	49.18	.3683	.3673
Pressmen, male:							
North Atlantic	47	376	361	46.32	46.68	.4500	.4589
South Atlantic	21	71	75	48.45	48.72	.3467	.3470
North Central	43	225	246	50.36	50.54	.3752	.3860
South Central	15	39	41	52.41	52.20	.3833	.4032
Western	17	77	88	50.51	50.33	.4085	.4134
United States	143	788	811	48.38	48.72	.4120	.4187
Stereotypers, male:							
North Atlantic	43	228	232	45.97	45.37	.5200	.5296
South Atlantic	19	51	53	46.20	46.72	.4126	.4157
North Central	40	168	179	49.07	48.68	.4191	.4389
South Central	14	30	30	47.87	47.87	.3967	.4064
Western	17	53	54	49.81	49.33	.4420	.4531
United States	133	530	548	47.47	47.11	.4629	.4747

SHIPBUILDING.

Blacksmiths, male:							
North Atlantic	15	137	122	55.68	55.76	$0.2903	$0.2894
South Atlantic	6	95	80	58.47	57.50	.2711	.2745
North Central	3	23	30	57.96	58.43	.2887	.2858
Western	3	61	54	54.00	54.00	.3562	.3549
United States	27	316	286	56.36	56.20	.2971	.2972

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Boiler makers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	347	301	55.11	55.07	$0.2731	$0.2827
South Atlantic	6	238	261	58.42	57.84	.2553	.2523
North Central	2	48	64	59.48	59.64	.2977	.2891
Western	3	52	49	54.58	55.22	.3491	.3552
United States	20	685	675	56.53	56.59	.2744	.2768
Calkers, iron, male:							
North Atlantic	8	364	335	57.03	58.34	.2697	.2701
South Atlantic	2	26	37	55.38	54.75	.2342	.2274
North Central	3	45	57	57.20	57.16	.2915	.2991
Western	2	137	64	54.00	54.00	.3165	.3101
United States	15	572	493	56.24	57.37	.2810	.2755
Calkers, wood, male:							
North Atlantic	16	343	283	53.46	52.71	.3401	.3462
South Atlantic	3	52	70	54.58	54.86	.2771	.2774
North Central	2	96	99	59.68	59.27	.3005	.3012
Western	2	28	27	54.00	54.00	.5481	.5517
United States	23	519	479	54.76	54.46	.3377	.3384
Carpenters, male:							
North Atlantic	21	1,169	1,101	54.55	54.59	.3057	.3110
South Atlantic	8	403	432	58.02	57.36	.2661	.2639
North Central	3	45	63	55.33	55.71	.2993	.2885
Western	4	125	262	55.01	58.08	.3972	.3695
United States	36	1,742	1,858	55.41	55.77	.3029	.3075
Drillers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	321	486	57.66	58.58	.2293	.2256
South Atlantic	4	70	96	56.11	55.80	.1774	.1731
North Central	3	71	152	58.18	55.80	.1810	.2209
Western	2	53	118	54.00	54.00	.2779	.2444
United States	18	515	852	57.15	57.14	.2206	.2214
Fitters, male:							
North Atlantic	10	405	359	56.53	56.49	.2460	.2511
South Atlantic	5	334	438	58.87	58.84	.2447	.2385
North Central	3	79	118	57.11	56.64	.2835	.2612
Western	2	105	94	54.00	54.00	.3544	.3520
United States	20	923	1,009	57.14	57.29	.2611	.2562
Joiners, male:							
North Atlantic	13	494	370	55.57	56.51	.2893	.2953
South Atlantic	6	336	490	57.05	56.67	.2642	.2621
North Central	2	65	67	57.51	59.46	.3079	.3094
Western	4	108	189	54.44	54.25	.3595	.3657
United States	25	1,003	1,116	56.07	56.38	.2897	.2935
Laborers male:							
North Atlantic	18	1,116	1,106	55.55	55.82	.1622	.1630
South Atlantic	8	1,118	1,125	58.36	57.93	.1273	.1352
North Central	3	682	984	57.84	56.52	.1577	.1561
Western	4	153	234	55.06	57.08	.2224	.2134
United States	33	3,069	3,449	57.06	56.79	.1515	.1554
Machinists, male:							
North Atlantic	12	991	936	55.97	56.63	.2616	.2662
South Atlantic	6	752	623	58.72	58.43	.2667	.2658
North Central	3	202	187	58.70	59.10	.2806	.2793
Western	3	430	539	54.07	54.07	.3493	.3359
United States	24	2,375	2,285	56.73	56.72	.2807	.2836

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Molders, iron, male:							
North Atlantic	3	82	77	57.94	58.32	$0.2871	$0.2875
South Atlantic	3	116	113	57.92	57.96	.2705	.2693
North Central	2	74	123	60.00	60.00	.2870	.2931
Western	2	75	36	54.00	54.00	.3696	.3699
United States	10	347	349	57.52	58.35	.2993	.2921
Painters, male:							
North Atlantic	12	371	280	56.13	55.68	.2706	.2712
South Atlantic	6	290	407	55.74	56.29	.2357	.2354
North Central	2	30	58	59.00	58.66	.1881	.1844
United States	20	691	745	56.09	56.25	.2524	.2449
Pattern makers, male:							
North Atlantic	11	100	99	56.74	57.39	.3157	.3157
South Atlantic	5	70	63	57.86	57.25	.2970	.2920
North Central	3	20	24	58.95	59.08	.3100	.3152
Western	2	26	21	54.00	54.00	.4154	.4162
United States	21	216	207	56.98	57.20	.3211	.3186
Riggers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	243	286	57.12	57.91	.1999	.2007
South Atlantic	5	53	62	55.92	56.35	.2223	.2216
North Central	2	15	15	54.80	54.80	.2187	.2050
Western	4	90	126	54.13	54.14	.3409	.3203
United States	20	401	489	56.20	56.65	.2352	.2343
Riveters, male:							
North Atlantic	9	286	377	55.99	56.98	.2948	.3022
South Atlantic	4	362	383	59.12	59.18	.2224	.2253
North Central	2	67	60	52.93	51.80	.3071	.3515
Western	2	234	32	54.00	54.00	.3201	.2981
United States	17	949	852	56.48	57.49	.2743	.2710
Sawyers, circular, male:							
North Atlantic	10	20	19	55.20	55.42	.2545	.2547
South Atlantic	2	5	5	54.00	54.00	.2148	.2148
Western	2	2	2	54.00	54.00	.4010	.4010
United States	14	27	26	54.89	55.04	.2580	.2583
Spar makers, male:							
North Atlantic	3	10	11	57.00	56.27	.2822	.2866

SILK GOODS.

Beamers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	16	21	56.44	56.57	$0.2002	$0.1907
Doublers, female:							
North Atlantic	10	170	208	57.69	57.80	.0944	.0915
Dyers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	1,266	1,327	55.58	55.59	.1947	.1961
Loom fixers, male:							
North Atlantic	12	143	143	58.13	58.17	.2645	.2656
Pickers, male: (a)							
North Atlantic	3	4	5	60.00	59.60	.2363	.2271
Pickers, female: (a)							
North Atlantic	11	299	310	57.78	58.49	.1203	.1190
Quillers, female:							
North Atlantic	14	363	438	57.67	57.62	.0912	.0907
Spinners, male:							
North Atlantic	6	186	208	57.85	58.17	.0807	.0836
Twisters-in, male:							
North Atlantic	8	108	118	58.25	58.19	.2303	.2339
Warpers, male:							
North Atlantic	5	66	54	57.85	56.91	.2216	.2407

[a] Does not include warp pickers.

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

SILK GOODS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Warpers, female:							
North Atlantic	12	503	555	58.19	58.16	$0.1596	$0.1573
Weavers, male:							
North Atlantic	9	834	918	57.86	57.91	.1947	.1998
Weavers, female:							
North Atlantic	12	1,934	2,091	57.93	57.93	.1473	.1498
Weavers, ribbon, male:							
North Atlantic	4	271	337	56.05	56.29	.2410	.2393
Weavers, ribbon, female:							
North Atlantic	4	161	220	58.03	58.25	.1648	.1764
Winders, female:							
North Atlantic	14	577	616	57.82	57.92	.1063	.1077

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING.

Back skinners, cattle, male:							
North Central	12	33	26	54.55	54.08	$0.4348	$0.4385
Dry salters, male:							
North Central	14	377	459	60.00	60.00	.1879	.1806
Gutters, cattle, male:							
North Central	12	30	26	54.83	55.08	.2593	.2619
Gutters, hog, male:							
North Central	14	36	35	49.06	48.29	.2977	.2810
Headers, cattle, male:							
North Central	11	33	29	54.54	54.69	.3250	.3345
Headers, hog, male:							
North Central	15	16	16	54.44	54.44	.2706	.2691
Laborers, male:							
North Central	15	10,592	10,664	60.00	60.00	.1755	.1687
Picklers, male:							
North Central	14	569	513	60.00	60.00	.1878	.1792
Rump skinners, cattle, male:							
North Central	10	23	20	56.09	56.15	.3949	.3842
Scrapers, hog, male:							
North Central	13	61	63	53.89	52.94	.2264	.2236
Side skinners, cattle, male:							
North Central	12	75	66	54.33	54.56	.4842	.4871
Splitters, cattle, male:							
North Central	13	51	44	54.69	55.36	.4747	.4693
Splitters, hog, male:							
North Central	15	35	35	53.89	53.40	.3052	.3090
Stickers, cattle, male:							
North Central	11	18	17	57.17	57.00	.3139	.3132
Stickers, hog, male:							
North Central	15	16	16	54.44	54.44	.2854	.2896

STREETS AND SEWERS, CONTRACT WORK.

Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	36	4,748	4,651	58.89	58.46	$0.1633	$0.1670
South Atlantic	16	1,086	1,100	55.46	55.02	.1517	.1597
North Central	41	4,438	4,187	57.74	57.52	.1946	.2004
South Central	13	1,502	1,348	57.99	57.88	.1535	.1560
Western	14	1,326	1,443	50.76	51.64	.2481	.2463
United States	120	13,100	12,729	57.29	57.02	.1804	.1852

STREETS AND SEWERS, MUNICIPAL WORK.

Laborers, male:							
North Atlantic	21	7,708	8,269	49.93	49.73	$0.2284	$0.2246
South Atlantic	10	1,913	2,361	50.42	50.15	.1795	.1824
North Central	22	7,382	7,917	48.92	48.99	.2095	.2099
South Central	9	943	1,013	52.09	51.94	.1691	.1706
Western	8	804	910	48.00	48.00	.2639	.2620
United States	70	18,750	20,470	49.61	49.52	.2145	.2130

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Continued.

TOBACCO, CIGARS.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Bunch makers, hand, male:							
North Atlantic	4	62	70	54.00	54.93	$0.2290	$0.2293
South Atlantic	2	40	61	51.83	52.46	.1874	.1725
North Central	5	25	35	49.36	50.74	.2559	.2322
United States	11	127	166	52.40	53.14	.2211	.2090
Bunch makers, hand, female:							
North Atlantic	8	527	525	57.39	57.37	.1694	.1670
South Atlantic	3	116	144	56.39	54.88	.1096	.1322
North Central	6	130	117	50.77	50.60	.1945	.2115
South Central	2	157	149	58.93	58.59	.1009	.0984
United States	19	930	935	56.60	56.33	.1539	.1563
Bunch makers, machine, female:							
North Atlantic	6	372	352	56.17	55.42	.1284	.1224
North Central	3	185	168	53.75	52.50	.1272	.1404
United States	9	557	520	55.37	54.48	.1280	.1282
Cigar makers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	678	709	49.21	48.95	.3249	.3375
South Atlantic	8	1,803	2,066	59.79	59.88	.2917	.2884
North Central	13	386	353	47.48	47.35	.2981	.3185
United States	34	2,867	3,128	55.63	55.99	.3004	.3030
Cigar rollers, hand, male:							
North Atlantic	3	260	240	53.17	53.06	.2339	.2301
South Atlantic	2	66	57	50.97	52.77	.1922	.1885
North Central	4	84	94	49.93	49.94	.2099	.2168
United States	9	410	391	52.15	52.27	.2222	.2208
Cigar rollers, hand, female:							
North Atlantic	8	470	447	55.71	55.39	.1492	.1574
South Atlantic	3	289	259	53.84	55.16	.1239	.1363
North Central	7	248	272	52.34	50.85	.1648	.1809
United States	18	1,007	978	54.35	54.07	.1458	.1584
Cigar rollers, machine, female:							
North Atlantic	7	1,048	1,160	57.66	57.46	.1448	.1411
North Central	2	304	228	53.84	53.64	.1114	.1257
South Central	1	300	273	60.00	60.00	.0925	.0905
United States	10	1,652	1,661	57.38	57.36	.1292	.1307
Packers, male:							
North Atlantic	16	115	110	48.74	48.59	.3996	.4265
South Atlantic	7	107	96	59.33	59.25	.6193	.6133
North Central	12	48	44	48.46	48.55	.3612	.3642
United States	35	270	250	52.89	52.66	.4798	.4873
Packers, female:							
North Atlantic	8	294	355	55.23	55.54	.1314	.1316
South Atlantic	2	42	40	54.00	54.00	.1390	.1441
North Central	5	57	73	49.77	48.48	.1462	.1431
South Central	2	42	40	59.67	59.30	.1151	.1177
United States	17	435	508	54.83	54.70	.1325	.1331
Stemmers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	69	74	52.64	52.51	.1341	.1340
South Atlantic	4	44	33	52.70	49.30	.1022	.1413
North Central	3	8	12	47.50	47.33	.1875	.1602
United States	13	121	119	52.32	51.10	.1260	.1387

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TABLE I.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS AND GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS—Concluded.

TOBACCO, CIGARS—Concluded.

Occupation and geographical division.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Stemmers, female:							
North Atlantic	19	798	826	54.82	54.59	$0.1035	$0.1037
South Atlantic	9	214	249	58.86	58.51	.1195	.1140
North Central	16	292	318	51.60	51.28	.0988	.0988
South Central	2	30	44	56.27	54.59	.0795	.0786
United States	46	1,334	1,437	54.79	54.54	.1045	.1037

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

Burlers, female:							
North Atlantic	25	666	645	58.00	58.46	$0.1011	$0.1060
Carders, male:							
North Atlantic	24	248	241	57.80	58.63	.1158	.1176
Carders, female:							
North Atlantic	4	23	14	59.09	60.00	.0894	.0869
Card strippers, male:							
North Atlantic	13	72	74	58.49	58.31	.1291	.1305
Combers, male:							
North Atlantic	6	120	124	59.06	58.90	.1206	.1226
Combers, female:							
North Atlantic	5	100	124	57.40	57.04	.0957	.0920
Dyers, male:							
North Atlantic	24	474	485	58.71	59.30	.1320	.1325
Loom fixers, male:							
North Atlantic	26	252	269	58.23	58.58	.2356	.2393
Spinners, frame, female:							
North Atlantic	8	526	483	58.30	58.25	.1024	.1036
Spinners, mule, male:							
North Atlantic	22	383	375	58.61	58.51	.1825	.1901
Weavers, male:							
North Atlantic	26	1,708	1,719	58.55	58.78	.1771	.1880
Weavers, female:							
North Atlantic	27	2,020	2,223	57.65	58.19	.1518	.1568

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS.

[For explanation of relative figures, see page 10.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.

[Data from 15 establishments 1890–1904; 24, 1905.]

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	100.2
1903	112.7	99.2	104.7
1904	119.5	100.0	106.2
1905	136.9	99.9	109.6

FITTERS, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890–1903; 10, 1904; 19, 1905.]

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
1905	85.7	96.2	152.7

GRINDERS, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890–1903; 8, 1904; 17, 1905.]

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
1905	78.0	97.8	138.8

MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890–1903; 16, 1904; 23, 1905.]

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
1905	140.4	98.3	117.8

MACHINISTS, Male.

[Data from 15 establishments 1890–1903; 14, 1904; 21, 1905.]

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
1905	140.3	93.0	119.8

MOLDERS, IRON, Male.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890–1903; 12, 1904; 21, 1905.

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
1905	152.3	98.1	117.2

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 23, 1905.]

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
1905	120.0	95.4	121.3

PATTERN MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 13 establishments 1890–1903; 12, 1904; 22, 1905.]

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	100.0	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
1905	135.9	98.0	118.1

BAKERY, BREAD.

BAKERS, FIRST HANDS, Male.

[Data from 103 establishments 1890–1903; 114, 1904; 108, 1905.]

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
1905	129.5	92.5	121.0

BAKERS, SECOND HANDS, Male.

[Data from 103 establishments 1890–1903; 114, 1904; 108, 1905.]

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
1905	128.0	93.2	121.9

BAKERS, THIRD HANDS, Male.

[Data from 63 establishments 1890–1904; 69, 1905.]

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
1905	190.5	90.7	139.1

BAKERS, NOT SPECIFIED, Male.

[Data from 20 establishments 1890–1903; 26, 1904; 42, 1905.]

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
1905	144.5	93.7	111.9

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.

[Data from 59 establishments 1890-1903; 48, 1904; 33, 1905.]

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	100.2	100.1
1891	102.8	100.2	100.3
1892	102.8	100.0	101.0
1893	103.5	99.9	100.7
1894	94.4	99.9	98.6
1895	95.1	100.0	98.2
1896	101.4	99.9	98.5
1897	97.2	100.0	99.9
1898	102.8	99.9	101.1
1899	102.1	100.1	101.5
1900	105.6	99.4	102.5
1901	109.2	99.3	104.1
1902	107.7	98.3	107.6
1903	107.7	97.9	109.9
1904	101.1	97.4	108.9
1905	102.2	97.2	108.6

HORSESHOERS, FITTERS, Male.

[Data from 33 establishments 1890-1903; 35, 1904; 41, 1905.]

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	102.1	97.0
1891	94.3	102.3	96.7
1892	100.0	102.1	97.4
1893	100.0	99.5	99.8
1894	102.9	99.2	100.2
1895	100.0	99.0	100.2
1896	101.4	98.9	101.6
1897	101.4	98.8	102.6
1898	102.9	98.9	102.6
1899	101.4	99.0	101.8
1900	101.4	98.5	103.1
1901	107.1	98.1	104.9
1902	101.4	97.8	104.2
1903	107.1	97.3	106.6
1904	105.3	96.8	109.3
1905	106.7	96.1	113.0

HORSESHOERS, FLOOR MEN, Male.

[Data from 109 establishments 1890-1903; 127, 1904; 134, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	105.7	102.0	98.1
1891	101.9	101.9	97.6
1892	103.4	101.9	97.8
1893	101.1	100.8	98.4
1894	100.4	99.3	101.1
1895	96.6	99.2	99.9
1896	97.7	99.2	100.5
1897	95.5	98.9	101.1
1898	98.9	98.6	102.3
1899	99.6	98.2	103.1
1900	101.5	97.7	104.9
1901	102.3	96.7	106.6
1902	100.4	96.0	107.8
1903	100.0	95.6	113.4
1904	98.3	95.1	116.8
1905	101.4	94.5	119.9

HORSESHOERS, FORGEMEN, Male.

[Data from 69 establishments 1890-1903; 95, 1904; 100, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	102.9	101.3	98.6
1891	102.9	101.1	98.5
1892	102.1	101.1	98.5
1893	100.7	100.9	97.9
1894	99.3	100.0	98.3
1895	97.9	99.8	98.8
1896	98.6	99.7	100.1
1897	97.1	99.3	101.2
1898	100.0	98.9	103.0
1899	99.3	97.9	104.8
1900	97.1	96.9	107.9
1901	99.3	96.6	109.8
1902	97.9	95.5	111.6
1903	96.4	94.9	114.8
1904	96.4	94.7	115.8
1905	94.4	94.2	117.7

HORSESHOERS, NOT SPECIFIED, Male.

[Data from 62 establishments 1890-1903; 27, 1904; 14, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	103.3	100.0	100.9
1891	102.5	100.1	100.5
1892	104.1	100.1	99.5
1893	100.0	100.0	99.2
1894	96.7	100.0	97.4
1895	93.4	99.9	98.4
1896	94.3	99.9	99.0
1897	98.4	100.0	99.7
1898	100.8	100.1	102.1
1899	104.1	99.9	103.3
1900	106.6	99.3	103.9
1901	107.4	97.7	107.6
1902	100.0	97.5	112.0
1903	98.4	96.4	116.2
1904	100.3	93.7	123.4
1905	104.7	93.9	121.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 44, 1905.]

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
1905	122.2	98.8	109.0

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; 35, 1905.]

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
1905	139.6	98.5	109.9

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; 45, 1905.]

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
1905	162.1	96.2	117.3

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; 45, 1905.]

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	99.2
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
1905	162.4	95.6	118.7

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; 40, 1905.]

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
1905	205.8	94.9	130.2

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; 44, 1905.]

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
1905	97.3	96.1	125.1

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 44, 1905.]

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
1905.....	188.1	98.0	128.0

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; 31, 1905.]

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.....	80.0	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
1905.....	93.2	95.8	102.2

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; 33, 1905.]

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
1905.....	106.0	95.9	126.0

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; 19, 1905.]

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
1905.....	277.1	96.5	120.4

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; 45, 1905.]

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	100.4	99.9
1891.....	91.4	100.2	93.7
1892.....	94.0	100.4	98.3
1893.....	92.2	100.1	101.6
1894.....	94.8	99.9	102.3
1895.....	102.6	99.9	103.2
1896.....	101.7	99.6	102.0
1897.....	105.2	99.5	100.8
1898.....	103.4	100.1	99.4
1899.....	113.8	99.8	98.5
1900.....	121.6	99.7	103.0
1901.....	130.2	99.6	103.9
1902.....	140.5	99.2	104.5
1903.....	153.4	98.5	110.5
1904.....	157.4	98.5	110.7
1905.....	155.4	98.6	115.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

BRICK.

BRICK-MACHINE TENDERS, Male.

[Data from 20 establishments 1890-1903; 36, 1904; 46, 1905.]

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	100.0	99.9
1891	100.8	99.9	99.6
1892	100.0	99.8	103.0
1893	98.4	100.0	101.7
1894	99.2	100.0	98.4
1895	99.2	100.0	97.8
1896	99.2	100.1	98.6
1897	99.2	100.1	97.3
1898	100.8	100.1	100.6
1899	102.4	100.1	103.2
1900	103.2	100.2	104.6
1901	101.6	100.3	106.6
1902	104.0	100.2	111.3
1903	109.5	99.5	112.9
1904	108.0	99.5	113.5
1905	107.6	99.9	112.5

KILN BURNERS, Male.

[Data from 22 establishments 1890-1903; 37, 1904; 48, 1905.]

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	100.2	100.6
1891	100.0	100.2	101.2
1892	99.0	100.4	100.5
1893	101.0	100.0	100.1
1894	96.0	100.3	95.2
1895	100.0	99.5	99.1
1896	98.0	99.9	96.2
1897	102.0	99.2	102.0
1898	102.0	99.8	104.2
1899	98.0	100.6	101.1
1900	103.0	99.6	104.8
1901	106.0	99.0	109.9
1902	108.0	99.3	113.8
1903	109.0	98.6	115.9
1904	113.4	98.2	117.7
1905	115.7	98.2	118.8

KILN SETTERS, Male.

[Data from 24 establishments 1890-1903; 36, 1904; 44, 1905.]

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	99.7	99.2
1891	90.1	99.8	99.7
1892	95.0	99.8	104.9
1893	102.0	99.8	99.8
1894	98.0	100.1	99.5
1895	98.0	100.3	97.8
1896	102.0	99.9	97.9
1897	103.0	100.1	96.5
1898	102.0	100.2	101.9
1899	108.9	100.2	102.7
1900	105.9	100.3	102.9
1901	106.9	100.5	101.2
1902	108.9	100.4	106.9
1903	113.9	99.6	107.4
1904	108.6	99.4	107.5
1905	111.7	99.9	107.4

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 33, 1904; 47, 1905.]

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	99.3	104.0
1891	97.4	99.8	102.2
1892	99.0	99.8	102.2
1893	102.0	100.3	100.8
1894	103.0	100.3	99.4
1895	101.6	100.3	97.1
1896	98.0	99.8	98.8
1897	98.0	99.8	98.8
1898	100.0	100.4	97.0
1899	107.2	100.1	99.3
1900	104.3	99.6	102.0
1901	105.6	99.6	103.1
1902	120.3	99.2	109.2
1903	119.0	98.5	112.9
1904	122.8	98.4	111.3
1905	120.0	98.4	114.9

OFFBEARERS, Male.

[Data from 19 establishments 1890-1903; 29, 1904; 40, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	101.3	100.0	101.5
1891	97.4	99.7	104.3
1892	105.3	100.0	104.9
1893	98.0	99.8	106.7
1894	96.0	100.0	101.0
1895	99.3	100.0	98.3
1896	100.0	100.1	95.7
1897	98.0	100.1	94.1
1898	98.7	100.1	95.5
1899	102.6	100.2	97.6
1900	94.7	99.8	101.6
1901	96.7	100.1	106.5
1902	99.3	99.8	111.1
1903	97.4	99.5	114.4
1904	97.0	99.1	113.5
1905	96.4	99.4	115.0

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES.

BRICKLAYERS, Male.

[Data from 212 establishments 1890–1903; 229, 1904; 209, 1905.]

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	103.2	98.4
1891	112.3	102.4	99.5
1892	114.1	101.2	101.0
1893	104.1	100.1	101.1
1894	93.1	100.8	98.6
1895	88.2	100.0	99.5
1896	91.8	99.9	98.9
1897	92.1	99.1	99.4
1898	95.3	97.9	98.7
1899	107.3	95.5	104.8
1900	105.1	95.6	106.5
1901	118.1	94.3	112.0
1902	109.8	93.6	118.0
1903	116.2	92.7	124.7
1904	111.2	92.1	127.3
1905	111.8	92.0	132.1

CARPENTERS, Male.

[Data from 227 establishments 1890–1903; 242, 1904; 213, 1905.]

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	102.0	98.6
1891	110.2	101.3	99.2
1892	114.3	100.5	102.7
1893	97.8	100.7	99.7
1894	89.3	100.7	97.9
1895	88.8	100.3	97.8
1896	95.7	99.7	99.6
1897	95.4	99.0	100.0
1898	95.5	98.5	101.4
1899	108.2	97.4	103.2
1900	112.1	94.5	110.8
1901	117.8	92.5	115.9
1902	122.1	90.6	123.7
1903	116.4	90.2	130.6
1904	108 6	89.9	129.9
1905	108.3	90.1	133.6

CORNICE MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 40 establishments 1890–1903; 55, 1904; 86, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	106.2	104.4	95.0
1891	105.4	101.3	97.1
1892	133.5	98.4	99.2
1893	99.8	100.6	98.8
1894	80.5	100.3	97.6
1895	85.3	100.1	98.6
1896	93.6	99.5	101.4
1897	90.1	99.0	102.9
1898	96.9	98.6	103.0
1899	108.7	97.9	106.4
1900	103.5	96.1	113.5
1901	104.1	94.5	115.6
1902	114.7	92.5	125.1
1903	117.2	91.7	134.3
1904	114.8	90.2	137.7
1905	127.1	90.3	140.8

GAS FITTERS, Male.

[Data from 64 establishments 1890–1903; 79, 1904; 77, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	99.4	103.5	95.5
1891	100.0	102.6	96.3
1892	105.6	100.6	98.9
1893	93.2	99.8	99.7
1894	96.3	99.7	99.1
1895	90.1	99.7	99.3
1896	100.6	99.4	100.0
1897	100.0	98.4	101.6
1898	106.8	99.1	103.7
1899	110.5	97.3	105.8
1900	108.0	96.4	110.0
1901	109.3	95.4	114.1
1902	114.8	92.6	123.3
1903	114.8	90.9	130.5
1904	114.4	89.4	139.1
1905	118.4	89.3	138.9

HOD CARRIERS, Male.

[Data from 250 establishments 1890–1903; 262, 1904; 255, 1905.]

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	102.3	97.0
1891	109.5	101.8	96.5
1892	115.4	100.4	99.4
1893	105.0	100.1	99.8
1894	87.2	100.8	98.9
1895	90.6	99.9	99.6
1896	93.3	99.7	100.3
1897	94.2	99.7	99.7
1898	92.4	98.9	100.6
1899	110.4	96.5	108.1
1900	104.1	96.5	107.3
1901	120.2	95.6	109.3
1902	119.3	94.1	114.9
1903	123.5	93.0	122.9
1904	124.3	92.8	123.8
1905	128.1	93.0	124.7

INSIDE WIRE MEN, Male.

[Data from 40 establishments 1890–1903; 56, 1904; 94, 1905.]

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	102.8	89.6
1891	78.1	102.6	89.1
1892	94.5	98.8	91.6
1893	91.1	101.2	97.9
1894	93.7	101.5	96.1
1895	93.3	101.2	100.0
1896	102.7	99.3	104.5
1897	130.4	97.5	107.6
1898	122.4	97.2	112.1
1899	119.8	98.0	111.7
1900	146.7	94.7	120.7
1901	149.4	94.5	119.6
1902	176.6	92.8	129.7
1903	184.1	89.6	140.6
1904	185.8	88.2	143.5
1905	212.1	87.2	150.0

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 146 establishments 1890–1903; 172, 1904; 192, 1905.]

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
1905	109.1	95.8	114.4

LATHERS, Male.

[Data from 10 establishments 1890–1903; 39, 1904; 67, 1905.]

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	109.5
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
1905	132.9	87.2	119.3

PAINTERS, Male.

[Data from 203 establishments 1890–1903; 208, 1904; 206, 1905.]

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
1905	111.5	90.5	129.5

PAPER HANGERS, Male.

[Data from 93 establishments 1890–1903; 103, 1904; 116, 1905.]

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
1905	129.1	89.6	133.5

PLASTERERS, Male.

[Data from 146 establishments 1890–1903; 152, 1904; 164, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	100.2	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
1905	123.8	90.1	139.6

PLUMBERS, Male.

[Data from 221 establishments 1890–1903; 232, 1904; 207, 1905.]

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	96.6	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
1905	124.5	91.1	131.2

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

ROOFERS, GRAVEL AND TAR, Male.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890–1903; 35, 1904; 72, 1905.]

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	109.2	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
1905	123.9	98.7	110.3

ROOFERS, SLATE AND TILE, Male.

[Data from 40 establishments 1890–1903; 41, 1904; 71, 1905.]

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
1905	81.5	91.0	130.9

ROOFERS, TIN, Male.

[Data from 94 establishments 1890–1903; 100, 1904; 118, 1905.]

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
1905	111.3	90.6	126.5

STEAM FITTERS, Male.

[Data from 73 establishments 1890–1903; 86, 1904; 112, 1905.]

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
1905	139.4	89.1	133.3

STONE MASONS, Male.

[Data from 115 establishments 1890–1903; 110, 1904; 102, 1905.]

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
1905	116.8	91.3	129.5

STONE SETTERS, Male.

[Data from 27 establishments 1890–1903; 40, 1904; 57, 1905.]

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
1905	127.3	95.0	121.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 59, 1905.]

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	1898.....	122.1	97.8	105.3
1890.....	77.7	102.9	93.6	1899.....	115.5	100.5	108.8
1891.....	98.2	101.8	98.0	1900.....	142.2	98.0	120.4
1892.....	107.3	99.3	100.6	1901.....	195.5	96.7	138.4
1893.....	98.8	100.1	100.9	1902.....	228.2	91.6	155.9
1894.....	74.2	101.9	93.5	1903.....	206.6	92.2	159.8
1895.....	79.5	100.1	97.7	1904.....	205.5	90.6	171.4
1896.....	115.5	98.5	97.5	1905.....	194.3	90.1	171.8
1897.....	111.9	97.0	104.1				

CANDY.

CANDY MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 22, 1904; 37, 1905.]

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
1905.....	88.7	99.9	107.4

DIPPERS, Female.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 22, 1904; 33, 1905.]

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
1905.....	138 0	100.2	121.1

CARPETS.

BURLERS, Female.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 8, 1904, 1905]

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.....	123.7	99.5	123.4
1904.....	134.9	99.1	105 5
1905.....	129.7	99.0	112.6

DYERS, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments.]

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.....	100.5	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
1905.....	111.8	99.0	104.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

CARPETS—Continued.

LOOM FIXERS, Male.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890-1903; 8, 1904, 1905.]

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
1905	111.7	99.1	108.1

SPOOLERS, Female.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 8, 1904, 1905.]

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
1905	95.0	98.2	106.0

TWISTERS, Female.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 6, 1904; 7, 1905.]

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
1905	180.3	95.5	108.4

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
1905	159.0	99.9	131.0

WEAVERS, BRUSSELS AND WILTON, Female.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890-1903; 2, 1904, 1905.]

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
1905	208.1	99.0	118.9

WEAVERS, INGRAIN, Female.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 6, 1904, 1905.]

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
1905	88.0	98.5	108.8

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

CARPETS—Concluded.

WINDERS, Female.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890–1903; 7, 1904, 1905.]

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	1898	104.7	99.6	102.2
1890	89.8	101.4	100.5	1899	111.0	99.6	105.1
1891	89.4	101.4	96.9	1900	113.6	99.7	107.0
1892	92.8	99.9	100.4	1901	117.8	99.5	103.7
1893	104.2	99.4	99.6	1902	124.6	99.6	104.2
1894	88.6	99.6	97.9	1903	128.4	98.9	106.5
1895	108.9	99.6	97.9	1904	133.8	96.8	106.1
1896	105.9	99.6	101.2	1905	132.1	97.1	109.8
1897	103.4	99.7	98.4				

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.

[Data from 98 establishments 1890–1903; 96, 1904; 66, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	101.2	100.7	102.4
1891	101.2	100.8	101.8
1892	104.6	100.7	101.9
1893	115.4	100.6	94.3
1894	99.3	98.7	96.6
1895	104.3	99.4	95.0
1896	85.2	99.4	101.7
1897	88.2	100.0	102.4
1898	100.3	100.2	100.9
1899	100.7	99.6	102.9
1900	102.9	99.5	101.8
1901	111.1	99.7	102.4
1902	107.5	99.2	104.8
1903	112.0	98.3	106.5
1904	109.7	98.4	107.8
1905	112.2	97.6	110.6

BODY MAKERS, CARRIAGE, Male.

[Data from 26 establishments 1890–1903; 39, 1904; 37, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	86.2	100.4	100.1
1891	95.9	100.4	99.7
1892	95.9	100.3	101.2
1893	97.4	100.1	100.1
1894	116.9	100.4	98.6
1895	93.8	100.2	97.8
1896	91.3	100.0	98.5
1897	101.0	99.8	98.5
1898	100.5	99.8	101.5
1899	118.5	98.6	103.8
1900	116.4	99.5	100.5
1901	137.9	99.7	98.4
1902	139.0	99.7	102.6
1903	139.0	98.7	104.4
1904	152.4	98.7	104.6
1905	178.6	95.7	112.3

BODY MAKERS, NOT SPECIFIED, Male.

[Data from 19 establishments 1890–1903; 25, 1904; 18, 1905.]

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
1905	77.6	98.5	115.1

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; 30, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	100.0	100.9	98.2
1891	104.1	101.2	96.4
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	96.4	111.9
1904	121.6	98.7	112.0
1905	125.7	95.7	116.0

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—Concluded.

MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.

[Data from 18 establishments 1890–1903; 24, 1904; 29, 1905.]

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	105.1
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
1905	128.5	96.6	111.0

PAINTERS, Male.

[Data from 76 establishments 1890–1903; 95, 1904; 69, 1905.]

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	103.5
1903	116.2	98.5	108.2
1904	108.3	98.5	110.9
1905	105.6	98.0	112.1

TRIMMERS, CARRIAGE, Male.

[Data from 46 establishments 1890–1903; 76, 1904; 60, 1905.]

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	98.5
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	101.6
1902	116.6	99.4	102.8
1903	118.0	98.1	106.6
1904	110.8	98.2	110.2
1905	108.3	97.5	114.0

WOODWORKERS, Male.

[Data from 29 establishments 1890–1903; 51, 1904; 31, 1905.]

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
1905	107.0	95.8	101.9

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; 45, 1905.]

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
1905	137.3	97.8	107.8

BOILER MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 34 establishments 1890–1903; 38, 1904; 33, 1905.]

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	134.9	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
1905	168.8	97.4	120.7

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

CARS, STEAM RAILROAD—Continued.

BRASS FINISHERS, Male.

[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 9, 1904; 8, 1905.]

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	93.8
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
1905	219.4	92.8	113.7

CABINETMAKERS, Male.

[Data from 15 establishments 1890-1903; 20, 1904; 21, 1905.]

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
1905	91.6	92.0	120.1

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; 46, 1905.]

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
1905	160.7	97.3	115.5

COPPERSMITHS, Male.

[Data from 14 establishments 1890-1903; 19, 1904; 18, 1905.]

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
1905	121.1	99.6	110.3

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 41, 1904; 42, 1905.]

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
1905	176.2	100.0	107.8

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; 40, 1905.]

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
1905	145.1	94.2	115.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 45, 1905.]

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	133.7	99.3	110.7
1904	138.8	98.5	115.2
1905	157.8	96.9	115.8

MOLDERS, BRASS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890–1903; 15, 1904; 14, 1905.]

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	105.6
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
1905	160.3	94.6	123.6

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; 13, 1905.]

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
1905	106.6	97.0	113.1

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; 45, 1905.]

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
1905	118.3	95.6	113.7

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; 35, 1905.]

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
1905	135.6	97.2	112.5

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, 1905.]

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
1905	178.7	99.0	108.5

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

CARS, STEAM RAILROAD—Concluded.

TINSMITHS, Male.

[Data for employees from 34 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 34 establishments 1890–1898; 35, 1899–1903. Data from 44 establishments 1904; 41, 1905.]

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	102.1	98.2
1891	102.4	101.1	97.1
1892	93.9	101.1	102.9
1893	99.7	100.6	101.4
1894	96.5	97.3	97.8
1895	92.3	98.6	99.3
1896	94.9	98.6	101.8
1897	95.2	98.2	102.3
1898	117.3	101.3	96.6
1899	113.3	101.2	102.6
1900	116.0	102.0	103.4
1901	127.2	100.7	103.4
1902	129.3	100.3	112.2
1903	127.5	97.6	119.1
1904	129.0	96.5	121.7
1905	118.1	95.9	121.8

UPHOLSTERERS, Male.

[Data from 25 establishments 1890–1903; 34, 1904; 33, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	100.6	100.7	108.0
1891	116.1	100.9	105.3
1892	106.3	100.9	105.1
1893	120.7	101.1	107.0
1894	87.4	98.5	92.9
1895	88.5	98.7	97.0
1896	85.1	99.5	94.9
1897	91.4	99.0	96.2
1898	98.9	100.2	96.2
1899	102.9	100.6	97.2
1900	117.2	101.0	98.1
1901	106.3	100.5	100.0
1902	105.2	100.0	103.9
1903	108.0	94.9	111.8
1904	152.3	91.9	123.1
1905	124.5	92.0	113.9

CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT.

BUTTONHOLE MAKERS, MACHINE, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890–1903; 7, 1904; 10, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	66.7	100.0	102.2
1891	66.7	100.0	102.2
1892	66.7	100.0	102.2
1893	100.0	100.0	99.1
1894	100.0	100.0	99.1
1895	100.0	100.0	99.1
1896	100.0	100.0	99.1
1897	100.0	100.0	99.1
1898	100.0	100.0	99.1
1899	100.0	100.0	99.1
1900	100.0	100.0	99.1
1901	66.7	91.5	111.6
1902	66.7	91.5	111.6
1903	66.7	91.5	111.6
1904	66.7	91.5	112.0
1905	66.7	91.5	109.2

BUTTONHOLE MAKERS, MACHINE, Female.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890–1903; 20, 1904; 14, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	106.7	101.6	96.2
1891	106.7	101.6	96.2
1892	106.7	101.6	96.7
1893	106.7	99.6	96.4
1894	93.3	98.9	99.6
1895	93.3	98.9	99.6
1896	100.0	99.4	102.3
1897	100.0	99.4	103.4
1898	100.0	99.4	107.2
1899	106.7	99.6	102.4
1900	106.7	99.6	99.0
1901	106.7	99.6	99.3
1902	113.3	96.8	99.5
1903	126.7	97.9	104.2
1904	128.0	97.7	106.2
1905	144.4	97.6	112.3

CUTTERS, HAND, Male.

[Data from 8 establishments 1890–1903; 26, 1904; 25, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	90.5	100.2	98.3
1891	90.5	100.2	98.3
1892	100.0	100.1	98.3
1893	95.2	100.1	99.8
1894	100.0	100.1	97.2
1895	100.0	99.9	99.7
1896	100.0	99.9	99.7
1897	104.8	99.7	103.4
1898	109.5	99.8	102.9
1899	114.3	99.9	102.7
1900	109.5	99.8	104.7
1901	119.0	99.7	105.4
1902	128.6	99.9	104.7
1903	123.8	100.1	110.9
1904	126.8	99.8	111.9
1905	135.2	100.8	110.1

CUTTERS, MACHINE, Male.

[Data from 7 establishments 1890–1903; 18, 1904; 21, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	105.9	100.1	100.8
1891	105.9	100.1	100.8
1892	111.8	100.3	99.8
1893	105.9	100.1	100.8
1894	100.0	100.1	96.7
1895	94.1	99.9	99.7
1896	94.1	99.9	99.7
1897	94.1	99.9	98.4
1898	94.1	99.9	99.9
1899	94.1	99.9	103.4
1900	105.9	100.1	103.6
1901	111.8	99.9	103.7
1902	111.8	99.0	106.1
1903	111.8	98.6	107.2
1904	135.5	98.1	110.3
1905	148.0	97.8	106.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT—Concluded.

EXAMINERS, Female.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 17, 1904; 8, 1905.]

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
1905	276.8	97.6	84.7

FINISHERS, Female.

[Data from 7 establishments 1890–1903; 20, 1904; 26, 1905.]

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
1905	164.7	97.3	106.4

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, 1905.]

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
1905	120.9	97.9	113.9

PRESSERS, Female.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1903; 8, 1904; 5, 1905.]

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
1905	94.1	99.9	147.5

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; 24, 1905.]

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
1905	153.3	90.6	104.3

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, Female.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890–1903; 27, 1904; 26, 1905.]

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
1905	119.1	98.8	125.3

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

CLOTHING, MEN'S, CUSTOM WORK.

BUSHELMEN, Male.

[Data from 43 establishments 1890–1903; 67, 1904; 111, 1905.]

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
1905	121.5	97.8	108.3

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; 13, 1905.]

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
1905	193.3	97.9	105.8

COAT MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 14 establishments 1890–1903; 30, 1904; 61, 1905.]

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
1905	160.8	95.6	112.6

CUTTERS, Male.

[Data from 34 establishments 1890–1903; 63, 1904; 101, 1905.]

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
1905	119.9	96.9	107.3

PANTS MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 13 establishments 1890–1903; 24, 1904; 45, 1905.]

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	112.2	95.9	122.1
1904	112.2	96.3	123.9
1905	109.9	96.5	129.6

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; 16, 1905.]

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	96.4	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
1905	116.6	98.9	115.8

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 29, 1905.]

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
1905	118.5	100.1	112.3

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; 8, 1905.]

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	104.8
1905	110.0	98.6	105.7

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; 29, 1905.]

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
1905	131.7	99.9	108.4

SPINNERS, FRAME, Male.

[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 8 establishments 1890, 1897; 9, 1891, 1893, 1898, 1901; 10, 1894, 1896, 1899, 1903; 11, 1892, 1895, 1900, 1902. Data from 12 establishments 1904; 11, 1905.]

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
1905	75.3	97.8	200.4

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; 29, 1905.]

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
1905	128.6	98.8	132.4

SPINNERS, MULE, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890–1904; 13, 1905.]

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
1905	83.0	99.0	113.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

COTTON GOODS—Concluded.

WEAVERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 16 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 17 establishments 1890; 19, 1891, 1893, 1897, 1903; 20, 1892, 1894–1896, 1898–1902. Data from 20 establishments 1904; 28, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	80.3	99.2	113.5
1891	80.4	100.7	103.1
1892	84.5	101.5	99.0
1893	98.2	99.5	107.6
1894	95.0	99.0	98.6
1895	98.0	99.7	96.6
1896	100.2	99.3	102.9
1897	117.1	100.1	95.3
1898	120.7	100.5	91.5
1899	125.4	100.5	92.1
1900	124.3	100.0	105.1
1901	116.3	100.2	104.3
1902	121.3	99.5	110.7
1903	117.2	98.9	118.3
1904	109.0	98.5	115.3
1905	108.1	98.6	116.9

WEAVERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 19 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 19 establishments 1890; 20, 1891; 21, 1892–1903. Data from 21 establishments 1904; 29, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	98.7	101.1	99.1
1891	103.7	101.5	98.6
1892	101.6	101.8	99.7
1893	101.4	100.2	105.2
1894	102.7	96.6	99.6
1895	102.7	99.8	98.3
1896	99.6	99.6	103.5
1897	97.2	98.6	100.8
1898	97.6	100.3	98.4
1899	94.9	100.3	96.8
1900	97.0	100.1	109.8
1901	91.7	99.9	109.6
1902	93.0	99.6	112.2
1903	87.5	99.6	114.3
1904	86.1	99.7	113.5
1905	84.1	99.7	114.4

DYEING, FINISHING, AND PRINTING TEXTILES.

BLEACHERS, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890–1903; 11, 1904; 14, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	79.6	101.4	99.8
1891	81.5	101.4	94.6
1892	96.3	100.7	97.7
1893	107.4	99.6	99.7
1894	95.4	99.3	99.2
1895	105.6	99.6	100.2
1896	100.0	99.6	102.5
1897	113.0	99.0	101.6
1898	101.9	99.7	102.7
1899	115.7	99.8	101.7
1900	122.2	99.8	102.9
1901	138.9	99.5	102.2
1902	159.3	99.5	103.3
1903	185.2	99.8	104.2
1904	198.9	99.7	103.7
1905	251.2	99.9	104.1

CALENDRERS, Male.

[Data from 8 establishments 1890–1903; 10, 1904; 14, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	93.9	101.0	98.8
1891	98.8	100.9	99.3
1892	102.4	100.5	100.1
1893	100.0	99.8	101.4
1894	92.7	98.8	99.5
1895	95.1	99.8	98.8
1896	92.7	99.9	100.3
1897	102.4	99.2	100.9
1898	106.1	100.0	101.1
1899	117.1	100.0	100.0
1900	123.2	100.1	103.0
1901	126.8	100.1	104.1
1902	132.9	100.2	105.5
1903	147.6	100.2	106.0
1904	146.8	100.2	107.9
1905	178.3	100.6	107.0

COLOR MIXERS, 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; 9, 1905.]

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	102.5	97.3
1891	100.0	102.5	98.8
1892	95.8	101.6	100.2
1893	97.2	99.1	101.6
1894	93.0	99.1	97.4
1895	101.4	99.1	100.3
1896	105.6	99.1	101.0
1897	108.5	99.1	100.6
1898	94.4	99.1	102.0
1899	104.2	99.1	100.6
1900	94.4	99.1	105.1
1901	105.6	99.1	103.7
1902	115.5	99.1	104.1
1903	112.7	99.1	105.9
1904	103.9	99.2	106.4
1905	112.0	100.9	109.0

DYERS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890–1903; 13, 1904; 14, 1905.]

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	102.0	99.4
1891	115.0	102.0	96.5
1892	106.2	101.3	98.5
1893	104.7	99.8	101.8
1894	98.5	97.3	98.7
1895	95.3	99.9	98.9
1896	97.5	99.9	101.8
1897	98.7	97.6	101.4
1898	94.5	100.1	101.3
1899	94.8	100.2	101.6
1900	93.6	100.2	104.9
1901	107.4	100.1	103.8
1902	99.2	100.1	106.0
1903	106.6	100.1	107.6
1904	97.8	100.5	108.2
1905	96.6	100.6	109.0

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

DYEING, FINISHING, AND PRINTING TEXTILES—Concluded.

ENGRAVERS, Male.

[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; 8, 1905.]

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	101.8	99.3
1891	98.2	101.8	98.2
1892	101.8	101.3	99.1
1893	94.7	99.3	96.7
1894	91.2	99.2	98.6
1895	78.9	99.1	99.9
1896	100.0	99.3	100.4
1897	101.8	99.3	101.2
1898	108.8	99.4	103.7
1899	122.8	99.4	102.8
1900	138.6	99.3	103.6
1901	115.8	99.4	106.5
1902	124.6	99.3	105.8
1903	103.5	99.0	105.9
1904	106.7	99.6	106.6
1905	112.1	99.2	107.2

PRINTERS, Male.

[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; 10, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	107.3	101.7	97.0
1891	100.0	101.7	97.8
1892	94.5	101.1	100.8
1893	98.2	99.4	102.7
1894	85.5	99.4	103.2
1895	96.4	99.4	99.6
1896	96.4	99.3	100.3
1897	101.8	99.3	100.3
1898	107.3	99.4	98.1
1899	110.9	99.3	100.3
1900	103.6	99.3	100.5
1901	110.9	99.4	100.7
1902	125.5	99.4	100.8
1903	112.7	99.3	100.3
1904	106.7	100.1	100.5
1905	110.0	99.5	99.6

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES.

ARMATURE WINDERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 7, 1904, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	68.3	100.9	98.3
1891	56.1	100.7	100.8
1892	63.4	100.8	99.3
1893	63.4	100.8	98.1
1894	97.6	101.3	94.0
1895	114.6	101.4	95.7
1896	136.6	98.3	108.3
1897	129.3	98.8	102.0
1898	129.3	98.1	101.9
1899	136.6	98.7	101.6
1900	175.6	99.4	99.7
1901	175.6	94.7	111.7
1902	187.8	94.7	109.7
1903	222.0	94.6	112.8
1904	204.0	94.4	109.9
1905	305.1	94.6	113.7

BRASS FINISHERS, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890–1903; 5, 1904, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	50.0	100.0	101.1
1891	56.3	100.0	100.0
1892	56.3	100.0	100.0
1893	62.5	100.0	99.1
1894	62.5	100.0	98.7
1895	75.0	100.0	97.4
1896	143.8	100.0	98.5
1897	156.3	100.0	101.0
1898	118.8	100.0	103.9
1899	200.0	100.0	100.6
1900	181.3	100.0	104.9
1901	206.3	93.2	103.8
1902	256.3	93.2	104.9
1903	262.5	93.2	105.2
1904	203.1	93.2	105.4
1905	247.3	92.7	104.0

MACHINISTS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 7, 1904, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	50.4	99.0	101.1
1891	57.8	99.4	100.1
1892	58.5	99.4	99.4
1893	61.5	99.5	99.4
1894	82.2	100.1	96.2
1895	112.6	100.3	102.0
1896	114.8	100.1	97.9
1897	137.8	100.6	99.4
1898	157.0	100.7	101.4
1899	165.9	100.7	103.3
1900	206.7	101.0	106.4
1901	220.7	95.3	110.8
1902	258.5	95.2	107.4
1903	264.4	95.2	108.7
1904	205.6	95.2	110.4
1905	309.9	95.1	107.8

PATTERN MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890–1903; 4, 1904, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	50.0	100.0	94.0
1891	50.0	100.0	94.0
1892	50.0	100.0	94.0
1893	75.0	100.0	94.0
1894	75.0	100.0	94.0
1895	100.0	100.0	94.0
1896	125.0	100.0	94.0
1897	125.0	100.0	109.7
1898	125.0	100.0	116.0
1899	175.0	100.0	116.4
1900	250.0	100.0	99.3
1901	250.0	93.2	105.0
1902	225.0	93.2	107.2
1903	250.0	93.2	116.3
1904	263.0	93.2	115.6
1905	330.1	93.0	117.1

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

FLOUR.

BOLTERS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 21, 1904; 32, 1905.]

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	99.9	100.9
1891.....	95.7	99.9	100.9
1892.....	95.7	99.9	101.4
1893.....	95.7	99.9	101.4
1894.....	95.7	99.9	99.6
1895.....	95.7	99.9	100.4
1896.....	104.3	100.1	98.8
1897.....	108.7	100.2	98.7
1898.....	108.7	100.2	99.0
1899.....	108.7	100.2	99.0
1900.....	108.7	100.2	100.8
1901.....	108.7	100.2	103.7
1902.....	108.7	100.2	106.6
1903.....	108.7	100.2	106.5
1904.....	108.7	100.4	106.6
1905.....	105.1	100.6	106.5

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 31, 1904; 45, 1905.]

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	100.5	97.0
1891.....	82.4	100.5	97.3
1892.....	83.0	100.4	97.4
1893.....	84.7	100.4	97.8
1894.....	84.1	100.4	97.8
1895.....	88.1	100.2	99.1
1896.....	118.8	99.5	103.1
1897.....	119.3	99.5	103.0
1898.....	129.0	99.3	103.8
1899.....	127.3	99.4	103.5
1900.....	127.8	99.4	103.9
1901.....	134.1	98.4	115.1
1902.....	134.1	96.9	117.6
1903.....	131.3	96.9	118.0
1904.....	130.6	97.0	117.8
1905.....	136.7	97.4	117.1

MILLERS, Male.

[Data from 33 establishments 1890-1903; 39, 1904; 46, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	92.5	99.7	100.4
1891.....	92.5	99.7	100.6
1892.....	94.8	99.9	100.3
1893.....	94.8	99.9	100.4
1894.....	96.5	100.0	99.9
1895.....	96.5	100.0	100.2
1896.....	106.4	100.3	99.4
1897.....	106.4	100.5	98.7
1898.....	109.2	100.2	100.0
1899.....	111.0	99.8	100.2
1900.....	112.1	99.8	101.5
1901.....	111.6	99.8	102.1
1902.....	116.2	95.4	107.8
1903.....	119.1	93.0	110.7
1904.....	119.9	93.4	111.6
1905.....	123.8	93.7	112.1

MILLWRIGHTS, Male.

[Data from 18 establishments 1890-1903; 26, 1904; 38, 1905.]

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	100.1	100.2
1891.....	87.5	100.4	99.7
1892.....	93.8	100.1	100.7
1893.....	114.6	99.2	101.9
1894.....	95.8	100.0	99.8
1895.....	91.7	100.2	98.5
1896.....	100.0	99.8	98.3
1897.....	93.8	100.9	98.6
1898.....	120.8	99.6	101.4
1899.....	114.6	99.8	100.9
1900.....	110.4	100.0	102.9
1901.....	102.1	100.4	103.6
1902.....	106.3	100.2	105.4
1903.....	104.2	100.3	106.2
1904.....	116.7	100.1	107.0
1905.....	127.7	100.0	103.7

PACKERS, Male.

[Data from 15 establishments 1890-1903; 35, 1904; 45, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	88.0	101.1	98.5
1891.....	88.9	99.8	102.9
1892.....	90.7	100.4	101.6
1893.....	90.7	101.0	96.8
1894.....	91.7	101.2	96.4
1895.....	89.8	101.0	94.1
1896.....	102.8	100.0	99.5
1897.....	107.4	99.3	101.6
1898.....	118.5	98.4	103.5
1899.....	126.9	97.8	105.3
1900.....	134.3	97.2	107.5
1901.....	146.3	97.5	113.7
1902.....	151.9	97.6	114.5
1903.....	156.5	98.0	114.6
1904.....	143.9	96.5	114.0
1905.....	157.6	97.3	115.7

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.

[Data from 166 establishments 1890–1903; 192, 1904; 179, 1905.]

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
1905	137.6	98.0	111.7

BOILER MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 97 establishments 1890–1903; 96, 1904; 91, 1905.]

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
1905	120.9	94.8	115.4

BOILER RIVETERS, Male.

[Data from 8 establishments 1890–1903; 16, 1904; 20, 1905.]

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	93.6	115.3
1903	149.4	92.8	113.1
1904	130.2	92.2	119.2
1905	137.4	91.3	122.9

BRASS FINISHERS, Male.

[Data from 20 establishments 1890–1903; 26, 1904, 1905.]

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	104.1
1902	127.5	95.1	109.6
1903	142.4	92.9	111.9
1904	136.9	92.1	113.3
1905	147.0	92.1	113.0

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; 119, 1905.]

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
1905	161.8	95.0	115.1

CORE MAKERS, Female.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1903; 5, 1904, 1905.]

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	105.0
1895	85.7	100.0	105.5
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
1905	288.9	98.0	96.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—Concluded.

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 128 establishments 1890–1903; 186, 1904; 192, 1905.]

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	100.3	99.6
1891	100.2	100.2	101.6
1892	103.2	100.2	102.2
1893	98.4	100.1	101.7
1894	81.1	99.4	98.2
1895	93.7	100.1	98.3
1896	97.8	100.0	99.6
1897	94.0	99.5	99.9
1898	109.1	99.9	99.2
1899	119.8	100.3	99.9
1900	126.8	99.7	102.7
1901	135.6	97.7	104.7
1902	143.5	97.1	107.0
1903	154.3	96.0	111.7
1904	145.1	95.7	113.2
1905	162.0	95.7	114.4

MACHINISTS, Male.

[Data from 218 establishments 1890–1903; 228, 1904; 206, 1905.]

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	100.5
1891	100.0	100.6	101.2
1892	99.9	100.2	102.3
1893	104.9	99.8	101.9
1894	80.1	99.9	97.5
1895	90.8	99.9	97.5
1896	95.6	99.8	99.6
1897	93.4	99.7	99.7
1898	111.9	100.0	99.0
1899	125.5	99.3	100.8
1900	130.9	99.1	103.6
1901	141.2	97.0	106.8
1902	151.8	95.7	110.3
1903	158.5	94.9	112.9
1904	135.7	94.0	112.8
1905	151.0	94.5	113.1

MOLDERS, BRASS, Male.

[Data from 38 establishments 1890–1903; 52, 1904; 48, 1905.]

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	100.0	98.4
1891	96.8	99.8	99.8
1892	100.9	100.1	102.3
1893	100.9	100.0	101.5
1894	90.9	100.0	98.5
1895	93.6	100.1	96.2
1896	92.3	100.0	101.1
1897	97.7	100.1	100.3
1898	114.1	99.9	100.9
1899	122.7	100.1	101.1
1900	115.9	99.5	102.9
1901	133.2	99.1	107.5
1902	137.3	96.8	114.0
1903	142.7	94.8	117.0
1904	134.8	94.0	117.3
1905	127.0	94.3	113.8

MOLDERS, IRON, Male.

[Data from 183 establishments 1890–1903; 179, 1904; 169, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	99.6	100.4	100.6
1891	99.3	100.5	101.5
1892	102.0	100.3	100.9
1893	107.0	99.8	101.2
1894	84.7	99.7	97.9
1895	93.5	100.0	98.0
1896	97.8	99.9	99.2
1897	91.9	99.8	100.0
1898	108.7	100.0	99.1
1899	115.6	99.7	101.7
1900	127.4	99.6	106.7
1901	127.5	98.6	108.4
1902	133.4	97.2	114.6
1903	141.8	95.8	120.2
1904	116.2	95.1	119.5
1905	134.9	95.1	119.3

PATTERN MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 161 establishments 1890–1903; 178, 1904; 171, 1905.]

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	100.6	100.3
1891	94.1	100.6	101.0
1892	94.4	100.5	101.0
1893	101.4	99.8	102.1
1894	85.8	100.0	96.6
1895	98.8	99.9	97.7
1896	100.1	99.7	99.9
1897	96.4	99.5	99.5
1898	114.0	100.1	101.1
1899	122.3	99.3	100.9
1900	124.1	98.9	104.3
1901	120.2	97.7	106.8
1902	126.7	96.3	111.4
1903	132.9	94.8	116.2
1904	120.5	94.4	117.3
1905	136.2	94.5	118.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 58, 1905.]

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
1905	137.6	95.3	122.2

CARVERS, HAND, Male.

[Data from 20 establishments 1890–1903; 25, 1904; 36, 1905.]

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
1905	110.9	97.2	116.7

MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 41 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 41 establishments 1890–1892; 42, 1893–1903. Data from 53 establishments 1904; 57, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	99.4	101.4	100.7
1891	99.5	101.0	101.1
1892	98.2	100.0	101.4
1893	96.3	100.0	99.8
1894	93.8	98.0	98.6
1895	97.1	99.4	98.6
1896	102.9	99.9	99.2
1897	104.4	99.3	100.4
1898	102.1	100.2	99.5
1899	105.5	100.8	101.1
1900	112.0	100.8	102.1
1901	118.8	101.1	103.0
1902	115.4	100.6	108.7
1903	115.7	100.3	112.2
1904	124.1	99.7	111.1
1905	128.4	99.6	114.5

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; 44, 1905.]

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
1905	134.8	99.4	111.7

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; 43, 1905.]

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
1905	125.5	98.4	117.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

FURNITURE—Concluded.

SAWYERS, JIG, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 8, 1904; 10, 1905.]

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
1905	100.0	92.0	133.1

UPHOLSTERERS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 18, 1904; 24, 1905.]

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
1905	124.3	91.7	126.2

GAS.

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 23, 1904; 61, 1905.]

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	100.0	98.7
1891	68.6	100.0	98.1
1892	65.7	100.0	94.1
1893	57.1	100.0	99.8
1894	120.0	100.0	103.9
1895	82.9	100.0	98.1
1896	67.1	100.0	103.3
1897	164.3	100.0	103.5
1898	174.3	100.0	98.7
1899	101.4	100.0	101.7
1900	138.6	100.0	96.6
1901	111.4	100.0	105.5
1902	135.7	100.0	99.7
1903	182.9	100.0	99.1
1904	216.2	99.5	101.9
1905	234 1	100.2	102.3

PIPE FITTERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 21, 1904; 54, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	68.9	100.0	102.3
1891	60.7	100.0	102.4
1892	72.1	100.0	101.7
1893	86.9	100.0	102.5
1894	95.1	100.0	101.6
1895	111.5	100.0	101.7
1896	104.9	100.0	101.3
1897	91.8	100.0	99.6
1898	200.0	100.0	91.5
1899	114.8	100.0	95.4
1900	109.8	100.0	100.1
1901	109.8	100.0	94.8
1902	188.5	100.0	98.3
1903	132.8	97.5	103.0
1904	165.9	97.9	101.9
1905	172.9	97.7	100.9

GLASS.

BATCH MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 8 establishments 1890-1903; 14, 1904; 24, 1905.]

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	101.4	98.6
1891	103.4	100.4	98.6
1892	103.4	100.4	98.6
1893	103.4	100.4	99.4
1894	89.7	98.8	101.9
1895	89.7	98.8	101.7
1896	89.7	98.8	101.9
1897	103.4	100.4	99.4
1898	103.4	100.4	99.9
1899	110.3	100.1	100.2
1900	103.4	100.4	100.5
1901	103.4	100.4	100.2
1902	106.9	99.7	100.6
1903	100.0	100.1	103.0
1904	102.1	99.9	103.4
1905	102.1	100.2	104.8

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

GLASS—Continued.

BLOWERS, FLINT GLASS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1903; 7, 1904; 13, 1905.]

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	99.8	97.2
1891	123.6	99.7	98.4
1892	97.3	99.9	96.9
1893	68.9	100.2	98.6
1894	100.4	100.1	105.6
1895	94.7	100.1	98.9
1896	107.6	100.0	102.3
1897	94.2	100.1	103.4
1898	96.9	100.0	96.5
1899	109.3	100.1	102.3
1900	100.9	100.0	101.4
1901	140.9	99.7	106.1
1902	148.0	99.6	105.5
1903	160.4	99.5	106.8
1904	184.5	99.3	106.0
1905	163.6	99.2	103.3

BLOWERS, GREEN GLASS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1904; 5, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	61.3	101.3	101.1
1891	109.5	99.5	98.7
1892	73.0	100.2	106.4
1893	59.9	101.8	99.4
1894	65.3	99.7	100.2
1895	76.6	99.3	97.9
1896	115.3	99.4	99.3
1897	134.7	99.7	96.0
1898	135.6	101.5	94.7
1899	168.9	97.7	106.4
1900	195.9	98.1	117.3
1901	175.2	98.1	125.2
1902	173.0	98.1	118.1
1903	191.4	98.1	120.2
1904	231.0	98.1	132.2
1905	213.0	98.0	124.9

BLOWERS, WINDOW GLASS, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1903; 3, 1904; 8, 1905.]

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	110.8
1891	120.8	100.0	104.5
1892	108.3	100.0	109.8
1893	104.2	100.1	104.0
1894	104.2	99.9	94.6
1895	95.8	100.1	75.1
1896	87.5	100.1	88.3
1897	83.3	100.1	93.8
1898	104.2	99.9	110.1
1899	104.2	99.9	109.0
1900	100.0	99.9	131.4
1901	104.2	99.9	111.6
1902	108.3	100.1	144.9
1903	95.8	100.3	158.5
1904	97.6	100.1	111.2
1905	104.9	99.6	134.0

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; 8, 1905.]

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
1905	107.3	97.2	116.5

FLATTENERS, WINDOW GLASS, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1903; 3, 1904; 8, 1905.]

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
1905	104.2	100.3	145.3

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

GLASS—Continued.

GAFFERS, FLINT GLASS, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1903; 5, 1904; 6, 1905.]

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
1905	99.2	100.2	106.5

GATHERERS, FLINT GLASS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1903; 5, 1904; 8, 1905.]

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
1905	193.1	99.9	109.5

GATHERERS, WINDOW GLASS, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1903; 3, 1904; 8, 1905.]

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
1905	103.2	99.5	148.9

GATHERING BOYS (BIT), Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 5, 1904, 1905.]

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
1905	61.0	100.0	111.9

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1903; 12, 1904; 24, 1905.]

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
1905	121.6	100.0	110.0

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

GLASS—Concluded.

LEERSMEN, Male.

[Data from 10 establishments 1890–1903; 14, 1904; 27, 1905.]

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
1905	104.3	99.2	102.7

PACKERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1903; 14, 1904; 22, 1905.]

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
1905	97.2	99.2	109.5

TEASERS, Male.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890–1903; 12, 1904; 23, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0	1898	89.8	99.3	95.3
1890	101.7	100.1	103.3	1899	100.0	100.0	97.6
1891	108.5	100.5	101.5	1900	96.6	99.8	99.3
1892	108.5	100.5	101.5	1901	96.6	99.8	99.3
1893	106.8	100.4	102.3	1902	100.0	100.0	98.5
1894	96.6	99.8	100.3	1903	94.9	99.7	103.3
1895	98.3	99.9	100.1	1904	88.6	99.4	105.0
1896	94.9	99.7	99.2	1905	93.4	99.7	104.2
1897	96.6	99.8	98.7				

HARNESS.

COLLAR MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 17 establishments 1890–1903; 23, 1904; 30, 1905.]

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
1905	114.8	96.8	119.3

CUTTERS, Male.

[Data from 21 establishments 1890–1903; 33, 1904; 49, 1905.]

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
1905	129.6	96.7	124.3

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

HARNESS—Concluded.

FITTERS AND FINISHERS, Male.

[Data from 14 establishments 1890–1903; 22, 1904; 26, 1905.]

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
1905	154.3	95.9	129.0

HARNESS MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 14 establishments 1890–1903; 29, 1904; 35, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	89.8	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
1905	141.1	98.2	108.6

STITCHERS, HAND, Male.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890–1903; 14, 1904; 16, 1905.]

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
1905	136.4	97.1	114.9

STITCHERS, MACHINE, Male.

[Data from 20 establishments 1890–1903; 29, 1904; 40, 1905.]

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
1905	138.5	97.1	115.6

HATS, FUR.

BLOCKERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1904; 13, 1905.]

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
1905	125.3	90.6	117.7

COLORERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1904; 12, 1905.]

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
1905	158.4	90.5	119.0

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

HATS, FUR—Continued.

CONERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1904; 15, 1905.]

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	100.6	99.7
1891	100.0	100.7	99.5
1892	100.0	100.7	99.5
1893	109.1	100.4	100.9
1894	104.5	100.4	99.2
1895	86.4	100.1	99.6
1896	86.4	100.6	94.3
1897	100.0	99.6	106.2
1898	104.5	99.7	99.9
1899	118.2	97.3	101.3
1900	136.4	97.1	102.7
1901	154.5	97.4	103.1
1902	140.9	92.6	120.1
1903	140.9	90.8	130.3
1904	145.9	90.7	136.0
1905	161.9	88.3	140.5

CURLERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1904; 11, 1905.]

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	110.9
1891	76.2	100.3	116.8
1892	81.0	100.1	113.0
1893	85.7	100.2	101.5
1894	109.5	99.9	98.4
1895	95.2	99.9	93.2
1896	104.8	100.0	93.2
1897	114.3	99.9	90.5
1898	109.5	100.1	92.1
1899	142.9	99.5	90.4
1900	123.8	99.6	90.1
1901	123.8	99.9	101.8
1902	100.0	99.3	106.5
1903	133.3	99.4	107.3
1904	147.1	99.4	109.7
1905	165.5	99.1	117.3

FEEDERS, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1904; 4, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	66.7	101.0	91.9
1891	83.3	100.1	96.6
1892	83.3	100.1	90.3
1893	83.3	100.1	92.4
1894	100.0	99.8	99.9
1895	83.3	100.1	102.9
1896	66.7	101.0	97.2
1897	133.3	99.2	124.9
1898	83.3	100.1	100.8
1899	183.3	98.4	102.7
1900	200.0	98.7	101.5
1901	216.7	98.9	100.4
1902	200.0	97.0	119.8
1903	200.0	97.0	119.6
1904	133.3	95.9	119.7
1905	183.3	95.8	122.0

FEEDERS, Female.

[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; 9, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	89.5	100.4	100.8
1891	105.3	100.4	99.1
1892	105.3	100.4	99.1
1893	105.3	100.1	99.1
1894	110.5	100.4	98.7
1895	84.2	100.0	100.8
1896	89.5	100.0	99.6
1897	89.5	100.4	100.2
1898	105.3	100.3	100.2
1899	94.7	97.5	102.6
1900	89.5	97.8	101.7
1901	105.3	98.2	99.9
1902	121.1	91.2	113.1
1903	115.8	89.2	115.6
1904	136.9	88.8	121.8
1905	160.9	88.9	120.6

FINISHERS, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 5, 1904; 13, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	105.8	100.4	103.2
1891	95.7	99.3	97.6
1892	94.2	99.8	99.1
1893	91.7	99.8	98.4
1894	85.2	100.4	100.7
1895	85.9	100.0	101.3
1896	92.8	100.1	99.8
1897	104.3	99.6	98.0
1898	109.4	100.2	98.7
1899	134.7	100.5	103.4
1900	141.5	100.2	102.9
1901	149.5	100.5	106.4
1902	170.0	98.5	114.6
1903	183.4	95.7	116.8
1904	148.1	97.9	110.8
1905	146.3	97.7	115.5

FLANGERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1903; 4, 1904; 13, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	92.9	100.8	124.0
1891	78.6	100.4	101.8
1892	78.6	100.4	109.5
1893	71.4	99.4	91.8
1894	92.9	99.5	113.7
1895	78.6	99.6	88.2
1896	85.7	99.9	97.5
1897	78.6	100.4	92.5
1898	142.9	100.3	89.4
1899	178.6	99.3	91.6
1900	250.0	99.9	90.6
1901	300.0	98.6	91.9
1902	250.0	95.7	108.9
1903	242.9	92.4	95.3
1904	219.2	93.5	96.4
1905	223.6	93.5	101.5

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

HATS, FUR—Continued.

FUR BLOWERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1903; 4, 1904; 13, 1905.]

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	260.0	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
1905	230.5	89.2	155.5

HARDENERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1904; 14, 1905.]

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
1905	153.2	90.4	117.0

POUNCERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1904; 11, 1905.]

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
1905	459.1	90.3	87.8

SIZERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1904; 13, 1905.]

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	150.5	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
1905	171.5	93.0	124.1

STIFFENERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1903; 4, 1904; 14, 1905.]

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
1905	114.8	93.3	121.8

TRIMMERS, Female.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 5, 1904; 14, 1905.]

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	93.8	98.4
1904	150.2	94.4	104.2
1905	158.8	94.2	113.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

HATS, FUR—Concluded.

WEIGHERS, Female.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890-1904; 11, 1905.]

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	1898.....	116.7	100.4	99.8
1890.....	83.3	100.3	102.5	1899.....	116.7	96.8	104.0
1891.....	116.7	100.4	102.0	1900.....	116.7	96.8	106.2
1892.....	100.0	100.4	98.3	1901.....	150.0	96.7	106.1
1893.....	116.7	100.4	99.8	1902.....	166.7	91.2	112.7
1894.....	100.0	100.4	95.8	1903.....	166.7	88.7	114.5
1895.....	100.0	100.4	98.3	1904.....	166.7	89.4	113.7
1896.....	100.0	100.4	100.9	1905.....	184.6	89.5	114.5
1897.....	100.0	100.4	98.3				

HOSIERY 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; 20, 1905.]

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
1905.....	127.5	98.3	127.9

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; 19, 1905.]

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
1905.....	114.9	96.2	128.0

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; 14, 1905.]

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
1905.....	171.4	97.3	119.2

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; 17, 1905.]

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
1905.....	121.4	98.1	124.1

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 16, 1905.]

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
1905	106.1	98.4	99.4

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; 18, 1905.]

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
1905	152.6	98.2	113.7

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; 14, 1905.]

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
1905	222.4	99.6	120.5

PRESSERS, Female.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1904; 3, 1905.]

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
1905	365.4	98.5	131.7

RIBBERS, Female.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1904; 6, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	107.5	100.0	100.5
1891	102.5	100.0	112.3
1892	112.5	100.0	103.1
1893	107.5	100.0	103.4
1894	102.5	100.0	91.8
1895	97.5	100.0	98.8
1896	92.5	100.0	87.2
1897	97.5	100.0	92.0
1898	90.0	100.0	96.4
1899	80.0	100.0	114.4
1900	97.5	100.0	110.1
1901	95.0	100.0	112.8
1902	90.0	100.0	120.9
1903	107.5	100.0	119.0
1904	110.9	100.0	117.3
1905	121.6	100.0	122.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

IRON AND STEEL, BAR.

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; 23, 1905.]

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
1905	108.7	97.3	134.7

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; 22, 1905.]

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
1905	104.7	99.0	106.0

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; 21, 1905.]

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
1905	84.1	101.2	124.9

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; 21, 1905.]

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
1905	112.6	93.8	123.4

ROLLERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 12 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 13 establishments 1890, 1894, 1895; 14, 1891–1893, 1896–1899; 15, 1900–1903. Data from 16 establishments 1904; 20, 1905.]

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	124.0
1902	110.3	99.0	134.0
1903	113.8	98.9	136.8
1904	101.8	98.9	129.5
1905	108.4	99.4	135.2

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; 25, 1905.]

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
1905	103.3	97.9	136.9

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 16, 1905.]

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
1905.....	141.3	82.4	137.9

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; 16, 1905.]

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
1905.....	88.9	98.8	107.3

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; 16, 1905.]

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
1905.....	106.7	98.1	116.8

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; 13, 1905.]

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
1905.....	153.4	92.3	104.8

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; 14, 1905.]

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
1905.....	121.7	88.1	137.2

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; 16, 1905.]

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
1905.....	97.9	87.5	135.9

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 23, 1905.]

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
1905	100.5	98.6	120.5

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; 23, 1905.]

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
1905	127.5	100.0	118.5

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; 23, 1905.]

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
1905	119.0	100.0	110.3

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; 23, 1905.]

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
1905	111.4	100.0	110.7

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, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	87.5	100.0	103.8
1891	92.3	100.0	103.9
1892	109.5	100.0	106.8
1893	101.8	100.0	105.4
1894	104.2	100.0	92.5
1895	105.4	100.0	93.7
1896	98.8	100.0	99.1
1897	98.8	100.0	95.1
1898	101.2	100.0	94.7
1899	103.0	100.0	105.1
1900	101.8	100.0	108.7
1901	95.2	100.0	108.6
1902	82.1	100.0	110.3
1903	76.2	100.0	112.0
1904	68.2	99.2	108.2
1905	65.2	104.2	103.2

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

LEATHER.

COLORERS, Male.

[Data from 14 establishments 1890-1903; 23, 1904; 27, 1905.]

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
1905	94.3	100.1	108.7

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; 49, 1905.]

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
1905	113.0	100.1	103.1

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; 20, 1905.]

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
1905	164.9	100.2	124.8

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; 7, 1905.]

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
1905	389.1	100.0	132.6

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; 44, 1905.]

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
1905	150.9	99.9	106.6

ROLLERS, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 14, 1904; 22, 1905.]

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
1905	123.9	95.8	116.1

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

LEATHER—Concluded.

SETTERS OUT, Male.

[Data from 15 establishments 1890-1903; 28, 1904; 31, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	84.0	100.2	103.6
1891	91.8	100.1	103.0
1892	117.2	100.0	98.6
1893	66.8	100.5	107.8
1894	116.4	99.9	96.5
1895	106.7	100.0	96.5
1896	63.4	100.1	99.9
1897	118.3	99.8	96.9
1898	107.5	99.9	95.4
1899	127.2	99.4	101.9
1900	124.3	99.5	101.5
1901	131.0	99.6	103.0
1902	122.0	99.6	102.7
1903	114.9	99.6	105.5
1904	103.3	99.2	108.3
1905	102.7	99.8	111.1

SHAVERS, Male.

[Data from 16 establishments 1890-1903; 24, 1904; 32, 1905.]

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	100.4	112.2
1891	115.6	100.5	114.0
1892	114.4	100.4	111.9
1893	96.7	99.6	115.0
1894	97.8	99.5	101.0
1895	94.4	99.5	97.2
1896	78.9	99.2	89.0
1897	87.8	100.3	86.5
1898	111.1	100.4	84.7
1899	104.4	100.2	88.2
1900	112.2	100.3	87.5
1901	113.3	100.2	89.4
1902	97.8	100.3	92.3
1903	108.9	100.3	94.3
1904	115.2	101.0	96.9
1905	136.7	101.7	96.0

STAKERS, Male.

[Data from 8 establishments 1890-1903; 17, 1904; 20 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	69.5	100.1	92.1
1891	89.2	99.9	100.8
1892	112.6	99.9	105.3
1893	106.6	99.9	105.0
1894	104.2	100.0	102.1
1895	111.4	100.0	102.4
1896	89.8	100.0	100.0
1897	96.4	100.1	96.0
1898	107.2	100.2	94.9
1899	114.4	100.0	101.6
1900	86.2	100.1	71.6
1901	123.4	100.1	76.5
1902	77.8	100.2	74.1
1903	83.8	100.3	73.4
1904	83.5	100.0	75.1
1905	91.2	100.7	75.4

TAN YARD HANDS, Male.

[Data from 19 establishments 1890-1903; 37, 1904; 52, 1905.]

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	99.5	103.5
1891	92.6	99.2	105.1
1892	101.8	99.4	105.3
1893	102.5	99.6	103.8
1894	97.7	99.7	98.2
1895	98.6	100.0	96.6
1896	92.8	100.2	97.0
1897	98.0	100.6	97.8
1898	111.3	101.1	95.5
1899	112.4	100.5	97.0
1900	108.8	100.5	100.2
1901	114.0	100.5	101.0
1902	109.0	100.5	104.5
1903	113.7	100.3	107.1
1904	125.5	99.8	108.2
1905	135.0	100.0	109.2

UNHAIRERS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890-1903; 30, 1904; 45 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890-99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	91.6	99.5	105.6
1891	89.4	99.6	104.4
1892	95.5	99.4	104.4
1893	103.4	99.4	102.0
1894	95.0	99.6	95.6
1895	94.4	100.2	96.6
1896	102.2	99.9	98.4
1897	106.7	100.8	99.7
1898	112.3	100.8	97.2
1899	108.9	100.8	96.0
1900	114.5	100.7	99.1
1901	124.0	100.8	101.2
1902	129.1	100.7	105.6
1903	126.8	99.8	105.8
1904	108.7	99.9	104.1
1905	119.1	100.4	108.2

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

LIQUORS, MALT.

BOTTLERS, Male.

[Data from 23 establishments 1890–1903; 40, 1904; 35, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	95.0	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
1905	249.5	89.9	133.0

CELLAR MEN, Male.

[Data from 47 establishments 1890–1903; 57, 1904; 51, 1905.]

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
1905	117.0	89.7	120.1

COOPERS, Male.

[Data from 32 establishments 1890–1903; 41, 1904; 40, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	00.0	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
1905	93.3	85.6	132.0

DRIVERS, Male.

[Data from 46 establishments 1890–1903; 58, 1904; 52, 1905.]

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
1905	123.9	97.2	109.3

FERMENTERS, Male.

[Data from 32 establishments 1890–1903; 45, 1904; 46, 1905.]

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
1905	123.0	88.5	123.8

KETTLE MEN, Male.

[Data from 43 establishments 1890–1903; 56, 1904; 51, 1905.]

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
1905	113.9	87.5	123.9

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

LIQUORS, MALT—Concluded.

MALT HOUSE MEN.

[Data from 21 establishments 1890–1903, 1905; 25, 1904.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	107.9	100.0	98.0
1891	99.0	99.9	99.5
1892	95.4	101.0	96.6
1893	97.4	100.7	98.7
1894	107.3	100.8	98.2
1895	99.7	100.9	98.7
1896	102.3	100.8	100.1
1897	97.7	99.9	101.8
1898	94.1	98.2	103.7
1899	99.0	97.9	104.7
1900	103.6	92.9	111.4
1901	105.0	91.8	114.3
1902	92.1	90.2	117.5
1903	95.7	88.6	120.7
1904	101.5	88.3	122.3
1905	100.6	88.7	123.6

WASHERS, Male.

[Data from 46 establishments 1890–1903; 56, 1904; 50, 1905.]

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	96.5
1891	101.6	100.3	96.6
1892	103.3	100.5	98.1
1893	112.6	100.7	98.5
1894	107.7	100.6	98.7
1895	103.1	100.3	99.8
1896	94.2	100.2	101.1
1897	92.0	99.8	101.4
1898	94.6	98.7	104.1
1899	90.6	98.4	105.0
1900	87.9	96.6	108.0
1901	101.7	93.7	113.2
1902	102.5	90.3	120.5
1903	104 3	88.6	124.4
1904	98.1	88.9	126.6
1905	104.4	88.5	129.4

LUMBER.

BAND SETTERS, Male.

[Data from 22 establishments 1890–1903; 26, 1904; 42, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	100.0	100.2	102.5
1891	100.0	100.1	102.8
1892	101.8	100.2	103.7
1893	98.2	100.1	101.4
1894	96.5	100.0	96.2
1895	101.8	100.0	94.7
1896	96.5	99.7	96.6
1897	98.2	99.6	98.5
1898	103.5	100.0	99.7
1899	105.3	100.1	103.9
1900	103.5	100.0	104.5
1901	100.0	98.4	104.5
1902	114.0	99.1	113.9
1903	103.5	99.5	115.5
1904	100.7	98.0	115.0
1905	108.0	97.9	117.9

CANT SETTERS, GANG, Male.

[Data from 10 establishments 1890–1903; 14, 1904, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	100.0	100.2	101.3
1891	100.0	100.2	101.4
1892	100.0	100.2	101.6
1893	100.0	100.2	101.5
1894	100.0	100.2	101.4
1895	100.0	100.2	99.6
1896	103.2	100.0	95.4
1897	103.2	100.0	95.4
1898	90.3	99.4	99.2
1899	90.3	99.4	103.4
1900	90.3	99.4	104.3
1901	90.3	99.4	104.7
1902	90.3	97.8	106.7
1903	87.1	95.8	113.1
1904	90.2	96.1	113.7
1905	90.2	96.1	116.6

CARRIAGE MEN, Male.

[Data from 7 establishments 1890–1903; 30, 1904; 48, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	100.0	100.0	98.5
1891	100.0	100.0	99.4
1892	100.0	100.0	99.4
1893	100.0	100.0	99.4
1894	100.0	100.0	99.5
1895	91.7	99.8	97.3
1896	100.0	100.0	98.8
1897	100.0	100.0	99.1
1898	100.0	100.0	100.4
1899	100.0	100.0	107.8
1900	100.0	100.0	107.1
1901	100.0	98.5	112.3
1902	100.0	97.3	117.9
1903	100.0	97.3	122.8
1904	96.6	97.8	121.8
1905	103.4	97.8	123.1

CHOPPERS AND SAWYERS IN WOODS, Male.

[Data from 16 establishments 1890–1903; 24, 1904; 32, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	98.2	100.4	98.6
1891	100.6	100.4	97.8
1892	100.8	100.0	99.3
1893	95.0	99.9	95.9
1894	95.9	99.9	94.7
1895	97.0	99.8	98.5
1896	97.5	100.0	98.3
1897	103.1	99.8	101.0
1898	103.3	99.6	106.5
1899	108.1	100.2	109.4
1900	114.8	100.0	109.5
1901	115.1	99.9	113.2
1902	121.4	100.0	115.7
1903	135.2	99.8	116.3
1904	183.2	99.4	109.9
1905	190.1	99.4	115.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

LUMBER—Continued.

CIRCULAR SETTERS, Male.

[Data from 15 establishments 1890–1903; 19, 1904; 23, 1905.]

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
1905	121.7	97.8	126.2

EDGER MEN, Male.

[Data from 23 establishments 1890–1903; 43, 1904; 65, 1905.]

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
1905	140.3	98.1	112.9

FILERS, Male.

[Data from 36 establishments 1890–1903; 37, 1904; 59, 1905.]

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
1905	120.3	98.6	117.8

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 17 establishments 1890–1903; 42, 1904; 64, 1905.]

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
1905	160.8	96.9	116.6

SAWYERS, BAND, Male.

[Data from 24 establishments 1890–1903; 30, 1904; 50, 1905.]

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
1905	130.7	97.9	123.7

SAWYERS, CIRCULAR, Male.

[Data from 17 establishments 1890–1903; 18, 1904; 25, 1905.]

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	88.0	98.6	101.2
1895	92.0	100.6	100.0
1896	100.0	100.5	99.5
1897	108.0	100.1	95.0
1898	116.0	99.7	94.9
1899	124.0	99.4	93.7
1900	132.0	98.6	96.3
1901	132.0	98.2	99.6
1902	140.0	96.9	103.5
1903	140.0	96.9	107.2
1904	115.3	97.8	113.9
1905	121.4	97.7	118.0

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

LUMBER—Concluded.

SAWYERS, GANG, Male.

[Data from 17 establishments 1890–1903; 18, 1904; 19, 1905.]

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
1905	103.7	98.8	119.7

TRIMMERS, Male.

[Data from 7 establishments 1890–1903; 36, 1904; 58, 1905.]

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
1905	185.2	99.7	106.0

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

BED RUBBERS, Male.

[Data from 29 establishments 1890–1903; 50, 1904; 57, 1905.]

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
1905	112.9	90.0	127.0

CARVERS, Male.

[Data from 28 establishments 1890–1903; 39, 1904; 52, 1905.]

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
1905	93.0	93.0	124.3

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 18 establishments 1890–1903; 62, 1904; 91, 1905.]

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
1905	107.4	99.8	111.8

LETTERERS, Male.

[Data from 42 establishments 1890–1903; 38, 1904; 48, 1905.]

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
1905	117.5	90.9	126.0

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

MARBLE AND STONE WORK—Continued.

MARBLE CUTTERS, Male.

[Data from 58 establishments 1890-1903; 71, 1904; 76, 1905.]

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
1905	106.4	95.1	122.6

MARBLE POLISHERS, Male.

[Data from 29 establishments 1890-1903; 48, 1904; 64, 1905.]

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
1905	103.0	93.8	127.1

SAWYERS, Male.

[Data from 35 establishments 1890-1903; 50, 1904; 53, 1905.]

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
1905	120.7	93.6	122.1

STONECUTTERS, GRANITE, Male.

[Data from 72 establishments 1890-1903; 83, 1904; 87, 1905.]

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
1905	96.3	92.6	116.7

STONECUTTERS, SOFT STONE, Male.

[Data from 49 establishments 1890-1903; 64, 1904; 83, 1905.]

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
1905	94.6	95.8	117.1

STONECUTTERS, NOT SPECIFIED, Male.

[Data from 30 establishments 1890-1903; 15, 1904, 1905.]

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
1905	100.5	93.3	112.0

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

MARBLE AND STONE WORK—Concluded.

STONE POLISHERS, Male.

[Data from 22 establishments 1890–1903; 26, 1904; 30, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	98.0	101.5	100.3
1891.....	102.0	100.3	100.9
1892.....	98.0	99.8	103.3
1893.....	110.0	100.9	97.7
1894.....	92.0	101.0	93.8
1895.....	98.0	100.5	95.5
1896.....	104.0	98.1	100.7
1897.....	104.0	98.7	105.7
1898.....	102.0	99.4	102.4
1899.....	98.0	99.7	99.5
1900.....	100.0	97.3	95.7
1901.....	110.0	97.0	97.0
1902.....	118.0	94.4	101.2
1903.....	114.0	93.3	106.5
1904.....	119.4	93.4	105.8
1905.....	138.4	95.2	102.6

TURNERS, Male.

[Data from 10 establishments 1890–1903; 12, 1904; 13, 1905.]

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	101.1	96.5
1891.....	100.0	100.5	98.3
1892.....	100.0	100.5	98.3
1893.....	100.0	100.5	100.6
1894.....	100.0	100.5	100.6
1895.....	100.0	100.5	99.5
1896.....	89.5	98.9	102.1
1897.....	105.3	99.2	101.0
1898.....	100.0	99.4	101.9
1899.....	110.5	99.0	100.9
1900.....	100.0	99.4	104.1
1901.....	126.3	98.4	102.9
1902.....	121.1	98.6	107.9
1903.....	121.1	95.5	118.1
1904.....	82.3	95.3	120.8
1905.....	90.5	94.9	122.5

PAPER AND WOOD PULP.

BACK TENDERS, Male.

[Data from 11 establishments 1890–1903; 15, 1904; 25, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	85.4	100.4	97.1
1891.....	94.8	100.2	97.4
1892.....	91.7	100.3	98.1
1893.....	100.0	100.3	97.5
1894.....	93.8	100.0	98.9
1895.....	101.0	100.4	99.9
1896.....	102.1	100.4	98.5
1897.....	106.3	100.8	101.8
1898.....	117.7	101.2	101.9
1899.....	108.3	96.0	109.1
1900.....	119.8	95.0	110.0
1901.....	117.7	94.5	110.2
1902.....	120.8	92.6	111.7
1903.....	121.9	93.0	120.2
1904.....	123.4	90.6	125.1
1905.....	127.1	91.9	125.5

BEATERS, Male.

[Data from 14 establishments 1890–1903; 18, 1904; 28, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	97.9	100.5	95.4
1891.....	102.6	100.3	98.9
1892.....	101.6	100.4	98.6
1893.....	99.5	100.9	98.5
1894.....	97.9	100.6	100.1
1895.....	95.2	100.6	99.9
1896.....	100.5	99.5	100.7
1897.....	100.5	100.6	100.4
1898.....	98.4	100.5	99.8
1899.....	104.8	96.2	107.5
1900.....	107.9	95.8	108.7
1901.....	108.5	92.2	114.1
1902.....	112.2	90.7	116.8
1903.....	120.1	89.2	123.2
1904.....	134.5	86.7	126.1
1905.....	137.1	88.0	127.9

BLACK ASH BURNERS, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1904; 3, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	111.8	101.3	90.6
1891.....	76.5	102.3	99.7
1892.....	100.0	101.6	95.3
1893.....	88.2	101.9	95.5
1894.....	111.8	101.3	97.1
1895.....	111.8	101.3	94.2
1896.....	105.9	101.5	102.0
1897.....	147.1	100.8	102.5
1898.....	88.2	101.9	100.1
1899.....	70.6	86.0	122.9
1900.....	129.4	83.0	113.0
1901.....	64.7	86.6	121.0
1902.....	64.7	86.6	121.0
1903.....	94.1	84.4	135.7
1904.....	111.7	83.6	136.7
1905.....	111.7	86.9	129.2

BLEACHERS, Male.

[Data from 7 establishments 1890–1903; 8, 1904; 12, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890.....	119.1	99.1	96.0
1891.....	122.1	99.3	96.9
1892.....	129.4	99.3	98.8
1893.....	111.8	100.0	98.6
1894.....	104.4	99.4	98.1
1895.....	86.8	100.5	101.1
1896.....	92.6	101.1	100.1
1897.....	75.0	103.6	100.5
1898.....	72.1	103.9	99.9
1899.....	79.4	93.7	109.9
1900.....	86.8	101.6	106.6
1901.....	86.8	101.6	106.4
1902.....	91.2	94.5	108.6
1903.....	89.7	94.8	110.4
1904.....	101.7	94.3	111.0
1905.....	94.7	97.5	109.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 15, 1905.]

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
1905	236.8	84.0	132.7

CALENDRERS, Female.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890-1904; 2, 1905.]

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
1905	118.0	94.8	107.2

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; 2, 1905.]

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
1905	276.9	84.0	120.4

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; 18, 1905.]

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
1905	133.1	83.1	128.0

CUTTERS, Female.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 13, 1904; 20, 1905.]

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
1905	113.8	94.4	114.7

ENAMELERS, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1904; 3, 1905.]

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
1905	189.6	82.2	140.9

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Continued.

FINISHERS, Male.

[Data from 14 establishments 1890–1903; 16, 1904; 25, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	84.4	100.5	100.2
1891	87.5	100.4	101.9
1892	90.6	100.2	100.5
1893	101.6	99.0	103.7
1894	100.0	99.8	101.6
1895	93.8	100.0	100.9
1896	95.3	100.0	99.8
1897	112.5	99.6	97.3
1898	114.1	100.2	96.7
1899	115.6	100.2	97.4
1900	128.1	100.2	98.2
1901	128.1	100.3	98.8
1902	125.0	99.1	101.4
1903	150.0	98.1	105.8
1904	152.8	98.6	105.3
1905	153.6	98.9	107.0

FINISHERS, Female.

[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; 11, 1905.]

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	100.5	93.9
1891	112.5	100.2	105.2
1892	130.0	100.1	103.0
1893	122.5	99.6	105.0
1894	77.5	100.2	94.8
1895	92.5	99.8	99.6
1896	95.0	99.8	103.9
1897	92.5	99.8	98.5
1898	97.5	99.9	94.5
1899	90.0	100.1	101.2
1900	107.5	99.9	103.4
1901	105.0	100.0	100.6
1902	90.0	97.4	105.0
1903	107.5	96.9	107.4
1904	93.6	97.6	129.3
1905	95.5	97.1	133.3

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 16, 1904; 28, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	113.6	98.4	97.9
1891	109.0	98.9	98.7
1892	98.9	100.5	98.8
1893	100.0	100.8	97.5
1894	96.6	100.3	97.8
1895	103.4	101.4	99.5
1896	90.4	102.1	99.2
1897	93.8	101.5	99.9
1898	84.7	102.3	98.7
1899	108.5	93.8	112.2
1900	102.3	96.1	111.0
1901	134.5	91.7	115.5
1902	118.1	96.6	109.1
1903	127.1	96.2	118.5
1904	134.5	96.1	118.1
1905	142.3	96.4	119.5

MACHINE TENDERS, Male.

[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; 27, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	89.9	100.6	97.1
1891	97.7	100.6	99.5
1892	97.7	100.0	100.0
1893	104.7	99.6	100.4
1894	97.7	99.9	99.7
1895	101.6	100.2	99.3
1896	102.3	100.3	98.6
1897	100.0	100.8	99.5
1898	101.6	101.0	100.0
1899	106.2	97.0	105.7
1900	118.6	97.9	104.1
1901	124.0	91.3	111.6
1902	124.8	88.9	113.4
1903	133.3	87.9	116.6
1904	141.4	84.7	120.1
1905	139.4	86.6	123.1

PRESS TENDERS, 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; 8, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	116.7	100.0	97.9
1891	116.7	100.0	97.9
1892	116.7	100.0	97.9
1893	100.0	100.0	96.5
1894	91.7	100.0	101.5
1895	100.0	100.0	101.6
1896	100.0	100.0	101.6
1897	100.0	100.0	101.6
1898	91.7	100.0	101.5
1899	100.0	100.0	101.6
1900	108.3	100.0	104.0
1901	108.3	100.0	106.2
1902	125.0	100.0	106.2
1903	100.0	100.0	132.1
1904	90.0	100.0	132.9
1905	80.5	100.2	132.0

PULP GRINDERS, Male.

[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; 10, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	93.5	100.0	99.8
1891	93.5	100.0	99.8
1892	93.5	100.0	99.8
1893	103.2	100.0	96.4
1894	103.2	100.0	99.9
1895	96.8	100.0	100.3
1896	103.2	100.0	101.1
1897	96.8	100.0	101.1
1898	96.8	100.0	101.1
1899	103.2	100.0	100.7
1900	103.2	100.0	100.7
1901	103.2	100.0	101.5
1902	103.2	100.0	101.5
1903	93.5	100.0	115.4
1904	114.9	83.7	127.8
1905	106.6	92.3	121.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Concluded.

RAG SORTERS, 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	102.0	98.6	94.5
1891	90.0	99.5	97.4
1892	110.0	98.1	99.8
1893	104.0	98.9	101.1
1894	92.0	99.8	103.1
1895	98.0	99.8	102.4
1896	104.0	100.2	99.2
1897	118.0	98.5	101.9
1898	98.0	103.3	98.0
1899	88.0	103.3	102.3
1900	114.0	102.3	101.2
1901	88.0	96.2	103.1
1902	110.0	103.5	101.0
1903	134.0	103.2	103.8
1904	159.4	102.9	103.5
1905	91.1	112.5	97.4

RAG SORTERS, Female.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 7, 1904; 11, 1905.]

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	101.2	97.6
1891	108.3	99.9	100.2
1892	109.6	101.0	99.8
1893	112.8	99.5	99.5
1894	90.4	98.6	102.3
1895	104.5	99.3	101.5
1896	108.3	98.9	100.3
1897	86.5	100.1	99.2
1898	86.5	101.0	101.4
1899	100.6	100.5	97.6
1900	117.9	100.5	99.8
1901	92.3	102.6	100.1
1902	87.2	101.1	96.7
1903	111.5	101.6	97.6
1904	127.8	101.8	103.5
1905	123.7	104.6	100.1

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; 9, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	75.0	97.5	95.3
1891	68.8	97.5	94.7
1892	56.3	97.5	98.3
1893	43.8	97.5	99.8
1894	25.0	110.5	97.7
1895	100.0	104.0	99.7
1896	100.0	104.0	99.6
1897	175.0	101.8	96.2
1898	187.5	101.6	99.2
1899	137.5	88.4	119.3
1900	162.5	87.2	122.3
1901	200.0	85.8	121.4
1902	200.0	85.8	119.3
1903	118.8	87.3	131.1
1904	129.9	84.0	135.2
1905	132.0	85.9	142.3

WOOD PREPARERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 3 establishments 1890-1903. Data for hours and wages from 4 establishments 1890-1892, 1901-1903; 3, 1893; 5, 1894-1900. Data from 7 establishments 1904; 12, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	63.2	99.3	101.4
1891	63.2	99.3	100.6
1892	73.7	100.3	100.4
1893	100.0	100.8	103.1
1894	94.7	100.6	97.7
1895	105.3	100.3	98.4
1896	131.6	100.3	98.7
1897	121.1	100.2	98.8
1898	136.8	100.4	98.7
1899	131.6	98.5	102.0
1900	126.3	98.2	103.8
1901	126.3	96.7	114.2
1902	126.3	96.7	118.1
1903	110.5	95.3	133.6
1904	124.8	93.6	134.3
1905	130.8	94.4	135.6

PLANING MILL.

CARPENTERS, Male.

[Data from 65 establishments 1890-1903; 96, 1904; 93, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	94.7	101.9	98.7
1891	94.3	101.1	100.0
1892	100.3	101.3	99.2
1893	98.7	100.2	100.2
1894	92.1	100.1	96.7
1895	92.7	99.8	98.0
1896	104.7	98.0	100.8
1897	101.7	99.1	101.1
1898	103.4	99.4	102.3
1899	116.9	99.0	102.8
1900	122.5	98.4	106.7
1901	129.9	98.2	108.0
1902	132.8	97.0	113.6
1903	135.9	96.5	119.3
1904	138.4	96.3	122.4
1905	144.0	96.3	123.4

FRAMERS, Male.

[Data from 26 establishments 1890-1903; 35, 1904; 33, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	87.2	100.5	100.3
1891	91.0	100.0	101.5
1892	96.3	100.0	103.0
1893	95.2	99.8	102.3
1894	89.9	100.5	98.1
1895	105.9	99.8	97.0
1896	102.7	100.2	95.9
1897	105.9	100.2	97.6
1898	110.6	100.0	100.2
1899	113.3	98.9	104.0
1900	111.2	99.2	105.2
1901	119.1	98.6	108.6
1902	115.4	97.9	111.3
1903	123.4	97.9	114.2
1904	126.9	98.0	113.7
1905	133.5	98.2	116.2

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

PLANING MILL—Continued.

GLAZIERS, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890–1903; 34, 1904; 40, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	81.8	100.5	95.7
1891	81.8	100.5	99.0
1892	81.8	100.5	100.5
1893	81.8	100.5	104.7
1894	90.9	99.5	102.8
1895	100.0	99.6	97.7
1896	100.0	99.6	96.8
1897	100.0	99.6	100.7
1898	100.0	99.6	99.8
1899	136.4	100.0	102.4
1900	145.5	98.3	106.7
1901	181.8	98.3	105.7
1902	200.0	98.6	103.1
1903	254.5	99.1	107.0
1904	240.9	98.4	111.0
1905	287.2	98.1	113.2

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 13 establishments 1890–1903; 80, 1904; 91, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	85.9	100.1	102.4
1891	89.8	100.1	105.3
1892	88.7	100.1	101.5
1893	87.1	99.9	98.3
1894	93.8	100.0	94.1
1895	102.0	100.0	95.9
1896	105.1	99.8	96.5
1897	103.5	99.9	96.0
1898	107.0	100.0	101.5
1899	135.9	100.2	108.5
1900	110.2	99.9	102.8
1901	134.4	100.0	110.8
1902	127.7	100.0	110.8
1903	115.6	99.9	113.3
1904	121.4	100.4	110.4
1905	129.4	100.0	112.7

MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.

[Data from 92 establishments 1890–1903; 110, 1904; 112, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	97.3	101.2	98.4
1891	97.4	100.6	99.2
1892	98.4	100.6	99.7
1893	97.9	100.1	99.6
1894	96.0	100.4	97.4
1895	97.8	99.6	98.8
1896	99.8	99.4	99.7
1897	101.9	99.7	101.0
1898	105.8	99.2	102.0
1899	107.3	99.0	104.0
1900	111.4	98.9	106.6
1901	113.7	98.7	108.7
1902	120.8	97.3	113.0
1903	122.2	96.7	116.3
1904	128.6	96.7	115.7
1905	133.2	96.7	117.4

SAWYERS, BAND, Male.

[Data from 31 establishments 1890–1903; 53, 1904; 59, 1905.]

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	101.7	100.7
1891	95.9	100.2	101.5
1892	98.0	100.0	100.9
1893	95.9	100.2	100.0
1894	95.9	101.5	97.6
1895	95.9	98.4	99.3
1896	102.0	99.8	98.6
1897	104.1	99.6	99.9
1898	106.1	99.5	100.6
1899	106.1	99.2	101.2
1900	110.2	100.5	102.1
1901	112.2	100.5	103.6
1902	116.3	99.7	106.6
1903	122.4	99.5	110.4
1904	128.7	98.9	112.0
1905	140.0	98.5	115.1

SAWYERS, CIRCULAR, Male.

[Data from 45 establishments 1890–1903; 65, 1904; 73, 1905.]

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	100.8	100.2
1891	93.8	100.4	100.5
1892	93.3	100.4	100.4
1893	93.8	100.1	101.2
1894	98.3	100.5	98.8
1895	98.3	99.5	98.8
1896	101.7	99.1	98.1
1897	102.8	99.9	98.5
1898	111.8	99.6	99.7
1899	116.3	99.5	103.6
1900	120.8	99.5	105.0
1901	128.7	99.1	108.5
1902	131.5	99.0	110.8
1903	137.1	98.3	114.1
1904	134.1	98.0	114.1
1905	144.9	98.4	114.8

SAWYERS, JIG, Male.

[Data from 19 establishments 1890–1903; 27, 1904; 23, 1905.]

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	102.6	98.2
1891	100.0	100.2	100.4
1892	100.0	100.2	100.1
1893	103.8	100.0	99.5
1894	103.8	102.3	97.3
1895	103.8	96.9	101.0
1896	100.0	99.8	98.3
1897	100.0	99.4	99.7
1898	100.0	99.4	100.9
1899	103.8	98.9	104.5
1900	107.7	101.4	103.7
1901	107.7	101.6	106.1
1902	103.8	100.4	107.9
1903	107.7	99.8	110.0
1904	111.0	99.0	112.5
1905	108.9	99.1	112.2

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

PLANING MILL—Concluded.

SAWYERS, NOT SPECIFIED, Male.

[Data from 17 establishments 1890–1903; 22, 1904; 21, 1905.]

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	1898.....	96.7	98.6	101.0
1890.....	96.7	101.3	99.0	1899.....	103.3	98.4	103.2
1891.....	96.7	100.9	99.5	1900.....	100.0	97.6	105.3
1892.....	103.3	101.1	101.5	1901.....	100.0	96.3	110.9
1893.....	100.0	100.3	100.8	1902.....	103.3	93.6	120.2
1894.....	93.3	100.6	96.2	1903.....	100.0	93.9	117.9
1895.....	96.7	100.4	97.4	1904.....	105.1	92.7	121.2
1896.....	96.7	98.7	100.7	1905.....	100.2	92.4	124.4
1837.....	100.0	99.5	100.8				

POTTERY.

DIPPERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1904; 6, 1905.]

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
1905.....	80.0	101.9	123.8

JIGGER MEN, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1903; 4, 1904; 6, 1905.]

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	99.0
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
1905.....	89.8	97.2	122.3

KILN FIREMEN, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1903; 4, 1904; 6, 1905.]

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
1905.....	113.0	102.7	108.4

KILN MEN, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1904; 7, 1905.]

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
1905.....	97.9	100.8	101.1

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

POTTERY—Concluded.

MOLD MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1904; 7, 1905.]

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	100.3	99.7
1891	100.0	100.3	99.3
1892	100.0	100.3	99.1
1893	100.0	100.3	94.1
1894	100.0	100.3	97.8
1895	100.0	100.3	97.5
1896	100.0	100.3	97.3
1897	116.7	99.5	96.0
1898	116.7	99.5	114.1
1899	133.3	98.9	105.0
1900	133.3	98.9	101.2
1901	133.3	98.9	104.2
1902	133.3	98.9	105.5
1903	133.3	97.6	114.3
1904	216.6	100.6	103.3
1905	254.8	101.0	102.0

PRESSERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1904; 7, 1905.]

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	99.5	101.7
1891	110.4	99.6	105.6
1892	94.8	99.9	103.0
1893	100.7	99.8	110.7
1894	92.6	100.1	94.9
1895	88.1	100.1	87.9
1896	91.1	100.2	92.7
1897	108.9	99.9	99.9
1898	111.1	100.1	101.2
1899	108.1	100.6	102.4
1900	103.7	100.5	94.4
1901	104.4	100.3	102.1
1902	92.6	100.9	99.5
1903	105.2	100.2	103.6
1904	97.0	99.8	116.4
1905	91.1	100.0	114.3

SAGGER MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1904; 6, 1905.]

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	100.7	99.7
1891	116.7	100.7	99.6
1892	116.7	100.7	99.4
1893	100.0	100.0	98.0
1894	100.0	100.0	99.1
1895	100.0	100.0	97.4
1896	100.0	100.0	97.6
1897	100.0	100.0	96.6
1898	66.7	99.7	107.6
1899	83.3	98.3	105.0
1900	100.0	99.3	105.2
1901	100.0	99.3	103.5
1902	100.0	99.3	106.5
1903	100.0	98.0	107.6
1904	100.0	98.0	108.4
1905	100.0	97.3	117.7

SETTERS-OUT, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1904; 6, 1905.]

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	100.7
1891	100.0	100.0	100.7
1892	100.0	100.0	100.3
1893	100.0	100.0	100.9
1894	100.0	100.0	99.5
1895	100.0	100.0	99.5
1896	100.0	100.0	99.1
1897	100.0	100.0	99.5
1898	100.0	100.0	99.4
1899	100.0	100.0	100.1
1900	100.0	100.0	100.4
1901	100.0	100.0	100.2
1902	100.0	100.0	101.3
1903	100.0	98.8	100.7
1904	100.0	98.8	101.5
1905	100.0	98.8	101.2

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB.

BOOKBINDERS, 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; 110, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	87.6	101.1	96.1
1891	89.1	101.0	96.2
1892	92.2	100.8	98.1
1893	95.3	100.3	100.0
1894	93.0	100.2	99.3
1895	91.5	100.6	99.5
1896	99.6	100.4	100.2
1897	112.0	99.5	102.5
1898	117.8	98.8	103.3
1899	121.7	97.2	104.8
1900	129.1	96.2	104.9
1901	131.8	95.6	108.9
1902	134.1	94.8	111.1
1903	136.8	94.5	111.9
1904	141.9	94.2	115.0
1905	150.0	93.9	115.9

COMPOSITORS, Male.

[Data from 85 establishments 1890–1903; 96, 1904; 152, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	92.9	101.0	97.7
1891	93.1	101.0	98.8
1892	94.4	100.9	98.9
1893	95.3	100.4	99.6
1894	97.5	100.3	100.3
1895	99.6	100.2	99.9
1896	99.4	100.0	99.4
1897	105.9	99.9	100.3
1898	107.9	99.5	101.0
1899	113.6	96.9	104.3
1900	122.2	94.6	107.3
1901	120.8	93.7	109.6
1902	116.7	92.4	113.7
1903	120.0	92.4	115.7
1904	118.3	91.5	119.6
1905	122.8	91.1	122.3

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 18, 1905.]

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
1905	139.5	91.8	134.6

ELECTROTYPERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 15, 1904; 22, 1905.]

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
1905	104.4	93.8	109.4

PRESS FEEDERS, Male.

[Data from 23 establishments 1890–1903; 65, 1904; 132, 1905.]

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
1905	140.0	93.3	129.7

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; 38, 1905.]

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
1905	137.5	92.3	128.8

PRESSMEN, Male.

[Data from 64 establishments 1890–1903; 87, 1904; 153, 1905.]

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
1905	128.5	92.0	118.9

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; 56, 1905.]

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
1905	162.0	87.9	121.3

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 36, 1905.]

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	99.3
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
1905	120.1	92.0	118.9

SEWERS, BOOK, Female.

[Data from 10 establishments 1890–1903; 38, 1904; 79, 1905.]

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
1905	164.7	94.0	104.2

STEREOTYPERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 8, 1904; 10, 1905.]

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
1905	118.3	85.0	119.0

STITCHERS, BOOK, Female.

[Data from 10 establishments 1890–1903; 21, 1904; 48, 1905.]

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
1905	171.5	91.3	134.8

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; 148, 1905.]

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
1905	100.7	93.4	118.3

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; 5, 1905.]

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
1905	37.3	95.1	126.2

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER—Concluded.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS, Male.

[Data for hours and wages from 1 establishment 1890; 5, 1891; 16, 1892; 32, 1893; 54, 1894; 69, 1895; 80, 1896; 88, 1897; 94, 1898; 99, 1899; 100, 1900; 102, 1901; 103, 1902; 104, 1903; 135, 1904; 147, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	(a)	100.0	100.0
1890	(a)	100.1	110.8
1891	(a)	98.6	106.2
1892	(a)	101.4	91.9
1893	(a)	102.5	97.5
1894	(a)	100.6	99.9
1895	(a)	99.4	99.4
1896	(a)	99.2	99.1
1897	(a)	99.3	98.7
1898	(a)	99.5	98.2
1899	(a)	99.5	98.2
1900	(a)	99.4	99.6
1901	(a)	99.9	99.6
1902	(a)	99.4	101.0
1903	(a)	99.6	104.0
1904	(a)	99.4	105.9
1905	(a)	99.2	106.5

PRESSMEN, Male.

[Data for employees from 106 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 106 establishments 1890; 107, 1891–1894; 108, 1895–1903. Data from 135 establishments 1904; 143, 1905.]

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	101.1	97.9
1891	88.5	101.0	97.7
1892	92.5	100.9	97.6
1893	94.7	101.0	98.3
1894	95.5	100.5	98.9
1895	95.3	100.1	99.5
1896	105.9	99.6	101.5
1897	107.3	98.8	101.8
1898	114.5	98.7	102.9
1899	119.0	98.2	104.2
1900	123.2	97.8	104.9
1901	127.9	97.5	106.1
1902	133.8	97.3	109.1
1903	138.5	97.1	112.6
1904	148.4	96.3	114.5
1905	152.7	97.0	116.4

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; 133, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0	1898	111.6	99.0	104.6
1890	84.4	100.3	95.3	1899	115.0	98.6	105.5
1891	84.7	100.6	95.3	1900	115.0	98.7	104.9
1892	90.7	100.7	98.1	1901	119.3	98.4	106.5
1893	97.0	100.5	99.3	1902	122.6	98.5	107.3
1894	97.3	100.5	98.6	1903	122.9	98.5	108.4
1895	99.7	100.5	99.0	1904	129.0	97.2	111.5
1896	109.6	100.0	101.8	1905	133.4	96.5	114.3
1897	109.6	99.4	102.3				

SHIPBUILDING.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.

[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; 27, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	65.5	100.5	97.0
1891	74.8	100.5	100.2
1892	84.0	100.5	99.7
1803	81.5	99.9	99.3
1894	99.2	100.0	96.8
1895	137.8	100.2	97.8
1896	96.6	99.4	104.7
1897	100.8	99.5	104.0
1898	140.3	99.9	99.4
1899	121.8	99.6	101.0
1900	116.8	99.7	101.1
1901	122.7	99.6	100.6
1902	142.0	99.2	103.8
1903	131.1	98.9	105.6
1904	110.1	96.5	109.4
1905	99.7	96.2	109.4

BOILER MAKERS, Male.

[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; 20, 1905.]

Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	55.3	99.9	98.2
1891	44.7	100.1	98.6
1892	62.4	100.2	100.6
1893	90.1	100.3	99.2
1894	95.7	100.2	95.3
1895	107.1	100.0	100.0
1896	90.1	99.7	104.4
1897	87.9	99.7	101.8
1898	209.9	100.1	100.5
1899	153.9	99.9	101.5
1900	207.1	100.0	99.6
1901	175.9	99.8	101.5
1902	185.8	99.7	102.6
1903	172.3	99.3	101.8
1904	175.3	98.2	103.0
1905	172.7	98.3	103.9

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

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

CALKERS, IRON, Male.

[Data for employees from 4 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 4 establishments 1890, 1895; 5, 1891–1894, 1896–1898; 6, 1899–1902; 7, 1903. Data from 7 establishments 1904; 15, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	85.3	100.5	92.3
1891	179.4	101.3	84.7
1892	76.5	100.3	93.7
1893	55.9	99.3	103.0
1894	52.9	98.7	100.3
1895	50.0	98.8	103.5
1896	117.6	100.6	107.0
1897	100.0	99.6	103.1
1898	126.5	100.6	109.6
1899	152.9	100.3	102.9
1900	120.6	99.9	108.1
1901	182.4	96.1	109.4
1902	200.0	94.3	124.2
1903	155.9	97.7	147.8
1904	164.0	93.4	148.1
1905	141.4	95.3	145.2

CALKERS, WOOD, Male.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890–1903; 15, 1904; 23, 1905.]

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	100.4	99.4
1891	92.3	100.6	99.2
1892	89.5	100.2	98.8
1893	111.2	100.0	99.3
1894	83.2	99.9	98.4
1895	92.3	99.6	98.3
1896	91.6	100.0	98.5
1897	101.4	99.7	100.3
1898	125.2	99.7	103.8
1899	121.7	99.9	104.0
1900	123.1	99.7	105.6
1901	155.2	99.8	110.1
1902	155.9	99.6	108.4
1903	165.0	93.7	109.6
1904	146.7	92.9	115.5
1905	135.4	92.4	115.7

CARPENTERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 18 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 19 establishments 1890–1892, 1894, 1895; 20, 1893, 1896–1898; 21, 1899–1903. Data from 24 establishments 1904; 36, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	83.4	101.1	98.6
1891	93.9	100.4	99.8
1892	85.4	99.9	98.9
1893	84.2	99.8	99.8
1894	82.7	99.7	100.6
1895	99.7	99.8	100.3
1896	97.6	100.1	99.0
1897	106.2	99.8	100.5
1898	119.1	99.5	100.5
1899	147.3	100.0	102.1
1900	144.2	99.8	104.4
1901	145.3	98.5	105.9
1902	140.0	97.8	109.4
1903	153.4	96.9	110.1
1904	151.2	96.2	110.6
1905	161.3	96.8	112.3

DRILLERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 2 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 2 establishments 1890, 1895; 3, 1891, 1892, 1894, 1896–1898; 4, 1893, 1899–1903. Data from 9 establishments 1904; 18, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	113.3	100.9	96.6
1891	66.7	99.3	92.3
1892	100.0	99.0	94.8
1893	86.7	99.0	95.0
1894	53.3	98.0	85.6
1895	66.7	100.9	93.2
1896	80.0	100.9	105.7
1897	153.3	100.9	107.1
1898	93.3	100.9	114.7
1899	180.0	99.9	114.7
1900	133.3	98.6	110.6
1901	140.0	95.1	110.8
1902	146.7	94.5	125.6
1903	173.3	91.9	122.1
1904	146.9	91.7	125.3
1905	243.0	91.7	125.8

FITTERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 6 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 6 establishments 1890; 7, 1891–1895; 8, 1896, 1897; 9, 1898; 10, 1899–1903. Data from 11 establishments 1904; 20, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	60.5	99.0	96.7
1891	95.3	100.2	92.8
1892	90.7	100.1	98.3
1893	89.1	99.8	99.3
1894	141.9	100.2	92.4
1895	107.0	100.7	99.4
1896	103.9	100.6	102.1
1897	87.6	99.9	105.5
1898	86.8	99.9	109.4
1899	133.3	99.6	104.2
1900	217.8	100.4	100.4
1901	191.5	98.6	103.5
1902	165.1	99.6	105.7
1903	162.0	99.5	107.0
1904	143.2	98.7	105.7
1905	156.5	99.0	103.7

JOINERS, Male.

[Data for employees from 11 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 12 establishments 1890–1892, 1894, 1895; 13, 1893, 1896–1898; 14, 1899–1903. Data from 16 establishments 1904; 25, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	87.9	101.1	96.3
1891	68.6	99.4	99.5
1892	96.5	99.9	99.2
1893	91.6	99.7	100.9
1894	97.1	100.3	99.1
1895	210.7	101.9	95.9
1896	95.1	99.9	100.8
1897	46.7	97.4	106.8
1898	93.4	100.4	103.3
1899	111.0	100.1	98.3
1900	147.8	101.1	101.2
1901	144.4	100.3	101.4
1902	149.9	100.0	102.7
1903	135.4	98.8	106.2
1904	139.5	97.6	108.2
1905	155.2	98.1	109.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

LABORERS, Male.

[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; 33, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	205.6	101.5	84.7
1891	72.2	98.1	103.8
1892	84.7	99.1	97.3
1893	69.4	98.1	102.0
1894	73.6	98.4	103.8
1895	70.8	99.9	106.1
1896	63.9	101.3	101.5
1897	79.2	101.4	100.4
1898	104.2	100.7	100.4
1899	169.4	101.4	100.1
1900	287.5	101.2	99.8
1901	248.6	101.6	100.5
1902	234.7	98.9	108.3
1903	194.4	98.9	110.6
1904	236.3	98.5	109.8
1905	265.6	98.0	112.6

MACHINISTS, Male.

[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; 24, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	66.6	100.1	96.8
1891	67.0	100.1	97.7
1892	97.6	100.3	97.9
1893	90.7	100.3	97.5
1894	89.7	100.2	96.2
1895	104.0	100.0	100.1
1896	104.2	99.8	103.4
1897	104.4	99.6	103.4
1898	109.9	99.5	104.3
1899	165.8	100.0	102.5
1900	135.6	99.9	105.8
1901	193.8	99.6	105.1
1902	230.2	98.8	108.2
1903	200.2	98.3	110.1
1904	229.4	96.4	112.2
1905	220.7	96.4	113.4

MOLDERS, IRON, Male.

[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; 10, 1905.]

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	100.2	105.4
1891	98.1	101.0	95.2
1892	98.1	100.6	97.0
1893	84.6	100.5	98.8
1894	73.1	99.7	95.9
1895	94.2	99.8	99.6
1896	111.5	99.8	97.2
1897	98.1	99.3	103.3
1898	115.4	99.8	102.3
1899	123.1	99.6	105.0
1900	109.6	99.7	107.5
1901	117.3	99.6	110.2
1902	126.9	98.2	112.5
1903	121.2	98.1	115.6
1904	102.1	96.6	122.0
1905	102.7	98.0	119.1

PAINTERS, Male.

[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; 20, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	78.4	103.1	95.1
1891	78.4	102.4	93.8
1892	85.1	102.4	95.0
1893	112.5	102.8	99.3
1894	102.4	102.7	98.3
1895	154.8	99.9	105.6
1896	97.1	97.6	105.7
1897	83.7	94.8	105.6
1898	101.0	96.7	102.7
1899	108.7	97.6	99.0
1900	132.2	98.9	101.5
1901	130.8	98.4	101.5
1902	134.1	97.0	103.3
1903	131.7	97.8	102.6
1904	142.5	95.8	108.9
1905	153.6	96.1	105.7

PATTERN MAKERS, Male.

[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; 21, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	60.5	99.9	102.9
1891	81.6	100.2	97.8
1892	82.9	100.2	97.7
1893	84.2	100.2	97.9
1894	101.3	100.2	95.3
1895	114.5	100.0	100.6
1896	127.6	100.1	99.8
1897	100.0	99.5	102.7
1898	110.5	99.8	100.8
1899	135.5	99.7	104.4
1900	130.3	99.9	107.0
1901	125.0	99.1	109.6
1902	142.1	98.4	112.1
1903	143.4	97.3	114.3
1904	163.7	96.4	117.9
1905	156.9	96.8	117.0

RIGGERS, Male.

[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; 20, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99..	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	79.0	99.7	112.1
1891	70.0	98.1	106.0
1892	100.0	98.9	101.4
1893	119.0	100.3	95.0
1894	115.0	100.7	86.9
1895	110.0	100.8	92.9
1896	71.0	100.4	102.1
1897	54.0	99.6	108.3
1898	94.0	100.1	104.2
1899	184.0	101.4	91.0
1900	244.0	102.0	89.2
1901	98.0	99.9	99.5
1902	242.0	102.0	94.9
1903	228.0	101.9	99.3
1904	185.5	99.9	102.6
1905	226.2	100.7	102.2

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

RIVETERS, Male.

[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; 17, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	58.0	101.1	81.9
1891	137.7	100.6	84.3
1892	155.1	100.5	92.5
1893	15.9	98.4	94.2
1894	14.5	98.5	85.2
1895	11.6	99.9	128.1
1896	23.2	100.1	107.2
1897	27.5	99.9	118.1
1898	247.8	100.7	103.8
1899	301.4	100.2	104.7
1900	211.6	100.2	103.7
1901	331.9	99.7	94.3
1902	281.2	98.9	107.2
1903	315.9	99.0	107.1
1904	389.6	96.6	106.2
1905	349.8	98.3	104.9

SAWYERS, CIRCULAR, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1903; 10, 1904; 14, 1905.]

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	103.8	93.6
1891	100.0	103.7	96.7
1892	88.9	103.1	96.0
1893	100.0	103.7	96.7
1894	100.0	97.6	103.1
1895	100.0	97.6	103.1
1896	88.9	97.6	101.7
1897	100.0	97.6	103.1
1898	100.0	97.6	103.1
1899	100.0	97.6	103.1
1900	88.9	97.6	101.7
1901	100.0	93.6	108.1
1902	100.0	93.6	110.6
1903	111.1	93.3	107.1
1904	96.3	92.9	106.5
1905	92.7	93.2	106.6

SPAR MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	108.7	100.7	109.4
1891	104.3	98.8	109.2
1892	104.3	99.6	106.1
1893	113.0	100.0	101.5
1894	87.0	100.7	92.6
1895	91.3	100.4	92.3
1896	91.3	100.4	93.0
1897	87.0	100.2	93.4
1898	100.0	99.4	101.6
1899	100.0	99.9	100.9
1900	104.3	100.1	97.3
1901	108.7	99.8	100.2
1902	104.3	99.6	100.3
1903	91.3	94.4	97.4
1904	78.3	94.4	100.2
1905	86.1	93.2	101.8

SILK GOODS.

BEAMERS, Male.

[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; 6, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	100.0	104.0	104.5
1891	100.0	104.0	99.8
1892	75.0	104.0	102.1
1893	75.0	98.2	102.1
1894	75.0	98.2	102.1
1895	100.0	97.5	99.8
1896	75.0	98.2	102.1
1897	100.0	98.5	93.0
1898	75.0	99.9	88.0
1899	225.0	97.4	106.6
1900	75.0	99.9	93.2
1901	150.0	98.2	100.6
1902	100.0	99.1	100.2
1903	125.0	98.6	101.3
1904	107.1	98.3	104.5
1905	140.6	98.5	99.5

DOUBLERS, Female.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890–1904; 10, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	77.1	102.8	107.0
1891	78.3	102.8	98.6
1892	98.8	102.2	99.6
1893	114.5	98.7	98.4
1894	108.4	98.3	101.8
1895	92.8	98.7	102.5
1896	101.2	98.7	102.0
1897	106.0	99.3	95.5
1898	112.0	99.1	97.9
1899	107.2	99.4	93.2
1900	100.0	99.3	97.0
1901	100.0	98.9	106.9
1902	89.2	99.0	114.3
1903	90.4	98.0	123.4
1904	88.0	97.5	130.2
1905	107.7	97.7	126.2

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

SILK GOODS—Continued.

DYERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1904; 6, 1905.]

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
1905	487.0	94.8	104.1

LOOM FIXERS, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1903; 6, 1904; 12, 1905.]

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
1905	128.9	98.3	104.4

PICKERS, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890–1903; 2, 1904; 3, 1905.]

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
1905	85.9	100.3	112.8

PICKERS, Female.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1903; 5, 1904; 11, 1905.]

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
1905	142.4	101.7	120.6

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; 14, 1905.]

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
1905	125.1	98.8	107.1

SPINNERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1904; 6, 1905.]

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	129.4	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
1905	212.6	98.2	113.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

SILK GOODS—Continued.

TWISTERS-IN, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1903; 4, 1904; 8, 1905.]

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
1905	83.4	97.2	101.9

WARPERS, Female.

[Data for employees from 5 establishments 1890–1903. Data for hours and wages from 5 establishments 1890–1896; 6, 1897–1903. Date from 6 establishments 1904; 12, 1905.]

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
1905	124.9	99.4	96.0

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; 12, 1905.]

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
1905	192.8	99.4	94.4

WARPERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1904; 5, 1905.]

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
1905	61.4	96.5	135.0

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; 9, 1905.]

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
1905	51.5	100.2	104.1

WEAVERS, RIBBON, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1904; 4, 1905.]

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
1905	114.9	94.8	86.3

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 4, 1905.]

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
1905	154.3	92.6	89.2

WINDERS, Female.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890–1904; 14, 1905.]

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	95.9
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
1905	117.6	99.1	116.7

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING.

BACK SKINNERS, CATTLE, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 8, 1904; 12, 1905.]

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
1905	102.1	96.4	130.1

DRY SALTERS, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890–1903; 13, 1904; 14, 1905.]

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	106.1
1903	144.8	100.0	111.5
1904	131.7	99.5	112.8
1905	160.3	99.5	108.4

GUTTERS, CATTLE, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1903; 9, 1904; 12, 1905.]

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
1905	99.2	97.6	123.4

GUTTERS, HOG, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1903; 12, 1904; 14, 1905.]

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
1905	136.2	98.8	79.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING—Continued.

HEADERS, CATTLE, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 9, 1904; 11, 1905.]

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
1905	98.2	96.2	130.3

HEADERS, HOG, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 13, 1904; 15, 1905.]

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
1905	85.7	101.4	106.7

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890-1903; 13, 1904; 15, 1905.]

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
1905	132.1	100.0	104.7

PICKLERS, Male.

[Data from 7 establishments 1890-1903; 12, 1904; 14, 1905.]

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
1905	134.2	100.0	109.4

RUMP SKINNERS, CATTLE, Male.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890-1903; 6, 1904; 10, 1905.]

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
1905	97.2	100.1	132.3

SCRAPERS, HOG, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890-1903; 12, 1904; 13, 1905.]

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
1905	62.0	98.2	95.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING—Concluded.

SIDE SKINNERS, CATTLE, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 8, 1904; 12, 1905.]

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
1905	97.7	98.6	119.5

SPLITTERS, CATTLE, Male.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 9, 1904; 13, 1905.]

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	95.0
1898	108.7	100.6	96.9
1899	108.7	100.6	100.2
1900	108.7	100.6	106.9
1901	108.7	100.6	106.9
1902	121.7	99.2	111.3
1903	126.1	98.8	116.3
1904	123.2	98.8	118.5
1905	106.3	100.0	117.1

SPLITTERS, HOG, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890–1903; 13, 1904; 15, 1905.]

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
1905	121.4	98 7	111.5

STICKERS, CATTLE, Male.

[Data from 5 establishments 1890–1903; 8, 1904; 11, 1905.]

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
1905	97.9	100.6	119.0

STICKERS, HOG, Male.

[Data from 6 establishments 1890-1903; 13, 1904, 15, 1905.]

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
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	98.4	105.8
1903	100 0	98.4	113.7
1904	100 0	98.4	113.7
1905	100.0	98.4	115.4

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

STREETS AND SEWERS, CONTRACT WORK.

LABORERS, Male.

[Data from 36 establishments 1890-1903; 70, 1904; 120, 1905.]

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	1898.....	81.4	97.5	105.2
1890.....	102.3	101.2	95.7	1899.....	89.6	99.0	104.9
1891.....	121.7	101.4	98.1	1900.....	99.4	98.8	107.1
1892.....	112.3	101.3	98.2	1901.....	100.1	96.5	114.9
1893.....	109.7	101.0	95.9	1902.....	100.8	95.2	120.2
1894.....	107.3	101.0	97.0	1903.....	103.9	95.1	124.3
1895.....	91.1	100.6	98.5	1904.....	104.2	95.1	125.3
1896.....	98.9	99.7	102.9	1905.....	101.3	94.7	128.6
1897.....	85.6	97.4	103.7				

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; 70, 1905.]

Average 1890-99..	100.0	100.0	100.0	1898.....	102.3	98.7	100.9
1890.....	85.8	101.1	99.8	1899.....	108.2	95.7	105.8
1891.....	86.2	100.6	99.5	1900.....	106.6	93.3	110.3
1892.....	94.6	100.9	98.3	1901.....	112 0	92.6	110.6
1893.....	98.8	101.5	98.1	1902.....	99.4	92.7	111.0
1894.....	115.1	100.7	100.9	1903.....	93.5	91.8	111.8
1895.....	106.1	100.0	99.7	1904.....	100.1	91.1	113.8
1896.....	98.4	100.6	98.1	1905.....	109.3	90.9	113.0
1897.....	104.3	100.1	98.7				

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; 11, 1905.]

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
1905.....	176.3	102.0	115.1

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; 19, 1905.]

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
1905.....	105.9	98.2	137.8

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

TOBACCO, CIGARS—Continued.

BUNCH MAKERS, MACHINE, Female.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1903; 8, 1904; 9, 1905.]

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
1905	168.4	97.7	116.5

CIGAR MAKERS, Male.

[Data from 9 establishments 1890–1903; 22, 1904; 34, 1905.]

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
1905	159.9	107.3	112.2

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; 9, 1905.]

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
1905	90.5	98.1	113.7

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; 18, 1905.]

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
1905	95.9	96.4	119.9

CIGAR ROLLERS, MACHINE, Female.

[Data from 2 establishments 1890–1903; 7, 1904; 10, 1905.]

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
1905	178.4	99.0	138.0

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; 35, 1905.]

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
1905	74.6	100.1	119.9

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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; 17, 1905.]

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
1905	144.6	105.9	94.2

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; 13, 1905.]

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
1905	47.5	95.0	138.9

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; 46, 1905.]

Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	91.0	100.9	90.2
1891	102.5	99.8	88.6
1892	93.4	100.2	97.3
1893	94.8	98.5	94.4
1894	104.3	99.9	100.7
1895	106.1	99.3	97.2
1896	92.1	99.9	103.0
1897	100.2	99.8	112.9
1898	103.6	100.7	109.8
1899	112.0	101.0	105.8
1900	97.3	99.8	105.5
1901	98.2	99.3	120.0
1902	105.0	100.0	117.0
1903	100.9	101.0	120.4
1904	107.8	101.4	125.1
1905	116.1	100.9	124.1

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

BURLERS, Female.

[Data from 10 establishments 1890–1903, 13, 1904; 25, 1905.]

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
1905	179.1	98.9	124.4

CARDERS, Male.

[Data from 13 establishments 1890–1903; 14, 1904; 24, 1905.]

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	109.4
1904	125.5	98.6	115.0
1905	122.0	100.0	116.8

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Continued.

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, 1905.]

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
1905	43.2	100.9	123.6

CARD STRIPPERS, Male.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1903; 8, 1904; 13, 1905.]

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
1905	72.6	98.1	121.8

COMBERS, Male.

[Data from 1 establishment 1890–1903; 2, 1904; 6, 1905.]

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
1905	378.8	99.3	94.8

COMBERS, Female.

[Data from 4 establishments 1890–1903; 5, 1904, 1905.]

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	105.8
1905	156.9	97.4	101.7

DYERS, Male.

[Data from 13 establishments 1890–1903; 15, 1904; 24, 1905.]

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
1905	110.4	99.9	109.3

LOOM FIXERS, Male.

[Data from 15 establishments 1890–1903; 16, 1904; 26, 1905.]

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
1905	120.1	98.8	114.5

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY OCCUPATIONS—Concluded.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Concluded.

SPINNERS, FRAME, Female.

[Data from 3 establishments 1890–1903; 4, 1904; 8, 1905.]

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	118.7	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
1905	130.9	97.9	121.6

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; 22, 1905.]

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
1905	145.8	98.6	131.1

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; 26, 1905.]

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
1905	163.2	98.5	123.8

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; 27, 1905.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
Average 1890–99	100.0	100.0	100.0
1890	106.4	101.0	100.4
1891	112.7	101.0	99.1
1892	96.1	101.0	100.8
1893	107.2	99.5	106.7
1894	100.5	99.6	94.3
1895	92.9	99.6	93.8
1896	93.5	99.7	96.7
1897	92.5	99.7	100.7
1898	105.2	99.4	104.6
1899	93.4	99.4	102.4
1900	105.0	99.4	109.8
1901	107.0	99.4	112.5
1902	106.4	98.2	112.5
1903	108.2	98.2	115.9
1904	106.5	97.1	113.4
1905	117.2	98.0	117.1

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TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY INDUSTRIES.

[Average 1890-1899=100.0. For explanation of relative figures, see page 13.]

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	86.2	100.3	97.1
1891	88.2	100.3	100.8
1892	95.1	100.3	101.6
1893	105.1	100.3	102.5
1894	95.8	99.2	97.3
1895	98.1	100.3	96.4
1896	94.5	99.9	102.0
1897	95.3	99.0	99.4
1898	120.9	100.2	101.0
1899	120.6	100.2	101.8
1900	130.7	100.2	105.8
1901	105.9	100.2	107.6
1902	115.8	100.2	112.8
1903	124.8	99.4	117.2
1904	108.5	97.3	122.5
1905	123.7	97.1	124.4

BAKERY, BREAD.

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	93.3	100.8	99.3
1891	94.6	100.8	99.9
1892	96.1	100.9	100.3
1893	96.0	100.5	100.2
1894	97.2	100.4	98.4
1895	100.2	99.9	98.7
1896	102.1	99.6	99.6
1897	102.6	100.2	99.8
1898	107.9	99.1	100.6
1899	109.8	97.8	103.1
1900	114.0	96.9	106.6
1901	121.0	96.3	108.8
1902	130.4	95.8	113.9
1903	133.7	93.9	118.9
1904	142.6	93.6	121.1
1905	148.1	92.5	123.5

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING.

1890	101.8	101.1	98.9
1891	100.9	101.1	98.7
1892	102.5	101.0	98.8
1893	101.1	100.2	99.2
1894	98.7	99.7	99.1
1895	96.6	99.6	99.1
1896	98.7	99.5	99.9
1897	97.9	99.4	100.9
1898	101.1	99.3	102.2
1899	101.3	99.0	102.9
1900	102.4	98.4	104.5
1901	105.1	97.7	106.6
1902	101.5	97.0	108.6
1903	101.9	96.4	112.2
1904	100.3	95.5	114.8
1905	101.9	95.2	116.2

BOOTS AND SHOES.

1890	77.2	100.2	97.9
1891	80.0	100.8	96.2
1892	86 4	100.5	98.2
1893	97.1	100.1	100.5
1894	99.0	99.9	99.5
1895	103.2	99.9	100.6
1896	110.5	99.8	100.7
1897	111.3	99.7	102.5
1898	111.3	99.6	101.8
1899	118.4	99.5	102.3
1900	123.2	99.0	105.3
1901	127.7	99.2	105.2
1902	124.0	98.0	108.8
1903	130.4	96.6	115.6
1904	143.8	96.9	117.1
1905	155.4	96.8	118.4

BRICK.

1890	98.6	99.9	101.0
1891	97.6	99.9	101.3
1892	99.7	100.0	102.7
1893	100.2	100.0	101.8
1894	98.7	100.1	99.1
1895	97.9	100.0	98.5
1896	100.4	100.0	97.1
1897	100.9	99.9	97.4
1898	101.5	100.1	100.1
1899	104.1	100.2	101.1
1900	102.7	99.9	103.1
1901	104.6	100.0	105.1
1902	108.5	99.9	110.1
1903	109.9	99.3	112.2
1904	110.1	98.6	112.8
1905	110.5	98.8	113.8

BUILDING TRADES.

1890	96.5	102.5	97.0
1891	100.0	101.8	97.9
1892	106.8	100.7	99.9
1893	101.7	100.5	100.0
1894	90.2	100.7	97.6
1895	92.4	100.3	98.4
1896	99.2	99.2	99.9
1897	99.7	98.6	101.3
1898	104.1	98.1	102.8
1899	109.8	97.5	105.3
1900	113.6	95.5	109.9
1901	119.8	94.4	114.5
1902	126.1	92.6	121.1
1903	123.2	91.8	126.8
1904	122.5	91.3	129.7
1905	128.0	91.2	132.2

CANDY.

1890	112.7	99.3	102.3
1891	108.9	99.3	103.3
1892	103.2	100.0	99.8
1893	104.2	100.0	98.2
1894	95.7	99.9	98.8
1895	95.8	100.3	98.9
1896	94.8	100.3	100.0
1897	99.2	100.3	98.1
1898	89.6	100.4	100.5
1899	92.9	100.4	100.7
1900	96.6	100.4	99.0
1901	91.2	100.3	109.5
1902	91.9	100.3	108.5
1903	103.1	100.2	109.3
1904	107.6	100.3	112.2
1905	113.4	100.1	114.3

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TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

[Average 1890–1899=100.0.]

CARPETS.

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	104.2	101.2	99.6
1891	100.5	101.2	97.9
1892	100.6	100.4	100.0
1893	105.5	99.5	99.8
1894	87.0	99.6	95.3
1895	101.8	99.5	97.2
1896	102.6	99.5	101.9
1897	93.1	99.6	101.8
1898	96.9	99.6	103.0
1899	106.4	99.6	103.7
1900	111.5	99.7	104.1
1901	115.2	99.6	108.1
1902	119.4	99.6	105.4
1903	122.5	99.3	111.3
1904	129.9	98.3	108.1
1905	128.1	98.4	111.7

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	95.5	100.4	100.0
1891	98.6	100.6	99.4
1892	102.9	100.4	100.4
1893	103.4	100.1	99.7
1894	95.7	99.5	99.2
1895	97.2	100.0	98.1
1896	92.8	99.7	100.7
1897	97.8	99.8	100.2
1898	104.6	100.3	100.1
1899	111.0	99.2	102.3
1900	112.7	99.2	102.2
1901	121.4	99.5	101.6
1902	115.2	99.7	103.4
1903	116.2	98.4	107.6
1904	112.9	98.3	108.9
1905	117.9	96.9	111.6

CARS, STEAM RAILROAD.

1890	101.0	101.6	102.9
1891	102.2	101.1	102.4
1892	103.9	101.6	101.5
1893	107.3	101.2	104.0
1894	85.8	97.1	97.8
1895	88.6	98.9	97.8
1896	96.6	98.8	97.6
1897	94.5	98.0	98.2
1898	107.3	100.8	98.0
1899	111.9	101.1	99.8
1900	118.7	101.4	100.7
1901	123.8	100.6	101.7
1902	128.9	100.6	105.7
1903	136.5	98.1	111.5
1904	137.6	96.8	116.2
1905	145.1	96.2	114.9

CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT.

1890	94.8	100.3	99.5
1891	95.6	100.3	99.7
1892	99.6	100.3	99.6
1893	99.0	100.1	100.0
1894	97.0	100.1	97.2
1895	97.7	100.0	98.7
1896	97.1	99.8	99.9
1897	99.6	99.7	100.4
1898	102.5	99.7	101.9
1899	105.9	99.8	103.2
1900	112.2	99.0	103.0
1901	114.9	98.0	106.7
1902	121.7	97.6	103.1
1903	126.9	97.3	105.9
1904	129.4	96.9	110.0
1905	143.7	96.9	111.2

CLOTHING, MEN'S, CUSTOM WORK.

1890	96.4	100.5	100.3
1891	95.3	100.1	100.4
1892	97.9	100.2	100.4
1893	99.0	100.3	101.5
1894	95.4	100.2	101.0
1895	96.7	100.1	100.9
1896	102.2	100.2	98.4
1897	111.8	100.2	100.2
1898	113.6	99.4	100.4
1899	112.7	98.9	96.6
1900	116.8	98.9	105.2
1901	125.9	99.0	106.6
1902	128.7	98.9	107.7
1903	130.7	97.1	111.1
1904	137.7	97.3	110.3
1905	137.0	97.3	113.2

COTTON GOODS.

1890	87.7	99.9	102.8
1891	98.3	100.7	98.9
1892	95.8	101.2	100.3
1893	98.2	99.9	103.6
1894	96.1	98.6	96.9
1895	94.9	100.0	96.9
1896	98.8	99.5	104.9
1897	104.6	99.4	101.2
1898	112.5	100.3	97.4
1899	112.1	100.4	97.3
1900	115.5	100.2	109.2
1901	109.0	100.0	110.4
1902	117.2	99.2	116.2
1903	107.2	99.0	123.2
1904	105.3	99.1	119.7
1905	104.9	99.1	125.5

DYEING, FINISHING, AND PRINTING TEXTILES.

1890	97.3	101.7	98.6
1891	98.9	101.7	97.5
1892	99.5	101.1	99.4
1893	100.4	99.5	100.7
1894	92.7	98.9	99.4
1895	95.5	99.5	99.6
1896	98.7	99.5	101.1
1897	104.4	98.9	101.0
1898	102.2	99.6	101.5
1899	110.9	99.6	101.2
1900	112.6	99.6	103.3
1901	117.6	99.6	103.5
1902	126.2	99.6	104.3
1903	128.1	99.6	105.0
1904	126.8	99.9	105.6
1905	143.4	100.1	106.0

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TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

[Average 1890-1899=100.0.]

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES.

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	54.7	100.0	98.6
1891	55.1	100.0	98.7
1892	57.1	100.1	98.2
1893	65.6	100.1	97.7
1894	79.3	100.4	95.7
1895	100.6	100.4	97.3
1896	130.1	99.6	99.7
1897	137.1	99.9	103.0
1898	132.5	99.7	105.8
1899	169.4	99.9	105.5
1900	203.4	100.1	102.6
1901	213.2	94.1	107.8
1902	231.9	94.1	107.3
1903	249.7	94.1	110.8
1904	226.1	94.1	110.2
1905	295.9	94.0	110.8

FLOUR.

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	90.3	100.3	99.4
1891	89.4	100.1	100.3
1892	91.6	100.1	100.3
1893	96.1	100.1	99.7
1894	92.8	100.3	98.7
1895	92.4	100.3	98.5
1896	106.5	99.9	99.8
1897	107.1	100.1	100.1
1898	117.2	99.5	101.5
1899	117.7	99.4	101.8
1900	118.7	99.3	103.3
1901	120.6	99.3	107.6
1902	123.4	98.1	110.4
1903	124.0	97.7	111.2
1904	124.0	97.5	111.4
1905	130.2	97.8	111.0

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

1890	101.8	100.5	99.2
1891	101.1	100.4	100.3
1892	94.5	100.2	102.7
1893	99.6	100.0	101.6
1894	87.7	99.9	98.7
1895	93.2	100.1	99.1
1896	93.9	99.8	100.5
1897	93.5	99.7	99.7
1898	108.1	99.9	99.0
1899	125.1	99.4	99.1
1900	126.8	99.2	101.5
1901	132.0	98.1	104.7
1902	139.2	96.6	108.2
1903	149.1	95.4	112.2
1904	133.2	94.6	113.9
1905	155.0	94.8	114.0

FURNITURE.

1890	93.7	101.2	99.3
1891	95.3	100.4	101.9
1892	101.4	99.5	102.5
1893	98.5	100.2	100.5
1894	95.2	98.3	99.2
1895	96.1	100.0	97.0
1896	99.0	100.4	97.6
1897	102.8	99.9	100.3
1898	104.5	100.2	98.7
1899	113.4	100.0	103.0
1900	110.0	99.7	103.4
1901	113.5	98.4	110.4
1902	119.8	97.3	117.0
1903	117.2	97.2	118.2
1904	116.3	96.3	119.9
1905	120.7	96.1	122.1

GAS.

1890	110.1	100.6	99.5
1891	95.4	100.7	99.0
1892	91.3	101.0	99.6
1893	84.1	101.0	100.4
1894	100.5	101.0	101.2
1895	95.6	100.7	99.7
1896	93.2	100.9	101.0
1897	111.0	100.8	100.7
1898	129.8	97.3	98.6
1899	91.6	96.3	100.3
1900	104.0	94.8	101.3
1901	99.0	97.4	96.5
1902	121.1	95.3	104.9
1903	119.4	96.3	101.3
1904	138.0	96.2	101.8
1905	141.4	96.2	102.0

GLASS.

1890	99.4	100.1	101.5
1891	108.2	99.9	100.2
1892	101.6	100.0	101.3
1893	97.6	100.1	100.2
1894	93.1	99.8	99.1
1895	92.8	99.9	92.6
1896	95.7	100.0	96.6
1897	95.9	100.3	98.3
1898	104.9	100.0	101.2
1899	108.7	99.9	103.5
1900	110.3	100.3	107.7
1901	112.6	100.0	107.5
1902	115.0	99.9	115.0
1903	116.7	99.7	120.0
1904	117.8	99.6	110.3
1905	119.2	99.4	116.6

HARNESS.

1890	91.0	100.4	100.2
1891	91.8	100.4	100.6
1892	94.1	100.2	100.6
1893	94.2	100.1	101.0
1894	94.5	100.0	99.0
1895	99.3	99.8	98.5
1896	104.3	99.7	98.7
1897	105.9	99.8	99.5
1898	110.2	99.9	100.7
1899	117.6	99.7	101.2
1900	124.5	99.8	102.0
1901	128 5	99.5	105.6
1902	135.7	99.0	108.7
1903	138.8	98.0	115.8
1904	137.6	97.6	118.0
1905	135.8	97.0	118.6

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TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

[Average 1890–1899=100.0.]

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
HATS, FUR.			
1890	86.2	100.7	104.4
1891	94.0	100.5	100.5
1892	90.9	100.5	100.0
1893	100.0	100.2	97.5
1894	103.2	100.2	99.6
1895	90.1	100.1	97.8
1896	94.5	100.2	98.8
1897	101.0	100.0	100.6
1898	109.5	99.4	99.8
1899	132.1	98.3	100.9
1900	147.0	98.5	102.4
1901	160.9	98.7	103.0
1902	164.6	94.2	110.3
1903	168.6	92.6	113.8
1904	166.9	92.9	115.7
1905	186.5	92.3	119.2
HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.			
1890	81.3	101.5	106.1
1891	89.3	101.5	107.3
1892	122.6	101.5	99.0
1893	116.4	100.3	102.5
1894	83.7	95.0	97.7
1895	99.8	100.2	102.9
1896	93.1	100.0	99.8
1897	93.1	100.1	94.7
1898	111.3	100.0	95.5
1899	107.9	100.0	94.7
1900	120.8	98.9	98.0
1901	131.8	98.7	102.4
1902	121.2	98.9	108.7
1903	125.6	98.4	115.5
1904	125.6	98.3	113.5
1905	167.0	98.3	120.8
IRON AND STEEL, BAR.			
1890	99.4	102.7	110.3
1891	98.4	101.6	104.9
1892	98.3	101.8	100.0
1893	105.9	101.4	95.7
1894	100.2	101.3	90.1
1895	103.7	100.7	91.7
1896	93.9	101.0	99.3
1897	97.7	97.1	98.0
1898	99.7	96.6	96.3
1899	101.6	95.9	113.7
1900	108.9	97.3	118.2
1901	100.7	98.4	119.7
1902	104.1	98.8	132.8
1903	109.2	98.4	136.5
1904	100.2	97.9	125.6
1905	103.6	98.1	126.9
IRON AND STEEL, BESSEMER CONVERTING.			
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
1905	118.3	91.2	123.3
IRON AND STEEL, BLAST FURNACE.			
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
1905	104.7	100.6	112.6
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	104.5
1903	132.5	100.1	106.3
1904	143.0	99.5	108.2
1905	147.3	99.9	108.3
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
1905	128.2	89.5	124.4

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TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY INDUSTRIES—Continued.

[Average 1890–1899=100.0.]

LUMBER.

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
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
1905	131.3	98.1	117.8

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
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
1905	106.8	94.0	119.3

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
1905	136.7	92.8	122.4

PLANING MILL.

1890	92.4	101.2	99.3
1891	93.4	100.4	100.6
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
1905	146.8	97.5	116.6

POTTERY.

1890	101.8	99.7	98.8
1891	104.8	99.6	99.7
1892	100.8	99.7	100.1
1893	103.1	99.6	102.5
1894	101.2	99.6	99.6
1895	93.3	100.0	96.4
1896	95.0	100.2	95.3
1897	98.6	100.6	99.9
1898	95.4	100.6	104.9
1899	99.7	100.4	103.0
1900	102.0	100.1	99.8
1901	100.7	100.3	102.4
1902	99.5	100.3	104.6
1903	103.5	99.2	107.7
1904	109.9	99.6	109.6
1905	115.8	100.0	111.4

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB.

1890	97.3	101.0	97.8
1891	98.5	101.0	99.6
1892	96.9	100.5	99.2
1893	96.9	100.4	100.2
1894	95.0	100.1	99.6
1895	97.0	100.2	99.5
1896	98.2	100.1	100.3
1897	107.0	100.2	99.2
1898	106.2	99.4	101.2
1899	112.2	97.2	103.6
1900	117.0	95.1	109.3
1901	122.0	94.4	110.7
1902	123.9	93.2	114.3
1903	126.6	93.1	116.1
1904	134.3	92.4	118.9
1905	139.0	92.0	120.6

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPER.

1890	105.4	100.2	103.0
1891	107.2	100.1	99.6
1892	116.2	100.6	98.8
1893	107.4	101.3	98.0
1894	94.7	100.5	97.4
1895	88.7	100.4	96.3
1896	97.0	100.2	98.6
1897	96.3	100.0	99.2
1898	91.6	99.1	102.8
1899	92.1	97.9	106.1
1900	89.1	97.6	106.3
1901	90.3	97.4	106.3
1902	96.7	97.1	109.3
1903	95.5	96.2	113.4
1904	92.0	95.7	114.1
1905	99.0	96.2	116.1

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TABLE III.—RELATIVE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1890 TO 1905, BY INDUSTRIES—Concluded.

[Average 1890-1899=100.0.]

SHIPBUILDING.

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	86.7	100.8	97.5
1891	89.7	100.3	97.2
1892	93.0	100.3	97.9
1893	87.0	100.1	98.7
1894	86.0	99.7	95.6
1895	101.3	100.0	101.0
1896	91.2	99.9	102.0
1897	89.3	99.3	104.0
1898	122.2	99.7	103.8
1899	147.6	99.8	102.3
1900	156.2	99.9	102.6
1901	159.5	98.8	104.2
1902	169.5	98.2	108.2
1903	163.9	97.4	110.3
1904	164.7	96.0	112.5
1905	171.7	96.4	112.3

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT PACKING.

1890	89.3	99.5	102.2
1891	90.0	99.5	102.1
1892	90.5	99.5	102.7
1893	96.9	100.2	103.4
1894	99.7	100.2	97.9
1895	101.8	100.3	97.8
1896	103.3	100.3	97.6
1897	106.5	100.3	98.0
1898	108.9	100.2	98.0
1899	107.5	100.0	100.2
1900	107.2	100.3	103.6
1901	109.1	100.3	103.3
1902	114.9	99.3	107.1
1903	115.3	99.2	113.6
1904	115.0	99.2	114.6
1905	108.7	99.0	113.5

STREETS AND SEWERS, MUNICIPAL WORK.

1890	85.8	101.1	99.8
1891	86.2	100.6	99.5
1892	94.6	100.9	98.3
1893	98.8	101.5	98.1
1894	115.1	100.7	100.9
1895	106.1	100.0	99.7
1896	98.4	100.6	98.1
1897	104.3	100.1	98.7
1898	102.3	98.7	100.9
1899	108.2	95.7	105.8
1900	106.6	93.3	110.3
1901	112.0	92.6	110.6
1902	99.4	92.7	111.0
1903	93.5	91.8	111.8
1904	100.1	91.1	113.8
1905	109.3	90.9	113.0

SILK GOODS.

Year.	Relative number of employees.	Relative hours per week.	Relative wages per hour.
1890	85.2	103.0	99.7
1891	83.2	103.0	97.1
1892	91.5	102.1	99.8
1893	88.7	99.0	100.5
1894	93.3	98.6	100.1
1895	104.7	98.6	101.9
1896	103.2	98.8	101.3
1897	113.6	98.9	99.4
1898	117.4	99.1	99.7
1899	121.7	99.0	100.4
1900	113.5	99.3	100.3
1901	122.5	99.1	99.9
1902	144.9	99.0	101.9
1903	138.1	98.8	104.9
1904	130.8	97.9	106.3
1905	145.7	98.0	107.0

STREETS AND SEWERS, CONTRACT WORK.

1890	102.3	101.2	95.7
1891	121.7	101.4	98.1
1892	112.3	101.3	98.2
1893	109.7	101.0	95.9
1894	107.3	101.0	97.0
1895	91.1	100.6	98.5
1896	98.9	99.7	102.9
1897	85.6	97.4	103.7
1898	81.4	97.5	105.2
1899	89.6	99.0	104.9
1900	99.4	98.8	107.1
1901	100.1	96.5	114.9
1902	100.8	95.2	120.2
1903	103.9	95.1	124.3
1904	104.2	95.1	125.3
1905	101.3	94.7	128.6

TOBACCO, CIGARS.

1890	76.0	100.1	100.3
1891	85.2	99.6	100.6
1892	90.3	99.2	99.6
1893	100.5	99.7	100.0
1894	103.5	99.9	99.0
1895	109.9	99.8	97.2
1896	95.2	100.4	98.6
1897	107.4	100.0	102.4
1898	107.7	100.3	101.1
1899	119.9	101.0	101.3
1900	93.9	99.8	100.8
1901	106.1	100.6	112.5
1902	116.0	100.9	110.0
1903	118.8	101.4	116.9
1904	118.1	100.4	119.0
1905	123.5	100.1	120.9

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

1890	91.8	101.0	98.1
1891	103.5	101.0	99.1
1892	104.3	101.0	99.6
1893	96.2	99.6	101.5
1894	90.8	98.2	97.2
1895	100.5	100.3	96.8
1896	97.2	100.2	100.9
1897	106.5	98.1	100.2
1898	109.7	100.2	102.5
1899	100.0	100.3	103.7
1900	109.4	100.1	110.4
1901	112.1	100.2	110.6
1902	121.3	99.3	113.5
1903	134.1	99.3	115.2
1904	138.3	98.4	116.4
1905	137.7	98.8	118.3

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES.

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING.

HORSESHOERS, FLOOR MEN, Male.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Albany, N. Y.	2	5	5	54.00	54.00	$0.2778	$0.2778
Atlanta, Ga.	2	4	5	60.00	60.00	.2313	.2483
Birmingham, Ala.	2	5	5	53.80	53.80	.3346	.3346
Boston, Mass.	4	13	13	53.00	53.00	.3121	.3121
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	3	5	53.67	53.80	.2795	.3067
Butte, Mont.	2	2	2	53.00	53.00	.4528	.4528
Charleston, S. C.	2	5	4	60.00	60.00	.1700	.1625
Chicago, Ill.	3	10	11	53.00	53.00	.3679	.3790
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3	8	8	53.00	53.00	.3396	.3467
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	4	4	54.75	54.75	.3022	.3022
Denver, Colo.	2	4	4	53.50	53.50	.3934	.3934
Des Moines, Iowa.	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.2778	.2778
Detroit, Mich.	3	4	4	53.75	53.75	.2791	.2791
Dubuque, Iowa.	2	3	3	59.00	59.00	.2542	.2542
Duluth, Minn.	2	3	3	60.00	60.00	.2667	.2750
Fall River, Mass.	2	2	2	58.50	58.50	.2133	.2133
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	5	5	58.00	53.00	.2845	.3396
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.2037	.2222
Louisville, Ky.	3	3	3	59.00	59.00	.2712	.2712
Lynn, Mass.	2	5	5	53.00	53.00	.2830	.2830
Manchester, N. H.	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.2500	.2500
Memphis, Tenn.	2	7	7	53.00	53.00	.3396	.3396
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	3	3	57.33	57.33	.2621	.2621
Minneapolis, Minn.	4	7	7	59.00	59.00	.2542	.2712
Montgomery, Ala.	4	8	9	57.00	54.00	.1773	.2099
New Haven, Conn.	2	6	7	53.83	53.71	.2787	.2793
New Orleans, La.	3	5	5	53.00	53.00	.2830	.2830
New York, N. Y. (a)	6	18	18	54.67	53.00	.3457	.3868
Norfolk, Va.	2	6	6	53.00	53.00	.2594	.2641
Philadelphia, Pa.	4	13	13	52.08	52.08	.3171	.3171
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	3	8	10	54.25	55.00	.3521	.3426
Portland, Oreg.	2	3	3	53.00	53.00	.3585	.3585
Providence, R. I.	2	3	3	53.00	53.00	.2736	.2736
Richmond, Va.	2	6	4	59.33	59.25	.1913	.1776
Rochester, N. Y.	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.2570	.2639
St. Louis, Mo.	3	39	42	53.00	53.00	.3367	.3369
St. Paul, Minn.	2	2	2	59.00	59.00	.2797	.2797
Salt Lake City, Utah.	2	2	2	54.00	54.00	.2804	.2804
San Antonio, Tex.	3	4	4	60.00	60.00	.1563	.1563
San Francisco, Cal.	2	7	8	53.00	53.00	.4528	.4528
Seattle, Wash.	2	3	4	54.00	54.00	.3518	.3333
Syracuse, N. Y.	3	6	6	53.67	53.67	.2888	.3077
Tacoma, Wash.	2	2	3	54.00	54.00	.3472	.3426
Toledo, Ohio.	2	5	5	53.00	53.00	.3358	.3358
Washington, D. C.	2	8	8	53.00	53.00	.3325	.3325
Wilmington, Del.	2	3	2	60.00	60.00	.2444	.2417
Worcester, Mass.	2	5	5	54.00	54.00	.2778	.2778

HORSESHOERS, FORGEMEN, Male.

Albany, N. Y.	4	4	4	54.00	54.00	$0.3333	$0.3333
Birmingham, Ala.	2	4	4	53.75	53.75	.3907	.3907
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	4	5	53.75	53.80	.3349	.3625
Butte, Mont.	2	2	2	53.00	53.00	.5094	.5094
Charleston, S. C.	2	3	3	60.00	60.00	.1889	.2000
Chicago, Ill.	3	7	6	53.00	53.00	.4245	.4324
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3	8	8	53.00	53.00	.3962	.3962
Denver, Colo.	2	3	3	53.33	53.33	.3937	.3937
Detroit, Mich.	3	4	4	53.75	53.75	.3349	.3488
Dubuque, Iowa.	2	2	2	59.00	59.00	.3051	.3051
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	4	4	58.00	53.00	.3168	.2467
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.3148	.3333
Louisville, Ky.	2	3	3	59.00	59.00	.3079	.3079
Memphis, Tenn.	2	6	6	53.00	53.00	.3962	.3962
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	4	4	57.75	57.75	.2896	.2896
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	3	3	59.00	59.00	.3051	.3051
Montgomery, Ala.	4	6	5	58.00	54.00	.2685	.3000
New York, N. Y. (a)	3	8	8	53.00	53.00	.4316	.4316
Norfolk, Va.	2	6	8	53.00	53.00	.3050	.3137

a Greater New York.

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

BLACKSMITHING AND HORSESHOEING—Concluded.

HORSESHOERS, FORGEMEN, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Philadelphia, Pa	2	6	6	53.00	53.00	$0.3396	$0.3396
Portland, Oreg	2	2	2	53.00	53.00	.3962	.3962
Richmond, Va	2	3	3	59.67	59.67	.2192	.2303
Rochester, N. Y	2	2	2	54.00	54.00	.2871	.3010
St. Louis, Mo	3	15	16	53.00	53.00	.3887	.3891
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	2	2	54.00	54.00	.3364	.3364
San Antonio, Tex	3	4	4	60.00	60.00	.2125	.2125
San Francisco, Cal	2	7	6	53.00	53.00	.4771	.4905
Syracuse, N. Y	2	3	3	53.33	53.33	.3375	.3752
Terre Haute, Ind	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.3056	.3056
Toledo, Ohio	2	5	5	53.00	53.00	.4075	.4075
Washington, D. C	2	2	2	53.00	53.00	.3585	.3727
Wilmington, Del	2	3	2	60.00	60.00	.2611	.2584
Worcester, Mass	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.3241	.3241

BUILDING TRADES.

BRICKLAYERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y	2	17	15	48.00	48.00	$0.5000	$0.5000
Atlanta, Ga	3	49	40	57.37	55.25	.4041	.4450
Augusta, Ga	2	30	31	54.00	54.00	.3386	.3371
Baltimore, Md	3	164	123	48.00	48.00	.6402	.6598
Birmingham, Ala	3	11	19	48.00	48.00	.4909	.4974
Boston, Mass	7	186	73	48.00	48.00	.5368	.5500
Buffalo, N. Y	3	80	82	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Butte, Mont	2	16	16	46.50	46.50	.7500	.7500
Charleston, S. C	3	21	25	54.00	54.00	.3434	.3422
Chicago, Ill	4	354	345	45.13	45.16	.6000	.6296
Cincinnati, Ohio	4	77	97	45.00	45.00	.6000	.6173
Cleveland, Ohio	4	89	92	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5500
Dallas, Tex	2	27	46	48.00	48.00	.6722	.7000
Denver, Colo	2	16	16	44.00	44.00	.6406	.6406
Des Moines, Iowa	3	58	40	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5656
Detroit, Mich	3	86	56	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5500
Dubuque, Iowa	2	21	12	54.00	54.00	.5000	.5000
Fall River, Mass	2	15	18	48.00	48.00	.4063	.4500
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	25	25	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Hartford, Conn	2	23	30	48.00	45.87	.5000	.5767
Houston, Tex	2	10	18	44.00	44.00	.7500	.7500
Indianapolis, Ind	3	53	62	47.60	46.77	.6000	.6000
Jacksonville, Fla	3	38	37	48.39	48.00	.4967	.5000
Jersey City, N. J	3	47	55	44.00	44.00	.5500	.5818
Kansas City, Mo	2	27	26	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Little Rock, Ark	2	19	20	48.00	48.00	.5625	.6250
Los Angeles, Cal	2	19	19	48.00	48.00	.6250	.7500
Louisville, Ky	3	59	55	48.00	48.00	.6000	.6000
Lynn, Mass	2	23	20	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Manchester, N. H	2	24	23	51.00	48.00	.4458	.4676
Memphis, Tenn	2	22	29	44.00	44.00	.6250	.6875
Milwaukee, Wis	2	34	38	48.00	48.00	.5118	.5500
Minneapolis, Minn	5	51	106	49.76	49.08	.5363	.5387
Mobile, Ala	3	18	20	48.00	48.00	.5403	.5513
Montgomery, Ala	3	58	75	54.00	54.00	.4155	.4567
Nashville, Tenn	2	47	50	53.57	53.56	.4723	.4980
Newark, N. J	3	162	148	44.00	44.00	.5750	.6000
New Haven, Conn	2	50	38	48.00	48.00	.4733	.5084
New Orleans, La	3	58	53	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
New York, N. Y. (a)	9	473	364	44.00	44.00	.6500	.7000
Norfolk, Va	2	27	27	48.00	48.00	.5718	.6319
Omaha, Nebr	2	16	42	44.00	44.00	.6250	.6250
Peoria, Ill	3	56	59	48.00	48.00	.5558	.6250
Philadelphia, Pa	7	340	391	44.00	44.00	.6000	.6000
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	2	36	40	48.00	48.00	.6000	.6500
Portland, Me	2	45	41	48.00	48.00	.4383	.4384
Portland, Oreg	2	28	33	48.00	48.00	.6875	.6951
Providence, R. I	2	32	27	48.00	48.00	.4500	.4500
Racine, Wis	2	31	34	48.00	48.00	.5210	.5743

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

BRICKLAYERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Richmond, Va.	4	69	87	48.00	48.00	$0.5377	$0.6075
Rochester, N. Y.	3	96	121	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5300
St. Louis, Mo.	3	71	79	44.00	44.00	.6577	.7016
St. Paul, Minn.	4	40	67	48.00	48.00	.5450	.5769
Salt Lake City, Utah	3	46	49	44.00	44.00	.6440	.6926
San Antonio, Tex.	2	14	18	48.00	48.00	.6750	.7000
San Francisco, Cal.	4	111	97	44.00	44.00	.7500	.7500
Scranton, Pa.	3	53	52	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Seattle, Wash.	2	11	11	44.00	44.00	.6875	.6875
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	10	10	51.60	51.00	.5400	.5350
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	27	29	48.00	48.00	.5167	.5586
Tacoma, Wash.	2	15	10	44.00	44.00	.6875	.6875
Tampa, Fla.	2	20	17	48.00	48.00	.5975	.6250
Terre Haute, Ind.	4	67	81	48.00	48.00	.5366	.5500
Toledo, Ohio	2	23	17	48.00	48.00	.5478	.5471
Topeka, Kans.	2	10	10	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Trenton, N. J.	3	46	60	44.00	44.00	.5185	.5000
Washington, D. C.	3	64	98	48.00	48.00	.5625	.6250
Wheeling, W. Va.	2	34	32	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	47	46	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Wilmington, Del.	3	50	60	48.00	48.00	.5150	.5267
Worcester, Mass.	2	40	46	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000

CARPENTERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y.	2	83	90	48.00	48.00	$0.3065	$0.3242
Atlanta, Ga.	3	68	81	59.79	55.68	.2431	.2429
Augusta, Ga.	3	46	46	54.26	54.26	.2201	.2087
Baltimore, Md.	4	106	98	48.00	48.00	.3738	.4133
Birmingham, Ala.	4	46	46	49.96	49.30	.3212	.3658
Boston, Mass.	5	316	177	48.09	48.14	.3742	.3832
Buffalo, N. Y.	3	190	203	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Butte, Mont.	3	54	57	45.93	45.89	.6250	.6250
Charleston, S. C.	3	74	75	54.00	54.00	.2140	.2144
Chicago, Ill.	3	90	153	44.00	44.00	.5000	.5000
Cincinnati, Ohio	4	191	215	48.00	48.00	.3794	.4039
Cleveland, Ohio	3	72	83	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4216
Dallas, Tex.	2	31	30	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Denver, Colo.	2	32	32	44.00	44.00	.4500	.4500
Des Moines, Iowa	4	107	91	48.00	48.00	.3939	.3887
Detroit, Mich.	4	309	239	48.00	48.00	.3417	.3412
Dubuque, Iowa	2	35	20	48.00	48.00	.3180	.3514
Duluth, Minn.	2	22	21	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3774
Fall River, Mass.	2	52	55	48.00	48.00	.3155	.3131
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	41	46	54.00	54.00	.3268	.3196
Harrisburg, Pa.	2	30	28	54.00	54.00	.2695	.2758
Houston, Tex.	2	19	14	48.00	48.00	.3504	.3527
Indianapolis, Ind.	3	67	94	49.79	52.85	.3601	.3399
Jacksonville, Fla.	3	256	152	48.00	48.00	.3008	.2973
Jersey City, N. J.	2	35	50	44.00	44.00	.4100	.4688
Kansas City, Mo.	2	25	30	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4000
Little Rock, Ark.	2	45	42	50.67	51.14	.3185	.3168
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	79	51	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Louisville, Ky.	3	80	94	54.00	54.00	.3000	.2970
Lynn, Mass.	2	37	39	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Manchester, N. H.	2	57	76	54.00	54.00	.2683	.2495
Memphis, Tenn.	2	27	25	44.00	44.00	.4000	.4000
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	54	65	48.00	48.00	.3152	.3198
Minneapolis, Minn.	3	109	145	48.00	48.00	.3727	.3728
Mobile, Ala.	3	34	36	50.82	53.17	.2813	.2906
Montgomery, Ala.	4	110	146	57.22	58.32	.2286	.2445
Nashville, Tenn.	2	209	234	54.66	54.28	.2689	.2853
Newark, N. J.	2	331	264	44.00	44.00	.4099	.4500
New Haven, Conn.	2	40	48	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
New Orleans, La.	4	56	70	48.00	49.43	.3556	.3579
New York, N. Y.(a)	10	310	455	44.00	44.00	.5302	.5423
Norfolk, Va.	2	74	109	48.00	48.00	.3358	.3570
Omaha, Nebr.	2	40	27	44.00	44.00	.3969	.4000
Peoria, Ill.	4	90	71	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4028

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Philadelphia, Pa	6	244	260	46.36	46.37	$0.4000	$0.4000
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	3	182	93	48.00	48.00	.4382	.4375
Portland, Me	2	103	90	54.00	54.00	.2659	.2695
Portland, Oreg	3	124	72	48.00	48.00	.4226	.4167
Providence, R. I	2	35	26	48.00	48.00	.3316	.3577
Racine, Wis	4	89	99	48.00	53.45	.3435	.3813
Richmond, Va	4	48	53	54.00	51.06	.2836	.3025
Rochester, N. Y	2	22	32	48.00	48.00	.3449	.3750
St. Louis, Mo	3	86	53	44.00	44.00	.5233	.5500
St. Paul, Minn	3	90	163	48.00	48.00	.3694	.3732
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	57	54	48.19	48.26	.4113	.4095
San Antonio, Tex	2	31	33	48.00	48.00	.3145	.3012
San Francisco, Cal	4	83	85	44.00	44.00	.5000	.5044
Scranton, Pa	2	60	57	48.00	48.00	.3019	.3446
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	2	29	28	60.00	60.00	.2716	.2598
Springfield, Ill	2	46	43	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4000
Syracuse, N. Y	2	24	19	50.50	49.89	.2917	.3461
Tacoma, Wash	2	28	43	48.00	48.00	.4500	.4500
Tampa, Fla	2	123	115	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Terre Haute, Ind	4	89	96	51.71	50.56	.3107	.3281
Toledo, Ohio	2	57	52	59.16	58.62	.2877	.2957
Trenton, N. J	2	32	37	44.00	44.00	.4100	.4100
Washington, D. C	3	73	100	48.00	48.00	.4375	.5000
Wheeling, W. Va	2	42	58	47.43	47.00	.3689	.3723
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	3	83	73	48.00	48.00	.3348	.3106
Williamsport, Pa	3	40	45	54.00	54.00	.2800	.2800
Wilmington, Del	3	44	40	48.00	48.00	.3500	.3500
Worcester, Mass	2	270	313	48.22	48.00	.3119	.3131

HOD CARRIERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y	2	25	53	48.00	48.00	$0.2320	$0.2223
Atlanta, Ga	2	9	11	59.11	58.09	.1026	.1085
Baltimore, Md	4	104	72	48.00	48.00	.3212	.3229
Boston, Mass	8	137	133	46.98	46.71	.3042	.3108
Buffalo, N. Y	5	161	174	48.00	48.00	.1960	.1968
Butte, Mont	3	28	28	46.29	46.29	.5826	.5826
Charleston, S. C	2	18	19	54.00	54.00	.1111	.1111
Chicago, Ill	5	297	296	44.00	44.00	.3190	.3398
Cincinnati, Ohio	4	68	89	44.85	45.00	.3563	.3553
Cleveland, Ohio	4	87	117	48.00	48.00	.2466	.2479
Dallas, Tex	2	23	40	51.91	52.50	.2104	.2092
Davenport, Iowa	2	15	14	48.00	48.00	.2583	.2589
Denver, Colo	8	48	46	44.00	44.00	.3496	.3485
Des Moines, Iowa	2	38	22	54.00	54.00	.2222	.2222
Detroit, Mich	6	183	120	48.00	48.00	.2435	.2464
Dubuque, Iowa	3	20	12	54.00	54.00	.2611	.2560
Evansville, Ind	2	15	19	48.00	48.00	.2540	.2646
Fall River, Mass	2	12	17	52.00	51.53	.1921	.1952
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	55	45	53.56	53.47	.1939	.2008
Harrisburg, Pa	3	12	14	52.17	50.71	.2573	.2603
Hartford, Conn	2	26	27	48.00	45.78	.3000	.3472
Indianapolis, Ind	4	72	70	47.00	47.04	.2772	.2848
Jacksonville, Fla	3	68	60	48.22	48.00	.1867	.1875
Jersey City, N. J	4	74	86	44.00	44.00	.3493	.3496
Kansas City, Mo	3	34	36	48.00	46.33	.3000	.3000
Little Rock, Ark	3	25	33	48.00	48.00	.2313	.2387
Los Angeles, Cal	3	27	32	48.00	48.00	.3912	.3965
Louisville, Ky	4	55	50	48.47	48.40	.2512	.2587
Lynn, Mass	2	34	30	48.00	48.00	.3026	.3063
Manchester, N. H	2	31	24	50.52	48.00	.2146	.2233
Memphis, Tenn	4	37	48	45.08	44.67	.2554	.2833
Milwaukee, Wis	4	42	46	48.00	48.00	.2690	.2821
Minneapolis, Minn	7	67	137	54.09	53.30	.2322	.2421
Mobile, Ala	2	16	18	54.00	53.33	.1667	.1690
Nashville, Tenn	2	32	69	55.88	54.87	.1537	.1579
Newark, N. J	3	193	169	44.00	44.00	.3000	.3200
New Haven, Conn	2	65	71	48.00	48.00	.2514	.2751
New Orleans, La	3	36	41	53.00	52.39	.1794	.1884
New York, N. Y.(a)	11	700	582	44.00	44.00	.3591	.3627

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Norfolk, Va	5	34	36	48.00	48.00	$0.2362	$0.2500
Oakland, Cal	2	13	12	44.00	44.00	.5000	.5000
Omaha, Nebr	2	13	13	44.00	44.00	.2904	.2942
Peoria, Ill	4	64	79	48.00	48.00	.2795	.2906
Philadelphia, Pa	9	111	126	44.00	44.00	.3133	.3123
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	2	22	27	48.00	48.00	.3227	.3111
Portland, Me	3	60	66	48.70	49.00	.2520	.2471
Portland, Oreg	5	31	33	48.19	48.18	.3815	.3830
Providence, R. I	3	36	34	48.00	48.00	.2199	.2206
Racine, Wis	2	40	51	48.00	48.00	.2625	.2711
Reading, Pa	2	17	17	51.24	51.24	.2643	.2643
Richmond, Va	6	107	137	49.40	49.14	.1845	.2004
Rochester, N. Y	2	134	163	48.00	48.00	.2390	.2390
St. Louis, Mo	8	124	152	44.00	44.00	.4058	.4291
Salt Lake City, Utah	5	41	41	44.88	44.88	.3788	.3918
San Francisco, Cal	4	111	84	44.00	44.00	.4375	.4375
San Antonio, Tex	2	17	22	48.00	48.00	.1967	.1989
Scranton, Pa	3	64	61	48.00	48.00	.2073	.2090
Seattle, Wash	3	20	29	44.00	44.00	.3719	.3556
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	3	19	21	56.37	56.57	.2267	.2283
Springfield, Ill	2	13	14	48.00	48.00	.2740	.2768
Syracuse, N. Y	2	44	32	54.00	51.38	.1969	.2125
Tacoma, Wash	2	6	7	44.67	45.71	.3438	.3929
Tampa, Fla	2	33	30	48.00	48.00	.1858	.1863
Terre Haute, Ind	5	55	63	48.00	48.00	.2805	.2962
Toledo, Ohio	2	37	33	51.24	51.27	.2719	.2745
Topeka, Kans	2	10	12	48.00	48.00	.2406	.2396
Trenton, N. J	2	17	33	44.00	44.00	.3500	.3500
Washington, D. C	3	43	59	48.00	48.00	.2791	.2813
Wheeling, W. Va	3	40	36	48.00	48.00	.2925	.2944
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	3	44	43	48.00	48.00	.2749	.2750
Williamsport, Pa	2	7	7	52.29	52.29	.2589	.2589
Wilmington, Del	3	26	27	48.00	48.00	.2770	.2836
Worcester, Mass	2	13	8	51.69	49.50	.2316	.2735

LABORERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y	2	19	31	49.74	53.32	$0.1793	$0.1631
Atlanta, Ga	4	431	412	59.25	58.77	.1031	.1202
Augusta, Ga	2	122	126	54.00	54.00	.0898	.1015
Baltimore, Md	7	255	334	57.27	56.91	.1788	.1752
Birmingham, Ala	4	94	139	58.47	56.81	.1250	.1324
Boston, Mass	5	382	383	56.28	54.63	.1663	.1745
Buffalo, N. Y	2	172	150	52.43	52.04	.1772	.1802
Butte, Mont	3	14	14	46.00	46.00	.3839	.3839
Charleston, S. C	2	25	22	54.00	54.00	.1167	.1162
Chicago, Ill	4	817	780	46.40	46.59	.2924	.2914
Cincinnati, Ohio	5	104	159	54.92	56.15	.1861	.1895
Cleveland, Ohio	4	67	84	52.84	52.43	.2123	.2130
Dallas, Tex	2	11	17	48.00	48.00	.2188	.2188
Denver, Colo	2	18	16	51.78	51.50	.2168	.2370
Des Moines, Iowa	4	183	161	50.13	49.86	.2303	.2327
Detroit, Mich	4	158	180	56.96	57.93	.1800	.1796
Dubuque, Iowa	2	70	65	59.24	59.23	.2065	.2069
Fall River, Mass	2	39	41	54.00	54.00	.1766	.1741
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	15	33	56.80	58.55	.1907	.1848
Indianapolis, Ind	3	156	116	59.92	59.86	.1750	.1750
Jacksonville, Fla	4	157	461	55.80	58.41	.1355	.1382
Jersey City, N. J	2	79	100	59.00	57.75	.1780	.1867
Kansas City, Mo	2	27	31	48.00	48.00	.2188	.2188
Little Rock, Ark	2	48	55	59.50	59.45	.1972	.1742
Los Angeles, Cal	3	27	26	48.00	48.00	.2488	.2560
Louisville, Ky	2	27	38	55.85	55.05	.1605	.1597
Lynn, Mass	2	41	40	54.00	52.50	.1982	.2109
Manchester, N. H	2	41	45	58.10	54.00	.1553	.1667
Memphis, Tenn	4	56	40	55.93	55.35	.1616	.1731
Milwaukee, Wis	2	52	63	60.00	60.00	.1758	.1872
Minneapolis, Minn	3	57	39	54.74	55.85	.1993	.1923
Montgomery, Ala	4	100	134	56.70	57.00	.1054	.1183
New Haven, Conn	2	40	55	48.00	48.00	.2656	.2768
New Orleans, La	4	45	52	50.40	49.38	.2056	.2096

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

LABORERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
New York, N. Y.(a)	4	90	130	53.71	50.46	$0.1876	$0.2070
Norfolk, Va.	2	22	50	51.82	51.60	.1452	.1628
Omaha, Nebr.	2	42	65	47.05	47.63	.2500	.2500
Peoria, Ill.	3	49	51	57.06	55.29	.1750	.1750
Philadelphia, Pa.	4	439	473	57.56	56.45	.1562	.1589
Portland, Oreg.	2	46	28	52.96	52.71	.2838	.2852
Providence, R. I.	2	96	105	55.00	53.14	.1828	.1851
Richmond, Va.	2	205	205	59.71	59.71	.1494	.1502
Rochester, N. Y.	2	54	42	48.00	48.00	.2307	.2310
St. Paul, Minn.	5	112	232	58.29	59.56	.1972	.2020
Salt Lake City, Utah.	2	23	20	44.65	44.30	.2978	.3063
San Antonio, Tex.	2	18	22	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
Scranton, Pa.	4	75	94	59.20	59.55	.1522	.1517
Seattle, Wash.	3	46	18	46.96	46.89	.2595	.2726
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	19	31	60.00	60.00	.1868	.1847
Tacoma, Wash.	3	14	21	48.00	48.00	.2991	.3066
Terre Haute, Ind.	3	38	40	54.00	52.50	.1684	.1771
Toledo, Ohio.	2	107	66	59.89	59.64	.1793	.1860
Topeka, Kans.	2	9	10	48.00	48.00	.1989	.2188
Trenton, N. J.	3	27	47	58.89	57.19	.1531	.1578
Washington, D. C.	4	55	81	48.00	48.00	.2068	.2018
Wheeling, W. Va.	2	32	28	53.88	53.79	.1913	.1891
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	4	70	68	57.00	56.38	.1584	.1615
Williamsport, Pa.	3	15	15	52.80	52.80	.1720	.1720
Wilmington, Del.	3	30	41	56.00	53.27	.1634	.1649
Worcester, Mass.	2	115	130	54.00	54.00	.1944	.1944

PAINTERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y.	2	57	53	48.00	48.00	$0.3098	$0.3094
Atlanta, Ga.	2	23	20	54.52	54.75	.2422	.2489
Baltimore, Md.	3	128	137	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3750
Birmingham, Ala.	2	15	19	48.00	48.00	.3533	.3645
Boston, Mass.	8	190	194	48.00	48.00	.3503	.3515
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	162	152	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Butte, Mont.	2	24	22	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Charleston, S. C.	4	38	36	54.00	54.00	.1977	.1977
Chicago, Ill.	4	257	226	44.00	44.00	.4500	.4500
Cincinnati, Ohio.	4	86	83	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Cleveland, Ohio.	3	78	96	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3846
Dallas, Tex.	2	26	31	48.00	48.00	.3387	.3500
Denver, Colo.	3	33	23	44.00	44.00	.4374	.4374
Des Moines, Iowa.	2	55	69	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Detroit, Mich.	4	116	125	48.00	48.00	.3271	.3304
Dubuque, Iowa.	2	34	32	48.00	48.00	.3386	.3414
Duluth, Minn.	2	45	40	48.00	48.00	.3511	.3750
Fall River, Mass.	2	28	27	48.00	48.00	.3058	.3044
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	22	23	54.00	54.00	.2475	.2464
Indianapolis, Ind.	4	87	98	48.00	48.00	.3500	.3500
Jacksonville, Fla.	6	102	84	48.00	48.00	.3189	.3181
Jersey City, N. J.	2	47	50	44.00	44.00	.3921	.3918
Kansas City, Mo.	2	39	36	48.00	48.00	.3833	.3861
Little Rock, Ark.	2	19	20	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3125
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	49	54	48.00	48.00	.4203	.4103
Louisville, Ky.	3	68	72	54.00	54.00	.2788	.3034
Lynn, Mass.	2	47	52	48.00	48.00	.3500	.3500
Manchester, N. H.	2	39	38	54.00	54.00	.2279	.2266
Memphis, Tenn.	2	15	15	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3833
Milwaukee Wis.	3	106	103	48.00	48.00	.2983	.2985
Minneapolis, Minn.	4	98	116	48.00	48.00	.3765	.3765
Montgomery, Ala.	3	20	20	54.00	54.00	.2654	.2615
Nashville, Tenn.	2	21	41	58.29	54.00	.2143	.2500
Newark, N. J.	3	81	85	48.00	48.00	.3617	.3790
New Haven, Conn.	2	25	24	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3125
New Orleans, La.	4	87	95	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3125
New York, N. Y.(a)	7	204	198	44.13	44.14	.4553	.4599
Norfolk, Va.	3	21	21	54.00	51.43	.2778	.3087
Oakland, Cal.	2	55	58	45.45	45.24	.4375	.4375
Omaha, Nebr.	2	19	22	46.53	47.64	.3908	.3955

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

PAINTERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Peoria, Ill	2	33	36	48.00	48.00	$0.3536	$0.3533
Philadelphia, Pa	5	314	265	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	2	34	38	48.00	48.00	.4250	.4250
Portland, Me	2	35	44	54.00	54.00	.2452	.2475
Portland, Oreg	2	33	42	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3747
Providence, R. I	3	89	82	46.52	46.39	.3216	.3336
Racine, Wis	2	21	20	48.00	48.00	.2902	.3125
Reading, Pa	2	22	18	54.00	54.00	.2500	.2500
Richmond, Va	2	30	36	54.00	54.00	.2509	.2534
Rochester, N. Y	2	36	45	48.00	48.00	.3011	.3292
St. Louis, Mo	3	78	83	44.00	44.00	.4500	.4554
St. Paul, Minn	2	47	44	48.00	48.00	.3468	.3636
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	21	21	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
San Antonio, Tex	2	32	30	48.00	48.00	.3105	.3260
San Francisco, Cal	4	94	95	47.79	47.75	.4375	.4375
Scranton, Pa	2	14	14	48.00	48.00	.3304	.3304
Seattle, Wash	4	40	28	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4420
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	2	17	19	58.76	58.53	.3093	.3151
Syracuse, N. Y	2	23	20	48.00	48.00	.3438	.3750
Tacoma, Wash	2	21	25	48.00	48.00	.4420	.4400
Terre Haute, Ind	6	50	62	53.28	53.03	.3020	.3102
Toledo, Ohio	2	11	22	48.00	48.00	.3040	.3040
Topeka, Kans	2	20	22	48.00	48.00	.3500	.3409
Trenton, N. J	2	36	40	44.00	44.00	.3785	.3781
Washington, D. C	3	64	67	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4347
Wheeling, W. Va	2	52	54	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4000
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	3	32	37	48.00	48.00	.3070	.3039
Wilmington, Del	3	73	64	48.00	48.00	.3142	.3531
Worcester, Mass	2	66	68	48.00	48.00	.3062	.3100

PLASTERERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y	2	9	9	48.00	48.00	$0.4667	$0.5000
Atlanta, Ga	2	33	31	54.00	54.00	.3495	.4000
Baltimore, Md	3	41	76	48.00	48.00	.5442	.5987
Birmingham, Ala	4	11	11	48.00	48.00	.4636	.4841
Boston, Mass	2	91	94	44.00	44.00	.5000	.5019
Buffalo, N. Y	3	14	17	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Butte, Mont	3	9	9	44.89	44.89	.8750	.8750
Charleston, S. C	3	16	12	54.00	54.00	.3604	.3685
Chicago, Ill	3	117	124	44.00	44.00	.5625	.5847
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	86	57	44.50	44.51	.6250	.6250
Cleveland, Ohio	2	40	33	44.00	44.00	.5000	.5625
Dallas, Tex	2	7	13	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Denver, Colo	2	22	20	44.00	44.00	.6250	.6250
Des Moines, Iowa	2	23	22	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Detroit, Mich	3	50	41	48.00	46.54	.5000	.5092
Dubuque, Iowa	2	13	15	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Fall River, Mass	2	8	6	48.00	48.00	.4063	.4500
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	11	8	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Indianapolis, Ind	2	42	30	45.93	46.27	.5095	.5000
Jacksonville, Fla	3	20	22	49.00	48.00	.4824	.5000
Jersey City, N. J	2	25	21	44.00	44.00	.5663	.5670
Kansas City, Mo	2	16	20	48.00	45.00	.6250	.6250
Little Rock, Ark	2	8	14	48.00	48.00	.5000	.6036
Los Angeles, Cal	2	12	16	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Louisville, Ky	2	17	18	44.00	44.00	.5500	.6000
Lynn, Mass	2	11	14	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Manchester, N. H	2	9	8	52.00	51.75	.3719	.3698
Memphis, Tenn	2	14	18	46.86	45.78	.6250	.6250
Milwaukee, Wis	2	18	21	48.00	48.00	.4500	.4500
Minneapolis, Minn	5	25	40	51.00	50.40	.5400	.5344
Montgomery, Ala	3	16	26	54.00	54.00	.3781	.4216
Nashville, Tenn	2	18	21	57.00	56.86	.2986	.3000
New Orleans, La	2	12	18	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4500
New York, N. Y.(a)	4	192	293	44.00	44.00	.6803	.6875
Norfolk, Va	3	15	16	48.00	48.00	.5375	.5645
Omaha, Nebr	2	9	12	44.00	44.00	.5500	.5500
Peoria, Ill	2	25	32	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Continued.

PLASTERERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Philadelphia, Pa	3	98	150	44.00	44.00	$0.5000	$0.5625
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	2	26	29	48.00	48.00	.5250	.5250
Portland, Me	2	29	25	52.14	48.00	.4040	.4375
Portland, Oreg	2	12	13	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Providence, R. I	2	13	14	44.31	44.29	.5145	.5149
Richmond, Va	2	39	36	54.00	54.00	.2767	.2921
St. Louis, Mo	3	42	46	44.00	44.00	.7500	.7500
St. Paul, Minn	2	15	15	48.00	48.00	.5558	.5400
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	14	14	48.00	48.00	.6518	.6518
San Antonio, Tex	2	10	11	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
San Francisco, Cal	2	35	26	44.00	44.00	.7500	.7500
Scranton, Pa	3	37	25	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4240
Seattle, Wash	2	18	35	44.00	44.00	.6875	.6875
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	2	11	12	60.00	60.00	.3909	.3917
Syracuse, N. Y	2	19	8	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Tacoma, Wash	2	11	15	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Terre Haute, Ind	3	17	22	50.12	50.18	.4824	.4818
Toledo, Ohio	2	21	30	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Topeka, Kans	2	11	10	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Trenton, N. J	3	27	20	44.00	44.00	.5074	.5000
Washington, D. C	3	73	78	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Wheeling, W. Va	2	10	12	47.50	47.42	.4422	.4429
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	23	26	48.00	48.00	.3815	.4255
Wilmington, Del	2	22	23	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4500
Worcester, Mass	2	19	19	48.00	48.00	.4605	.5000

PLUMBERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y	2	23	15	48.00	48.00	$0.4375	$0.4375
Atlanta, Ga	3	23	19	53.13	53.11	.3967	.3924
Baltimore, Md	3	67	71	48.00	48.00	.4039	.4080
Birmingham, Ala	2	33	27	47.76	47.74	.5026	.5056
Boston, Mass	5	37	31	48.00	48.00	.4561	.4563
Buffalo, N. Y	2	12	10	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Butte, Mont	2	13	13	44.00	44.00	.8125	.8125
Charleston, S. C	3	17	17	54.00	54.00	.3366	.3333
Chicago, Ill	4	117	141	44.00	44.00	.5625	.5625
Cincinnati, Ohio	4	27	32	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Cleveland, Ohio	3	34	54	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Dallas, Tex	3	15	21	48.00	48.00	.5417	.5417
Davenport, Iowa	3	13	16	48.00	48.00	.4399	.4258
Denver, Colo	2	19	16	44.00	44.00	.5313	.5313
Des Moines, Iowa	2	15	16	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Detroit, Mich	4	26	29	48.00	48.00	.4243	.4537
Dubuque, Iowa	2	10	10	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Duluth, Minn	3	17	19	46.12	46.00	.5559	.5553
Fall River, Mass	2	13	13	54.00	54.00	.3611	.3611
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	14	20	48.00	48.00	.3985	.4300
Indianapolis, Ind	3	16	17	47.00	47.00	.4750	.4750
Jacksonville, Fla	2	7	9	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Jersey City, N. J	4	15	15	44.00	44.00	.4375	.4833
Kansas City, Mo	2	18	18	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Little Rock, Ark	2	13	13	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5048
Los Angeles, Cal	2	21	22	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Louisville, Ky	3	16	17	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Lynn, Mass	3	12	12	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Manchester, N. H	2	9	10	52.67	48.00	.2923	.3131
Memphis, Tenn	2	28	21	48.00	48.00	.4509	.4375
Milwaukee, Wis	4	39	40	45.74	46.00	.4375	.5000
Minneapolis, Minn	3	21	28	48.00	48.00	.5060	.4665
Mobile, Ala	2	13	15	48.00	48.00	.4608	.5000
Montgomery, Ala	2	14	17	49.29	49.06	.4881	.4902
Nashville, Tenn	3	13	15	54.92	50.07	.3487	.4045
Newark, N. J	2	13	17	48.00	48.00	.4375	.5000
New Haven, Conn	2	8	8	48.00	48.00	.3828	.3828
New Orleans, La	6	42	46	48.00	48.00	.4896	.5000
New York, N. Y.(a)	11	170	198	44.12	44.12	.5597	.5917
Norfolk, Va	3	18	22	48.00	48.00	.3802	.4546
Omaha, Nebr	2	13	14	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES—Concluded.

PLUMBERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Peoria, Ill	2	8	10	48.00	48.00	$0.4813	$0.4813
Philadelphia, Pa	6	68	84	47.76	47.71	.4375	.4375
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	3	19	20	48.00	48.00	.4967	.5000
Portland, Me	2	7	7	54.00	54.00	.3016	.3016
Portland, Oreg	2	14	10	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Providence, R. I	2	25	25	48.00	46.56	.4404	.4375
Racine, Wis	2	7	7	44.00	44.00	.4375	.4375
Reading, Pa	2	18	20	54.00	54.00	.2974	.2964
Richmond, Va	3	12	13	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3630
Rochester, N. Y	2	32	29	48.00	48.00	.3503	.3492
St. Louis, Mo	3	27	27	44.00	44.00	.6250	.6250
St. Paul, Minn	2	11	12	48.00	48.00	.5227	.5208
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	10	10	44.00	44.00	.5753	.5753
San Antonio, Tex	2	8	7	48.00	48.00	.4609	.4464
San Francisco, Cal	5	63	55	47.52	47.53	.6316	.6316
Scranton, Pa	2	12	12	48.00	48.00	.4037	.4037
Seattle, Wash	3	27	23	44.00	44.00	.6250	.6250
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	2	11	11	60.00	60.00	.3409	.3364
Springfield, Ill	2	10	7	48.00	48.00	.4688	.4688
Syracuse, N. Y	2	15	17	48.00	48.00	.3750	.4375
Tacoma, Wash	2	10	10	44.00	44.00	.5625	.5625
Tampa, Fla	3	13	13	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5625
Terre Haute, Ind	2	12	12	53.50	53.50	.4000	.4000
Toledo, Ohio	2	9	9	44.00	44.00	.4479	.4688
Topeka, Kans	2	11	13	51.27	51.69	.3758	.3727
Trenton, N. J	2	11	11	44.00	44.00	.4096	.4096
Troy, N. Y	2	11	9	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Washington, D. C	2	37	38	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Wheeling, W. Va	2	20	24	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4688
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	3	11	12	48.00	48.00	.3381	.3308
Wilmington, Del	3	18	20	48.00	48.00	.3641	.3714
Worcester, Mass	2	15	17	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4688

CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT.

CUTTERS, HAND, Male.

Baltimore, Md	2	78	83	53.37	53.57	$0.3035	$0.3026
Boston, Mass	2	22	24	52.50	52.88	.3161	.2890
Buffalo, N. Y	2	25	21	51.00	51.00	.3891	.3903
Chicago, Ill	2	67	76	48.00	48.00	.4649	.4509
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	32	33	48.00	48.00	.3854	.3864
Minneapolis, Minn	2	6	11	57.17	57.09	.3330	.3162
New York, N. Y.(a)	4	169	169	50.20	50.34	.4016	.3998
Philadelphia, Pa	2	109	117	51.63	54.00	.3678	.3454
Rochester, N. Y	2	119	137	54.00	54.00	.2868	.2957
St. Louis, Mo	2	25	24	48.00	48.00	.4250	.4254

CUTTERS, MACHINE, Male.

Baltimore, Md	2	46	48	53.91	53.92	$0.3590	$0.3579
Buffalo, N. Y	2	3	2	51.00	51.00	.4183	.4314
Chicago, Ill	3	139	159	48.00	48.00	.4607	.4344
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	2	48.00	48.00	.4167	.4167
New York, N. Y.(a)	3	8	8	48.00	48.00	.4922	.4922

FINISHERS, Female.

Baltimore, Md	3	198	219	58.15	57.72	$0.0973	$0.1007
Chicago, Ill	2	99	106	54.00	54.00	.1481	.1546
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	108	115	54.00	54.00	.0974	.1026
Minneapolis, Minn	2	10	10	54.70	55.20	.1091	.1149
New York, N. Y.(a)	5	116	135	57.31	57.08	.0940	.0997
Rochester, N. Y	2	60	76	54.00	54.00	.1429	.1526

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

CLOTHING, FACTORY PRODUCT—Concluded.

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, Male.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Baltimore, Md	3	128	136	58.78	58.86	$0.2572	$0.2373
Boston, Mass	2	27	36	48.44	50.58	.3062	.2648
Chicago, Ill	2	30	47	54.00	54.00	.2915	.2897
New York, N. Y.(a)	5	229	273	57.05	56.99	.2011	.2020
Philadelphia, Pa	2	195	214	54.00	54.00	.1893	.2047
Rochester, N. Y	2	22	26	54.00	54.00	.2134	.2269

SEWING-MACHINE OPERATORS, Female.

Baltimore, Md	2	75	75	59.57	59.25	$0.1222	$0.1136
Boston, Mass	2	66	58	54.55	55.10	.1703	.1716
Buffalo, N. Y	2	19	28	53.37	53.46	.0915	.1013
Chicago, Ill	3	115	118	54.00	54.00	.2032	.1953
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	43	44	54.00	54.00	.1404	.1482
Minneapolis, Minn	2	128	200	55.68	54.38	.1291	.1470
New York, N. Y.(a)	2	48	50	54.38	54.46	.1284	.1210
Philadelphia, Pa	2	219	235	54.00	54.00	.1054	.1193
Rochester, N. Y	2	86	103	54.00	54.00	.1507	.1604

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga	3	3	3	59.67	59.67	$0.3404	$0.3184
Baltimore, Md	3	27	19	54.00	54.00	.2634	.2676
Boston, Mass	5	9	9	55.11	55.11	.2908	.2821
Buffalo, N. Y	2	8	6	58.50	58.00	.2653	.2745
Butte, Mont	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.5000	.5000
Charleston, S. C	2	3	4	56.00	54.00	.3204	.3334
Chicago, Ill	5	25	29	54.00	54.00	.3343	.3332
Cincinnati, Ohio	4	6	5	54.83	54.80	.2883	.2895
Cleveland, Ohio	3	17	25	55.59	55.40	.3132	.3116
Dallas, Tex	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.3194	.3194
Denver, Colo	2	6	11	53.83	56.09	.3500	.3286
Des Moines, Iowa	2	5	5	54.00	54.00	.3667	.3667
Detroit, Mich	3	14	17	59.50	59.41	.2302	.2315
Dubuque, Iowa	3	3	3	59.67	59.67	.2472	.2528
Evansville, Ind	3	25	25	59.96	59.96	.2683	.2850
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	5	5	59.00	59.00	.2584	.2635
Hoboken, N. J	2	15	17	53.40	53.35	.3512	.3558
Indianapolis, Ind	3	20	18	51.15	51.83	.2660	.2614
Jersey City, N. J	2	9	9	53.00	53.00	.3899	.4025
Los Angeles, Cal	2	8	7	54.00	56.57	.3625	.3714
Louisville, Ky	4	7	9	59.57	59.67	.2692	.2671
Manchester, N. H	2	19	17	60.00	60.00	.2208	.2294
Memphis, Tenn	3	6	6	56.00	56.00	.3111	.3156
Milwaukee, Wis	6	31	37	55.32	55.27	.2961	.3085
Minneapolis, Minn	2	8	11	55.00	55.00	.2818	.2804
Mobile, Ala	2	6	6	54.00	54.00	.3333	.3704
Nashville, Tenn	2	2	2	57.00	54.00	.3028	.3195
New Orleans, La	4	9	13	54.00	54.00	.3498	.3575
New York, N. Y.(a)	7	31	30	53.68	53.70	.3891	.3887
Omaha, Nebr	2	3	3	60.00	60.00	.2900	.3067
Philadelphia, Pa	6	18	16	56.11	56.19	.2965	.3235
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	5	54	63	59.33	57.81	.2765	.2768
Portland, Me	2	22	24	59.00	59.00	.2491	.2499
Portland, Oreg	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.3750	.3958
Providence, R. I	5	14	17	57.43	57.47	.2896	.2948
Richmond, Va	3	13	12	57.08	58.25	.2621	.2611
Rochester, N. Y	2	2	2	52.00	54.00	.3056	.3195
St. Louis, Mo	3	8	9	54.00	54.00	.3101	.3219
St. Paul, Minn	3	7	9	59.00	59.00	.2782	.2814
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	4	5	54.00	54.00	.4194	.3944
San Francisco, Cal	4	25	16	54.00	54.00	.3818	.4035
Scranton, Pa	2	11	9	55.00	55.00	.2614	.2717

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Seattle, Wash	2	6	9	54.00	54.00	$0.3724	$0.3623
Terre Haute, Ind	2	6	5	54.00	54.00	.2663	.2795
Toledo, Ohio	2	4	6	54.00	59.00	.3028	.2968
Troy, N. Y	3	3	3	59.33	59.33	.2718	.2768
Washington, D. C	2	6	6	51.33	51.33	.3033	.3033
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	14	16	60.00	60.00	.2886	.2878
Williamsport, Pa	2	4	4	56.00	56.00	.2631	.2631
Wilmington, Del	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.2575	.2525
Worcester, Mass	2	4	4	57.50	57.50	.3288	.3300

BOILER MAKERS, Male.

Baltimore, Md	2	30	27	54.00	51.33	$0.2931	$0.2824
Boston, Mass	2	35	32	54.00	54.00	.3001	.3019
Bridgeport, Conn	2	18	19	59.00	59.00	.2627	.2676
Charleston, S. C	2	6	6	56.00	54.00	.3171	.3069
Chicago, Ill	3	44	51	54.00	54.00	.3477	.3485
Denver, Colo	2	4	10	54.00	55.80	.3188	.3055
Fort Wayne, Ind	2	25	21	56.60	56.81	.2590	.2560
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	12	12	59.00	59.00	.2542	.2500
Indianapolis, Ind	2	43	33	50.07	50.12	.2428	.2676
Jersey City, N. J	2	40	38	53.00	53.00	.3385	.3244
Los Angeles, Cal	2	6	7	58.00	54.00	.3250	.3571
Louisville, Ky	3	32	37	59.94	59.97	.2503	.2493
Mobile, Ala	2	20	18	54.00	54.00	.3611	.3596
New Orleans, La	2	14	14	54.00	54.00	.3929	.3929
New York, N. Y. (a)	5	75	83	53.32	53.29	.3393	.3435
Philadelphia, Pa	3	61	51	56.18	56.20	.2544	.2580
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	3	73	88	57.53	57.82	.3283	.3244
Richmond, Va	2	6	3	56.83	57.67	.2382	.2311
San Francisco, Cal	3	86	73	54.00	54.00	.3925	.3887
Scranton, Pa	2	30	37	55.00	55.00	.2622	.2689

BRASS FINISHERS, Male.

Chicago, Ill	2	115	128	54.00	54.00	$0.2776	$0.2740
Milwaukee, Wis	3	57	56	56.40	56.43	.2248	.2252
New York, N. Y. (a)	4	129	138	53.36	53.43	.2692	.2735
Philadelphia, Pa	2	38	29	55.89	55.97	.2864	.2808
Providence, R. I	2	32	40	55.00	55.00	.2380	.2343

LABORERS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga	3	95	94	59.84	59.81	$0.1080	$0.1135
Baltimore, Md	3	397	332	54.00	54.00	.1556	.1566
Birmingham, Ala	2	58	42	59.76	59.79	.1000	.1033
Boston, Mass	7	117	102	55.97	54.00	.1662	.1753
Buffalo, N. Y	2	105	80	60.00	60.00	.1470	.1490
Butte, Mont	2	12	12	54.00	54.00	.3333	.3333
Chicago, Ill	5	900	933	54.11	54.15	1814	.1793
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	63	61	55.57	56.39	.1524	.1552
Cleveland, Ohio	4	165	290	54.93	54.96	.1684	.1693
Denver, Colo	2	28	59	53.43	55.98	.1789	.1825
Des Moines, Iowa	2	18	16	54.00	54.00	.2021	.2111
Detroit, Mich	3	201	200	59.40	59.49	.1592	.1541
Dubuque, Iowa	2	83	33	59.89	59.76	.1686	.1849
Evansville, Ind	4	29	28	58.66	58.39	.1597	.1591
Fall River, Mass	2	70	62	58.31	58.29	.1270	.1259
Grand Rapids, Mich	4	58	77	57.79	57.70	.1698	.1720
Hoboken, N. J	2	28	31	56.14	55.94	.1859	.1894
Indianapolis, Ind	3	328	328	54.27	54.52	.1518	.1528
Jacksonville, Fla	2	19	19	60.00	60.00	.1180	.1193
Kansas City, Mo	2	15	16	60.00	60.00	.1700	.1809

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—Continued.

LABORERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Little Rock, Ark	2	22	39	54.55	60.00	$0.1580	$0.1564
Los Angeles, Cal	2	22	24	58.91	59.00	.2000	.2031
Louisville, Ky	3	71	66	59.65	59.70	.1399	.1392
Manchester, N. H	2	44	55	60.00	60.00	.1343	.1339
Memphis, Tenn	3	112	114	57.11	57.11	.1527	.1526
Milwaukee, Wis	6	558	668	55.47	55.40	.1624	.1624
Minneapolis, Minn	2	110	244	55.00	55.00	.1745	.1761
Mobile, Ala	2	57	52	54.00	54.00	.1473	.1482
Montgomery, Ala	3	42	42	60.00	60.00	.1121	.1121
Nashville, Tenn	2	18	22	59.00	59.18	.1142	.1205
Newark, N. J	2	127	129	54.00	54.00	.1776	.1831
New Orleans, La	4	125	151	54.00	54.00	.1738	.1729
New York, N. Y. (a)	6	61	64	54.25	54.25	.1918	.1975
Omaha, Nebr	2	67	92	60.00	60.00	.1699	.1655
Philadelphia, Pa	7	450	502	56.78	56.74	.1523	.1518
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	5	367	403	59.18	57.78	.1533	.1578
Portland, Me	2	20	11	59.00	59.00	.1465	.1582
Portland, Oreg	2	26	28	54.00	54.00	.2382	.2351
Providence, R. I	6	310	438	58.58	58.70	.1530	.1589
Richmond, Va	3	93	107	58.83	58.66	.1104	.1170
Rochester, N. Y	5	69	102	54.87	54.65	.1831	.1890
St. Louis, Mo	2	143	148	54.00	54.00	.1808	.1926
St. Paul, Minn	2	52	97	59.13	59.06	.1820	.1761
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	21	34	54.00	54.00	.2116	.2132
San Antonio, Tex	2	40	21	54.00	54.00	.1625	.1517
San Francisco, Cal	4	101	99	54.00	54.00	.2298	.2245
Scranton, Pa	2	192	184	57.21	57.20	.1414	.1407
Seattle, Wash	2	64	69	54.00	54.00	.2320	.2309
Syracuse, N. Y	2	39	60	56.38	57.00	.1627	.1581
Terre Haute, Ind	2	29	29	58.55	58.55	.1517	.1517
Toledo, Ohio	2	10	25	56.40	60.00	.1604	.1644
Troy, N. Y	5	47	58	58.17	58.05	.1662	.1739
Washington, D. C	3	47	42	51.30	51.33	.1703	.1710
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	150	180	60.00	60.00	.1427	.1428
Williamsport, Pa	2	75	77	55.80	55.78	.1510	.1515
Wilmington, Del	2	165	145	54.00	54.00	.1348	.1352
Worcester, Mass	2	80	87	58.36	58.32	.1528	.1546

MACHINISTS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga	3	32	29	59.63	59.66	$0.2921	$0.2972
Baltimore, Md	4	116	104	54.00	54.00	.2632	.2626
Birmingham, Ala	2	33	34	59.79	59.71	.2939	.2975
Boston, Mass	5	67	65	54.30	54.00	.2861	.2858
Buffalo, N. Y	2	61	40	57.05	56.40	.2650	.2739
Butte, Mont	2	18	16	54.00	54.00	.5000	.5000
Charleston, S. C	2	11	12	56.73	54.00	.3058	.3062
Chicago, Ill	4	330	264	54.00	54.00	.3022	.2983
Cincinnati, Ohio	5	217	238	55.47	55.32	.2458	.2456
Cleveland, Ohio	4	147	277	55.24	55.13	.2418	.2529
Dallas, Tex	2	16	17	54.00	54.00	.3118	.3284
Denver, Colo	2	42	59	53.79	56.53	.3057	.2982
Des Moines, Iowa	2	28	26	54.00	54.00	.3083	.3098
Detroit, Mich	3	16	26	59.19	59.12	.2744	.2671
Dubuque, Iowa	3	21	21	59.33	59.33	.2289	.2313
Evansville, Ind	4	43	39	57.53	57.13	.2401	.2436
Fort Wayne, Ind	3	69	55	56.36	56.69	.2599	.2611
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	29	33	59.00	59.00	.2508	.2473
Hoboken, N. J	2	64	91	53.11	53.12	.3227	.3193
Indianapolis, Ind	3	169	241	52.02	52.28	.2826	.2924
Jacksonville, Fla	2	11	11	60.00	60.00	.2909	.3000
Jersey City, N. J	2	42	36	53.00	53.00	.3284	.3310
Little Rock, Ark	2	18	16	55.67	60.00	.3185	.3458
Los Angeles, Cal	2	30	49	54.00	56.08	.3367	.3388
Louisville, Ky	3	29	28	59.52	59.61	.2524	.2496
Manchester, N. H	2	195	216	60.00	60.00	.2072	.2077
Memphis, Tenn	2	32	32	54.00	54.00	.3203	.3203
Milwaukee, Wis	7	735	808	55.31	55.24	.2652	.2680
Minneapolis, Minn	2	63	59	55.00	55.00	.2785	.2830

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—Continued.

MACHINISTS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Mobile, Ala	2	26	35	54.00	54.00	$0.3269	$0.3246
Montgomery, Ala	2	10	9	60.00	60.00	.2850	.2972
Nashville, Tenn	2	20	18	54.00	54.00	.3100	.3156
Newark, N. J	2	63	65	54.00	54.00	.2917	.2999
New Orleans, La	4	109	96	54.00	54.00	.3389	.3452
New York, N. Y.(a)	9	388	418	54.04	54.05	.3016	.3087
Norfolk, Va	2	14	13	54.00	54.00	.2778	.2821
Omaha, Nebr	2	9	11	60.00	60.00	.3361	.3323
Philadelphia, Pa	6	432	380	55.85	55.89	.2716	.2766
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	5	335	429	58.19	58.59	.2978	.2879
Portland, Me	2	60	52	59.00	59.00	.2478	.2494
Portland, Oreg	2	18	35	54.00	54.00	.3920	.3794
Providence, R. I	6	369	507	58.53	58.64	.2555	.2571
Richmond, Va	3	36	40	56.83	57.25	.2563	.2598
Rochester, N. Y	3	156	198	52.85	54.00	.2786	.2794
St. Louis, Mo	5	203	220	54.00	54.00	.3014	.3288
St. Paul, Minn	3	30	39	59.00	59.00	.2742	.2789
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	24	29	54.00	54.00	.3903	.3879
San Antonio, Tex	2	11	13	54.00	54.00	.3374	.3261
San Francisco, Cal	4	187	160	54.00	54.00	.3556	.3646
Scranton, Pa	2	152	119	55.00	55.00	.2654	.2674
Seattle, Wash	2	34	37	54.00	54.00	.3441	.3466
Terre Haute, Ind	2	16	14	54.00	54.00	.2858	.2830
Toledo, Ohio	2	20	27	54.00	57.56	.2797	.2802
Trenton, N. J	2	110	93	54.00	54.00	.2983	.2993
Troy, N. Y	3	50	40	59.34	59.35	.2467	.2523
Washington, D. C	4	38	36	49.47	49.56	.3122	.3184
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	46	77	60.00	60.00	.2850	.2823
Williamsport, Pa	2	50	49	58.84	58.84	.2447	.2445
Wilmington, Del	2	68	64	54.00	54.00	.2649	.2559
Worcester, Mass	2	133	205	57.21	57.21	.2566	.2553

MOLDERS, IRON, Male.

Atlanta, Ga	3	13	18	59.69	59.67	$0.2920	$0.3003
Baltimore, Md	2	63	60	54.00	54.00	.3051	.3058
Birmingham, Ala	2	13	15	59.46	59.47	.2923	.3083
Boston, Mass	4	123	123	55.18	54.00	.3012	.3068
Buffalo, N. Y	2	23	20	60.00	60.00	.2907	.3068
Butte, Mont	2	15	14	54.00	53.79	.5000	.5000
Charleston, S. C	2	12	10	57.00	54.00	.2799	.2746
Chicago, Ill	4	144	142	54.00	54.00	.3335	.3281
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	21	22	60.00	60.00	.3293	.3145
Cleveland, Ohio	2	54	78	52.33	54.14	.2726	.2402
Dallas, Tex	2	17	19	54.00	54.00	.3333	.3222
Denver, Colo	2	24	47	53.58	53.38	.3920	.3912
Detroit, Mich	2	42	63	59.31	59.63	.3013	.3045
Des Moines, Iowa	2	37	31	54.00	54.00	.3408	.3456
Dubuque, Iowa	2	14	21	59.64	59.67	.2348	.2329
Evansville, Ind	5	25	23	57.60	57.39	.2704	.2697
Fall River, Mass	2	60	61	60.00	60.00	.2466	.2516
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	30	33	54.00	54.00	.3097	.3098
Hoboken, N. J	2	33	36	54.00	54.00	.3350	.3366
Indianapolis, Ind	3	88	83	53.43	53.57	.2689	.2841
Jacksonville, Fla	2	9	9	60.00	60.00	.2778	.2639
Los Angeles, Cal	2	18	27	54.00	57.11	.3591	.3571
Louisville, Ky	2	13	18	59.85	59.83	.2773	.2741
Manchester, N. H	2	35	41	60.00	60.00	.2431	.2437
Memphis, Tenn	2	29	29	54.00	54.00	.3276	.3276
Milwaukee, Wis	4	210	315	56.02	55.51	.3233	.3222
Minneapolis, Minn	2	18	24	54.00	54.00	.3347	.3128
Mobile, Ala	2	6	10	54.00	54.00	.3102	.2694
Montgomery, Ala	2	7	10	60.00	60.00	.3000	.3000
Newark, N. J	3	89	117	54.00	54.00	.3362	.3348
New Haven, Conn	2	40	50	60.00	56.52	.2619	.2827
New Orleans, La	3	27	39	54.00	54.00	.3312	.3333
New York, N. Y.(a)	4	126	118	54.00	54.00	.3362	.3349
Norfolk, Va	2	11	14	54.00	54.00	.2778	.2798

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—Continued.

MOLDERS, IRON, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Philadelphia, Pa	7	166	178	55.32	55.25	$0.3158	$0.3277
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	4	104	111	57.81	56.43	.3327	.3284
Portland, Oreg	2	11	13	54.00	54.00	.3990	.3910
Providence, R. I	3	91	156	58.49	58.74	.3261	.3288
Richmond, Va	2	48	29	58.13	58.72	.2406	.2474
Rochester, N. Y	4	71	89	54.00	54.00	.3157	.3180
St. Louis, Mo	3	96	101	54.00	54.00	.3218	.3344
St. Paul, Minn	2	36	42	54.00	54.00	.3406	.3238
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	24	28	54.00	54.00	.3803	.3839
San Antonio, Tex	2	3	5	54.00	54.00	.3611	.3167
San Francisco, Cal	3	42	45	54.00	54.00	.3874	.3846
Scranton, Pa	2	64	72	57.66	58.06	.2898	.2864
Seattle, Wash	2	28	28	54.00	54.00	.4012	.4013
Syracuse, N. Y	2	41	64	54.00	54.00	.3145	.2132
Terre Haute, Ind	2	18	14	54.00	54.00	.2894	.2863
Toledo, Ohio	2	11	17	56.73	60.00	.2917	.2750
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	40	42	60.00	60.00	.2888	.2889
Wilmington, Del	2	61	58	54.00	54.00	.2990	.2761
Worcester, Mass	2	70	48	55.97	56.25	.3250	.2859

PATTERN MAKERS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga	3	9	8	59.67	59.63	$0.2877	$0.3019
Baltimore, Md	3	21	26	54.00	54.00	.3214	.3205
Birmingham, Ala	2	7	9	59.57	59.67	.3143	.3000
Boston, Mass	4	12	11	55.67	54.00	.3206	.3396
Buffalo, N. Y	2	3	6	56.00	56.00	.3350	.3550
Butte, Mont	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.5000	.5000
Charleston, S. C	2	4	4	57.00	54.00	.2966	.3125
Chicago, Ill	3	71	75	54.00	54.00	.3713	.3685
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	13	16	55.00	55.00	.3176	.3252
Dallas, Tex	2	4	5	54.00	54.00	.3611	.3444
Denver, Colo	2	3	10	53.67	57.20	.3300	.3475
Des Moines, Iowa	2	6	5	54.00	54.00	.3305	.3266
Detroit, Mich	2	6	11	59.50	59.36	.2475	.2764
Dubuque, Iowa	2	5	5	59.60	59.60	.2533	.2767
Evansville, Ind	2	2	2	56.50	56.50	.2500	.2500
Fall River, Mass	2	3	5	58.67	58.60	.2667	.2610
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	6	8	58.17	58.38	.2628	.2479
Hartford, Conn	2	5	5	54.00	54.00	.3389	.3378
Indianapolis, Ind	3	18	19	54.33	54.95	.3275	.3226
Jersey City, N. J	2	5	3	53.00	53.00	.3679	.3679
Little Rock, Ark	2	2	7	57.00	60.00	.3444	.3393
Los Angeles, Cal	2	13	18	54.00	56.50	.3406	.3591
Louisville, Ky	2	4	7	59.75	59.57	.3050	.2921
Manchester, N. H	2	7	7	60.00	60.00	.2229	.2264
Memphis, Tenn	2	7	7	54.00	54.00	.3452	.3452
Milwaukee, Wis	5	107	141	55.08	55.06	.3157	.3203
Minneapolis, Minn	2	21	9	55.00	55.00	.3032	.3208
Mobile, Ala	2	4	6	54.00	54.00	.3333	.3472
Montgomery, Ala	2	2	2	60.00	60.00	.3500	.3500
Nashville, Tenn	2	2	2	54.00	54.00	.2875	.2875
Newark, N. J	3	8	11	54.00	54.00	.3854	.4041
New Orleans, La	4	15	18	54.00	54.00	.3370	.3395
New York, N. Y.(a)	5	52	61	54.08	54.07	.4012	.4046
Norfolk, Va	2	2	2	54.00	54.00	.3056	.3195
Philadelphia, Pa	7	38	63	56.34	56.32	.3146	.3116
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	4	47	56	58.34	55.93	.3171	.3300
Portland, Oreg	2	4	5	54.00	54.00	.4098	.4167
Providence, R. I	4	40	42	57.53	57.64	.2928	.2965
Richmond, Va	2	9	7	57.56	57.29	.2989	.2995
Rochester, N. Y	4	12	10	53.33	54.00	.3132	.3329
St. Louis, Mo	3	21	19	54.00	54.00	.3533	.3647
St. Paul, Minn	2	10	12	59.00	59.00	.3159	.3028
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	7	8	54.00	54.00	.3770	.3785
San Antonio, Tex	2	2	4	54.00	54.00	.4028	.3472
San Francisco, Cal	4	31	23	54.00	54.00	.4109	.4147
Scranton, Pa	2	16	19	55.00	55.00	.2909	.3018

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP—Concluded.

PATTERN MAKERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Seattle, Wash	2	7	3	54.00	54.00	$0.3948	$0.4280
Syracuse, N. Y	2	5	5	57.00	56.00	.2700	.2757
Terre Haute, Ind	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.2750	.2861
Toledo, Ohio	2	2	3	54.00	58.00	.2875	.3028
Troy, N. Y	2	2	3	59.50	59.33	.3153	.3034
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	13	12	60.00	60.00	.2892	.2904
Wilmington, Del	2	5	5	54.00	54.00	.2972	.2912
Worcester, Mass	2	13	11	57.54	57.45	.2785	.2841

FURNITURE.

CABINETMAKERS, Male.

Baltimore, Md	2	21	82	54.29	52.88	$0.2604	$0.2726
Boston, Mass	6	129	144	50.37	50.38	.3381	.3488
Chicago, Ill	6	138	138	53.13	54.76	.2627	.2580
Cincinnati, Ohio	5	140	141	59.19	55.57	.2233	.2344
Detroit, Mich	3	98	80	51.85	52.28	.2747	.2671
Dubuque, Iowa	2	15	17	60.00	60.00	.2251	.2231
Evansville, Ind	4	25	27	60.00	60.00	.2105	.2033
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	114	127	59.83	59.85	.1937	.1961
High Point, N. C	3	76	75	60.00	60.00	.1335	.1469
Indianapolis, Ind	2	16	15	57.63	57.67	.2376	.2565
Milwaukee, Wis	3	67	66	60.00	60.00	.1995	.2102
New York, N. Y.(a)	6	96	100	57.71	58.01	.2537	.2510
Philadelphia, Pa	3	95	109	57.16	56.39	.2521	.2583
St. Louis, Mo	3	59	58	56.34	56.48	.2421	.2440

MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.

Baltimore, Md	2	24	33	58.00	57.58	$0.2092	$0.2164
Boston, Mass	6	39	38	50.31	50.32	.3114	.3496
Chicago, Ill	6	93	94	53.23	54.00	.2534	.2529
Cincinnati, Ohio	5	54	63	59.00	56.38	.2123	.2278
Detroit, Mich	3	86	64	55.66	55.31	.2028	.2082
Dubuque, Iowa	2	7	7	60.00	60.00	.1833	.1843
Evansville, Ind	4	71	71	60.00	60.00	.1784	.1785
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	80	89	59.78	59.80	.2048	.2074
High Point, N. C	3	143	140	60.00	60.00	.1389	.1525
Indianapolis, Ind	3	68	78	57.82	57.86	.1857	.1909
Milwaukee, Wis	3	41	47	60.00	60.00	.1831	.1801
New York, N. Y.(a)	5	58	78	56.95	57.55	.2554	.2523
Philadelphia, Pa	3	64	59	58.41	57.64	.2482	.2558
St. Louis, Mo	2	73	73	60.00	60.00	.1902	.1901

UPHOLSTERERS, Male.

Boston, Mass	4	55	65	50.05	50.05	$0.3616	$0.3685
Chicago, Ill	4	143	144	53.50	53.35	.2709	.2719
Detroit, Mich	2	21	22	54.00	54.00	.2468	.2568
New York, N. Y.(a)	4	79	73	48.29	48.40	.3809	.4008
St. Louis, Mo	2	24	24	59.00	59.00	.2291	.2280

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

FURNITURE—Concluded.

VARNISHERS, Male.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Baltimore, Md	2	32	31	59.00	57.94	$0.1598	$0.1753
Boston, Mass	5	57	58	50.16	50.16	.2812	.2953
Chicago, Ill	7	190	226	53.45	54.46	.2219	.2166
Cincinnati, Ohio	5	65	74	59.54	57.00	.1822	.1898
Detroit, Mich	4	99	101	55.54	55.44	.1852	.1836
Dubuque, Iowa	2	8	8	60.00	60.00	.1977	.1959
Evansville, Ind	4	40	41	60.00	60.00	.1832	.1822
Grand Rapids, Mich	3	38	38	59.79	59.82	.1822	.1883
High Point, N. C	3	30	35	60.00	60.00	.1305	.1386
Indianapolis, Ind	2	12	14	57.50	57.57	.2007	.2057
Milwaukee, Wis	3	90	93	60.00	60.00	.1631	.1643
New York, N. Y.(a)	6	109	125	58.22	58.48	.2088	.2121
Philadelphia, Pa	3	74	77	58.86	58.38	.1922	.2080
St. Louis, Mo	2	29	29	60.00	60.00	.2016	.2061

LIQUORS, MALT.

BOTTLERS, Male.

Boston, Mass	2	32	37	55.97	56.11	$0.2426	$0.2411
Chicago, Ill	3	108	115	60.00	54.00	.1853	.2122
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	15	18	60.00	60.00	.1750	.1750
Detroit, Mich	2	10	10	48.00	48.00	.2614	.2614
Milwaukee, Wis	3	1,465	1,625	48.00	48.00	.1799	.1862
Philadelphia, Pa	2	17	21	60.00	60.00	.1775	.1714
Rochester, N. Y	2	6	7	54.00	54.00	.1976	.2064
St. Louis, Mo	2	976	864	54.00	53.98	.1992	.1974

CELLAR MEN, Male.

Boston, Mass	2	38	44	54.47	54.41	$0.3026	$0.3017
Buffalo N. Y	2	17	16	54.00	54.00	.3067	.3160
Chicago, Ill	3	33	34	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	23	24	60.00	60.00	.2507	.2507
Detroit, Mich	2	9	9	48.00	48.00	.3403	.3403
Milwaukee, Wis	3	185	184	48.00	48.00	.3071	.3167
Newark, N. J	2	10	11	54.00	54.00	.3407	.3400
New York, N. Y.(a)	6	136	150	60.00	59.60	.3002	.3026
Philadelphia, Pa	3	40	43	60.00	60.00	.2738	.2721
Rochester, N. Y	2	22	20	54.00	54.00	.2778	.2870
St. Louis, Mo	2	103	103	48.00	48.00	.3306	.3396
San Francisco, Cal	2	47	45	48.00	48.00	.4180	.4375

COOPERS, Male.

Boston, Mass	2	11	10	48.00	48.00	$0.4489	$0.4500
Buffalo, N. Y	2	4	5	54.00	54.00	.2778	.2778
Chicago, Ill	2	7	7	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3810
Milwaukee, Wis	3	277	241	48.00	48.00	.3024	.3172
New York, N. Y.(a)	6	19	22	58.16	58.40	.3078	.3082
Philadelphia, Pa	3	9	10	57.33	57.60	.2743	.2752
Rochester, N. Y	2	9	8	54.00	54.00	.2778	.2870
San Francisco, Cal	2	14	16	48.00	48.00	.4182	.4388

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

LIQUORS, MALT—Concluded.

DRIVERS, Male.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Boston, Mass.	2	72	74	54.13	54.00	$0.3062	$0.3086
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	24	22	54.00	54.00	.2666	.2719
Chicago, Ill.	3	28	27	60.00	60.00	.3071	.3067
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	29	33	60.00	60.00	.2405	.2387
Denver, Colo.	2	15	15	60.00	60.00	.2952	.2952
Detroit, Mich.	2	18	18	60.00	60.00	.2616	.2584
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	153	160	54.00	51.08	.2569	.2813
Newark, N. J.	2	27	29	58.22	58.34	.3010	.2997
New York, N. Y.(a)	6	256	272	60.95	59.85	.2874	.2924
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	65	65	63.88	63.14	.2649	.2658
Rochester, N. Y.	2	12	13	54.00	54.00	.3117	.3120
St. Louis, Mo.	2	132	134	63.64	63.54	.2368	.2364
San Francisco, Cal.	2	22	26	60.00	60.00	.4238	.4098

FERMENTERS, Male.

Boston, Mass.	2	6	6	54.00	55.50	$0.3271	$0.3377
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.3056	.3148
Chicago, Ill.	3	11	12	48.00	48.00	.3816	.3785
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	2	3	60.00	60.00	.2667	.2667
Detroit, Mich.	2	4	4	48.00	48.00	.3333	.3333
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	64	65	48.00	48.00	.3065	.3173
Newark, N. J.	2	8	8	54.00	54.00	.3472	.3472
New York, N. Y.(a)	6	36	40	60.00	59.40	.3000	.3033
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	17	16	60.00	60.00	.2726	.2771
Rochester, N. Y.	2	6	6	54.00	54.00	.2871	.2963
St. Louis, Mo.	2	36	37	48.00	48.00	.3369	.3432

KETTLE MEN, Male.

Boston, Mass.	2	6	6	54.00	54.00	$0.3271	$0.3271
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	5	5	54.00	54.00	.3056	.3167
Chicago, Ill.	3	8	8	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	4	4	60.00	60.00	.2792	.2792
Detroit, Mich.	2	2	2	48.00	48.00	.3438	.3438
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	58	61	49.72	48.00	.3077	.3176
Newark, N. J.	2	6	6	54.00	54.00	.3457	.3457
New York, N. Y.(a)	6	28	28	60.00	59.14	.3048	.3107
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	12	13	60.00	60.00	.2736	.2834
Rochester, N. Y.	2	7	7	54.00	54.00	.2804	.2897
St. Louis, Mo.	2	24	22	48.00	48.00	.3503	.3504
San Francisco, Cal.	2	17	16	48.00	48.00	.4191	.4375

MARBLE AND STONE WORK.

MARBLE CUTTERS, Male.

Augusta, Ga.	2	5	4	50.40	51.00	$0.3521	$0.3464
Boston, Mass.	2	46	39	48.00	48.00	.3810	.3550
Charleston, S. C.	2	6	6	53.00	53.00	.2453	.2453
Chicago, Ill.	2	20	30	52.45	52.97	.3000	.2954
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	8	7	57.00	57.43	.2743	.2778
Dallas, Tex.	2	3	4	53.33	53.50	.3000	.2951
Davenport, Iowa	2	6	6	55.33	55.33	.3388	.3180
Detroit, Mich.	2	11	11	51.27	51.27	.3636	.3636
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	15	17	50.00	49.76	.4119	.4516
Little Rock, Ark.	2	4	5	60.00	60.00	.3000	.3050
Louisville, Ky.	2	7	5	52.29	52.80	.3249	.3274
Manchester, N. H.	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.2685	.2685
Memphis, Tenn.	2	15	15	57.67	57.67	.2761	.2761
Montgomery, Ala.	2	9	9	58.89	58.89	.2320	.2577
New Orleans, La.	3	17	15	53.59	53.20	.3176	.3138

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

MARBLE AND STONE WORK—Concluded.

MARBLE CUTTERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
New York, N. Y.(a)	3	63	76	44.00	44.00	$0.6250	$0.6250
Philadelphia, Pa	3	15	13	49.33	49.38	.3472	.3488
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	2	8	7	51.00	50.57	.4410	.4405
Portland, Oreg	2	9	9	48.00	48.00	.4722	.4722
Providence, R. I	2	2	2	48.00	48.00	.3438	.3438
San Francisco, Cal	4	10	10	48.00	48.00	.4625	.4656
Worcester, Mass	2	3	3	48.00	48.00	.4383	.4600

STONECUTTERS, GRANITE, Male.

Atlanta, Ga	3	54	41	48.00	48.00	$0.4028	$0.4183
Augusta, Ga	2	9	11	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Boston, Mass	4	67	76	48.00	48.00	.3750	.4030
Buffalo, N. Y	2	7	7	48.00	48.00	.3907	.3829
Butte, Mont	2	7	7	48.00	48.00	.5343	.5378
Denver, Colo	2	14	15	44.00	44.00	.4839	.5063
Jersey City, N. J	2	16	16	47.25	47.25	.4110	.4129
Manchester, N. H	2	19	19	48.00	48.00	.3421	.3507
Milwaukee, Wis	2	26	22	55.73	56.27	.3013	.2864
Newark, N. J	2	11	10	46.45	46.40	.4432	.4469
Philadelphia, Pa	5	61	49	44.00	44.00	.4519	.4773
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	3	17	17	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Portland, Oreg	2	6	7	48.00	48.00	.5208	.5179
Providence, R. I	2	14	13	48.00	48.00	.3668	.3700
Quincy, Mass	2	59	46	48.00	48.00	.3455	.3745
Richmond, Va	2	37	33	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
San Francisco, Cal	3	162	62	48.00	48.00	.5625	.5625
Seattle, Wash	2	8	6	44.00	44.00	.5156	.5625
Washington, D. C	2	10	11	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4000
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	10	9	48.00	48.00	.4500	.4500
Wilmington, Del	2	5	8	52.80	53.25	.2996	.2842
Worcester, Mass	2	134	125	48.00	48.00	.3826	.3979

STONECUTTERS, SOFT STONE, Male.

Baltimore, Md	2	55	35	48.00	48.00	$0.4500	$0.5000
Birmingham, Ala	3	10	13	44.80	44.62	.4500	.4500
Buffalo, N. Y	2	56	37	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Chicago, Ill	2	16	16	44.00	44.00	.5000	.5625
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	32	32	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Davenport, Iowa	2	5	6	50.20	49.83	.4610	.4675
Denver, Colo	3	14	15	44.00	44.00	.5636	.5640
Detroit, Mich	3	32	34	44.50	44.59	.5000	.5000
Indianapolis, Ind	3	27	43	47.11	47.14	.4815	.4895
Kansas City, Mo	2	23	24	48.78	48.50	.4758	.4838
Little Rock, Ark	2	39	33	44.51	44.73	.5026	.5439
Louisville, Ky	2	22	24	48.00	48.00	.4500	.4500
Memphis, Tenn	2	7	9	44.00	44.00	.6000	.6000
Milwaukee, Wis	2	38	33	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Nashville, Tenn	2	15	28	48.00	48.00	.4000	.4536
Newark, N. J	2	127	88	44.00	44.00	.5773	.5575
New York, N. Y.(a)	5	137	142	44.00	44.00	.5877	.5722
Philadelphia, Pa	2	27	26	44.00	44.00	.5000	.5000
Richmond, Va	2	10	10	48.00	48.00	.4250	.4250
St. Louis, Mo	2	21	18	45.71	46.22	.5625	.5625
St. Paul, Minn	2	12	5	48.00	48.00	.5125	.5300
Washington, D. C	2	13	15	48.00	48.00	.5000	.5000
Wheeling, W. Va	2	9	9	50.22	50.22	.4287	.4287

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

PLANING MILL.

CARPENTERS, Male.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Atlanta, Ga	2	31	28	59.16	59.14	$0.2257	$0.2319
Baltimore, Md	3	47	45	55.98	56.00	.2755	.2798
Boston, Mass	2	24	23	53.42	50.83	.3500	.3596
Buffalo, N. Y	4	59	60	60.00	60.00	.2329	.2336
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	45	47	54.36	54.30	.2703	.2737
Cleveland, Ohio	2	23	24	57.48	57.75	.2454	.2505
Detroit, Mich	3	82	78	50.68	50.67	.3413	.3456
Indianapolis, Ind	2	12	13	55.00	55.00	.2458	.2442
Lake Charles, La	2	6	8	55.00	54.75	.2732	.2806
Louisville, Ky	2	26	26	54.00	54.00	.2392	.2523
Milwaukee, Wis	2	30	38	60.00	60.00	.1918	.2008
Montgomery, Ala	2	13	13	60.00	60.00	.2519	.2519
New Orleans, La	2	37	42	54.00	54.00	.2613	.2579
New York, N. Y.(a)	6	151	148	49.68	50.77	.3518	.3361
North Tonawanda, N. Y	2	11	13	60.00	60.00	.2432	.2538
Oshkosh, Wis	3	25	24	60.00	60.00	.1779	.1808
Philadelphia, Pa	2	37	37	54.00	54.00	.2841	.2843
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	3	46	46	51.78	51.65	.4069	.4079
Racine, Wis	2	19	16	59.58	59.63	.2293	.2438
Saginaw, Mich	3	10	9	56.40	57.33	.2022	.2019
San Francisco, Cal	2	27	34	48.00	48.00	.4421	.4467
St. Louis, Mo	2	73	76	60.00	60.00	.2736	.2734
Terre Haute, Ind	2	18	16	56.22	55.56	.2525	.2438

LABORERS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga	2	59	54	59.64	59.54	$0.0985	$0.1034
Buffalo, N. Y	4	31	27	60.00	60.00	.1573	.1639
Cadillac, Mich	2	61	80	60.00	60.00	.1472	.1487
Chicago, Ill	2	28	30	56.14	56.40	.1607	.1618
Detroit Mich	2	31	28	51.16	51.71	.1768	.1729
Indianapolis, Ind	2	6	16	55.00	55.00	.1417	.1481
Lake Charles, La	3	201	216	65.25	65.33	.1427	.1428
Louisville, Ky	2	18	20	54.00	54.00	.1289	.1275
Milwaukee, Wis	2	30	36	60.00	60.00	.1403	.1492
Minneapolis, Minn	3	152	155	60.00	60.00	.1700	.1740
Montgomery, Ala	3	59	60	60.00	60.00	.1095	.1225
New Orleans, La	2	39	23	58.77	54.00	.1462	.1621
New York, N. Y.(a)	7	60	73	54.07	54.34	.1879	.1826
North Tonawanda, N. Y	3	45	63	60.00	60.00	.1572	.1606
Oshkosh, Wis	3	144	156	60.00	60.00	.1434	.1440
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	2	10	12	58.20	58.50	.1808	.1799
Rochester, N. Y	2	15	16	54.00	54.00	.1784	.1840
Saginaw, Mich	3	108	108	59.83	59.83	.1406	.1414
San Francisco, Cal	2	21	37	48.00	48.00	.2634	.2475
Terre Haute, Ind	2	8	8	59.75	59.75	.1525	.1617

MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.

Atlanta, Ga	2	15	16	59.33	59.31	$0.2124	$0.2261
Baltimore, Md	3	45	42	58.09	58.00	.2431	.2462
Boston, Mass	2	18	15	53.39	50.67	.3132	.3377
Buffalo N. Y	4	25	23	60.00	60.00	.2390	.2413
Cadillac, Mich	2	31	35	60.00	60.00	.1805	.1857
Chicago, Ill	2	22	23	54.00	57.13	.2771	.2885
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	38	41	54.34	54.29	.2822	.2833
Cleveland, Ohio	2	21	17	53.52	58.41	.2436	.2426
Detroit, Mich	3	35	32	51.14	51.00	.3041	.2832
Indianapolis, Ind	2	12	14	55.00	55.00	.2521	.2589
Lake Charles, La	3	30	30	62.60	62.60	.1913	.1938
Louisville, Ky	2	24	21	54.00	54.00	.2375	.2444
Milwaukee, Wis	2	39	42	60.00	60.00	.1813	.1857
Minneapolis, Minn	3	48	50	60.00	60.00	.2185	.2213
Montgomery, Ala	3	12	12	60.00	60.00	.1833	.1896
Muscatine, Iowa	2	57	58	60.00	60.00	.1719	.1704
New Orleans, La	2	39	39	54.00	54.00	.2303	.2507

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN 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.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
New York, N. Y.(a)	8	72	79	52.24	52.56	$0.2080	$0.3167
North Tonawanda, N. Y	3	10	11	60.00	60.00	.2125	.2273
Oshkosh, Wis	3	109	115	60.00	60.00	.1537	.1525
Philadelphia, Pa	2	11	12	54.00	54.00	.2902	.2974
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	2	19	21	54.00	54.00	.3822	.3828
Racine, Wis	2	20	17	59.45	59.41	.2132	.2124
Rochester, N. Y	2	58	59	54.00	54.00	.2519	.2533
St. Louis, Mo	2	52	52	60.00	60.00	.2635	.2680
Saginaw, Mich	3	126	127	59.67	59.62	.1448	.1456
San Francisco, Cal	2	26	27	48.00	48.00	.4628	.4618
Terre Haute, Ind	2	8	7	55.88	55.43	.2689	.2679

SAWYERS, CIRCULAR, Male.

Atlanta, Ga	2	6	6	59.50	59.50	$0.1598	$0.1641
Baltimore, Md	3	11	11	57.18	56.73	.2174	.2197
Buffalo, N. Y	3	9	9	60.00	60.00	.2306	.2306
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	10	12	54.00	54.00	.2733	.2740
Chicago, Ill	2	12	13	54.00	56.31	.2843	.2932
Milwaukee, Wis	2	12	17	60.00	60.00	.1871	.2004
New Orleans, La	2	11	11	54.00	54.00	.2525	.2576
New York, N. Y.(a)	7	23	29	51.74	53.45	.3074	.2915
North Tonawanda, N. Y	3	4	5	60.00	60.00	.2000	.1950
Oshkosh, Wis	3	23	23	60.00	60.00	.1643	.1684
Philadelphia, Pa	2	12	11	54.00	54.00	.2542	.2521
St. Louis, Mo	2	23	22	60.00	60.00	.2587	.2591
San Francisco, Cal	2	8	7	48.00	48.00	.3984	.4018

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB.

BOOKBINDERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y	2	47	52	53.11	52.62	$0.3710	$0.3908
Atlanta, Ga	2	7	6	54.00	54.00	.2513	.2639
Birmingham, Ala	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.3195	.3426
Boston, Mass	2	11	11	54.00	54.00	.3190	.3190
Buffalo, N. Y	2	12	11	54.00	54.00	.2917	.3072
Butte, Mont	2	2	2	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6250
Charleston, S. C	2	9	9	54.00	54.00	.2922	.2922
Chicago, Ill	3	89	98	54.00	54.00	.3064	.2998
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	31	33	54.00	54.00	.2730	.2823
Cleveland, Ohio	2	14	14	54.00	54.00	.2837	.2837
Dallas, Tex	2	12	16	53.00	53.00	.3561	.3390
Denver, Colo	2	8	11	48.00	48.00	.3802	.3902
Des Moines, Iowa	2	5	5	54.00	54.00	.3259	.3259
Detroit, Mich	2	27	29	54.00	54.00	.2960	.3005
Dubuque, Iowa	2	3	3	50.00	50.00	.2412	.2412
Indianapolis, Ind	2	27	27	54.00	54.00	.3232	.3241
Little Rock, Ark	2	3	3	54.00	54.00	.3426	.3519
Los Angeles, Cal	3	13	14	54.00	54.00	.3248	.3287
Louisville, Ky	4	14	14	54.00	54.00	.2943	.2877
Minneapolis, Minn	2	8	14	53.38	53.14	.3208	.3262
New Haven, Conn	2	13	13	54.00	54.00	.2920	.2963
New Orleans, La	2	12	12	54.00	54.00	.2824	.2793
New York, N. Y.(a)	4	38	45	54.16	54.13	.3805	.3735
Norfolk, Va	2	5	6	54.80	55.33	.2851	.2837
Omaha, Nebr	2	11	10	54.00	54.00	.3148	.3259
Philadelphia, Pa	3	23	30	54.00	54.00	.3365	.3093
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	2	11	11	54.00	54.00	.3215	.3064
Richmond, Va	2	14	13	54.00	54.00	.2659	.2785
St. Louis, Mo	2	43	43	54.00	54.00	.2879	.2811
St. Paul, Minn	2	27	28	53.15	53.18	.3316	.3303
San Antonio, Tex	2	7	7	53.00	53.00	.3181	.3288
San Francisco, Cal	2	28	28	54.00	54.00	.3080	.3690
Seattle, Wash	2	2	2	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3125

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB—Continued.

BOOKBINDERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	2	4	5	54.00	54.00	$0.3426	$0.3407
Tacoma, Wash	2	3	3	48.00	48.00	.3229	.3715
Terre Haute, Ind	2	6	6	53.50	53.50	.2975	.2975
Toledo, Ohio	2	6	6	54.00	54.00	.2685	.2840
Topeka, Kans	2	11	9	54.00	54.00	.3064	.3169
Washington, D. C	2	6	4	53.83	53.75	.3099	.3157
Wheeling, W. Va	2	5	5	59.00	54.00	.2373	.2629
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	2	9	11	53.00	53.00	.2956	.2993

COMPOSITORS, Male.

Albany, N. Y	2	121	152	50.08	50.76	$0.3470	$0.3545
Atlanta, Ga	2	18	23	54.00	54.00	.2485	.2504
Baltimore, Md	3	59	51	55.22	55.41	.3142	.3172
Birmingham, Ala	2	19	23	54.00	54.00	.3255	.3257
Boston, Mass	5	126	131	51.65	51.90	.3134	.3074
Buffalo, N. Y	2	23	31	54.00	54.00	.3148	.3241
Butte, Mont	2	4	4	48.00	48.00	.6250	.6406
Charleston, S. C	2	11	12	54.00	54.00	.2963	.3009
Chicago, Ill	3	122	123	54.00	54.00	.3613	.3494
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	26	31	54.00	54.00	.3366	.3360
Cleveland, Ohio	2	27	30	54.00	54.00	.3220	.3281
Dallas, Tex	2	18	24	53.00	53.00	.3915	.3754
Denver, Colo	2	35	31	48.00	48.00	.4268	.4268
Des Moines, Iowa	2	13	13	54.00	54.00	.2963	.2963
Detroit, Mich	2	17	16	54.00	54.00	.3192	.3194
Dubuque, Iowa	2	7	7	52.29	52.29	.2877	.2877
Duluth, Minn	2	5	7	53.20	53.43	.3383	.3369
Grand Rapids, Mich	2	13	12	56.31	56.08	.2627	.2651
Indianapolis, Ind	2	45	46	54.00	54.00	.3321	.3327
Jacksonville, Fla	2	16	18	54.00	54.00	.3333	.3333
Jersey City, N. J	3	27	20	57.11	52.35	.3385	.3664
Little Rock, Ark	2	8	8	54.00	54.00	.3375	.3470
Los Angeles, Cal	3	21	25	54.00	54.00	.3713	.3637
Louisville, Ky	3	54	51	54.00	54.00	.2949	.2961
Lynn, Mass	2	6	8	55.00	55.00	.2697	.2636
Milwaukee, Wis	2	16	15	54.00	54.00	.3148	.3148
Minneapolis, Minn	2	26	26	53.58	53.50	.3333	.3333
Montgomery, Ala	2	8	8	57.75	56.25	.1853	.2055
New Haven, Conn	3	34	31	54.00	54.00	.3227	.3261
New Orleans, La	3	19	20	53.37	49.05	.3370	.3782
New York, N. Y.(a)	4	193	188	50.81	50.68	.4133	.4387
Norfolk, Va	3	28	32	54.57	54.50	.3015	.3022
Omaha, Nebr	2	17	18	54.00	54.00	.3344	.3313
Peoria, Ill	2	17	12	54.00	54.00	.3061	.3071
Philadelphia, Pa	5	110	132	54.00	54.00	.3332	.3341
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	2	29	37	54.00	54.00	.3244	.3243
Portland, Oreg	2	9	15	48.00	48.00	.4153	.4295
Richmond, Va	4	26	26	54.00	54.00	.3084	.3105
Rochester, N. Y	2	28	22	54.00	54.00	.2765	.2963
St. Louis, Mo	3	164	165	53.98	53.97	.3335	.3604
St. Paul, Minn	2	22	20	53.50	53.35	.3447	.3486
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	15	14	50.20	51.14	.3808	.3785
San Antonio, Tex	2	8	17	53.00	53.00	.3491	.3219
San Francisco, Cal	3	46	46	51.00	48.39	.3825	.4221
Scranton, Pa	4	7	9	50.71	47.67	.3430	.3661
Seattle, Wash	3	12	12	48.00	48.00	.4627	.4497
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	2	12	13	54.00	54.00	.2978	.3041
Terre Haute, Ind	2	11	13	53.55	53.54	.2693	.2991
Toledo, Ohio	2	17	17	54.00	54.00	.2972	.3050
Topeka, Kans	2	11	10	53.45	53.40	.3304	.3375
Washington, D. C	2	10	9	53.70	53.67	.3450	.3472
Wheeling, W. Va	2	23	23	52.96	49.04	.2929	.3163
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	3	19	21	53.00	53.00	.3019	.3082
Wilmington, Del	2	8	7	54.00	54.00	.2732	.2752
Worcester, Mass	2	7	10	54.00	54.00	.2884	.3028

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, BOOK AND JOB—Concluded.

SEWERS, BOOK, Female.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Albany, N. Y.	2	11	12	52.91	53.00	$0.1446	$0.1392
Baltimore, Md.	3	12	18	55.33	54.89	.1146	.1198
Boston, Mass.	2	20	20	54.00	54.00	.1162	.1217
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	5	5	54.00	54.00	.1111	.1061
Chicago, Ill.	2	22	24	54.00	54.00	.1931	.2069
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	17	17	54.00	54.00	.1404	.1388
Cleveland, Ohio	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.1435	.1435
Denver, Colo.	2	19	19	48.00	48.00	.1689	.1722
Detroit, Mich.	2	8	8	54.00	54.00	.1053	.1188
Los Angeles, Cal.	4	19	21	54.00	54.00	.1218	.1279
Louisville, Ky.	4	30	29	54.00	54.00	.1140	.1147
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	4	4	53.25	53.25	.1667	.1667
New York, N. Y.(a)	3	21	19	54.00	54.00	.1843	.1749
Omaha, Nebr.	2	20	18	54.00	54.00	.1060	.1132
Philadelphia, Pa.	3	14	13	54.00	54.00	.1361	.1417
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	2	8	9	54.00	54.00	.1192	.1173
St. Louis, Mo.	2	14	16	54.00	54.00	.1164	.1157
St. Paul, Minn.	2	6	6	53.33	53.33	.1465	.1473
San Antonio, Tex.	2	12	12	53.00	53.00	.0998	.0998
San Francisco, Cal.	2	9	14	51.00	51.00	.1765	.1723
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	6	7	54.00	54.29	.0941	.0899
Topeka, Kans.	2	19	18	54.00	54.00	.0907	.0977
Washington, D. C.	2	13	14	53.69	53.71	.1268	.1278
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	2	6	6	53.00	53.00	.1053	.1116

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPERS.

COMPOSITORS, Male.

Albany, N. Y.	2	10	10	50.40	50.40	$0.3627	$0.3627
Atlanta, Ga.	2	15	17	49.60	48.00	.4037	.4265
Baltimore, Md.	4	94	104	50.17	50.19	.4369	.4400
Birmingham, Ala.	2	13	17	54.00	51.88	.4192	.4313
Boston, Mass.	3	236	275	42.00	42.00	.5745	.5743
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	46	48	48.00	48.00	.4525	.4519
Butte, Mont.	2	15	15	45.00	45.00	.7022	.7022
Chicago, Ill.	3	114	117	49.25	49.28	.6070	.6091
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	55	57	48.00	48.00	.5247	.5253
Cleveland, Ohio	2	26	24	48.00	48.00	.4960	.4878
Dallas, Tex.	2	16	23	48.00	48.00	.4865	.4920
Denver, Colo.	2	12	13	47.17	47.23	.5664	.5647
Des Moines, Iowa.	2	22	22	48.00	48.00	.3711	.4018
Dubuque, Iowa.	2	3	4	51.00	51.00	.3072	.3088
Duluth, Minn.	2	7	7	48.00	48.00	.4171	.4171
Fall River, Mass.	2	4	4	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3125
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	19	21	48.21	48.24	.4084	.4095
Harrisburg, Pa.	2	17	17	54.00	54.00	.2516	.2516
Indianapolis, Ind.	2	38	33	48.00	48.00	.4583	.4583
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	6	11	45.00	44.73	.4167	.4935
Jersey City, N. J.	2	27	26	48.00	48.00	.4344	.4383
Little Rock, Ark.	2	19	17	51.95	51.82	.3262	.3491
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	48	39	52.75	52.62	.4599	.5184
Louisville, Ky.	2	12	14	48.42	48.50	.5138	.5029
Lynn, Mass.	2	15	16	47.00	47.00	.4050	.4070
Manchester, N. H.	2	3	6	50.00	50.00	.3009	.3457
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	27	27	48.00	48.00	.4213	.4213
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	39	37	45.90	45.68	.4628	.4635
Montgomery, Ala.	2	6	8	48.00	48.00	.3333	.3521
Nashville, Tenn.	2	21	21	48.00	48.00	.4643	.4643
New Haven, Conn.	2	5	5	50.40	50.40	.4217	.4217
New Orleans, La.	2	53	56	48.45	48.36	.5804	.5804
New York, N. Y.(a)	4	168	223	48.57	48.47	.5765	.5837
Norfolk, Va.	2	5	7	48.00	48.00	.3917	.3780
Omaha, Nebr.	2	16	16	48.00	48.00	.4492	.4492
Peoria, Ill.	2	7	7	56.00	56.00	.3820	.3682
Philadelphia, Pa.	4	88	86	48.91	49.21	.4215	.4196
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	2	44	42	47.73	47.71	.6091	.6090
Portland, Me.	2	12	14	49.17	49.43	.3381	.3363
Portland, Oreg.	2	29	41	48.00	48.00	.5884	.5899
Providence, R. I.	2	19	19	49.26	49.26	.3905	.3905

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPERS—Continued.

COMPOSITORS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Richmond, Va.	2	10	12	52.20	52.00	$0.3646	$0.3541
Rochester, N. Y.	2	50	56	48.00	48.00	.3833	.4014
St. Louis, Mo.	2	59	63	45.00	45.25	.5442	.5924
St. Paul, Minn.	2	19	22	53.42	50.55	.4097	.4623
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3	11	11	48.55	48.55	.5641	.5641
San Antonio, Tex.	2	10	10	48.90	48.90	.4469	.4563
San Francisco, Cal.	2	17	24	45.00	45.00	.6667	.6667
Scranton, Pa.	2	10	10	48.00	48.00	.4063	.4063
Seattle, Wash.	2	39	44	43.72	43.86	.6011	.6302
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	6	6	48.00	48.00	.3820	.3889
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	32	33	48.00	48.00	.4290	.4299
Tacoma, Wash.	2	12	11	48.00	48.00	.5313	.5341
Tampa, Fla.	2	13	11	48.46	48.55	.2521	.3712
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	16	16	48.00	48.00	.3985	.3985
Toledo, Ohio.	2	24	25	49.88	47.04	.3942	.4149
Topeka, Kans.	2	20	25	48.00	48.00	.4037	.4063
Washington, D. C.	2	57	53	43.32	43.53	.5801	.6046
Wheeling, W. Va.	2	8	8	48.00	48.00	.4536	.4536
Wilmington, Del.	2	11	10	52.36	52.80	.2721	.2764
Worcester, Mass.	2	19	19	48.00	48.00	.4432	.4432

LINOTYPE OPERATORS, Male.

Albany, N. Y.	2	17	18	48.00	48.00	$0.4241	$0.4236
Atlanta, Ga.	2	25	24	44.64	45.00	.7383	.7280
Baltimore, Md.	4	82	89	42.44	42.40	.5370	.5389
Birmingham, Ala.	2	11	13	44.73	44.31	.4727	.5000
Boston, Mass.	3	121	132	42.00	42.00	.6193	.6201
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	32	35	48.00	48.00	.4634	.4555
Butte, Mont.	2	11	11	45.00	45.00	.7091	.7091
Charleston, S. C.	2	10	12	48.70	48.67	.5887	.5781
Chicago, Ill.	3	68	71	49.81	49.77	.6899	.6789
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3	57	57	48.00	48.00	.5296	.5285
Cleveland, Ohio.	2	49	46	48.00	48.00	.4932	.5059
Dallas, Tex.	2	20	24	39.90	40.13	.8464	.8781
Denver, Colo.	2	20	22	47.10	46.91	.6095	.6104
Des Moines, Iowa.	2	14	15	48.00	48.00	.3920	.4163
Detroit, Mich.	2	54	50	47.33	47.28	.5642	.5467
Dubuque, Iowa.	2	12	13	48.00	48.00	.3542	.3525
Duluth, Minn.	2	19	22	48.00	48.00	.4279	.4239
Fall River, Mass.	2	9	10	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	18	15	48.61	48.47	.4233	.4227
Harrisburg, Pa.	2	11	12	54.00	54.00	.3842	.4193
Indianapolis, Ind.	2	32	56	48.00	48.00	.4583	.4583
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	13	17	42.92	42.00	.5953	.6453
Jersey City, N. J.	2	15	15	48.00	48.00	.4555	.4555
Little Rock, Ark.	2	10	12	45.60	50.92	.6612	.5362
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	26	37	45.92	45.73	.6405	.7030
Louisville, Ky.	2	18	21	48.50	48.52	.4975	.4988
Lynn, Mass.	2	10	12	46.80	46.83	.4128	.4167
Manchester, N. H.	2	7	8	48.00	48.00	.3438	.3516
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	23	23	48.00	48.00	.4552	.4552
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	34	36	42.00	42.00	.5808	.5718
Montgomery, Ala.	2	9	14	43.33	43.29	.6086	.6168
Nashville, Tenn.	2	16	21	48.00	48.00	.4727	.4762
New Haven, Conn.	2	12	13	53.00	53.54	.4045	.4009
New Orleans, La.	2	39	45	46.36	47.78	.6804	.6714
New York, N. Y. (a)	4	192	193	48.58	48.64	.6040	.6083
Norfolk, Va.	2	8	10	48.00	48.00	.3802	.3792
Omaha, Nebr.	2	40	40	48.00	48.00	.4813	.4813
Peoria, Ill.	2	13	14	56.00	56.00	.3912	.3833
Philadelphia, Pa.	4	90	92	46.07	46.04	.5918	.5709
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	2	72	63	47.42	47.38	.6081	.6079
Portland, Oreg.	2	30	37	48.00	48.00	.5875	.5878
Providence, R. I.	2	31	31	45.29	45.10	.5292	.5529
Richmond, Va.	2	14	16	51.00	51.00	.4231	.4306
Rochester, N. Y.	2	25	30	48.00	48.00	.4117	.4236
St. Paul, Minn.	2	14	18	53.29	50.33	.4310	.4843
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3	27	24	47.22	47.13	.6264	.6607
San Antonio, Tex.	2	16	17	50.06	49.94	.5070	.5065
San Francisco, Cal.	2	35	37	45.00	45.00	.6686	.6685

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING, NEWSPAPERS—Concluded.

LINOTYPE OPERATORS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Scranton, Pa.	2	9	10	48.00	48.00	$0.4213	$0.4229
Seattle, Wash.	2	32	38	44.88	43.58	.6122	.6393
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	6	6	48.00	48.00	.3959	.3959
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	21	21	48.00	48.00	.4311	.4311
Tacoma, Wash.	2	15	14	48.00	48.00	.5375	.5402
Tampa, Fla.	2	5	5	49.20	49.20	.5611	.7833
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	11	11	48.00	48.00	.3944	.3944
Toledo, Ohio.	2	21	22	49.71	46.64	.3955	.4186
Topeka, Kans.	2	12	12	48.00	48.00	.3959	.3959
Washington, D. C.	2	45	50	43.53	43.56	.5851	.6054
Wheeling, W. Va.	2	18	18	48.00	48.00	.4583	.4583
Worcester, Mass.	2	18	18	48.00	48.00	.4769	.4769

STEREOTYPERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y.	2	2	2	52.00	52.00	$0.4063	$0.4063
Atlanta, Ga.	2	10	10	48.00	48.00	.4375	.4375
Baltimore, Md.	3	17	19	41.65	42.32	.4755	.4682
Birmingham, Ala.	2	2	2	51.00	51.00	.3704	.3965
Boston, Mass.	3	50	51	42.00	42.00	.6095	.6088
Buffalo, N. Y.	2	5	5	52.80	52.80	.4107	.4161
Butte, Mont.	2	2	2	56.00	56.00	.5938	.5938
Charleston, S. C.	2	2	2	48.50	48.50	.2566	.2566
Chicago, Ill.	3	30	30	48.00	48.00	.4629	.5052
Cincinnati, Ohio.	3	17	18	50.12	49.00	.3477	.3983
Cleveland, Ohio.	2	10	9	35.60	37.33	.6063	.5938
Dallas, Tex.	2	6	6	42.00	42.00	.3571	.3552
Denver, Colo.	2	7	7	47.43	47.43	.4076	.4076
Des Moines, Iowa.	2	4	4	52.00	52.00	.3578	.3672
Detroit, Mich.	2	12	14	49.00	48.86	.3913	.3979
Duluth, Minn.	2	4	4	48.00	48.00	.3802	.3906
Fall River, Mass.	2	2	2	48.00	48.00	.3646	.3750
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	3	4	53.00	51.00	.3962	.3944
Harrisburg, Pa.	2	4	4	54.00	54.00	.2408	.2616
Indianapolis, Ind.	2	7	8	48.00	48.00	.4696	.4792
Jacksonville, Fla.	2	2	2	45.50	45.50	.4694	.4694
Little Rock, Ark.	2	2	2	50.50	50.50	.3573	.4442
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	10	6	48.00	48.00	.3720	.4474
Louisville, Ky.	2	4	4	45.50	45.50	.3684	.3094
Milwaukee, Wis.	2	9	9	56.33	56.33	.3651	.3651
Minneapolis, Minn.	2	6	6	54.00	54.00	.2965	.2963
New Haven, Conn.	2	3	3	60.67	60.67	.3678	.3678
New Orleans, La.	2	7	7	53.00	53.00	.3967	.3967
New York, N. Y.(a)	4	67	68	43.66	42.51	.6466	.6580
Norfolk, Va.	2	2	2	48.00	48.00	.2604	.2813
Omaha, Nebr.	2	10	10	55.20	55.20	.3732	.3732
Peoria, Ill.	2	5	5	56.00	56.00	.2500	.2500
Philadelphia, Pa.	4	35	35	46.40	46.40	.4155	.4201
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	2	9	9	52.33	52.33	.3542	.3542
Portland, Me.	2	3	3	53.00	53.00	.2880	.3403
Portland, Oreg.	2	6	7	49.33	49.14	.4375	.4733
Providence, R. I.	2	13	13	49.00	49.00	.4524	.5058
Richmond, Va.	2	5	5	50.40	50.40	.2560	.2805
Rochester, N. Y.	2	5	6	40.80	40.00	.4159	.4435
St. Louis, Mo.	2	15	15	48.00	45.00	.4451	.4926
Salt Lake City, Utah.	3	4	6	51.50	50.33	.3993	.3947
San Antonio, Tex.	2	3	3	41.33	41.33	.5282	.5157
San Francisco, Cal.	2	12	12	45.00	45.00	.5444	.5444
Scranton, Pa.	2	2	2	55.00	52.00	.2278	.2361
Seattle, Wash.	2	10	12	57.00	53.50	.3828	.3616
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	3	3	44.00	44.00	.5328	.5407
Tacoma, Wash.	2	2	2	52.00	52.00	.5417	.5938
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	2	2	48.50	48.50	.4426	.4426
Toledo, Ohio.	2	7	7	50.14	46.71	.3492	.3750
Topeka, Kans.	2	3	3	48.00	53.33	.5139	.5139
Washington, D. C.	2	7	7	48.00	51.43	.4836	.4857
Wheeling, W. Va.	2	3	3	48.00	48.00	.3472	.3472
Worcester, Mass.	2	4	4	52.00	52.00	.3958	.3958

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

STREETS AND SEWERS, CONTRACT WORK.

LABORERS, Male.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905
Albany, N. Y.	2	116	114	55.08	55.32	$0.1688	$0.1672
Atlanta, Ga.	2	138	82	60.00	60.00	.1067	.1181
Baltimore, Md.	2	155	184	48.00	48.00	.1982	.1987
Birmingham, Ala.	2	281	273	60.00	60.00	.1141	.1210
Boston, Mass.	2	367	414	59.72	59.80	.2002	.1998
Buffalo, N. Y.	4	317	279	60.00	60.00	.1532	.1553
Chicago, Ill.	3	1,020	657	56.87	56.77	.2164	.2268
Cincinnati, Ohio	2	118	156	59.31	58.76	.1775	.1827
Cleveland, Ohio	2	293	298	60.00	60.00	.1788	.1813
Denver, Colo.	2	146	158	54.00	54.00	.2179	.2143
Des Moines, Iowa	2	225	204	54.00	54.00	.1944	.1944
Detroit, Mich.	2	371	347	60.00	60.00	.1681	.1803
Dubuque, Iowa	2	31	19	59.00	59.63	.1821	.1788
Duluth, Minn.	2	118	112	60.00	60.00	.1939	.2107
Grand Rapids, Mich.	2	113	107	60.00	60.00	.1750	.1750
Indianapolis, Ind.	2	160	254	58.88	59.22	.1745	.1838
Kansas City, Mo.	2	394	435	55.89	56.03	.1949	.1948
Los Angeles, Cal.	2	59	60	60.00	60.00	.1818	.1958
Louisville, Ky.	2	135	139	59.56	59.57	.1530	.1671
Milwaukee, Wis.	3	295	222	60.00	60.00	.1953	.1938
Mobile, Ala.	2	181	232	60.00	60.00	.1444	.1456
New Haven, Conn.	2	650	490	60.00	60.00	.1513	.1514
New York, N. Y.(a)	3	552	540	59.30	57.64	.1580	.1646
Norfolk, Va.	2	143	111	60.00	60.00	.1262	.1356
Peoria, Ill.	2	166	107	60.00	60.00	.1651	.1750
Philadelphia, Pa.	6	1,283	1,363	60.00	60.00	.1555	.1571
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa.	2	189	175	60.00	60.00	.1572	.1552
Portland, Oreg.	2	113	249	59.10	59.33	.2172	.2243
Providence, R. I.	2	539	465	60.00	60.00	.1568	.1576
Racine, Wis.	2	77	91	59.73	59.65	.1808	.1863
Richmond, Va.	2	68	80	59.12	59.13	.1369	.1354
Rochester, N. Y.	2	299	392	48.00	48.00	.2127	.2125
St. Louis, Mo.	3	365	330	60.00	60.00	.2200	.2295
Salt Lake City, Utah	2	238	230	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2500
San Francisco, Cal.	2	205	230	48.00	48.00	.2866	.2850
Scranton, Pa.	2	50	50	60.00	60.00	.1500	.1500
Seattle, Wash.	2	164	168	49.10	48.00	.2506	.2565
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	2	52	71	60.00	60.00	.2000	.2000
Syracuse, N. Y.	2	164	138	59.00	59.00	.1657	.1814
Tacoma, Wash.	2	401	348	49.62	50.19	.2557	.2523
Terre Haute, Ind.	2	155	176	55.16	55.23	.1635	.1633
Toledo, Ohio	2	198	260	53.45	51.00	.2022	.2503
Trenton, N. J.	2	66	80	60.00	60.00	.1500	.1500
Washington, D. C.	2	422	494	54.30	54.46	.1631	.1654
Wheeling, W. Va.	2	20	24	54.00	54.00	.1944	.1944
Wilmington, Del.	2	87	65	55.86	57.42	.1480	.1412

STREETS AND SEWERS, MUNICIPAL WORK.

LABORERS, Male.

Albany, N. Y.	1	95	112	48.00	48.00	$0.2063	$0.2063
Atlanta, Ga.	1	50	51	60.00	60.00	.1062	.1138
Augusta, Ga.	1	54	82	60.00	60.00	.1211	.1155
Baltimore, Md.	1	401	360	48.00	48.00	.2083	.2083
Birmingham, Ala.	1	39	33	63.59	63.64	.0846	.0871
Boston, Mass.	1	390	692	44.00	44.00	.2741	.2736
Buffalo, N. Y.	1	201	273	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
Butte, Mont.	1	60	62	48.00	48.00	.3750	.3750
Charleston, S. C.	1	86	90	60.00	60.00	.1142	.1156
Chicago, Ill.	1	803	881	55.71	56.09	.1746	.1724
Cincinnati, Ohio	1	61	88	48.00	48.00	.2188	.2188
Cleveland, Ohio	1	862	1,111	48.00	48.00	.2039	.2192
Dallas, Tex.	1	10	18	48.00	48.00	.1875	.2188
Denver, Colo.	1	72	104	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2500
Des Moines, Iowa	1	218	243	48.00	48.00	.2557	.2536
Detroit, Mich.	1	492	269	48.00	48.00	.2188	.2188

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Continued.

STREETS AND SEWERS, MUNICIPAL WORK—Concluded.

LABORERS, Male—Concluded.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Dubuque, Iowa	1	45	46	54.00	54.00	$0.1549	$0.1548
Duluth, Minn	1	67	61	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2500
Evansville, Ind	1	94	99	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
Fall River, Mass	1	320	353	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2500
Grand Rapids, Mich	1	19	25	60.00	60.00	.1750	.1750
Harrisburg, Pa	1	86	94	60.00	60.00	.1500	.1500
Hartford, Conn	1	183	167	54.00	54.00	.2106	.2094
Indianapolis, Ind	1	277	238	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2000
Jacksonville, Fla	1	156	140	54.00	54.00	.1102	.1117
Jersey City, N. J	1	84	66	49.00	49.00	.3061	.3061
Kansas City, Mo	1	109	116	48.00	48.00	.2188	.2188
Little Rock, Ark	1	17	15	60.00	60.00	.1376	.1430
Los Angeles, Cal	1	229	229	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2500
Louisville, Ky	1	250	267	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1670
Lynn, Mass	1	173	202	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2500
Manchester, N. H	1	239	227	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1806
Memphis, Tenn	1	350	367	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1869
Milwaukee, Wis	1	502	508	48.00	48.00	.2189	.2190
Minneapolis, Minn	1	2,168	2,177	48.00	48.60	.2313	.2313
Mobile, Ala	1	38	42	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1667
Montgomery, Ala	1	30	35	60.00	60.00	.0833	.0833
Nashville, Tenn	1	160	170	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1667
New Haven, Conn	1	158	175	54.00	54.00	.1976	.1984
New York, N. Y. (a)	1	2,700	2,674	51.00	50.93	.2597	.2452
Norfolk, Va	1	74	86	54.00	54.00	.1667	.1667
Omaha, Nebr	1	64	67	48.00	48.00	.2200	.2200
Peoria, Ill	1	75	45	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2188
Philadelphia, Pa	1	698	742	45.33	45.75	.2216	.2162
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	1	593	653	48.00	48.00	.2188	.2188
Portland, Me	1	90	132	54.00	54.00	.1833	.1944
Portland, Oreg	1	77	67	48.00	48.00	.2557	.2589
Providence, R. I	1	349	370	60.00	60.00	.1549	.1588
Racine, Wis	1	12	16	54.00	54.00	.1713	.1806
Richmond, Va	1	92	97	56.00	56.00	.1828	.1869
Rochester, N. Y	1	505	421	48.00	48.00	.1907	.1911
St. Louis, Mo	1	964	1,330	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
St. Paul, Minn	1	140	171	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2000
Salt Lake City, Utah	1	60	62	48.00	48.00	.2500	.2500
San Antonio, Tex	1	49	66	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
San Francisco, Cal	1	45	48	48.00	48.00	.3125	.3125
Scranton, Pa	1	114	140	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
Seattle, Wash	1	113	125	48.00	48.00	.2813	.2813
Sioux Falls, S. Dak	1	45	41	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2000
Syracuse, N. Y	1	277	268	48.00	48.00	.1908	.1902
Tacoma, Wash	1	148	213	48.00	48.00	.2288	.2298
Terre Haute, Ind	1	75	83	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2000
Toledo, Ohio	1	236	242	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
Topeka, Kans	1	54	60	48.00	48.00	.2000	.2000
Trenton, N. J	1	76	87	60.00	60.00	.1500	.1500
Washington, D. C	1	792	1,214	48.00	48.00	.1922	.1947
Wheeling, W. Va	1	38	43	54.00	54.00	.1944	.1944
Wilkes-Barre, Pa	1	47	73	48.00	48.00	.1875	.1875
Wilmington, Del	1	170	198	48.00	48.00	.1901	.1875
Worcester, Mass	1	330	348	48.00	48.00	.2353	.2352

TOBACCO, CIGARS.

CIGAR MAKERS, Male.

Boston, Mass	3	244	275	45.75	45.70	$0.4167	$0.4297
Chicago, Ill	2	81	78	48.00	48.00	.3365	.3460
Cleveland, Ohio	2	34	28	44.00	44.00	.2928	.2629
Detroit, Mich	2	27	35	45.19	45.37	.3229	.3194
Indianapolis, Ind	2	30	37	45.67	45.78	.3398	.3609
New York, N. Y. (a)	5	132	143	47.66	47.85	.3189	.3219
Philadelphia, Pa	2	241	225	53.42	53.41	.2412	.2496
Tampa, Fla	5	1,703	1,972	60.00	60.00	.2949	.2908

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TABLE IV.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY CITIES—Concluded.

TOBACCO, CIGARS—Concluded.

STEMMERS, Female.

Locality.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Baltimore, Md	2	26	53	50.62	52.98	$0.0775	$0.0769
Boston, Mass	3	55	61	46.04	45.89	.1437	.1429
Chicago, Ill	2	33	37	48.00	48.00	.1269	.1325
Cincinnati, Ohio	3	82	79	53.02	53.05	.1104	1136
Cleveland, Ohio	2	7	6	44.00	44.00	.1241	.1269
Detroit, Mich	3	79	107	55.04	52.98	.0654	.0708
Milwaukee, Wis	2	21	24	49.81	49.83	.0823	.0816
New York, N. Y. (a)	7	475	472	56.48	56.60	.1006	.1005
Philadelphia, Pa	2	29	43	48.62	47.56	.0923	.0974
Pittsburg and Allegheny, Pa	3	84	91	48.92	48.95	.1243	.1187
Rochester, N. Y	2	7	9	52.71	52.89	.0982	0919
Tampa, Fla	5	163	153	60.00	60.00	.1326	.1398

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
California	2	8	8	54.00	54.00	$0.3038	$0.3161
Illinois	7	241	357	58.66	58.61	.2363	.2435
Kentucky	2	36	33	59.89	59.88	.2346	.2510
New York	3	63	61	59.83	59.84	.2093	.2030
Ohio	3	37	38	58.59	58 53	.1919	.2011
Wisconsin	3	49	48	56.88	56.83	.2157	.2034

MACHINISTS, Male.

California	2	29	34	54.00	54.00	$0.3146	$0.3034
Illinois	7	745	677	58.46	58.42	.2676	.2788
New York	3	326	324	59.96	59.96	.2402	.2207
Ohio	3	76	73	58.93	58.90	.1972	.1974
Wisconsin	3	120	367	57.83	56.04	.2816	.2616

MOLDERS, IRON, Male.

California	2	20	13	54.00	54.00	$0.3583	$0.3718
Illinois	7	933	1,230	58.31	58.42	.2404	.2313
Kentucky	2	50	43	59.84	59.81	.2575	.3127
New York	3	279	262	59.90	59.90	.2412	.2426
Ohio	2	91	86	58.95	58.92	.3429	.3246
Wisconsin	3	135	149	58.96	57.73	.3310	.3302

PAINTERS, Male.

California	2	4	6	54.00	54.00	$0.3234	$0.3063
Illinois	7	435	470	58.75	58 71	.2390	.2453
Kentucky	2	32	32	59.91	59.91	.2984	.3211
New York	3	54	62	59.93	59.92	.2357	.2350
Ohio	3	33	28	58.76	58.61	.2024	.2108
Wisconsin	3	55	104	58.27	56.64	.2796	.2589

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLOSERS-ON, Female.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Illinois	3	10	8	55.00	55.00	$0.1988	$0.1964
Maine	3	14	12	58.64	58.67	.1643	.1802
Massachusetts	15	74	70	55.74	55.59	.2022	.2054
Minnesota	2	22	19	54.00	54.00	.1893	.1810
Missouri	3	35	35	58.20	58.09	.1422	.1560
New Hampshire	3	29	33	59.48	59.52	.1583	.1794
New York	6	18	18	54.50	54.28	.1902	.1906
Ohio	4	32	23	59.63	59.65	.1581	.1487
Pennsylvania	3	13	12	58.38	58.42	.1367	.1279
Wisconsin	2	13	11	59.31	59.45	.1376	.1451

CUTTERS, OUTSOLE, Male.

Illinois	3	25	21	55.00	55.00	$0.2645	$0.2542
Maine	2	14	14	59.00	59.00	.2143	.2252
Massachusetts	13	56	62	56.27	55.85	.2748	.2804
Minnesota	2	7	14	59.29	59 14	.2385	.2228
Missouri	2	28	26	58.43	58 62	.2608	.2560
New Hampshire	3	20	21	59.25	59.29	.2166	.2306
Ohio	4	18	17	60.00	59.82	.2417	.2448
Pennsylvania	3	9	9	58.33	58 33	.2159	.2224
Wisconsin	2	10	11	59.30	59.27	.2420	.2431

CUTTERS, UPPER, Male.

Illinois	4	128	113	55.00	55.00	$0.2674	$0.2751
Maine	3	60	72	58.77	58.76	.2266	2487
Massachusetts	15	677	712	55.48	55.03	.2852	.2910
Minnesota	2	66	64	59.52	59.50	.2478	.2517
Missouri	3	220	254	58.40	58.40	.2529	2592
New Hampshire	3	117	129	59.34	59.34	.2329	.2458
New York	6	84	82	55.76	55.59	.3060	.3139
Ohio	4	118	115	60.00	56.57	.3041	.3288
Pennsylvania	3	74	81	58.26	58.25	.2642	.2607
Wisconsin	2	40	40	59.70	59.73	.2483	.2499

EDGE TRIMMERS, Male.

Illinois	4	26	34	55.00	55.00	$0.4006	$0.4030
Maine	3	14	13	58.64	58.62	.2882	.2902
Massachusetts	15	166	181	55.27	55.26	.3990	.3961
Minnesota	2	10	9	59.40	59.44	.2726	.2729
Missouri	3	45	46	58.24	58.26	.3471	.3693
New Hampshire	3	28	29	59.54	59.52	.2711	.2709
New York	6	17	16	54.76	54.50	.4092	.4524
Ohio	4	25	28	60.00	59.86	.2896	.3202
Pennsylvania	3	14	14	58.36	58.43	.3277	.3220
Wisconsin	2	6	7	59.50	59.57	.2904	.2944

GOODYEAR STITCHERS, Male.

Illinois	4	27	28	55.00	55.00	$0.5453	$0.4940
Maine	3	4	6	58.25	58.83	.3241	.3199
Massachusetts	12	118	133	54.58	54.91	.4365	.4405
Minnesota	2	9	11	59.33	59.45	.2818	.2931
Missouri	3	48	54	58.50	58.48	.3433	.3297
New York	6	17	19	56.18	55.95	.3408	.3357
Ohio	4	15	19	60.00	59.84	.3401	.3076
Pennsylvania	3	11	12	58.09	58.08	.2646	.2712
Wisconsin	2	4	5	59.50	59.60	.3110	.3630

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Concluded.

LASTERS, MACHINE, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Illinois	4	139	151	55.00	55.00	$0.3251	$0.2847
Maine	3	43	54	58.88	58.93	.2244	.2434
Massachusetts	14	256	277	55.83	55.78	.3317	.3544
Minnesota	2	9	11	58.89	59.09	.2697	.2674
Missouri	3	74	76	58.30	58.32	.3217	.3003
New Hampshire	3	100	109	59.33	59.28	.2106	.2320
New York	6	27	26	54.59	54.50	.3082	.3438
Ohio	4	35	45	60.00	59.93	.3056	.3230
Pennsylvania	3	67	71	58.09	58.08	.2002	.2267
Wisconsin	2	16	18	59.31	59.39	.2909	.2963

TREERS, Male.

Illinois	4	49	53	55.00	55.00	$0.2993	$0.3019
Maine	3	16	14	58.69	58.64	.2302	.2468
Massachusetts	13	286	324	55.00	54.98	.2685	.2774
Minnesota	2	10	11	59.40	59.36	.1969	.1935
Missouri	3	30	42	58.60	58.57	.2021	.2117
New Hampshire	2	53	64	59.66	59.69	.1627	.1611
Ohio	2	9	10	60.00	60.00	.1863	.1902
Pennsylvania	2	8	7	58.00	58.00	.2483	.2247
Wisconsin	2	15	14	59.67	59.71	.1955	.2022

VAMPERS, Female.

Illinois	4	64	53	55.00	55.00	$0.2161	$0.2206
Maine	3	20	19	58.75	58.74	.2114	.2146
Massachusetts	16	258	260	55.50	55.72	.2322	.2391
Minnesota	2	22	29	54.00	54.00	.1854	.2020
Missouri	3	82	91	58.17	58.32	.2210	.2261
New Hampshire	3	39	46	59.38	59.43	.2084	.2068
New York	6	34	36	54.68	54.64	.1873	.2048
Ohio	4	69	47	59.48	59.77	.1743	.1834
Pennsylvania	3	37	35	58.24	58.26	.1593	.1788
Wisconsin	2	11	12	59.45	59.50	.1741	.1926

CARS, STEAM RAILROAD.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.

California	3	167	111	54.00	54.00	$0.3443	$0.3528
Illinois	6	154	208	54.19	53.48	.3651	.3360
Indiana	4	38	61	59.39	58.90	.2765	.2639
Maryland	2	85	92	60.00	56.30	.2515	.2624
Minnesota	2	50	48	56.90	55.13	.3110	.3133
Missouri	3	69	87	57.72	57.66	.2555	.2346
New York	3	75	93	55.92	54.92	.2425	.2529
Ohio	3	87	96	56.30	56.35	.2566	.2584
Pennsylvania	2	143	177	56.96	57.03	.4111	.3540
Tennessee	2	14	15	60.00	60.00	.2521	.2663
Texas	2	47	54	59.72	59.70	.3303	.3306
Virginia	2	32	31	56.97	59.42	.2770	.2779

BOILER MAKERS, Male.

California	2	111	120	54.00	54.00	$0.3833	$0.3850
Illinois	6	161	167	55.22	54.04	.3374	.3385
Indiana	3	71	88	59.79	56.83	.2907	.2930
Maryland	2	84	100	60.00	56.70	.2446	.2481
Missouri	2	32	21	55.91	54.67	.3378	.3407
New York	2	93	87	55.81	56.48	.2527	.2626
Ohio	2	48	48	55.25	55.38	.2907	.2891
Texas	2	37	40	59.81	59.83	.3592	.3559

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

CARS, STEAM RAILROAD—Continued.

CABINETMAKERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Delaware	2	43	40	54.00	54.00	$0.2702	$0.2760
Illinois	3	695	373	53.91	54.15	.3503	.3116
Maryland	2	29	51	60.00	55.78	.2280	.2202
Minnesota	2	19	15	57.42	57.40	.2552	.2567
Missouri	2	33	27	59.00	59.00	.2421	.2441
Ohio	2	150	106	56.85	56.26	.2574	.2774

CARPENTERS, Male.

California	3	243	223	54.00	54.00	$0.2710	$0.2723
Delaware	2	109	114	54.00	54.00	.2799	.2703
Illinois	6	1,033	1,886	54.25	54.90	.3074	.2922
Indiana	4	166	211	58.85	59.45	.2520	.2538
Maryland	2	71	185	60.00	55.38	.2112	.2013
Minnesota	2	136	133	57.35	57.24	.2310	.2306
Missouri	3	383	364	58.02	57.52	.2149	.2224
New York	3	328	395	55.70	53.81	.2286	.2444
Ohio	2	129	109	54.23	54.44	.2265	.2204
Pennsylvania	2	280	343	57.20	57.39	.2671	.2796
Tennessee	2	75	113	60.00	60.00	.1972	.1898
Texas	2	124	116	59.78	56.81	.2906	.2895
Virginia	2	237	255	57.12	59.43	.2172	.2161

LABORERS, Male.

California	3	553	462	54.00	54.00	$0.2028	$0.2024
Delaware	2	154	151	54.00	54.00	.1453	.1428
Illinois	6	1,675	3,295	53.39	54.31	.1654	.1684
Indiana	4	240	260	59.37	58.94	.1430	.1458
Maryland	2	323	957	60.00	55.91	.1394	.1477
New York	3	238	369	54.91	54.29	.1433	.1427
Ohio	2	246	204	55.12	55.47	.1437	.1412
Pennsylvania	2	980	1,379	56.15	56.46	.1376	.1362
Tennessee	2	174	119	64.02	66.38	.1115	.1124
Texas	2	459	471	59.74	59.75	.1426	.1419

MACHINE WOODWORKERS, Male.

Delaware	2	77	84	54.00	54.00	$0.2703	$0.2710
Illinois	5	260	283	53.62	54.19	.2716	.2623
Indiana	3	26	35	58.65	59.94	.2346	.2264
Minnesota	2	23	27	57.83	57.56	.2212	.2153
Missouri	2	89	86	59.00	59.00	.1970	.2016
New York	3	46	50	56.22	53.80	.2236	.2282
Ohio	3	134	170	57.21	57.26	.2035	.2124
Pennsylvania	2	67	67	56.87	56.57	.2520	.2513
Tennessee	2	10	11	60.00	60.00	.2000	.2086
Texas	2	24	23	59.75	57.17	.2691	.2717
Virginia	2	19	19	56.89	59.47	.2211	.2208

MACHINISTS, Male.

California	3	390	478	54.00	54.00	$0.3566	$0.3575
Delaware	2	18	22	54.00	54.00	.2490	.2600
Illinois	6	875	1,082	53.63	53.04	.3277	.3216
Indiana	3	195	222	59.83	57.27	.2877	.2909
Maryland	2	411	510	60.00	56.04	.2560	.2694
Minnesota	2	208	233	57.02	53.45	.3433	.3444
Missouri	3	194	206	57.30	55.46	.2850	.2839
New York	3	299	316	55.71	55.62	.2469	.2532
Ohio	3	310	271	55.45	55.71	.2640	.2573
Pennsylvania	2	546	677	55.71	55.55	.3387	.3396
Tennessee	2	59	73	60.00	60.00	.2870	.2880
Texas	2	125	130	59.81	56.50	.3504	.3527
Virginia	2	137	134	56.23	59.53	.2835	.2844

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

CARS, STEAM RAILROAD—Concluded.

PAINTERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
California	3	73	83	54.00	54.00	$0.2870	$0.2893
Delaware	3	49	66	54.00	54.00	.3001	.2852
Illinois	6	411	428	53.50	54.32	.2828	.2692
Indiana	4	28	38	59.43	58.53	.2344	.2277
Maryland	2	93	89	60.00	56.97	.2093	.2077
Minnesota	2	88	98	57.47	57.19	.2318	.2271
Missouri	3	98	111	58.44	57.91	.2075	.2164
New York	3	114	131	54.47	51.18	.3126	.3658
Ohio	3	194	222	56.74	56.83	.2201	.2437
Pennsylvania	2	141	144	57.48	57.60	.3044	.3283
Texas	2	47	43	59.81	57.74	.2784	.2812
Virginia	2	49	54	56.76	59.52	.2107	.2076

UPHOLSTERERS, Male.

Delaware	2	10	38	54.00	54.00	$0.3152	$0.3015
Illinois	3	218	85	53.83	54.12	.3464	.3039
Indiana	2	4	3	59.75	59.67	.2152	.2234
Maryland	2	18	23	60.00	55.65	.2185	.2119
Minnesota	2	15	16	57.00	56.75	.2293	.2225
Missouri	2	14	14	59.00	59.00	.2380	.2326
Ohio	2	40	44	57.40	57.36	.2443	.2618
Texas	2	4	6	59.75	55.67	.2875	.2958
Virginia	2	5	8	55.00	59.75	.2220	.2175

COTTON GOODS.

CARDING-MACHINE TENDERS, Male.

Alabama	2	7	7	64.71	64.71	$0.0756	$0.0763
Georgia	5	38	41	66.00	66.00	.0776	.0820
Maine	3	33	33	60.00	60.00	.1130	.1130
Massachusetts	6	121	120	58.00	58.00	.1204	.1196
New Hampshire	3	64	71	60.00	60.00	.1073	.1135
North Carolina	2	10	10	66.00	66.00	.0805	.0967
Pennsylvania	3	19	20	60.00	60.00	.1186	.1196
Rhode Island	2	27	26	58.00	58.00	.1192	.1258
South Carolina	2	38	43	66.00	66.00	.0675	.0729

LOOM FIXERS, Male.

Alabama	2	23	23	65.48	65.48	$0.1415	$0.1423
Georgia	5	52	57	66.00	66.00	.1370	.1371
Maine	3	70	68	60.00	60.00	.1981	.1942
Massachusetts	6	179	183	58.00	58.00	.2191	.2166
New Hampshire	3	222	225	60.00	60.00	.2084	.2083
North Carolina	2	22	21	66.00	66.00	.1518	.1477
Pennsylvania	2	18	18	60.00	60.00	.1613	.1620
Rhode Island	2	83	67	58.00	58.00	.2037	.2062
South Carolina	2	52	52	66.00	66.00	.1299	.1320

SPINNERS, FRAME, Female.

Alabama	2	139	175	65.12	65.33	$0.0437	$0.0462
Georgia	5	203	239	66.00	66.00	.0632	.0731
Maine	3	196	245	60.00	60.00	.0953	.0941
Massachusetts	6	1,003	1,096	58.00	58.00	.1006	.1055
New Hampshire	3	630	599	60.00	60.00	.0954	.0966
North Carolina	2	73	66	66.00	66.00	.0570	.0720
Pennsylvania	2	54	54	60.00	60.00	.0846	.0872
Rhode Island	2	138	116	58.00	58.00	.0853	.0983
South Carolina	2	217	228	66.00	66.00	.0595	.0746

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

COTTON GOODS—Concluded.

SPINNERS, MULE, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Maine	3	38	31	60.00	60.00	$0.2010	$0.2069
Massachusetts	3	48	46	58.21	58.00	.1992	.2026
New Hampshire	2	63	62	60.00	60.00	.1908	.1920
Pennsylvania	2	10	11	60.00	60.00	.2283	.2248
Rhode Island	2	45	44	58.00	58.00	.1965	.1913

WEAVERS, Male.

Alabama	2	166	146	65.71	65.84	$0.0847	$0.0940
Georgia	5	202	274	66.00	66.00	.1138	.1085
Maine	3	266	197	60.00	60.00	.1421	.1581
Massachusetts	6	863	895	58.00	58.00	.1646	.1646
New Hampshire	3	896	908	60.00	60.00	.1579	.1583
North Carolina	2	177	104	66.00	66.00	.1013	.1101
Pennsylvania	2	49	61	60.00	60.00	.1214	.1276
Rhode Island	2	328	309	58.00	58.00	.1431	.1475
South Carolina	2	199	240	66.00	66.00	.1015	.1056

WEAVERS, Female.

Alabama	2	212	235	65.09	64.98	$0.0776	$0.0814
Georgia	5	506	497	66.00	66.00	.0941	.0937
Maine	3	563	574	60.00	60.00	.1331	.1348
Massachusetts	6	2,065	1,980	58.00	58.00	.1489	.1478
New Hampshire	3	1,652	1,756	60.00	60.00	.1518	.1508
North Carolina	2	84	56	66.00	66.00	.0929	.0919
Pennsylvania	2	227	220	60.00	60.00	.1248	.1323
Rhode Island	2	488	428	58.00	58.00	.1368	.1355
South Carolina	2	90	89	66.00	66.00	.0773	.0946

DYEING, FINISHING, AND PRINTING TEXTILES.

BLEACHERS, Male.

Massachusetts	4	102	96	58.00	58.00	$0.1170	$0.1179
New Jersey	3	36	38	58.08	57.97	.1392	.1424
Pennsylvania	2	10	11	60.00	60.00	.1558	.1538
Rhode Island	5	164	249	59.61	59.57	.1169	.1178

CALENDRERS, Male.

Massachusetts	4	22	21	57.55	58.00	$0.1331	$0.1332
New Jersey	3	37	38	58.05	58.13	.1603	.1602
Pennsylvania	2	20	24	60.00	60.00	.1492	.1569
Rhode Island	5	131	172	59.11	59.27	.1415	.1390

DYERS, Male.

Massachusetts	4	158	133	58.00	58.00	$0.1285	$0.1291
Pennsylvania	4	104	105	60.00	60.00	.1776	.1772
Rhode Island	5	154	173	59.61	59.48	.1353	.1364

PRINTERS, Male.

Massachusetts	3	40	40	58.00	58.00	$0.4446	$0.4451
New Jersey	2	17	16	59.35	59.38	.3718	.3654
Pennsylvania	2	15	17	60.00	60.00	.4600	.4618
Rhode Island	3	26	28	58.46	57.14	.4977	.4787

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

HATS, FUR.

FINISHERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
New Jersey	4	281	278	50.27	50.31	$0.3258	$0.3470
New York	2	195	160	58.59	58.53	.2716	.3025
Pennsylvania	5	348	376	54.97	54.97	.2888	.2880

SIZERS, Male.

New Jersey	4	303	350	50.25	50.23	$0.3028	$0.3041
New York	2	206	202	57.95	57.97	.2555	.2607
Pennsylvania	5	457	509	55.10	54.86	.2742	.2541

TRIMMERS, Female.

Connecticut	2	48	45	50.63	50.44	$0.1376	$0.1764
New Jersey	4	206	230	50.39	50.41	.1570	.1803
New York	2	347	351	57.78	57.72	.1328	.1464
Pennsylvania	5	488	531	54.80	54.66	.1146	.1152

HOSIERY AND KNIT GOODS.

FINISHERS, Female.

New York	7	418	433	58.04	57.73	$0.1235	$0.1263
Pennsylvania	3	80	89	60.00	60.00	.1084	.1148
Wisconsin	2	129	140	59.53	59.52	.0775	.0787

KNITTERS, Female.

Massachusetts	2	4	63	58.00	58.00	$0.1327	$0.1398
New York	5	76	102	57.89	57.27	.1278	.1377
Pennsylvania	3	141	204	60.00	60.00	.1194	.1359
Wisconsin	2	160	152	59.90	59.92	.0837	.0928

LEATHER.

FLESHERS, Male.

Illinois	3	10	11	54.90	59.18	$0.2170	$0.1962
Kentucky	4	9	9	58.33	58.33	.2124	.2155
Massachusetts	3	15	21	59.00	59.00	.1785	.1824
Michigan	2	13	9	56.31	55.89	.1901	.1986
New Jersey	5	54	64	59.13	59.27	.1667	.1654
New York	4	17	17	59.53	59.53	.1749	.1766
Ohio	2	7	8	57.43	57.75	.2040	.2095
Pennsylvania	10	138	129	58.51	59.12	.2106	.1909
Virginia	6	34	34	59.91	59.91	.1459	.1488
Wisconsin	4	39	40	59.90	59.90	.1879	.1948

GLAZERS, Male.

Delaware	2	72	72	60.00	60.00	$0.1796	$0.1823
Illinois	2	18	18	55.39	59.67	.1571	.1509
Massachusetts	4	106	111	59.00	59.00	.1668	.1670
New Jersey	2	11	5	58.09	55.80	.1908	.2365
New York	5	27	27	55.96	55.96	.1602	.1777
Pennsylvania	4	451	457	59.36	59.32	.1831	.1805

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

LEATHER—Concluded.

LIMERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
California	2	6	6	57.83	57.83	$0.2076	$0.2076
Delaware	2	8	17	60.00	60.00	.1521	.1667
Illinois	3	29	26	56.21	59.46	.1886	.1799
Kentucky	4	24	23	59.42	59.39	.1265	.1292
Massachusetts	3	70	80	59.00	59.00	.1624	.1627
Michigan	2	8	7	58.50	58.29	.1731	.1765
New Jersey	4	10	10	56.20	56.20	.2305	.2332
New York	6	33	28	57.94	57.57	.1691	.1751
Ohio	2	4	4	57.00	57.00	.1878	.1852
Pennsylvania	5	102	103	58.02	57.87	.1958	.1967
Virginia	4	21	21	59.81	59.81	.1220	.1231
Wisconsin	5	101	103	59.94	59.92	.1655	.1673

SETTERS OUT, Male.

California	2	5	6	57.00	57.00	$0.2456	$0.2456
Delaware	2	15	13	60.00	60.00	.1656	.1359
Illinois	2	34	15	55.03	59.47	.2026	.2054
Massachusetts	4	46	52	59.00	59.00	.1590	.1631
New Jersey	3	51	47	59.37	59.28	.1582	.1637
New York	5	52	54	58.48	58.54	.1846	.1896
Ohio	3	25	26	56.40	56.31	.2378	.2464
Pennsylvania	4	40	47	59.10	59.09	.1813	.1812
Wisconsin	4	72	77	59.93	59.91	.1929	.2095

STAKERS, Male.

Delaware	2	31	43	60.00	60.00	$0.1893	$0.1776
Illinois	3	52	44	56.46	59.48	.1764	.1703
Massachusetts	4	57	66	59.00	59.00	.1757	.1769
New York	3	22	22	54.18	54.18	.1790	.1790
Pennsylvania	5	243	266	59.47	59.43	.2257	.2248

TANYARD HANDS, Male.

California	2	6	9	57.50	57.33	$0.2258	$0.2110
Delaware	2	37	46	60.00	60.00	.1281	.1346
Illinois	3	43	33	55.74	58.33	.1803	.1772
Kentucky	3	36	35	59.67	59.66	.1216	.1228
Massachusetts	3	63	70	59.00	59.00	.1606	.1588
New Jersey	5	89	85	58.42	58.34	.1588	.1606
New York	5	60	70	58.83	59.00	.1537	.1505
Ohio	3	41	46	57.07	56.74	.1698	.1760
Pennsylvania	10	168	196	58.97	59.00	.1578	.1610
Virginia	6	163	168	59.96	59.96	.1224	.1257
Wisconsin	4	180	192	60.00	60.00	.1785	.1801

UNHAIRERS, Male.

California	2	14	14	57.00	57.00	$0.2343	$0.2337
Delaware	2	33	61	60.00	60.00	.1727	.1716
Illinois	3	30	33	55.87	58.36	.2141	.2049
Kentucky	2	16	13	60.00	60.00	.1326	.1340
Massachusetts	2	22	26	59.00	59.00	.1695	.1695
New Jersey	3	20	23	58.00	58.26	.1996	.2076
New York	6	35	34	58.26	58.21	.1631	.1634
Ohio	2	5	5	56.40	56.40	.2089	.2089
Pennsylvania	8	68	69	58.37	58.59	.2082	.2401
Virginia	6	62	60	59.98	59.98	.1326	.1342
Wisconsin	3	43	43	60.00	60.00	.1852	.1980

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

LUMBER.

CHOPPERS AND SAWYERS IN WOODS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Arkansas	3	36	40	66.00	66.00	$0.1742	$0.1818
California	3	147	148	66.00	66.00	.2684	.2621
Florida	4	80	89	60.45	60.40	.1436	.1387
Georgia	2	18	18	51.33	51.33	.1642	.1642
Michigan	5	203	216	61.94	61.94	.1595	.1600
Minnesota	3	1,105	1,142	60.00	60.00	.1709	.1889
Missouri	2	81	101	60.00	60.00	.1753	.1767
Washington	2	73	75	63.29	63.12	.2598	.2614
Wisconsin	5	284	295	60.00	60.00	.1750	.1749

LABORERS, Male.

Alabama	3	127	127	60.00	60.00	$0.1185	$0.1358
Arkansas	5	488	492	65.51	65.52	.1429	.1450
California	2	150	180	60.00	60.00	.1985	.1987
Florida	5	332	350	61.80	61.94	.1225	.1249
Georgia	2	56	56	64.50	64.50	.0885	.0966
Indiana	2	52	66	60.00	60.00	.1442	.1439
Iowa	4	395	434	61.26	61.35	.1587	.1607
Louisiana	5	532	543	64.62	64.86	.1368	.1361
Maine	2	74	92	60.00	60.00	.1568	.1652
Michigan	5	225	291	60.00	60.00	.1593	.1613
Minnesota	4	440	479	60.00	60.00	.1892	.1970
Missouri	3	326	397	59.62	59.54	.1458	.1523
Ohio	2	130	168	60.00	60.00	.1650	.1692
Oregon	2	393	454	60.00	60.00	.2033	.2135
Pennsylvania	3	48	49	58.54	58.57	.1808	.1812
South Carolina	2	72	78	62.29	62.31	.0747	.0875
Tennessee	2	450	410	60.00	60.00	.1269	.1271
Washington	4	710	884	60.00	60.00	.1772	.1791
Wisconsin	6	758	792	60.00	60.00	.1561	.1560

PAPER AND WOOD PULP.

BEATERS, Male.

Maine	2	125	155	55.42	53.99	$0.2074	$0.2128
Massachusetts	5	134	134	56.82	57.17	.1689	.1696
Michigan	2	28	28	60.00	60.00	.1827	.1827
New York	6	93	75	57.87	68.97	.1725	.1597
Ohio	2	32	30	71.47	71.40	.1386	.1397
Pennsylvania	3	51	53	72.00	72.00	.1575	.1569
Wisconsin	4	64	66	72.00	72.00	.1414	.1484

CALENDRERS, Male.

Massachusetts	3	28	28	66.79	66.79	$0.1725	$0.1725
Michigan	3	22	22	60.00	60.00	.1936	.1970
Pennsylvania	3	29	35	66.62	65.31	.1606	.1636
Wisconsin	4	32	31	66.75	66.19	.1412	.1537

LABORERS, Male.

Maine	3	204	236	55.12	55.63	$0.1734	$0.1768
Massachusetts	5	90	111	58.92	58.91	.1549	.1548
Michigan	3	49	55	60.00	60.00	.1500	.1500
New York	6	319	286	59.97	59.96	.1469	.1465
Ohio	2	98	84	59.60	59.62	.1417	.1418
Pennsylvania	2	347	404	64.56	63.86	.1434	.1480
Wisconsin	4	123	111	58.83	61.95	.1554	.1496

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

PAPER AND WOOD PULP—Concluded.

MACHINE TENDERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Maine	3	68	69	53.71	53.45	$0.3007	$0.3088
Massachusetts	5	76	72	57.16	58.63	.2115	.2242
Michigan	2	10	10	60.00	60.00	.3250	.3250
New York	5	35	32	61.00	68.75	.3312	.3068
Ohio	2	12	14	71.67	71.57	.2191	.2344
Pennsylvania	3	33	33	72.00	72.00	.2631	.2757
Wisconsin	4	24	24	72.00	72.00	.2555	.2685

RAG SORTERS, Female.

Massachusetts	4	159	192	53.53	54.31	$0.1066	$0.0974
Wisconsin	3	47	49	60.00	60.00	.0870	.0923

SHIPBUILDING.

BLACKSMITHS, Male.

California	2	51	41	54.00	54.00	$0.3504	$0.3448
Delaware	2	16	22	54.00	54.00	.2580	.2523
Maine	3	25	16	55.64	55.75	.2680	.2656
Maryland	2	23	17	57.87	56.00	.2515	.2608
Massachusetts	2	14	21	54.00	54.00	.3028	.2937
New Jersey	2	11	11	54.45	54.45	.3303	.3303
New York	4	15	14	53.67	53.57	.3413	.3440
Pennsylvania	3	56	43	57.38	58.37	.2837	.2812

BOILER MAKERS, Male.

California	2	38	39	54.79	55.54	$0.3493	$0.3637
Delaware	2	27	42	54.00	54.00	.2571	.2508
Maryland	2	59	65	56.41	55.18	.2676	.2689
New Jersey	2	53	48	49.06	49.17	.3637	.3625
Pennsylvania	3	165	118	57.88	58.61	.2407	.2443

CALKERS, IRON, Male.

New York	2	14	20	53.79	53.85	$0.3085	$0.3022
Pennsylvania	3	220	269	58.50	59.32	.2746	.2697

CALKERS, WOOD, Male.

Maine	3	98	56	57.72	56.59	$0.2844	$0.2980
Maryland	2	47	60	54.00	54.00	.2778	.2778
Massachusetts	3	31	25	48.39	48.48	.3887	.3895
New Jersey	2	112	93	50.36	50.32	.3933	.3887
New York	7	93	107	53.77	53.62	.3224	.3251

CARPENTERS, Male.

California	3	93	242	55.35	58.41	$0.4117	$0.3715
Delaware	3	90	145	54.00	54.00	.2927	.2756
Maine	4	311	158	57.57	56.26	.2481	.2487
Maryland	3	47	48	54.55	54.40	.2967	.2935
Massachusetts	3	88	104	51.95	52.44	.3273	.3232
New Jersey	3	258	227	50.74	50.72	.3833	.3794
New York	7	317	320	53.73	53.68	.3015	.3033
Pennsylvania	3	160	261	57.99	59.00	.2959	.2962

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

SHIPBUILDING—Continued.

DRILLERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Delaware	2	24	42	54.00	54.00	$0.1694	$0.1570
Maine	3	82	82	55.10	55.10	.1857	.1817
New York	2	22	20	53.77	53.70	.2218	.2286
Pennsylvania	3	213	381	59.12	59.62	.2467	.2345

FITTERS, Male.

Delaware	2	25	43	54.00	54.00	$0.2494	$0.2375
Maryland	2	52	55	55.60	55.44	.2465	.2630
Massachusetts	2	16	35	54.00	54.00	.3233	.3060
New York	3	36	37	53.75	53.73	.3025	.3077
Pennsylvania	3	272	215	57.50	57.87	.2365	.2379

JOINERS, Male.

California	3	81	168	54.59	54.29	$0.3575	$0.3658
Delaware	2	107	154	54.00	54.00	.2600	.2612
Maine	2	24	20	57.33	57.20	.2490	.2500
Maryland	3	76	169	55.41	55.84	.2727	.2639
Massachusetts	2	87	69	52.55	52.78	.3259	.3301
New Jersey	2	26	22	56.92	57.27	.2875	.2875
New York	4	93	85	54.22	54.12	.3157	.3167
Pennsylvania	3	264	174	56.76	58.99	.2719	.2772

LABORERS, Male.

California	3	131	217	55.24	57.32	$0.2261	$0.2145
Delaware	3	238	262	54.00	54.00	.1435	.1422
Maine	4	125	60	55.26	55.26	.1774	.1804
Maryland	3	153	329	57.39	57.70	.1394	.1353
Massachusetts	2	64	68	54.00	54.00	.1997	.2014
New York	7	222	289	54.57	54.15	.1751	.1748
Pennsylvania	3	610	594	56.19	57.03	.1479	.1484

MACHINISTS, Male.

California	2	354	484	54.08	54.09	$0.3460	$0.3326
Delaware	2	112	128	54.00	54.00	.2766	.2806
Maryland	2	82	87	56.43	57.56	.2704	.2603
Massachusetts	2	93	93	54.00	54.00	.2796	.2831
New Jersey	2	102	77	51.77	51.36	.3203	.3260
New York	3	82	73	53.27	53.26	.2729	.3119
Pennsylvania	3	572	569	57.75	58.63	.2517	.2538

PAINTERS, Male.

Delaware	2	49	67	54.00	54.00	$0.2360	$0.2429
Maryland	3	170	207	54.46	54.66	.2341	.2294
New Jersey	2	18	12	57.50	57.50	.2500	.2500
New York	4	61	71	55.33	54.87	.2338	.2498
Pennsylvania	3	158	84	57.90	58.10	.2911	.2942

RIGGERS, Male.

California	4	90	126	54.13	54.14	$0.3409	$0.3203
Delaware	2	23	21	54.00	54.00	.2022	.1929
Maryland	2	18	23	55.67	55.65	.1977	.1942
Massachusetts	2	26	32	54.00	54.00	.2348	.2425
New York	3	33	39	53.82	53.82	.1880	.1881
Pennsylvania	3	177	211	58.28	59.32	.1968	.1968

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Continued.

SHIPBUILDING—Concluded.

RIVETERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Delaware	2	20	18	54.00	54.00	$0.2755	$0.2239
Massachusetts	2	20	35	54.00	54.00	.2940	.3410
New York	3	75	93	53.73	53.73	.3122	.3121
Pennsylvania	3	133	224	57.99	59.02	.3037	.3027

SILK GOODS.

QUILLERS, Female.

Connecticut	2	67	82	60.00	60.00	$0.0988	$0.0977
New Jersey	4	92	123	55.00	55.00	.0905	.0901
New York	3	32	39	57.91	58.36	.0703	.0746
Pennsylvania	4	81	95	58.33	58.27	.0835	.0815

SPINNERS, Male.

New Jersey	2	15	15	55.00	55.00	$0.0949	$0.0970
Pennsylvania	3	160	183	58.11	58.44	.0725	.0768

WARPERS, Female.

Connecticut	2	115	108	60.00	60.00	$0.1480	$0.1458
New Jersey	2	66	82	55.00	55.00	.2382	.2344
New York	3	12	30	56.33	58.63	.2518	.2041
Pennsylvania	4	248	265	58.35	58.38	.1401	.1329

WEAVERS, Male.

Connecticut	2	247	314	60.00	60.00	$0.1932	$0.1951
New Jersey	3	171	205	55.00	55.00	.2117	.2069
New York	2	93	74	57.18	57.01	.1667	.1830

WEAVERS, Female.

Connecticut	2	277	277	60.00	60.00	$0.1511	$0.1549
New Jersey	3	326	374	55.00	55.00	.1958	.1811
New York	3	289	273	58.73	59.01	.1696	.1696
Pennsylvania	3	862	978	58.09	58.15	.1142	.1216

WINDERS, Female.

New Jersey	5	123	118	55.00	55.00	$0.1335	$0.1403
New York	3	54	44	58.22	58.16	.1367	.1209
Pennsylvania	4	278	297	58.77	58.81	.0867	.0929

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

BURLERS, Female.

Connecticut	2	22	23	60.00	60.00	$0.1460	$0.1486
Maine	3	45	63	60.00	60.00	.1074	.1160
Massachusetts	5	152	145	56.14	58.00	.1050	.1041
New Jersey	2	31	26	56.45	56.15	.0857	.0908
New York	2	119	127	57.49	57.57	.0846	.0908
Pennsylvania	5	115	100	60.00	60.00	.0984	.1032
Rhode Island	5	169	148	58.00	58.00	.1066	.1146

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TABLE V.—AVERAGE WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, 1904 AND 1905, IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS, BY STATES—Concluded.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—Concluded

CARDERS, Male.

State.	Number of establishments.	Number of employees.		Average hours per week.		Average wages per hour.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
Connecticut	2	15	16	60.00	60.00	$0.1237	$0.1244
Maine	3	13	16	60.00	60.00	.0981	.1056
Massachusetts	6	115	109	56.46	58.11	.1144	.1145
New Hampshire	2	12	18	60.00	60.00	.1183	.1229
New York	2	16	15	58.25	58.80	.1075	.1151
Pennsylvania	3	19	18	60.00	60.00	.1386	.1366
Rhode Island	5	55	46	58.00	58.00	.1106	.1105

DYERS, Male.

Connecticut	2	15	15	60.00	60.00	$0.1324	$0.1341
Maine	3	60	70	60.00	60.00	.1380	.1400
Massachusetts	6	193	201	56.59	58.00	.1291	.1293
New Hampshire	2	9	8	60.00	60.00	.1350	.1375
New York	2	43	40	58.02	58.35	.1335	.1352
Pennsylvania	4	45	40	60.00	60.00	.1539	.1546
Rhode Island	5	109	111	61.21	61.15	.1237	.1242

LOOM FIXERS, Male.

Connecticut	2	14	14	60.00	60.00	$0.1857	$0.1857
Maine	3	20	20	60.00	60.00	.2158	.2212
Massachusetts	6	82	82	56.98	58.00	.2355	.2377
New Hampshire	2	7	7	60.00	60.00	.2179	.2179
New York	2	19	22	57.84	58.23	.2359	.2420
Pennsylvania	5	29	32	60.00	60.00	.2728	.2764
Rhode Island	5	79	90	58.00	58.00	.2379	.2414

SPINNERS, FRAME, Female.

New York	2	112	118	57.22	57.38	$0.0845	$0.0909
Rhode Island	2	141	103	58.00	58.00	.1083	.1081

SPINNERS, MULE, Male.

Connecticut	2	23	20	60.00	60.09	$0.1491	$0.1589
Maine	2	21	24	60.00	60.00	.1860	.1968
Massachusetts	6	121	113	56.98	58.09	.1924	.1941
New Hampshire	2	44	41	60.00	60.00	.1781	.1847
New Jersey	2	47	46	60.00	55.65	.2188	.2228
Pennsylvania	2	33	37	60.00	60.00	.1627	.1563
Rhode Island	5	63	72	58.00	58.00	.1985	.2050

WEAVERS, Male.

Connecticut	2	147	157	60.00	60.00	$0.1854	$0.1942
Maine	3	151	156	60.00	60.00	.1548	.1464
Massachusetts	6	479	361	57.45	58.00	.1583	.1726
New Hampshire	2	37	42	60.00	60.00	.1435	.1692
New Jersey	2	53	39	57.64	56.79	.1740	.1810
New York	2	96	132	58.65	59.50	.1705	.1763
Pennsylvania	5	242	239	60.00	60.00	.2000	.2114
Rhode Island	4	503	593	58.00	58.00	.1922	.2015

WEAVERS, Female.

Connecticut	2	23	27	60.00	60.00	$0.1714	$0.1789
Maine	3	97	138	60.00	60.00	.1585	.1480
Massachusetts	6	911	936	56.89	58.00	.1451	.1479
New Hampshire	2	73	73	60.00	60.00	.1556	.1700
New Jersey	2	106	109	55.28	55.41	.1465	.1595
New York	2	155	196	57.41	57.58	.1348	.1354
Pennsylvania	5	147	156	60.00	60.00	.1792	.1928
Rhode Island	5	508	588	58.00	58.00	.1596	.1675

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RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1905.

In the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Bureau of Labor were published retail prices of the principal staple articles of food for the fourteen years from 1890 to 1903. In Bulletin No. 59, the issue for July, 1905, the prices were continued to include 1904. It is the purpose of the Bureau of Labor to continue this compilation from year to year. In the present Bulletin the prices have been continued to include 1905.

The retail prices of food in 1905 were at the highest point during the sixteen-year period covered by the investigation of the Bureau. The average prices of 23 of the 30 articles included in this compilation of prices were higher in 1905 than in 1904, and the price of every article included in the compilation, excepting coffee and prunes, was higher in 1905 than in 1896—the year of lowest prices during the last sixteen years.

The average prices of wheat bread, butter, cheese, chickens, corn meal, eggs, fresh fish, salt fish, milk, mutton, and veal were higher in 1905 than in any other year of the sixteen-year period covered by this investigation.

The advance in bacon since 1896 has been 43.5 per cent; the advance in Irish potatoes 43.1 per cent; the advance in eggs 41.8 per cent; the advance in dry or pickled pork 31.9 per cent; the advance in fresh pork 30 per cent; the advance in flour 29.3 per cent; the advance in corn meal 28.6 per cent. The advance in food when each of the 30 articles is given a weight according to its consumption in the family of the workingman, has been 0.6 per cent since 1904, 17.7 per cent since 1896, and 12.4 per cent when compared with the average for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899.

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. In collecting the prices published in Bulletin No. 59, the scope of the investigation was enlarged and included 6,760 schedules from 1,064 firms in the principal industrial localities in 40 States, including the District of Columbia. The present investigation includes 6,193 schedules from 999 firms in the principal industrial localities in 39 States, including the District of Columbia, the prices from North Carolina having been discontinued.

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A number of smaller cities, heretofore shown, are not included in the present investigation, but a greater number of schedules than heretofore have been secured in the more important cities. The 69 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. As far as possible, 1905 prices were secured from those firms which furnished prices for previous years. If a firm which had heretofore furnished prices to the Bureau was no longer in business, or where additional firms were desired, or where prices could be secured from firms more representative than those which furnished prices for previous years, prices were secured for both 1904 and 1905, so that in every case the 1904 and 1905 prices shown in this compilation are from the same firm.

The schedules were in all cases secured by personal visits of agents of the Bureau. The firms furnishing prices were those selling largely to the workingman.

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 in 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 IN WHICH THE SCHEDULES WERE SECURED IN 1904 AND 1905.

Articles.	Total schedules.	Cities in which secured.	States in which secured.
Apples, evaporated	155	68	39
Beans, dry	159	69	39
Beef, fresh, roasts	454	69	39
Beef, fresh, steaks	456	69	39
Beef, salt	157	69	39
Bread, wheat	225	69	39
Butter	236	69	39
Cheese	173	69	39
Chickens (full grown), dressed	162	69	39
Coffee	181	69	39
Corn meal	175	69	39
Eggs	229	69	39
Fish, fresh	174	68	39
Fish, salt	175	69	39
Flour, wheat	226	69	39
Lard	177	69	39
Milk, fresh, unskimmed	212	69	39
Molasses	179	69	39
Mutton and lamb	164	69	39
Pork, fresh	223	69	39
Pork, salt, bacon	230	69	39
Pork, salt, dry or pickled	165	69	39
Pork, salt, ham	235	69	39
Potatoes, Irish	223	69	39
Prunes	161	69	39
Rice	172	69	39
Sugar	226	69	39
Tea	168	69	39
Veal	162	68	38
Vinegar	159	69	39
Total	6,193	69	39

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Sixty-nine cities in which quotations of retail prices were secured are enumerated in the following table:

CITIES IN WHICH RETAIL PRICES WERE SECURED, NUMBER OF FIRMS FROM WHICH SECURED, AND NUMBER OF SCHEDULES OR QUOTATIONS OF PRICES SECURED.

Cities.	Number of firms from which quotations of prices were secured.	Number of schedules or quotations of prices secured.
Albany, N. Y.	12	79
Allegheny, Pa.	9	81
Atlanta, Ga.	19	88
Baltimore, Md.	25	115
Birmingham, Ala.	13	81
Boston, Mass.	30	114
Brooklyn, N. Y.	7	85
Buffalo, N. Y.	28	125
Butte, Mont.	8	78
Charleston, S. C.	21	87
Chicago, Ill.	17	143
Cincinnati, Ohio	27	113
Cleveland, Ohio	17	121
Dallas, Tex.	13	78
Denver, Colo.	12	83
Des Moines, Iowa.	6	78
Detroit, Mich.	14	102
Dubuque, Iowa.	13	80
Duluth, Minn.	8	79
Fall River, Mass.	15	76
Flushing, N. Y.	12	81
Grand Rapids, Mich.	10	87
Indianapolis, Ind.	12	83
Jacksonville, Fla.	17	112
Jersey City, N. J.	15	78
Kansas City, Mo.	12	76
Little Rock, Ark.	12	79
Los Angeles, Cal.	14	79
Louisville, Ky.	16	80
Lynn, Mass.	5	75
Malden, Mass.	13	76
Manchester, N. H.	6	84
Memphis, Tenn.	16	87
Milwaukee, Wis.	12	84
Minneapolis, Minn.	11	96
Montgomery, Ala.	18	78
Nashville, Tenn.	20	81
New Haven, Conn.	13	90
New Orleans, La.	28	108
New York, N. Y. (a)	24	153
Norfolk, Va.	12	79
Omaha, Nebr.	8	78
Peoria, Ill.	12	111
Philadelphia, Pa.	37	148
Pittsburg, Pa.	6	78
Portland, Me.	12	79
Portland, Oreg.	14	82
Providence, R. I.	16	82
Richmond, Va.	18	87
Rochester, N. Y.	12	91
St. Louis, Mo.	15	113
St. Paul, Minn.	8	73
Salt Lake City, Utah.	14	86
San Antonio, Tex.	13	79
San Francisco, Cal.	23	135
Scranton, Pa.	17	79
Seattle, Wash.	13	90
Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	11	78
Syracuse, N. Y.	10	82
Tacoma, Wash.	12	78
Terre Haute, Ind.	10	79
Toledo, Ohio.	13	75
Topeka, Kans.	11	78
Trenton, N. J.	10	85
Washington, D. C.	11	102
Wheeling, W. Va.	13	78
Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	20	80
Wilmington, Del.	11	73
Worcester, Mass.	17	82
Total.	999	6,193

(a) Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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Table I.—Retail prices of food, 1904 and 1905 (pp. 200 to 308).—This table shows for each of the years 1904 and 1905 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 being shown under each State, by localities in 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 200) 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 1904, the fourth column the average price per pound, $0.1250, in 1905. 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 retail merchant in Montgomery, Ala.

For evaporated apples 155 statements of prices are shown. These statements were obtained in 68 cities in 39 States. For dry beans 159 statements of prices are shown. For fresh beef (roasts) 454 statements are shown. The number of statements of prices, or schedules, shown for each of the 30 articles may be seen by reference to a 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 1904 and 1905, 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 1905 and 1904 prices the price per pound should be used in preference to the price per loaf, when the weight per loaf has changed.

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Table II.—Relative retail prices of food, 1890 to 1905 (pp. 309 to 316).—In the Eighteenth Annual Report of this Bureau were shown the relative retail prices for each of the fourteen years from 1890 to 1903 for each of the 30 articles of food included in that report and these relative prices 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 ten-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, 57, and 63 of this Bureau. The average for the ten-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 the relative price 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 ten 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 ten-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 compilation of prices for 1903 and 1904, published in Bulletin 59 and in the present compilation of prices for 1904 and 1905, schedules were secured from many firms who had not before 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, as shown in Bulletin 59, and the relative price or index number for 1905, as shown in this Bulletin. The method adopted for determining the 1904 relative price 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 showed 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

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States showed 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, showed that the average price in 1904 was 98.39 per cent of the average price in 1903. By referring to Table II (page 309), 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.

After collecting prices for 1904 and 1905 the relative price for 1905 was determined in the same way as was the relative price for 1904, as has just been explained. For reasons explained in the discussion of Table I the relative prices for bread are computed from the price per pound and not from the price per loaf.

Considering the United States as a whole, the articles which show the greatest difference between 1904 and 1905 prices are evaporated apples, butter, cheese, mutton, and chickens. The average price of evaporated apples in 1905 was 6.89 per cent above the average price in 1904. The average price of butter in 1905 was 3.44 per cent above the average price in 1904; the average price of cheese, 3.24 per cent above; the average price of mutton, 3.23 per cent above, and the average price of chickens, 2.38 per cent above.

The table which follows shows the per cent of advance or decline for each of the 30 articles when the average price in 1905 is compared with the average price in 1904.

AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1905 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES IN 1904.

Articles for which the average price in 1905 was higher than the average price in 1904.	Number of schedules secured.	Per cent of advance in price.	Articles for which the average price in 1905 was lower than the average price in 1904.	Number of schedules secured.	Per cent of decline in price.
Apples, evaporated	155	6.89	Beans, dry	159	0.39
Bread, wheat	225	.56	Beef, fresh, roasts	454	.56
Butter	236	3.44	Beef, fresh, steaks	456	.40
Cheese	173	3.24	Beef, salt	157	.36
Chickens (full grown), dressed	162	2.38	Lard	177	.56
Coffee	181	1.97	Potatoes, Irish	223	.12
Corn meal	175	.61	Tea	168	.06
Eggs	229	.55			
Fish, fresh	174	1.84			
Fish, salt	175	1.89			
Flour, wheat	226	.01			
Milk, fresh, unskimmed	212	.64			
Molasses	179	.42			
Mutton and lamb	164	3.23			
Pork, fresh	223	2.12			
Pork, salt, bacon	230	.66			
Pork, salt, dry or pickled	165	.19			
Pork, salt, ham	235	.10			
Prunes	161	2.24			
Rice	172	1.02			
Sugar	226	1.98			
Veal	162	1.91			
Vinegar	159	1.44			

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A simple average of the per cent of advance of the prices of the 23 articles which show an advance is 1.71 per cent, while a similar average for the 7 articles which show a decline is 0.35 per cent. All of the more important articles of food except beef (fresh and salt) and potatoes advanced in price; the decline in the prices of beef and potatoes was very slight. The average price of roasts in 1905 was 0.56 per cent below the average price in 1904; of steaks 0.40 per cent below; of salt beef 0.36 per cent below, and of potatoes 0.12 per cent below.

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 39 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.
- South Carolina.
- Virginia.
- West Virginia.

North Central States:
- Illinois.
- Indiana.
- Iowa.
- 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 (page 309) it is seen that meat of this description in the North Atlantic States reached the lowest price of the sixteen-year period in 1894, the relative price for that year being 97.9, or 2.1 per cent below the average price of the ten-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

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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 sixteen-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 ten-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 sixteen years from 1890 to 1905 are presented in the table which follows:

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1905.

[Average price for 1890–1899=100.0.]

Year.	Apples, evaporated.	Beans, dry.	Beef, fresh, roasts.	Beef, fresh, steaks.	Beef, salt.	Bread, wheat.	Butter.	Cheese.	Chickens (full grown), dressed.	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	93.1	99.0	94.0	94.6
1898	95.4	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
1905	106.0	116.3	112.2	112.9	107.9	104.5	112.7	110.9	123.6	93.6

Year.	Corn meal.	Eggs.	Fish, fresh.	Fish, salt.	Flour, wheat.	Lard.	Milk, fresh, unskimmed.	Molasses.	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	105.8	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	96.1	117.9	100.4	100.6	99.9	107.0
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	103.8	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
1905	122.2	131.6	109.9	113.8	119.9	116.6	107.0	104.4	117.8	126.6

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RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1905—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890–1899=100.0.]

Year.	Pork, salt, bacon.	Pork, salt, dry or pickled.	Pork, salt, ham.	Potatoes, 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.....	109.0	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	93.8	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
1905.....	138.8	126.0	118.5	110.2	81.4	102.6	103.9	105.7	117.7	100.3

From this table it is seen that the price of fresh roasting beef in 1890 was 99.5 per cent of the average price during the ten-year period from 1890 to 1899. In 1891 the price was exactly the same as the average price for the ten-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 ten-year period. The highest point reached was in 1902, when it stood at 118.6. In 1905 it stood at 112.2, or 12.2 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 beef was 98.3 in 1894 and 112.2 in 1905. The difference between these relative prices is 13.9; and this figure being 14.1 per cent of 98.3, the per cent of increase in 1905 over 1894 is 14.1 per cent.

Bacon, eggs, fresh pork, dry or pickled pork, chickens, and corn meal show a marked increase in price during the last few years. This, however, is presented more clearly in tables on subsequent pages.

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 sixteen years, 1890 to 1905; also the year in which the lowest and highest yearly prices were reached.

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LOWEST AND HIGHEST YEARLY RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1905.

[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	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	1905	104.5
Butter	1896	92.7	1905	112.7
Cheese	1898	97.5	1905	110.9
Chickens (full grown), dressed	1897	94.0	1905	123.6
Coffee	1903	89.3	1890	105.4
Corn meal	1897	93.7	1905	122.2
Eggs	1897	91.4	1905	131.6
Fish, fresh	1890	99.3	1905	109.9
Fish, salt	1897	95.2	1905	113.8
Flour, wheat	1894	88.7	1904, 1905	119.9
Lard	1897	89.8	1902	134.3
Milk, fresh, unskimmed	1899	98.9	1905	107.0
Molasses	1897	97.7	1890	104.7
Mutton and lamb	1894	97.8	1905	117.8
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	1905	117.7
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, 7 in 1902, 4 in 1903, 1 in 1904, 1 in 1904 and 1905, and 11 in 1905. Thus the highest yearly price of the sixteen-year period was reached by four-fifths of the 30 articles during the last four years and by practically two-fifths of the 30 articles during the last year.

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.

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The following table presents the simple averages of the relative prices of the 30 articles of food for each year from 1890 to 1905 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, 2,625 for 1904, and 2,083 for 1905; in the South Atlantic States 588 schedules were obtained for 1890 to 1902, 587 for 1903, 872 for 1904, and 821 for 1905; in the North Central States, 1,444 schedules were obtained for 1890 to 1902, 1,443 for 1903, 1,865 for 1904, and 1,827 for 1905; in the South Central States, 325 schedules were obtained for 1890 to 1903, 680 for 1904, and 751 for 1905; and in the Western States, 281 schedules were obtained for 1890 to 1902, 279 for 1903, 718 for 1904, and 711 for 1905, making a total for the United States of 5,302 schedules for 1890 to 1902, 5,293 for 1903, 6,760 for 1904, and 6,193 for 1905.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, SIMPLE AVERAGES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, 1890 TO 1905.

[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
1905	111.8	111.2	114.0	115.9	110.0	112.5

This table of simple averages shows that the lowest relative price was reached in each of the five geographical divisions and in the United States in 1896 and the highest relative price was reached in each of the geographical divisions and in the United States in 1905. In the North Atlantic States the relative price ranged from 96.2 to 111.8; in the South Atlantic States, from 97.5 to 111.2; in the North Central States, from 94.9 to 114.0; in the South Central States, from 96.2 to 115.9; in the Western States, from 93.9 to 110.0, and in the total for the United States, from 95.8 to 112.5. As indicated by this table of simple averages, the price of food in the United States in 1905, as compared with each of the other years of the period, was 10.2 per cent higher than in 1890, 8.8 per cent higher than in 1891, 10.5 per cent higher than in 1892, 8.1 per cent higher than in 1893, 12.2 per cent higher than in 1894, 14.6 per cent higher than in 1895, 17.4 per cent higher than in 1896 (the year of lowest prices for food), 16.8 per cent higher than in 1897, 14.2 per cent higher than in 1898, 13.0 per

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cent higher than in 1899, 10.8 per cent higher than in 1900, 6.6 per cent higher than in 1901, 1.4 per cent higher than in 1902, 1.4 per cent higher than in 1903, and 0.8 per cent higher than in 1904.

The table which follows shows the articles whose price in 1905 was higher than the average price for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899, and also the articles whose price in 1905 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, 1905 COMPARED WITH AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890–1899.

[Average price for 1890–1899=100.0.]

Articles for which the average price in 1905 was higher than the average for 1890–1899.	Relative price 1905.	Articles for which the average price in 1905 was lower than the average for 1890–1899.	Relative price 1905.
Vinegar	100.3	Coffee	93.6
Rice	102.6	Prunes	81.4
Sugar	103.9		
Molasses	104.4		
Bread, wheat	104.5		
Tea	105.7		
Apples, evaporated	106.6		
Milk, fresh, unskimmed	107.0		
Beef, salt	107.9		
Fish, fresh	109.9		
Potatoes, Irish	110.2		
Cheese	110.9		
Beef, fresh, roasts	112.2		
Butter	112.7		
Beef, fresh, steak	112.9		
Fish, salt	113.8		
Beans, dry	116.3		
Lard	116.6		
Veal	117.7		
Mutton and lamb	117.8		
Pork, salt, ham	118.5		
Flour, wheat	119.9		
Corn meal	122.2		
Chickens (full grown), dressed	123.6		
Pork, salt, dry or pickled	126.0		
Pork, fresh	126.6		
Eggs	131.6		
Pork, salt, bacon	138.8		

This table shows that the price of each of the articles except coffee and prunes was higher in 1905 than the average price for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899. Bacon was 38.8 per cent higher, eggs 31.6 per cent higher, fresh pork 26.6 per cent higher, dry or pickled pork 26.0 per cent higher, chickens 23.6 per cent higher, corn meal 22.2 per cent higher, flour 19.9 per cent higher, salt ham 18.5 per cent higher, etc.

The price of prunes was 18.6 per cent lower in 1905 than the average for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899, and coffee 6.4 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 1905 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	4	13.3	Less than 10 per cent	1	3.3
10 to 25 per cent	14	46.7	10 to 25 per cent	1	3.3
Less than 10 per cent	10	33.4			
Total	28	93.4	Total	2	6.6

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From this table it is seen that in 1905 the price of 4 of the 30 articles of food, or 13.3 per cent, was from 25 to 40 per cent higher than the average price for the ten-year period, 1890 to 1899; the price of 14 articles, or 46.7 per cent of the total, was from 10 to 25 per cent higher than the average price for the ten-year period; and the price of 10 articles, or 33.4 per cent of the total, was less than 10 per cent higher than the average price for the ten-year period. On the other hand, the price of 1 article, or 3.3 per cent of the whole number, was less than 10 per cent (6.4 per cent) lower than the average price for the ten-year period, and the price of 1 article, or 3.3 per cent of the whole number, was from 10 to 25 per cent (18.6 per cent) lower than the average price for the ten-year period.

To render easy a comparison of the prices of the last year of the sixteen-year period covered by 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 1905, 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, 1905 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease in 1905 compared with—							
	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.	1897.
Apples, evaporated	− 2.8	− 3.9	+ 6.7	− 0.9	+ 0.2	+ 8.8	+19.6	+20.7
Beans, dry	+12.6	+ 9.5	+13.6	+10.8	+13.1	+15.7	+25.5	+27.1
Beef, fresh, roasts	+12.8	+12.2	+12.7	+13.3	+14.1	+13.8	+13.2	+11.9
Beef, fresh, steaks	+14.3	+13.6	+13.7	+13.4	+15.0	+13.9	+13.5	+12.7
Beef, salt	+10.7	+ 9.8	+ 8.4	+ 7.6	+ 9.1	+ 8.3	+ 8.1	+ 6.9
Bread, wheat	+ 4.2	+ 4.2	+ 4.2	+ 4.4	+ 4.6	+ 4.8	+ 4.6	+ 4.5
Butter	+13.6	+ 5.9	+ 5.5	+ 2.5	+10.8	+16.2	+21.6	+21.1
Cheese	+12.2	+10.6	+ 9.3	+ 8.9	+ 9.2	+11.8	+13.3	+12.0
Chickens (full-grown), dressed	+22.0	+18.8	+19.1	+18.6	+25.4	+25.6	+27.3	+31.5
Coffee	−11.2	−11.0	− 9.8	−10.7	− 9.4	− 8.0	− 6.0	− 1.1
Corn meal	+22.2	+11.4	+16.2	+18.5	+19.6	+21.2	+28.6	+30.4
Eggs	+30.8	+23.1	+23.2	+21.7	+36.7	+32.5	+41.8	+44.0
Fish, fresh	+10.7	+10.3	+ 9.8	+ 9.8	+ 9.5	+10.1	+ 9.7	+10.1
Fish, salt	+13.0	+11.9	+11.4	+10.1	+12.1	+15.1	+16.7	+19.5
Flour, wheat	+ 9.3	+ 6.6	+14.1	+24.8	+35.2	+34.7	+29.3	+15.0
Lard	+18.7	+16.8	+12.5	− 1.1	+ 9.1	+16.5	+26.1	+29.8
Milk, fresh, unskimmed	+ 6.5	+ 6.5	+ 6.4	+ 6.6	+ 6.8	+ 7.0	+ 7.1	+ 7.3
Molasses	− .3	+ 2.7	+ 3.2	+ 3.8	+ 4.1	+ 5.5	+ 5.8	+ 6.9
Mutton and lamb	+17.0	+17.1	+16.6	+17.9	+20.4	+19.4	+19.4	+18.3
Pork, fresh	+30.5	+28.3	+26.0	+18.3	+24.4	+27.0	+30.0	+29.7
Pork, salt, bacon	+44.9	+43.7	+40.1	+27.3	+34.0	+39.6	+43.5	+42.5
Pork, salt, dry or pickled	+32.2	+27.4	+25.4	+15.9	+21.9	+27.0	+31.9	+29.5
Pork, salt, ham	+20.1	+19.3	+16.3	+ 8.4	+16.3	+19.9	+21.4	+20.7
Potatoes, Irish	+ .8	− 5.5	+15.2	− 1.9	+ 7.4	+20.0	+43.1	+18.5
Prunes	−30.3	−30.1	−28.3	−29.6	−19.3	−13.6	− 6.2	− 3.4
Rice	+ 1.3	+ .1	+ 1.3	+ 4.3	+ 3.6	+ 3.8	+ 6.1	+ 4.8
Sugar	−12.4	+ 1.2	+ 8.0	+ 2.4	+10.8	+13.2	+ 7.6	+ 8.6
Tea	+ 5.7	+ 5.3	+ 5.5	+ 5.6	+ 7.1	+ 7.3	+ 7.0	+ 7.3
Veal	+19.1	+18.2	+17.7	+17.7	+19.3	+19.5	+18.3	+17.8
Vinegar	− 2.5	− 4.9	− 2.3	+ .8	+ .5	+ 1.4	+ 3.2	+ 3.0
All food, simple averages	+10.2	+ 8.8	+10.5	+ 8.1	+12.2	+14.6	+17.4	+16.8
All food, weighted according to family consumption	+ 9.8	+ 8.3	+10.3	+ 7.7	+12.7	+14.9	+17.7	+16.7

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PER CENT OF INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−) IN RETAIL PRICES OF PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1905 COMPARED WITH PREVIOUS YEARS—Concluded.

Article.	Per cent of increase or decrease in 1905 compared with—						
	1898.	1899.	1900.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Apples, evaporated	+11.1	+ 6.5	+11.3	+ 9.5	+ 1.5	+ 5.2	+6.9
Beans, dry	+21.3	+16.6	+ 5.7	+ 2.1	− .4	− 1.5	− .4
Beef, fresh, roasts	+10.3	+ 8.2	+ 5.4	+ 1.4	− 5.4	− .8	− .5
Beef, fresh, steaks	+10.7	+ 8.7	+ 6.1	+ 1.7	− 4.7	(a)	− .4
Beef, salt	+ 5.7	+ 4.6	+ 4.1	+ 1.7	− 7.0	− .8	− .4
Bread, wheat	+ 4.7	+ 4.9	+ 4.8	+ 5.1	+ 5.1	+ 4.3	+ .6
Butter	+18.5	+15.4	+11.1	+ 9.2	+ 1.1	+ 1.7	+3.4
Cheese	+13.7	+ 8.3	+ 6.7	+ 7.4	+ 3.4	+ 1.4	+3.3
Chickens (full-grown), dressed	+27.7	+21.4	+22.6	+20.0	+ 9.2	+ 4.3	+2.4
Coffee	+ 2.7	+ 3.4	+ 2.7	+ 3.2	+ 4.5	+ 4.8	+2.0
Corn meal	+28.6	+28.5	+25.5	+14.1	+ 2.9	+ 1.2	+ .6
Eggs	+36.8	+30.2	+31.7	+24.5	+10.5	+ 5.0	+ .5
Fish, fresh	+ 9.4	+ 9.7	+ 9.5	+ 8.4	+ 4.7	+ 2.4	+1.9
Fish, salt	+15.2	+13.6	+14.8	+12.8	+10.7	+ 5.0	+1.9
Flour, wheat	+11.6	+26.7	+27.1	+27.0	+26.3	+18.5	(a)
Lard	+24.2	+20.1	+11.7	− 1.3	−13.2	− 8.0	− .6
Milk, fresh, unskimmed	+ 7.6	+ 8.2	+ 7.1	+ 5.8	+ 3.6	+ 1.1	+ .7
Molasses	+ 6.6	+ 6.3	+ 2.2	+ 3.1	+ 2.3	+ .6	+ .4
Mutton and lamb	+17.3	+14.8	+11.6	+ 8.1	+ 2.7	+ 4.6	+3.2
Pork, fresh	+28.4	+24.5	+17.5	+ 7.4	− 1.3	− .3	+2.1
Pork salt, bacon	+38.5	+34.9	+26.5	+14.7	+ 2.4	− .7	+ .7
Pork, salt, dry or pickled	+27.1	+23.8	+17.0	+ 7.2	− 4.9	− 2.3	+ .2
Pork, salt, ham	+24.6	+19.5	+12.5	+ 7.5	− .8	− 2.3	+ .1
Potatoes, Irish	+ 4.6	+14.7	+17.9	− 5.7	− 5.8	− 4.0	−9.2
Prunes	− 5.7	− 4.3	− 1.9	− 1.5	− 2.4	+ 1.5	+2.3
Rice	+ .9	+ .2	+ .2	− .9	− .9	− 1.3	+1.0
Sugar	+ 2.6	+ 2.2	− 1.0	+ .9	+ 8.2	+ 8.1	+2.0
Tea	+ 5.0	+ 1.2	+ .2	− .9	− 1.4	− .3	− .1
Veal	+16.3	+13.5	+12.2	+ 8.2	+ 2.2	+ 2.4	+1.9
Vinegar	+ 2.5	+ 2.0	+ 1.8	+ 1.4	+ .8	+ 1.2	+1.4
All food, simple averages	+14.2	+13.0	+10.8	+ 6.6	+ 1.4	+ 1.4	+ .8
All food, weighted according to family consumption	+13.9	+13.0	+11.2	+ 6.8	+ 1.4	+ 1.9	+ .6

a No change.

The first line of this table shows that the 1905 price of evaporated apples was 2.8 per cent lower than the price in 1890, 3.9 per cent lower than the price in 1891, etc. Some idea of the high prices in 1905 can be gained from the statement that the average prices of wheat bread, butter, cheese, chickens, corn meal, eggs, fresh fish, salt fish, milk, mutton, and veal were higher in 1905 than in any other year during the sixteen-year period. The average price of wheat flour was the same in 1904 and 1905, and was higher in those years than in any other year during the sixteen-year period.

The average price of eggs in 1905 was 30.8 per cent higher than the price in 1890, 23.1 per cent higher than in 1891, 23.2 per cent higher than in 1892, 21.7 per cent higher than in 1893, 36.7 per cent higher than in 1894, 32.5 per cent higher than in 1895, 41.8 per cent higher than in 1896, 44 per cent higher than in 1897, 36.8 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 1905 than in any other year during the period covered by this investigation. The average for food weighted, according to family consumption, was, in 1905, 9.8 per cent higher than in 1890, 8.3 per cent higher

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than in 1891, 10.3 per cent higher than in 1892, 7.7 per cent higher than in 1893, 12.7 per cent higher than in 1894, 14.9 per cent higher than in 1895, 17.7 per cent higher than in 1896, 16.7 per cent higher than in 1897, 13.9 per cent higher than in 1898, 13 per cent higher than in 1899, 11.2 per cent higher than in 1900, 6.8 per cent higher than in 1901, 1.4 per cent higher than in 1902, 1.9 per cent higher than in 1903, and 0.6 per cent higher than in 1904.

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 1905.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

Year.	Cattle products.			Dairy products.		
	Beef, fresh, roasts.	Beef, fresh, steaks.	Beef, salt.	Milk, fresh, unskimmed.	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	105.8	110.8	109.4
1904	112.8	113.4	108.3	106.3	109.0	107.4
1905	112.2	112.9	107.9	107.0	112.7	110.9

Year.	Hog products.					Flour and bread.	
	Pork, fresh.	Pork, salt, bacon.	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
1905	126.6	138.8	126.0	118.5	116.6	119.9	104.5

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Under cattle products are shown the three articles, beef, fresh, roasts; 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 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 salt beef were lower and steaks higher in 1904 than in 1903; the price of each of these three articles was lower in 1905 than in 1904.

In the group of hog products, all of the 5 articles take the same course in each of the six 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 four 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 1905 all except lard were higher than in 1904.

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 in 1904 and 1905, 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 63 of this Bureau.

RELATIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES, 1890 TO 1905.

[The wholesale prices are from Bulletin 63 of the Bureau of Labor and are simple averages of 53 articles from 1890 to 1892 and in 1904 and 1905, 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	1905	108.7	112.5

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

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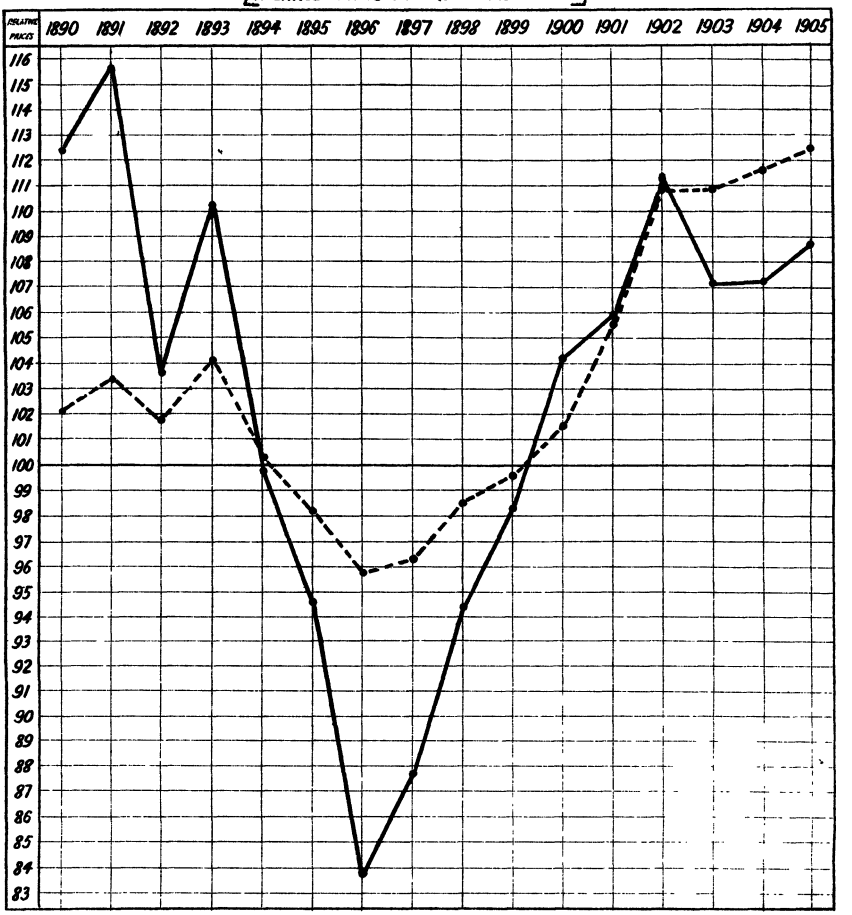
RELATIVE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD in the UNITED STATES, 1890 to 1905.

[AVERAGE PRICE FOR 1890 TO 1899 = 100.]



—— WHOLESALE PRICES (SIMPLE AVERAGE OF 54 ARTICLES.)

– – RETAIL PRICES (SIMPLE AVERAGE OF 30 ARTICLES.)

THE NORRIS PETERS CO., WASHINGTON, D. C

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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; both wholesale and retail prices were higher in 1905 than in 1904.

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 workingmen's 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

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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 WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES FOR EACH OF THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS ENTERING INTO COST OF LIVING, AND PER CENT OF AVERAGE TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1901.

Items of expenditure.	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
Clothing:		
Husband	33.73	4.39
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

[a] Including interest paid by 13 families.
[b] Not including interest paid by 13 families, included in principal.

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.

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AVERAGE QUANTITY PER WORKINGMAN'S 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	Pounds.	352.2	306.8	363.5	317.4	348.4	349.7
Salt beef	Pounds.	75.3	9.4	21.3	3.5	3.8	48.6
Fresh hog products	Pounds.	103.4	85.3	152.6	128.1	28.4	114.2
Salt hog products	Pounds.	95.2	222.0	87.3	248.7	76.6	110.5
Other meat	Pounds.	98.1	28.1	68.8	11.2	37.8	77.7
Poultry	Pounds.	67.2	73.6	71.3	53.0	53.5	67.7
Fish	Pounds.	98.9	66.1	56.5	39.5	57.5	79.9
Eggs	Dozen.	85.8	90.6	88.3	85.0	39.8	85.2
Milk	Quarts.	396.3	191.9	348.2	220.8	324.4	354.5
Butter	Pounds.	118.9	102.1	124.0	88.9	108.9	117.1
Cheese	Pounds.	15.9	15.2	17.4	18.9	3.8	16.0
Lard	Pounds.	73.8	119.5	89.1	143.3	48.5	84.4
Tea	Pounds.	12.9	8.2	8.5	4.9	5.6	10.6
Coffee	Pounds.	38.5	60.7	57.5	71.4	25.2	46.8
Sugar	Pounds.	282.8	240.4	253.1	245.8	267.2	268.5
Molasses	Gallons.	3.2	4.6	3.4	6.2	4.0	3.6
Flour and meal	Pounds.	624.0	851.8	718.2	979.5	452.3	680.8
Bread	Loaves.	310.2	197.0	165.6	199.8	255.2	252.7
Rice	Pounds.	22.2	49.1	21.8	47.2	10.3	25.1
Potatoes	Bushels.	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 five 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.

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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 WORKINGMAN'S 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	2.93	3.28	1.69
Flour and meal	16.24	21.10	16.47	22.68	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

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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 IN WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES 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	397	350	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	455	536	470	482
Molasses	45	67	48	190	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.

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Marked differences in the 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 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.

This list includes all articles for which retail prices were secured except beans. The groupings are as follows:

Fresh beef:
- Roasts.
- Steaks.

Salt beef.

Fresh hog products:
- Pork, fresh.

Salt hog products:
- Pork, salt, bacon.
- Pork, salt, dry or pickled.
- Pork, salt, ham.

Other meat:
- Mutton and lamb.
- Veal.

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Poultry:
  Chickens (full grown), dressed.
Fish:
  Fresh.
  Salt.
Eggs.
Milk, fresh, unskimmed.
Butter.
Cheese.
Lard.
Tea.
Coffee.
Sugar.
Molasses.
Flour and meal:
  Flour, wheat (2).
  Corn meal (1).
Bread.
Rice.
Potatoes.
Fruit:
  Apples, evaporated.
  Prunes.
Vinegar, pickles, and condiments:
  Vinegar.
Other food:
  The same index as for "total food, except meat."

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 16 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 1905:

TABLE ILLUSTRATING THE METHOD OF COMPUTING THE RELATIVE RETAIL PRICE OF FOOD IN THE UNITED STATES IN 1905, THE VARIOUS ARTICLES BEING WEIGHTED ACCORDING TO AVERAGE CONSUMPTION IN 2,567 WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES.

Article.	Relative importance.	Relative price.	Result.
Fresh beef	1,531	112.6	172,390.6
Salt beef	161	107.9	17,371.9
Fresh hog products	429	126.6	54,311.4
Salt hog products	425	127.8	54,315.0
Other meat	299	117.8	35,222.2
Total meat	2,845	117.3	333,611.1
Poultry	290	123.6	35,844.0
Fish	245	111.9	27,415.5
Eggs	514	131.6	67,642.4
Milk	652	107.0	69,764.0
Butter	880	112.7	99,176.0
Cheese	80	110.9	8,872.0
Lard	286	116.6	33,347.6
Tea	162	105.7	17,123.4
Coffee	328	93.6	30,700.8
Sugar	482	103.9	50,079.8
Molasses	52	104.4	5,428.8
Flour and meal	513	120.7	61,919.1
Bread	381	104.5	39,814.5
Rice	63	102.6	6,463.8
Potatoes	395	110.2	43,529.0
Fruit	505	93.7	47,318.5
Vinegar, pickles, and condiments	126	100.3	12,637.8
Total, except meat	5,954	110.4	657,077.0
Other food	624	110.4	68,889.6
Meat	2,845	117.3	333,611.1
Grand total	9,423	112.4	1,059,577.7

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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 333,611.1. Therefore to obtain the relative price of the group, meat, for the United States in 1905, the sum of the results is divided by 2,845, the relative importance of the meat group. The quotient, 117.3, shows the relative price of the meat group in 1905 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 1905 as shown in Table II being multiplied by the relative importance of the article, as shown in the table on page 191. For the group of 17 articles comprised in "total, except meat," the relative price, 110.4, was found in the same way as was the relative price for all meat, the sum of the results, 657,077.0, 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 1,059,577.7. The sum of the results divided by 9,423 is 112.4, the relative price of food for the United States in 1905, 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 sixteen years, hence it was not possible 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 191. 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 1905, 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 181, the weighted price being 112.4 and the simple average 112.5. It should not be understood

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that the 30 articles for which retail prices were secured, and which are enumerated on page 172, 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 1904 was found in the same way as has been explained for 1905.

The same method was employed in computing the weighted relative prices for each of the five geographical divisions as for the United States. The relative importance of the various articles, or classes of articles, in the different geographical divisions is shown in the table on page 191.

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 1905. 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 workingmen's 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.

RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, SIMPLE AND WEIGHTED AVERAGES, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, 1890 TO 1905.

[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.	Weighted.	Simple.	Weighted.	Simple.	Weighted.	Simple.	Weighted.	Simple.	Weighted.	Simple.	Weighted.
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
1905.....	111.8	112.1	111.2	113.0	114.0	113.1	115.9	115.9	110.0	105.7	112.5	112.4

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, 0.5 in 1904, and 0.3 in 1905. The

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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, 0.1 in 1904, and 0.1 in 1905. 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 four 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 workingmen's 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.

AVERAGE PRICE PER POUND, DOZEN, QUART, ETC., OF CERTAIN PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF FOOD, 1901.

Article.	Unit.	Average price—	
		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	.1430
Poultry	Pound..	.1402	.1529
Fish	Pound..	.1003	.1166
Eggs	Dozen..	.1971	.2194
Milk	Quart...	.0601	.0617
Butter	Pound..	.2456	.2644
Cheese	Pound..	.1638	.1634
Lard	Pound..	.1108	.1190
Tea	Pound..	.5000	.5455
Coffee	Pound..	.2295	.2445
Sugar	Pound..	.0587	.0587
Molasses	Gallon..	.4694	.5136
Flour and meal	Pound..	.0246	(a)
Bread	Loaf....	.0492	.0545
Rice	Pound..	.0817	.0837
Potatoes	Bushel..	.8796	.9908

a Flour, $0.0250; corn meal, $0.0230.

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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 twelve 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 1905.

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 workingmen's families reporting expenditures in detail.

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The table follows:

AMOUNT OF VARIOUS ARTICLES OF FOOD OF THE GRADE USED BY THE 2,567 WORKINGMEN'S FAMILIES REPORTING EXPENDITURES IN DETAIL, WHICH COULD HAVE BEEN BOUGHT FOR ONE DOLLAR IN EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1905.

[Based on the average price paid by the 2,567 workingmen's families in 1901, and the course of retail prices.]

Year.	Fresh beef, pounds.	Salt beef, pounds.	Fresh pork, pounds.	Salt pork, pounds.	Poultry (chickens), 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	4.33	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
1905	6.88	9.09	7.58	7.24	5.94	9.02	4.07	15.72	3.73	5.69

Year.	Lard, pounds.	Tea, pounds.	Coffee, pounds.	Sugar, pounds.	Molasses, gallons.	Flour, wheat, pounds.	Corn meal, pounds.	Bread, one-pound loaves.	Rice, pounds.	Potatoes, 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	12.87	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
1905	9.15	2.02	4.22	16.89	2.07	31.49	38.11	19.34	12.35	1.21

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, 6.85 pounds in 1904, and 6.88 pounds in 1905.

The table which follows shows by geographical divisions the average food cost per family each year from 1890 to 1905. 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.

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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 sixteen-year period covered by this investigation as in 1901.

The table follows:

AVERAGE FOOD COST PER WORKINGMAN'S FAMILY, BY GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISIONS, FOR EACH YEAR, 1890 TO 1905.

[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	323.97	347.10
1905	362.00	315.68	342.82	317.32	326.44	349.27

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 $362 in 1905, a difference of $49.09.

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 1905 it reached the highest point of the period, being $349.27, a difference between 1896 and 1905 of $52.51, or 17.7 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 170 of this Bulletin. The increase in wages in many industries has exceeded the advance in food, but, as has been mentioned in previous numbers of the Bulletin, 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 salaries less rapidly than those employed by the day or week and whose services are contracted for at frequent intervals.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905.

APPLES, EVAPORATED, PER POUND.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Best	$0.1250	$0.1250
	Best	.1250	.1250
Montgomery	Apples, evaporated	.1000	.1017
	Medium	.1000	.1000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Best	.1250	.1250
	Medium	.1000	.1063
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Good, loose	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.0800	.0850
San Francisco	Medium	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.1000	.1000
COLORADO.			
Denver	Best	.1250	.1250
	Medium	.1000	.1067
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	High grade	.1500	.1500
	Medium	.1000	.1200
	Medium	.1200	.1300
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Medium	.0800	.1050
	Medium, sold in 3-pound lots, Jan., 1904, to June, 1905.	.0833	.0956
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Medium	.0800	.1000
	Medium	.1000	.1117
	Medium	.0800	.1075
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Best	.1250	.1250
	Choice	.1000	.1058
	Good	.1000	.1250
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Medium	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.1000	.1017
	Medium	.1000	.1050
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Apples, evaporated	.1000	.1200
	Medium	.1125	.1300
	Medium	.1000	.1000
Peoria	Apples, evaporated	.0933	.1063
	Apples, evaporated	.1000	.1167
	Medium	.0867	.1217
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Best	.0800	.1000
	Medium	.1000	.1000
Terre Haute	Best	.1500	.1500
	Best	.1500	.1500
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Best	.1250	.1250
	Medium	.1000	.1000
Dubuque	Best	.1000	.1083
	Medium	.1000	.1000
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Best	.0875	.1000
	Medium	.0861	.0944
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Medium	.0757	.1014
	Medium	.1000	.1000
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Best	.0917	.1067
	Best	.1000	.1083
	First grade	.1000	.1000
MAINE.			
Portland	Best	.1500	.1500
	No. 1	.1300	.1400

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

APPLES, EVAPORATED, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Best	$0.1000	$0.1275
	Medium	.0825	.0833
	Medium	.1000	.1000
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Best	.1200	.1367
	Good	.1200	.1250
	Medium	.0900	.0967
Fall River	Best	.1183	.1200
	Good	.1033	.1067
Lynn	Medium	.1200	.1275
	Medium	.1117	.1175
Malden	Medium	.0917	.1208
	Medium	.0908	.1058
Worcester	Medium	.1100	.1225
	Medium	.1050	.1133
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Best	.0900	.1050
	Good, sold in 3-pound lots	.0833	.0972
Grand Rapids	Good	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.1000	.1000
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Apples, evaporated	.1000	.1042
	Good	.0883	.1146
Minneapolis	Good	.1000	.1200
	Medium	.1000	.1000
St. Paul	Apples, evaporated	.0717	.0717
	Good	.0933	.1063
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Medium	.1104	.1146
	Medium	.0931	.1000
St. Louis	Good	.1000	.1063
	Good	.1000	.1063
	Medium	.1083	.1050
MONTANA.			
Butte	Best	.1250	.1292
	Best	.1250	.1250
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Best	.1000	.1000
	Best	.1250	.1250
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	No. 1	.1117	.1167
	No. 1	.0817	.1142
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Best	.1000	.1000
	Good	.1000	.1000
Trenton	Best	.1000	.1000
	Best	.1200	.1200
	Best	.1200	.1200
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Medium	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.1000	.1300
Brooklyn	Best	.1300	.1322
	Best	.1200	.1225
Buffalo	Best	.1000	.1067
	Medium	.1000	.1000
Flushing	Best	.1200	.1250
	Best	.1200	.1225
New York[a]	Best	.1200	.1200
	Best	.1000	.1167
	Best	.1200	.1450
	Best	.1200	.1050
Rochester	Best	.1000	.1150
	Best	.1200	.1325
Syracuse	Best	.1000	.1000
	First grade	.1000	.1050
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Best	.1500	.1500
	Medium	.1000	.1250
	Medium	.1000	.1200
Cleveland	Apples, evaporated	.1000	.1000
	Apples, evaporated	.1000	.1117
	Best	.1400	.1400

[a] Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

APPLES, EVAPORATED, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
OREGON.			
Portland	Medium	$0.0833	$0.0903
	Medium	.0833	.0889
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Medium	.1125	.1146
	Medium	.1188	.1375
Philadelphia	Best	.1200	.1183
	Best	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.0900	.0800
Pittsburg	Apples, evaporated	.1000	.1075
	Best	.1000	.1208
Scranton	Medium	.1200	.1200
	Medium	.1250	.1250
Wilkes-Barre	Medium	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.1000	.1133
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Best	.1292	.1250
	Best	.1183	.1483
	Good	.1200	.1333
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Medium	.1000	.0917
	Medium	.1000	.1000
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Best	.1000	.1104
	Medium	.0903	.1000
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Medium	.1167	.1100
	Medium	.1000	.1104
Nashville	Good	.0833	.0833
	Medium	.1000	.1000
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Extra	.1250	.1167
	Medium	.1250	.1250
San Antonio	Good	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.1000	.1083
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Medium	.1250	.1250
	Medium	.1250	.1250
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Good	.1000	.1000
	Good	.0800	.0800
Richmond	Good	.1000	.1000
	Good	.1000	.1000
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Medium	.1000	.1042
	Medium	.1250	.1250
Tacoma	Medium	.1250	.1250
	Medium	.1000	.1000
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Medium	.1000	.1000
	Medium	.1042	.1292
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Best	.1000	.1000
	Best	.1000	.1250

BEANS, DRY, PER QUART.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Navy	$0.1250	$0.1250
	Navy	.1250	.1250
Montgomery	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Navy, sold by the pound	.1172	.1113
	Navy, sold by the pound	.1172	.1172

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEANS, DRY, PER QUART—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Navy, sold by the pound	$0.0750	$0.0750
	Pink, sold by the pound	.0750	.0750
San Francisco	Navy, sold by the pound	.0750	.0750
	Pea, sold 4 pounds for 25 cents	.1172	.1172
	Pea, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Pink, sold 6 pounds for 25 cents, Jan., 1904, to Oct., 1905; 7 pounds for 25 cents, Nov. and Dec., 1905.	.0781	.0760
COLORADO.			
Denver	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Pea	.1000	.1000
	Pea	.1000	.1000
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Pea, small	.0800	.0800
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Pea	.1000	.1000
	Pea	.1000	.1000
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Boston	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.0833	.0833
	Navy	.1000	.1000
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Navy, hand picked	.0800	.0800
	Navy, hand picked	.1000	.1000
	Navy, hand picked	.1000	.1000
Peoria	Navy	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0813
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Navy	.0833	.0833
	Navy	.1000	.1000
Terre Haute	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold in 7-pound lots	.0670	.0670
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0750	.0750
Dubuque	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Navy, sold by the pound	.0711	.0797
	Navy, sold in 6-pound lots	.0781	.0781
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Navy	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.1000
MAINE.			
Portland	Pea	.0917	.0800
	Pea	.0967	.0800
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Navy	.0867	.0783
	Navy	.1000	.1000
	New York State, hand picked	.1000	.1000
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Navy or pea	.0800	.0800
	Navy or pea, New York State, sold by the one-half peck.	.0883	.0817
	Pea	.1067	.1000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEANS, DRY, PER QUART—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.			
Fall River	Pea	$0.0917	$0.1000
	Pea	.0800	.0800
Lynn	Navy or pea	.0800	.0767
	Navy or pea	.0938	.0913
Malden	Navy or pea	.0933	.0850
	Navy or pea, sold by the one-half peck	.0765	.0758
Worcester	Pea	.0800	.0800
	Pea	.0700	.0700
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Navy	.0883	.0779
	Navy, sold in 6-pound lots	.0781	.0781
Grand Rapids	Navy	.0800	.0800
	Navy	.0800	.0800
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
Minneapolis	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.0800	.0800
	Navy	.0792	.0842
St. Paul	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Pea	.1000	.1000
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Navy, sold by the pound	.0813	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
St. Louis	Hand picked, sold by the pound	.1031	.0938
	Navy	.1063	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0844	.0797
MONTANA.			
Butte	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Navy	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Navy	.0875	.0800
	Pea	.0883	.0800
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Pea	.0800	.0825
Trenton	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Pea	.1000	.1000
	Pea	.1000	.1000
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Navy	.0800	.0800
	Navy	.1000	.1000
Brooklyn	Marrow	.1?00	.1?83
	Pea	.0?00	.0?00
Buffalo	Navy	.0817	.0?00
	Navy	.0800	.0800
Flushing	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1?00
New York(a)	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Pea, New York State	.1000	.1000
	White, medium	.1200	.1200
Rochester	Navy	.0?83	.0?58
	Navy	.0800	.0800
	Navy	.1000	.1000
Syracuse	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.0800	.0850
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Dry	.1133	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
Cleveland	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.0800	.0800
	Navy	.1000	.1000
Toledo	Navy	.0800	.0800
	Navy	.0800	.0800

(a) Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEANS, DRY, PER QUART—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
OREGON.			
Portland	Navy, sold by the pound	$0.0938	$0.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
Philadelphia	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.0938	.0938
	Pea	.0938	.0938
Pittsburg	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
Scranton	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1200
Wilkes-Barre	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Dry	.1000	.1000
	Pea	.0917	.0967
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
Nashville	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy, sold in 6-pound lots	.0938	.0938
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Navy, sold by the pound	.1172	.1172
	Navy, sold by the pound	.1172	.1156
San Antonio	Dry, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Navy	.0938	.0938
	Navy	.0938	.0938
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Navy	.0800	.0800
	Navy	.0800	.0800
Richmond	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.0800	.0800
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Navy	.1000	.1000
	Navy	.1000	.1000
Tacoma	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Navy	.0800	.0800
	Navy	.0800	.0800
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938
	Navy, sold by the pound	.0938	.0938

BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Chuck	$0.1000	$0.1000
	Chuck	.1000	.1017
	Chuck	.1250	.1250
	Chuck, medium	.1067	.1083
	Rib	.1750	.1800
	Rib	.1750	.1733
	Rib	.1517	.1567
Montgomery	Chuck, good	.0917	.0917
	Chuck, medium	.0800	.0800
	Chuck, medium	.0950	.0950
	Rib	.1146	.1146
	Rib	.1271	.1271
	Rib	.1250	.1167

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Chuck	$0.1000	$0.1000
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck, home dressed	.0800	.0800
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib	.1250	.1250
	Rib, home dressed	.1000	.1000
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Chuck	.1000	.0867
	Chuck	.0800	.0817
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1700	.1700
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib, prime	.1800	.1800
San Francisco	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.1250	.1250
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib, prime	.1800	.1800
	Rib, prime	.2000	.2000
COLORADO.			
Denver	Chuck	.0600	.0600
	Chuck	.0675	.0700
	Chuck	.0800	.0800
	Rib	.1250	.1250
	Rib	.2000	.2000
	Rib, medium	.1250	.1250
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Chuck	.1167	.1183
	Chuck	.1183	.1300
	Chuck	.1400	.1375
	Rib	.1983	.2083
	Rib, first cut	.1917	.1817
	Rib, first cut	.2500	.2500
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Chuck	.1258	.1233
	Chuck	.1083	.1117
	Rib, best cut	.1750	.1800
	Rib, best cut	.1500	.1500
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Chuck	.1042	.1133
	Chuck, best	.1250	.1208
	Chuck, cheap grade	.1208	.1208
	Rib	.1475	.1500
	Rib, prime	.1833	.1700
	Rib, prime	.1500	.1525
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.0925	.0867
	Chuck, home dressed	.1000	.1000
	Chuck, western	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.2000	.1900
	Rib	.1800	.1783
	Rib, home dressed	.1250	.1250
	Rib, medium	.1250	.1250
	Rib, western	.1500	.1500
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.1250	.1250
	Rib	.1250	.1333
	Rib	.1867	.1867
	Rib	.1604	.1625
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Chuck	.0633	.0600
	Chuck	.1025	.1050
	Chuck	.0867	.0842
	Chuck	.1063	.1000
	Rib	.0917	.0867
	Rib	.0992	.1083
	Rib	.1350	.1267
	Rib	.1313	.1383

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ILLINOIS—concluded.			
Peoria	Chuck	$0.0800	$0.0800
	Chuck	.0817	.0750
	Chuck	.0800	.0800
	Chuck	.0604	.0542
	Rib	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.0900	.1000
	Rib	.0900	.0983
	Rib	.1117	.1092
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Chuck, best cut	.1250	.1250
	Chuck, best cut	.1083	.1050
	Chuck, best cut	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1500	.1625
	Rib	.1567	.1617
	Rib	.1250	.1250
Terre Haute	Chuck, best cut	.1000	.1000
	Chuck, best cut	.1000	.1000
	Chuck, best cut	.1000	.1000
	Rib, prime	.1333	.1313
	Short rib	.1396	.1438
	Short rib, prime	.1500	.1500
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Chuck	.0817	.0869
	Chuck	.1000	.1025
	Chuck	.0725	.0833
	Rib	.1525	.1550
	Rib	.1900	.1950
	Rib	.1146	.1167
Dubuque	Chuck	.0933	.1104
	Chuck	.1000	.1063
	Chuck	.0944	.1063
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib	.1250	.1250
	Rib	.1313	.1313
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Chuck	.0889	.1000
	Chuck	.0958	.1000
	Chuck	.0917	.1000
	Rib	.1375	.1313
	Rib	.1417	.1417
	Rib	.1375	.1417
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Chuck	.0892	.0858
	Chuck	.0908	.0850
	Chuck	.0892	.0892
	Rib	.1200	.1233
	Rib	.1325	.1358
	Rib	.1313	.1333
	Rib	.1350	.1438
	Rib	.1313	.1313
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Chuck	.1025	.1033
	Chuck	.0900	.0900
	Chuck	.0900	.0867
	Chuck	.0900	.0900
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib	.1800	.1667
	Rib	.1500	.1500
MAINE.			
Portland	Chuck	.0875	.0875
	Chuck	.0983	.0867
	Chuck	.1050	.1000
	Rib	.1200	.1200
	Rib	.1583	.1408
	Rib	.1617	.1425
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Chuck	.0942	.0917
	Chuck	.1325	.1333
	Chuck	.0900	.0900
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1642	.1567
	Rib, back cut	.1067	.1067
	Rib, first cut	.1300	.1283
	Rib, prime, first cut	.1800	.1800

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Chuck	$0.1104	$0.1067
	Chuck	.1083	.1133
	Chuck	.1104	.1138
	Chuck, medium	.0933	.0900
	Rib	.1675	.1708
	Rib	.1583	.1567
	Rib	.1950	.1917
	Rib	.2108	.1950
Fall River	Chuck	.0875	.0892
	Chuck	.0925	.0867
	Chuck, medium	.0800	.0750
	Rib	.1850	.1725
	Rib	.1283	.1300
	Rib	.1300	.1250
Lynn	Chuck	.0842	.0850
	Chuck	.1250	.1233
	Chuck	.1129	.1300
	Rib	.1358	.1283
	Rib	.1783	.1775
	Rib	.1563	.1617
Malden	Chuck	.1175	.1167
	Chuck	.1100	.1113
	Chuck, medium	.1225	.1217
	Rib	.1700	.1650
	Rib	.1450	.1313
	Rib, medium	.1600	.1600
Worcester	Chuck	.1008	.0992
	Chuck	.0942	.0908
	Chuck	.0892	.0808
	Rib	.1800	.1658
	Rib	.1758	.1692
	Rib	.1650	.1617
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Chuck	.0800	.0800
	Chuck	.0896	.0933
	Chuck	.0900	.0842
	Chuck	.0900	.0917
	Rib	.1213	.1133
	Rib	.1263	.1379
	Rib, light, No. 1	.1125	.1104
	Rib, medium	.1133	.1117
	Rib, prime, No. 3	.1250	.1250
Grand Rapids	Chuck	.0908	.0908
	Chuck	.1042	.1021
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1450	.1400
	Rib	.1300	.1300
	Rib, first grade	.1400	.1400
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Chuck	.0800	.0800
	Chuck	.1121	.1083
	Chuck	.1000	.1188
	Rib	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1375	.1354
	Rib	.1500	.1725
Minneapolis	Chuck	.0883	.0817
	Chuck	.0800	.0883
	Chuck	.0883	.0883
	Rib	.1500	.1600
	Rib	.1333	.1313
	Rib, choice, best cut	.1438	.1396
St. Paul	Chuck	.0900	.0900
	Chuck	.1025	.1117
	Chuck	.0800	.0800
	Rib	.1333	.1354
	Rib	.1658	.1692
	Rib	.1000	.1000
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Chuck	.0931	.1000
	Chuck	.0900	.0800
	Chuck	.0875	.0875
	Rib	.1550	.1583
	Rib	.1146	.1188
	Rib	.1567	.1500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MISSOURI—concluded.			
St. Louis	Chuck	$0.0833	$0.0875
	Chuck	.0867	.0842
	Chuck	.0825	.0850
	Chuck, medium	.0800	.0867
	Rib	.1583	.1592
	Rib	.1567	.1575
	Rib, prime	.1396	.1388
	Rib, prime	.1413	.1400
MONTANA.			
Butte	Chuck	.0800	.0819
	Chuck	.0708	.0575
	Chuck	.0717	.0700
	Rib	.1333	.1250
	Rib	.1333	.0963
	Rib	.1333	.1333
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Chuck	.0814	.0800
	Chuck	.0800	.0800
	Chuck	.0875	.0850
	Rib	.1458	.1313
	Rib	.1125	.1000
	Rib	.1375	.1313
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Chuck	.1033	.0967
	Chuck	.1017	.1017
	Chuck, choice	.0900	.0900
	Chuck, second grade	.0600	.0600
	Rib	.1200	.1000
	Rib	.2000	.2000
	Rib, prime, first cut	.1400	.1400
	Rib, prime, second cut	.1217	.1167
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Chuck	.1067	.1113
	Chuck	.1017	.1050
	Chuck, home dressed	.1325	.1317
	Rib	.1525	.1542
	Rib	.1217	.1271
	Rib, best cut, home dressed	.1917	.1867
Trenton	Chuck	.1275	.1275
	Chuck	.1313	.1250
	Chuck	.1250	.1200
	Rib	.1700	.1650
	Rib	.1700	.1650
	Rib, best cut	.1700	.1567
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Chuck	.1450	.1450
	Chuck	.1250	.1250
	Chuck	.1250	.1275
	Rib	.1825	.1825
	Rib	.1800	.1800
	Rib	.1800	.1800
Brooklyn	Chuck	.1225	.1200
	Chuck	.1200	.1200
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.1283	.1300
	Rib	.1817	.1800
	Rib	.1508	.1517
	Rib prime	.2000	.2000
Buffalo	Chuck	.1000	.0967
	Chuck	.0883	.0900
	Chuck	.1092	.1025
	Chuck, best	.1133	.1133
	Chuck, best	.0950	.0900
	Chuck, second grade	.0867	.0842
	Rib	.1200	.1183
	Rib	.1533	.1642
	Rib, first grade	.1533	.1517
	Rib, second grade	.1317	.1300
	Rib, second grade	.1288	.1196
Flushing	Chuck	.1067	.1000
	Chuck	.1083	.1000
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1900	.1750
	Rib	.1925	.1900

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904	1905.
NEW YORK—concluded.			
New York (a)	Chuck	$0.1000	$0.0917
	Chuck	.1300	.1250
	Chuck	.1067	.1117
	Chuck	.1200	.1167
	Chuck, medium	.1000	.0900
	Rib	.1483	.1388
	Rib	.1733	.1800
	Rib	.2033	.2000
	Rib	.1425	.1442
	Rib, medium	.1450	.1333
	Rib, prime	.1883	.1767
Rochester	Chuck	.0800	.0800
	Chuck	.1000	.1025
	Chuck	.0933	.1000
	Rib	.1271	.1433
	Rib	.1279	.1417
	Rib, prime cut	.1400	.1338
Syracuse	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.1200	.1200
	Chuck, medium	.1200	.1200
	Rib	.1950	.1950
	Rib, medium	.1400	.1288
	Rib, prime, second cut	.1950	.1967
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Chuck, best	.1250	.1250
	Chuck, medium	.0800	.0800
	Chuck, medium	.0842	.0883
	Chuck, medium	.0800	.0800
	Rib	.1375	.1375
	Rib, best	.1500	.1500
	Rib, medium	.1375	.1375
	Rib, medium	.1400	.1500
	Rib, medium	.1363	.1392
Cleveland	Chuck	.1167	.1167
	Chuck	.1142	.1142
	Chuck	.0825	.0800
	Chuck, prime	.1183	.1158
	Rib	.1250	.1250
	Rib, prime	.1600	.1600
	Rib, prime	.1542	.1454
	Rib, prime	.1475	.1438
Toledo	Chuck	.1200	.1200
	Chuck	.0867	.0850
	Chuck	.1067	.1067
	Rib	.1100	.1100
	Rib	.1800	.1800
	Rib	.1250	.1250
OREGON.			
Portland	Chuck	.0900	.0900
	Chuck	.0900	.0900
	Chuck	.0800	.0992
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib	.1500	.1375
	Rib	.1250	.1250
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Chuck	.1200	.1200
	Chuck	.1250	.1250
	Chuck	.1200	.1200
	Rib	.1533	.1550
	Rib	.1458	.1550
	Rib	.1558	.1533
Philadelphia	Chuck	.1150	.1000
	Chuck	.1117	.1117
	Chuck, best	.1200	.1200
	Chuck, best	.1300	.1200
	Chuck, first cut	.1200	.1200
	Rib	.1717	.1700
	Rib	.1350	.1400
	Rib	.2167	.2000
	Rib	.1783	.1883
	Rib, choice	.1983	.1800
Pittsburg	Chuck	.1250	.1250
	Chuck	.1250	.1250
	Chuck	.1250	.1250

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
PENNSYLVANIA—concluded.			
Pittsburg	Rib	$0.1700	$0.1767
	Rib	.1558	.1567
	Rib, medium	.1800	.1800
Scranton	Chuck	.1250	.1146
	Chuck	.1250	.1250
	Chuck	.1250	.1250
	Rib	.1500	.1400
	Rib	.2000	.2000
	Rib	.1600	.1600
Wilkes-Barre	Chuck	.1104	.1000
	Chuck	.1146	.1021
	Chuck, first cut	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1767	.1600
	Rib	.1483	.1400
	Rib	.1517	.1417
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Chuck	.1442	.1283
	Chuck, medium	.0800	.0800
	Rib	.2167	.2150
	Rib	.1817	.1800
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Chuck, home dressed	.1000	.1000
	Chuck, western	.0800	.0800
	Chuck, western	.1000	.1000
	Rib, home dressed	.1250	.1250
	Rib, western	.1500	.1525
	Rib, western	.1250	.1250
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Chuck	.0778	.0625
	Chuck	.0833	.0833
	Chuck	.0925	.0833
	Rib	.1250	.1063
	Rib	.1250	.1250
	Rib	.1333	.1250
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck, best	.1000	.1000
	Chuck, good cut	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1250	.1288
	Rib, good cut	.1363	.1450
	Rib, medium cut	.1250	.1250
Nashville	Chuck	.0800	.0800
	Chuck	.0733	.0733
	Chuck, best cut	.0975	.1104
	Rib	.1250	.1250
	Rib	.1250	.1313
	Rib, best cut	.1208	.1375
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Chuck	.1000	.0917
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1250	.1146
	Rib	.1063	.1083
	Rib, prime	.1250	.1104
San Antonio	Chuck	.0500	.0500
	Chuck	.0600	.0600
	Chuck	.0700	.0700
	Rib	.1250	.1125
	Rib	.1250	.1250
	Rib	.1000	.1083
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib, medium	.1250	.1250
	Rib, prime	.1750	.1750
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Chuck	.1033	.1000
	Chuck	.1063	.1000
	Chuck	.1063	.1021
	Rib	.1313	.1250
	Rib	.1313	.1271
	Rib, prime	.1508	.1500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
VIRGINIA—concluded.			
Richmond	Chuck	$0.1000	$0.1000
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Rib, medium	.1313	.1250
	Rib, medium	.1250	.1250
	Rib, medium	.1250	.1250
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Chuck	.0750	.0725
	Chuck	.1000	.1000
	Chuck	.0800	.0800
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib, prime	.1375	.1375
Tacoma	Chuck	.0883	.0883
	Chuck	.0917	.0917
	Chuck	.1125	.1125
	Rib	.1438	.1438
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib, prime	.1500	.1500
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Chuck	.1250	.1250
	Chuck	.0950	.1104
	Chuck, best	.1167	.1250
	Rib	.1500	.1500
	Rib	.1125	.1292
	Rib	.1375	.1500
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Chuck	.1000	.0900
	Chuck	.0933	.0900
	Chuck	.1396	.1375
	Rib	.1400	.1313
	Rib	.1100	.1117
	Rib	.1800	.1800

BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Round	$0.1500	$0.1500
	Round	.1500	.1500
	Round	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1750	.1863
	Sirloin	.1800	.1850
	Sirloin	.1788	.1804
Montgomery	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round	.1167	.1167
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1417	.1417
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	.1517
	Sirloin	.1600	.1617
	Sirloin, medium	.1500	.1500
San Francisco	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round	.1250	.1188
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1500	.1396
	Sirloin	.1500	.1396
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
COLORADO.			
Denver	Round	$0.1000	$0.1000
	Round	.1000	.1000
	Round	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.2000	.2000
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Round	.1900	.1775
	Round	.2050	.2167
	Round	.2200	.2017
	Sirloin	.2200	.2217
	Sirloin	.2417	.2325
	Sirloin	.2417	.2400
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Round	.1850	.1900
	Round	.1700	.1600
	Round, best cut	.1675	.1650
	Sirloin	.2117	.2100
	Sirloin, best cut	.2500	.2500
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Round	.1517	.1525
	Round	.1500	.1438
	Round	.1396	.1517
	Sirloin	.1800	.1850
	Sirloin	.1833	.1883
	Sirloin	.1800	.1833
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Round	.1500	.1400
	Round	.1354	.1350
	Round	.1500	.1500
	Round, medium	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.2000	.1900
	Sirloin	.1892	.1950
	Sirloin, home dressed	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, medium	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, western	.1800	.1800
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Round	.1250	.1342
	Round	.1500	.1500
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1604	.1667
	Sirloin	.2042	.2000
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Round	.1000	.0950
	Round	.1100	.1100
	Round	.1050	.1083
	Round	.1313	.1146
	Round	.1138	.1125
	Sirloin	.1500	.1400
	Sirloin	.1092	.1050
	Sirloin	.1392	.1313
	Sirloin	.1392	.1417
	Sirloin	.1517	.1508
	Sirloin	.1367	.1325
Peoria	Round	.1000	.1050
	Round	.1333	.1250
	Round	.1133	.1267
	Round	.1200	.1217
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1421	.1458
	Sirloin	.1575	.1583
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Round	.1500	.1500
	Round	.1383	.1442
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1800	.1800
	Sirloin	.1583	.1592
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
INDIANA—concluded.			
Terre Haute	Round	$0.1250	$0.1250
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round, medium	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, medium	.1500	.1500
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Round	.1254	.1208
	Round	.1292	.1163
	Round	.1125	.1042
	Sirloin	.1550	.1667
	Sirloin, medium	.1500	.1600
	Sirloin, second cut	.1167	.1208
Dubuque	Round	.1396	.1625
	Round	.1417	.1354
	Round	.1188	.1250
	Sirloin	.1708	.1792
	Sirloin	.1667	.1708
	Sirloin	.1396	.1500
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Round	.1225	.1250
	Round	.1275	.1250
	Round	.1188	.1250
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1550	.1583
	Sirloin	.1525	.1567
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Round	.1229	.1333
	Round	.1146	.1313
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1458	.1417
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Round	.1067	.1050
	Round	.1000	.1063
	Round	.1250	.1146
	Round	.1250	.1258
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.2000	.2000
	Sirloin	.1800	.1717
	Sirloin	.1700	.1771
MAINE.			
Portland	Round	.1404	.1250
	Round	.1413	.1400
	Round, lower cut	.1000	.1000
	Sirloin	.1300	.1300
	Sirloin	.2625	.2017
	Sirloin	.2667	.2850
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Round	.1517	.1500
	Round	.1433	.1500
	Round	.1442	.1500
	Round	.1467	.1500
	Sirloin	.1783	.1800
	Sirloin	.1767	.1592
	Sirloin	.1567	.1642
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Round	.2050	.2025
	Round	.2050	.1925
	Round, medium	.2042	.2008
	Sirloin	.2425	.2308
	Sirloin	.2242	.2225
	Sirloin	.2408	.2192
	Sirloin	.2767	.2596
	Sirloin, medium	.2450	.2433
Fall River	Round	.1450	.1300
	Round	.1483	.1275
	Round, medium	.1267	.1225
	Sirloin	.2200	.2083
	Sirloin, medium	.2383	.2233
	Sirloin, medium	.2367	.2350

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.			
Lynn	Round	$0.1550	$0.1580
	Round	.2158	.2158
	Round	.1625	.1667
	Sirloin	.2308	.2350
	Sirloin	.2692	.2642
	Sirloin	.2775	.2433
Malden	Round	.1917	.1867
	Round	.1917	.2025
	Round	.1508	.1558
	Sirloin	.2442	.2533
	Sirloin	.2425	.2608
	Sirloin	.2467	.2308
Worcester	Round	.1867	.1917
	Round	.1558	.1550
	Round, best	.1900	.1867
	Sirloin	.2767	.2750
	Sirloin	.2550	.2533
	Sirloin, best cut	.2750	.2800
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Round	.1000	.1000
	Round	.1250	.1225
	Round	.1100	.1075
	Sirloin	.1525	.1425
	Sirloin	.1425	.1383
	Sirloin, prime, No. 3	.1250	.1250
Grand Rapids	Round	.1146	.1042
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round, best	.1308	.1300
	Sirloin	.1450	.1408
	Sirloin	.1467	.1450
	Sirloin, middle cuts	.1600	.1600
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Round	.1225	.1288
	Round	.1358	.1354
	Round	.1250	.1425
	Sirloin	.1433	.1517
	Sirloin	.1625	.1542
	Sirloin	.1700	.1750
Minneapolis	Round	.1250	.1217
	Round	.1250	.1104
	Round	.1242	.1263
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1500	.1600
	Sirloin	.1513	.1533
St. Paul	Round	.1313	.1313
	Round	.1413	.1417
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1625	.1600
	Sirloin	.1858	.1917
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Round	.1275	.1250
	Round	.1104	.1146
	Round	.1146	.1146
	Sirloin	.1525	.1583
	Sirloin	.1396	.1438
	Sirloin	.1550	.1617
St. Louis	Round	.1083	.1133
	Round	.1129	.1075
	Round	.1113	.1100
	Round	.1163	.1158
	Sirloin	.1600	.1646
	Sirloin	.1558	.1533
	Sirloin	.1550	.1600
	Sirloin	.1633	.1642
MONTANA.			
Butte	Round	.1083	.1000
	Round	.1007	.0833
	Round	.1007	.1063
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1313	.1083
	Sirloin	.1333	.1375

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Round	$0.1000	$0.1104
	Round	.1188	.1104
	Round	.1250	.1083
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1396	.1500
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Round	.1500	.1500
	Round	.1833	.1833
	Round, cheap cut	.1250	.1250
	Round, prime, best cut	.2083	.2000
	Round, prime, second cut	.1633	.1525
	Sirloin	.2000	.2000
	Sirloin	.2833	.2833
	Sirloin, prime	.2917	.2800
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Round	.1417	.1425
	Round, home dressed	.1883	.1983
	Round, home dressed	.1883	.1867
	Sirloin	.1833	.1817
	Sirloin, best cut, home dressed	.2108	.2117
	Sirloin, best, home dressed	.2100	.2225
Trenton	Round	.1650	.1600
	Round, best cut	.1700	.1650
	Round, second cut	.1288	.1200
	Round, top, best cut	.1700	.1550
	Sirloin	.2117	.2125
	Sirloin	.1850	.1917
	Sirloin, best cut	.2125	.2000
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Round	.1667	.1667
	Round	.1600	.1600
	Round	.1650	.1650
	Sirloin	.2500	.2500
	Sirloin	.2000	.2000
	Sirloin	.2200	.2200
Brooklyn	Round	.1600	.1600
	Round, prime	.1817	.1800
	Round, prime	.1900	.1850
	Sirloin	.2017	.2000
	Sirloin	.1933	.1833
	Sirloin	.2000	.2000
Buffalo	Round	.1200	.1108
	Round	.1267	.1283
	Round	.1350	.1283
	Round, best	.1250	.1288
	Round, second grade	.1300	.1083
	Round, second grade	.1175	.1000
	Sirloin	.1492	.1375
	Sirloin	.1483	.1450
	Sirloin	.1483	.1475
	Sirloin, best	.1600	.1600
	Sirloin, second grade	.1550	.1400
	Sirloin, second grade	.1550	.1363
Flushing	Round	.1867	.1717
	Round	.1783	.1650
	Round	.1750	.1667
	Sirloin	.2067	.1917
	Sirloin	.1883	.1833
	Sirloin	.1967	.1933
New York (a)	Round	.1600	.1600
	Round	.1883	.1800
	Round, good	.1500	.1567
	Round, New York State	.1917	.1850
	Round, prime	.1833	.1800
	Sirloin	.1800	.1633
	Sirloin	.2117	.2150
	Sirloin	.1967	.1950
	Sirloin	.1717	.1917
	Sirloin, good	.2083	.2000
	Sirloin, prime	.2117	.2000
	Sirloin, prime	.1800	.1800
	Sirloin, second grade	.1600	.1600

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW YORK—concluded.			
Rochester	Round	$0.1100	$0.1100
	Round	.1150	.1283
	Round	.1183	.1242
	Sirloin	.1267	.1300
	Sirloin	.1300	.1450
	Sirloin	.1275	.1400
Syracuse	Round	.1267	.1200
	Round, prime	.1475	.1483
	Round, second cut	.1417	.1400
	Sirloin	.1483	.1400
	Sirloin	.1850	.1867
	Sirloin, prime, second cut	.1775	.1783
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Round, best	.1250	.1250
	Round, medium	.1125	.1125
	Round, medium	.1063	.1063
	Round, medium	.1167	.1167
	Sirloin, medium	.1600	.1600
	Sirloin, medium	.1417	.1417
	Sirloin, medium	.1438	.1417
Cleveland	Round	.1450	.1483
	Round, best, lower cut	.1550	.1400
	Round, prime	.1308	.1321
	Round, prime, lower cut	.1200	.1200
	Round, upper cut	.1250	.1375
	Sirloin	.1833	.1700
	Sirloin, best	.1750	.1750
	Sirloin, first cut	.1450	.1533
	Sirloin, prime	.1867	.1733
Toledo	Round	.1125	.1125
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round	.1008	.1050
	Sirloin	.1350	.1350
	Sirloin	.2000	.2000
	Sirloin	.1633	.1633
OREGON.			
Portland	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Round	.1550	.1517
	Round	.1442	.1475
	Round	.1558	.1533
	Sirloin	.1867	.1883
	Sirloin	.1883	.1833
	Sirloin	.1950	.1900
Philadelphia	Round	.1600	.1667
	Round, best	.1733	.1500
	Round, top	.1783	.1667
	Round, top	.1700	.1650
	Round, top, best	.1900	.1917
	Sirloin	.2317	.2350
	Sirloin	.2117	.2033
	Sirloin	.2000	.2067
	Sirloin	.2400	.2400
	Sirloin, best	.2667	.2500
Pittsburg	Round	.1500	.1500
	Round	.1500	.1500
	Round	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1867	.1933
	Sirloin	.2000	.1933
	Sirloin	.1917	.1850
Scranton	Round	.1325	.1250
	Round	.1650	.1600
	Round	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1650	.1600
	Sirloin	.2300	.2200
	Sirloin	.2000	.2000
Wilkes-Barre	Round	.1450	.1400
	Round	.1325	.1288
	Round	.1400	.1400
	Sirloin	.2000	.2000
	Sirloin	.1800	.1800
	Sirloin	.1800	.1800

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Round	$0.1917	$0.1858
	Round	.1817	.1933
	Round	.1950	.1900
	Sirloin, trimmed	.3283	.3275
	Sirloin, trimmed	.3308	.3200
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Round	.1083	.1104
	Round, western	.1250	.1250
	Round, western	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin, first choice	.1333	.1333
	Sirloin, western	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, western	.1250	.1333
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Round	.1000	.1000
	Round	.1000	.1067
	Round	.1000	.1000
	Sirloin	.1396	.1354
	Sirloin	.1250	.1313
	Sirloin	.1417	.1375
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Round	.1250	.1279
	Round medium	.1492	.1600
	Round, medium cut	.1000	.1100
	Sirloin	.1783	.1558
	Sirloin	.1500	.1742
	Sirloin, good	.1800	.1800
Nashville	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round	.1146	.1146
	Sirloin	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1333	.1333
	Sirloin, best cut	.1354	.1375
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Round	.1354	.1250
	Round	.1000	.0931
	Round	.1000	.1000
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1500	.1396
	Sirloin	.1250	.1250
San Antonio	Round	.1000	.1000
	Round	.1000	.1000
	Round	.1000	.1000
	Sirloin	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1250	.1479
	Sirloin	.1250	.1333
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Round	.1500	.1500
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1750	.1750
	Sirloin	.1750	.1750
	Sirloin, medium	.1500	.1750
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Round	.1042	.1000
	Round	.1313	.1250
	Round	.1058	.1000
	Sirloin	.1508	.1500
	Sirloin	.1592	.1500
	Sirloin	.1313	.1275
Richmond	Round, choice	.1250	.1250
	Round, medium	.1050	.1083
	Round, prime	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1667	.1667
	Sirloin, choice	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin, medium	.1313	.1250
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Round	.1100	.1125
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1550	.1700
	Sirloin	.1542	.1500
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, FRESH, STEAKS, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
WASHINGTON—concluded.			
Tacoma	Round	$0.1146	$0.1250
	Round	.1250	.1146
	Round	.1250	.1250
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1500	.1500
	Sirloin	.1800	.1800
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Round	.1354	.1417
	Round	.1175	.1288
	Round	.1292	.1438
	Sirloin	.1717	.1800
	Sirloin	.1375	.1483
	Sirloin	.1617	.1750
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Round	.1200	.1167
	Round	.1108	.1150
	Round	.1475	.1458
	Sirloin	.1600	.1533
	Sirloin	.1333	.1375
	Sirloin	.1800	.1800

BEEF, SALT, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Corned, medium	$0.1250	$0.1250
	Corned, plate, medium	.1250	.1250
Montgomery	Corned, brisket, good	.1000	.1000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Corned, brisket, medium	.1000	.1000
	Corned, medium	.1000	.1000
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Corned, plate, medium	.0800	.0800
	Corned, plate, medium	.1000	.1000
San Francisco	Corned, brisket, first quality	.1000	.1000
	Corned, medium	.0600	.0600
	Corned, medium	.0800	.0700
	Corned, medium	.0700	.0700
COLORADO.			
Denver	Corned, brisket, medium	.0642	.0600
	Corned, brisket, medium	.0500	.0500
	Corned, rump, medium	.0800	.0800
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Corned, neck or flank	.1000	.1000
	Corned, plate, medium	.0600	.0600
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Corned, chuck	.1000	.1000
	Corned, medium	.1279	.1288
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Corned, plate, best	.0975	.0950
	Corned, plate, best	.0800	.0883
	Corned, plate, best cut	.0800	.0933
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Corned, plate, medium	.0800	.0800
	Corned, plate or brisket, medium	.1000	.0900
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Corned, medium	.1250	.1250
	Corned, medium, sold in 2-lb. cans	.1250	.1250
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Corned, blade or brisket	.0633	.0575
	Corned, brisket	.0567	.0550
	Corned, rump	.0800	.0800
	Corned, rump, boneless	.0900	.0800
Peoria	Corned, medium	.0800	.0800
	Corned, medium	.1000	.1000
	Corned, shoulder or rump, medium	.0817	.0817

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, SALT, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Corned, medium	$0.0600	$0.0600
	Corned, rump, medium	.1000	.1000
Terre Haute	Corned, rump or shoulder	.1000	.1000
	Corned, rump or shoulder	.1000	.1000
	Corned, rump or shoulder	.1000	.1000
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Corned, medium	.0833	.0967
	Corned, medium	.0800	.0800
Dubuque	Corned, medium	.0875	.0906
	Corned, medium	.0800	.0867
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Corned, second cuts, medium	.0875	.0833
	Corned, second grade	.0833	.0833
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Corned, brisket	.0600	.0600
	Corned, brisket	.0600	.0600
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Corned	.0800	.0800
	Corned, plate, first grade	.1000	.1000
	Corned, plate, medium	.1000	.1000
MAINE.			
Portland	Corned, brisket	.1225	.1183
	Corned, thin rib, medium	.0800	.0658
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Corned, medium	.1000	.0817
	Corned, plate	.0733	.0733
	Corned, plate	.0717	.0700
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Corned, brisket	.1346	.1271
	Corned, sticking piece	.0854	.0850
	Corned, sticking piece	.0792	.0725
Fall River	Corned, flank, medium	.0600	.0567
	Corned, thick rib	.1075	.0983
Lynn	Corned, thick ends	.1025	.1000
	Corned, thick ends	.1200	.1200
Malden	Corned, thick ends	.1200	.1200
	Corned, thick ends	.1000	.1000
Worcester	Corned, thick rib	.1313	.1275
	Corned, thin rib	.0967	.0958
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Corned, plate	.0600	.0600
	Corned, plate, bone out, rolled	.0800	.0800
	Corned, plate, bone out, rolled	.0800	.0800
Grand Rapids	Corned, rump	.1250	.1250
	Corned, rump	.1250	.1275
	Corned, rump	.1250	.1250
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Corned, shoulder, medium	.1042	.1042
	Corned, shoulder, medium	.1000	.1000
	Corned, shoulder, medium	.1000	.1000
Minneapolis	Corned	.1083	.0975
	Corned	.1000	.1000
St. Paul	Corned	.0800	.0800
	Corned, rump	.1008	.1163
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Corned, medium	.0778	.0833
	Corned, second cut, medium	.0750	.0833
St. Louis	Corned	.0758	.0758
	Corned, flank	.0650	.0700
	Corned, flank, medium	.0700	.0700
MONTANA.			
Butte	Corned, medium	.0700	.0700
	Corned, medium	.0700	.0700
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Corned, medium, second cuts	.0600	.0600
	Corned, medium, second cuts	.0600	.0600
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Corned, thin rib, medium	.0800	.0800
	Corned, thin rib, second grade	.0800	.0800

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, SALT, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Corned, plate, medium	$0.0900	$0.0908
	Corned, plate or brisket, medium	.0800	.0800
Trenton	Corned, medium	.1000	.0917
	Corned, medium	.0850	.0775
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Corned, rump	.1400	.1400
	Corned, rump or shoulder, medium	.1200	.1200
Brooklyn	Corned, medium	.1200	.1200
	Corned, plate, medium	.0800	.0800
Buffalo	Corned, chuck, best cut	.0800	.0800
	Corned, rump	.0967	.0967
Flushing	Corned, plate	.0767	.0600
	Corned, rump	.1200	.1200
New York (a)	Corned, brisket	.0800	.0800
	Corned, plate	.0800	.0800
	Corned, plate, New York State	.0717	.0650
Rochester	Corned, brisket	.0458	.0500
	Corned, rump	.0700	.0700
Syracuse	Corned, plate	.0600	.0600
	Corned rump	.0800	.0800
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Corned, brisket, medium	.0800	.0800
	Corned, rump or shoulder, medium	.0842	.0900
Cleveland	Corned, brisket, boneless	.1000	.1000
	Corned, navel	.0658	.0617
	Corned, rump	.1250	.1250
Toledo	Corned, rib	.0471	.0471
	Corned, shoulder	.0783	.0767
OREGON.			
Portland	Corned, medium	.0700	.0617
	Corned, medium	.0800	.0725
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Corned	.1083	.1100
Philadelphia	Corned	.1000	.1000
	Corned, brisket, boneless	.0800	.0800
	Corned, plate or brisket	.0600	.0500
	Corned, rump, best	.1200	.1200
Pittsburg	Corned, medium	.1250	.1250
	Corned, medium	.1042	.1250
Scranton	Corned, chuck	.1000	.1000
	Corned, chuck or neck	.1000	.1000
Wilkes-Barre	Corned, plate	.1000	.1000
	Corned, rump	.1300	.1250
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Corned, plate	.1000	.1150
	Corned, plate	.1200	.1200
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Corned, round	.1000	.1000
	Corned, round	.1000	.1000
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Corned, medium	.0833	.0833
	Corned, second cuts, medium	.0800	.0800
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Corned, plate, good	.1000	.1000
	Corned, rump or brisket, good cut	.1000	.0933
	Corned, rump or brisket, medium	.1000	.1000
Nashville	Corned, brisket	.0800	.0800
	Corned, rump	.1000	.1000
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Corned, shoulder, medium	.1500	.1500
San Antonio	Corned, brisket, medium	.1000	.1000
	Corned, medium	.1000	.1000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Corned, brisket, boneless, medium	.1250	.1250
	Corned, brisket, boneless, medium	.1000	.1000
	Corned, brisket, medium	.0800	.0800
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Corned, navel	.0800	.0800
	Corned, navel	.0800	.0800
Richmond	Corned, brisket, medium	.0800	.0800
	Corned, brisket, medium	.0800	.0800

(a) Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BEEF, SALT, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Corned, medium	$0.0800	$0.0800
	Corned, plate or chuck, medium	.0500	.0550
	Corned, plate or rib, medium	.0600	.0600
Tacoma	Corned, brisket	.0742	.0700
	Corned, plate or brisket	.0800	.0800
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Corned, brisket	.1000	.1000
	Corned, plate	.1000	.1000
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Corned, medium	.1050	.1325
	Corned, second cuts, medium	.0600	.0600

BREAD, WHEAT.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
ALABAMA.					
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	14-ounce loaf, 32 tickets sold for $1	.0313	.0313	.0357	.0357
	14-ounce loaf, 32 tickets sold for $1	.0313	.0313	.0357	.0357
	14-ounce loaf, 28 tickets sold for $1	.0357	.0357	.0408	.0408
	1-pound loaf, 28 tickets sold for $1	.0357	.0357	.0357	.0357
ARKANSAS.					
Little Rock	12-ounce loaf, 3 loaves sold for 10 cents.	.0333	.0333	.0444	.0444
	14-ounce loaf, 6 loaves sold for 25 cents.	.0417	.0417	.0476	.0476
	14-ounce loaf, Jan. to Sept., 1904, and April to Dec., 1905; 13-ounce loaf, Oct., 1904, to Mar., 1905; 3 loaves sold for 10 cents.	.0333	.0333	.0388	.0388
CALIFORNIA.					
Los Angeles	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	20-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0400	.0400
San Francisco	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Sept., 1904, 15½-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec., 1904; 18-ounce loaf, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0504	.0444
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Sept., 1904; 15½-ounce loaf, Oct., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0504	.0516
	18-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0444	.0444
COLORADO.					
Denver	Best, 1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
CONNECTICUT					
New Haven	14½-ounce loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0566	.0571
	15-ounce loaf, Jan. to April, 1904; 14½-ounce loaf, May to July, 1904, and Sept. to Nov., 1905; 14-ounce loaf, Aug., 1904, to Aug., 1905, and Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0554	.0566
	26-ounce loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904, and June 1904, to Dec., 1905; 25-ounce loaf, Apr. and May, 1904.	.1000	.1000	.0620	.0615
	14½-ounce loaf, Jan. and Feb., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Mar., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0568	.0571

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BREAD, WHEAT—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
DELAWARE.					
Wilmington	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
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.					
Washington	1-pound loaf	.0508	.0500	.0508	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0508	.0500	.0508	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0508	.0500	.0508	.0500
FLORIDA.					
Jacksonville	14-ounce loaf, Jan. to Sept., 1904, and Jan. to Dec., 1905; 12-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec., 1904; 25 tickets sold for $1.	.0500	.0500	.0476	.0457
	14-ounce loaf, 25 tickets sold for $1, except Dec., 1904, 5 cents straight.	.0500	.0500	.0467	.0457
	14-ounce loaf, 6 tickets sold for 25 cents.	.0500	.0500	.0476	.0476
	14-ounce loaf, 6 tickets sold for 25 cents.	.0500	.0500	.0476	.0476
GEORGIA.					
Atlanta	12-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0667	.0667
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904, and Jan. to June and Dec., 1905; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec., 1904, and July to Nov., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0524	.0530
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
ILLINOIS.					
Chicago	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Oct., 1904, and Apr. to Dec., 1905; 13-ounce loaf, Nov., 1904, to Mar., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0519	.0529
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Oct., 1904, and Apr. to Oct., 1905; 13-ounce loaf, Nov., 1904, to Mar., 1905, and Nov. and Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0519	.0548
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Oct., 1904, and Apr. to Oct., 1905; 13-ounce loaf, Nov., 1904, to Mar. 1905; and Nov. and Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0519	.0548
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Oct., 1904, and Apr. to Oct., 1905; 13-ounce loaf, Nov., 1904, to Mar., 1905, and Nov. and Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0519	.0548
Peoria	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
INDIANA.					
Indianapolis	17-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0471
	17-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0471
	17-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0471
Terre Haute	17-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0471
	17-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0471
	19-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0421	.0421
IOWA					
Des Moines	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Dubuque	13-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0615	.0615
	13-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0615	.0615
	13-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0615	.0615
KANSAS.					
Topeka	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
KENTUCKY.					
Louisville	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	22-ounce loaf, Jan. to May, 1904; 20-ounce loaf, June, 1904; 18-ounce loaf, July, 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0430	.0500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BREAD, WHEAT—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
LOUISIANA.					
New Orleans	22-ounce loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904; 20-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	$0.0500	$0.0500	$0.0390	$0.0400
	24-ounce loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904, and Nov. and Dec., 1905; 20-ounce loaf Apr. 1904, to Oct., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0383	.0389
	24-ounce loaf. Jan. to Mar., 1904; 20-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0383	.0400
	24-ounce loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904; 20-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0383	.0400
	24-ounce loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904; 20-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0383	.0400
MAINE.					
Portland	14-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
	15-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0533
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
MARYLAND.					
Baltimore	14-ounce loaf, 1904; 1-pound loaf, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904; and 1905; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec., 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0524	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
MASSACHUSETTS.					
Boston	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0524	.0571
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0554	.0571
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Fall River	15-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0533
	Homemade, 15-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0533
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Lynn	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0553	.0571
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0553	.0571
	21-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0381	.0381
Malden	15-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0533
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept., 1904, to July, 1905; 15-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0524	.0556
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept., 1904, to July, 1905; 15-ounce loaf, Aug. to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0524	.0556
Worcester	14½-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0552	.0552
	14½-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0552	.0552
	14½-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0552	.0552
MICHIGAN.					
Detroit	Butternut or Blue Ribbon, 1-pound loaf.	.0433	.0500	.0433	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0525	.0533	.0525	.0533
	1-pound loaf	.0533	.0533	.0533	.0533
	1-pound loaf	.0525	.0583	.0525	.0583
Grand Rapids	14-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
	14-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
	14-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
MINNESOTA.					
Duluth	14-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
	1-pound loaf	.0533	.0550	.0533	.0550
	1-pound loaf	.0525	.0567	.0525	.0567
Minneapolis	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
St. Paul	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BREAD, WHEAT—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
MISSOURI.					
Kansas City	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
St. Louis	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
MONTANA.					
Butte	12½-ounce loaf	.0625	.0583	.0800	.0747
	12½-ounce loaf	.0625	.0573	.0800	.0733
	14-ounce loaf, Jan. to Oct., 1904; 12-ounce loaf, Nov., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0625	.0531	.0734	.0708
NEBRASKA.					
Omaha	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
NEW HAMPSHIRE.					
Manchester	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
NEW JERSEY.					
Jersey City	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904, and Apr. to Dec., 1905; 14-ounce loaf, Sept., 1904, to Mar., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0524	.0518
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904, and Mar. to Dec., 1905; 14-ounce loaf, Sept., 1904, to Feb., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0524	.0512
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904, and Apr. to Dec., 1905; 14-ounce loaf Sept., 1904, to Mar., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0524	.0518
Trenton	15-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0533
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Sept., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0511	.0533
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0524	.0571
NEW YORK.					
Albany	17-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0471
	17-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0471
	17-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0471	.0471
Brooklyn	1-pound loaf, Jan. to June, 1904; 15-ounce loaf, July, 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0517	.0533
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to July, 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Aug., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0514	.0533
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to July, 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Aug., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0514	.0533
Buffalo	14-ounce loaf, 1904; 15-ounce loaf, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0533
	14-ounce loaf, Jan., 1904, to Oct., 1905. 15-ounce loaf, Nov. and Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0565
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Flushing	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0524	.0571
	Vienna, 1-pound loaf, 1904; 14-ounce loaf, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0571
	17-ounce loaf, Jan. to July, 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. and Sept., 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0491	.0571
New York (a)	17-ounce loaf, Jan. to July, 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. and Sept., 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Oct., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0491	.0533
	17-ounce loaf, Jan. to July, 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. and Sept., 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Oct., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0491	.0533
	17-ounce loaf, Jan. to July, 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. and Sept., 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Oct., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0491	.0533

(a) Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BREAD, WHEAT—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
NEW YORK—concluded.					
New York	17-ounce loaf, Jan. to July, 1904; 1-pound loaf, Aug. and Sept., 1904; 15-ounce loaf, Oct., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	$0.0500	$0.0500	$0.0491	$0.0533
Rochester	14-ounce loaf, 1904; 15-ounce loaf, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0533
	16½-ounce loaf, Jan. to May, 1904, and Nov. and Dec., 1905; 15-ounce loaf, June, 1904, to Oct., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0513	.0525
	Vienna, 15-ounce loaf, Jan., 1904, to Feb., 1905; 1-pound loaf, Mar. to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0506
Syracuse	1-pound loaf, 1904; 18-ounce loaf, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0444
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
OHIO.					
Cincinnati	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	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, 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1905; 17-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0538
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to June, 1904; 14-ounce loaf, July, 1904, to Aug., 1905; 17-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0536	.0538
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to June, 1904; 14-ounce loaf, July, 1904, to Aug., 1905; 17-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0536	.0538
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to May, 1904; 14-ounce loaf, June, 1904, to Oct., 1905; 17-ounce loaf, Nov. and Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0542	.0555
Toledo	1-pound loaf, Jan. to June, 1904, and 1905; 14-ounce loaf, July to Dec., 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0536	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to June, 1904, and 1905; 14-ounce loaf, July to Dec., 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0536	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to May, 1904, and Jan. to Dec., 1905; 14-ounce loaf, June to Dec., 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0541	.0500
OREGON.					
Portland	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
PENNSYLVANIA.					
Allegheny	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	28-ounce loaf	.0900	.0900	.0514	.0514
Philadelphia	14-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
	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
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Scranton	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
Wilkes-Barre	14-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
	14-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
	14½-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0552	.0552
RHODE ISLAND.					
Providence	14-ounce loaf, Jan. and Feb., 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, Mar. to Oct., 1904, and 1905; 13-ounce loaf, Nov. and Dec., 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0593	.0593
	14-ounce loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0587	.0593
	14½-ounce loaf, Jan., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Feb. to May, 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, June to Aug., 1904; 13-ounce loaf, Sept., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0589	.0615

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BREAD, WHEAT—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
SOUTH CAROLINA.					
Charleston	12-ounce loaf	$0.0400	$0.0400	$0.0533	$0.0533
	14-ounce loaf	.0375	.0300	.0428	.0343
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
SOUTH DAKOTA.					
Sioux Falls	13-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0615	.0615
	13-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0615	.0615
	13-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0615	.0615
TENNESSEE.					
Memphis	15-ounce loaf, Jan. to Aug., 1904; 14-ounce loaf, Sept. to Dec., 1904; 13-ounce loaf, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0546	.0615
	15-ounce loaf, Jan. to May, 1904; 13-ounce loaf, June, 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0581	.0615
	14-ounce loaf, Jan. to May, 1904; 13-ounce loaf, June, 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0597	.0615
Nashville	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Sept., 1904 and 1905; 14-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec., 1904 and 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0518	.0518
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Sept., 1904 and 1905; 14-ounce loaf, Oct. to Dec., 1904 and 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0518	.0518
TEXAS.					
Dallas	14-ounce loaf, 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0593
	15½-ounce loaf, Jan., Feb., 1904; 13½-ounce loaf, Mar., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0580	.0593
	1-pound loaf, Jan., Feb., 1904; 12-ounce loaf, Mar. to Dec., 1904; 13-ounce loaf, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0639	.0615
San Antonio	18-ounce loaf, Jan. to Mar., 1904; 17-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904, and Oct. to Dec., 1905; 15-ounce loaf, May, 1904, to Sept., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0506	.0518
	18-ounce loaf, Jan. to May, 1904, and July to Dec., 1905; 16-ounce loaf, July to Dec., 1904; 17-ounce loaf, Jan. to June, 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0477	.0457
	20-ounce loaf, Jan. and Feb., 1904; 19-ounce loaf, Mar., 1904; 18-ounce loaf, Apr., 1904; 15-ounce loaf, May, 1904, to May, 1905; 16-ounce loaf, June to Sept., 1905; 17-ounce loaf Oct. to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0494	.0507
UTAH.					
Salt Lake City	14-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
	14-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0571
	15-ounce loaf	.0500	.0500	.0533	.0533
VIRGINIA.					
Norfolk	14-ounce loaf, Jan., 1904, to May, 1905; 15½-ounce loaf, June to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0539
	14-ounce loaf, Jan., 1904, to May, 1905; 15½-ounce loaf, June to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0539
	14-ounce loaf, Jan., 1904, to Aug., 1905; 1-pound loaf, Sept. to Dec., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0571	.0547
Richmond	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to July, 1904, and Sept. to Dec., 1905; 14-ounce loaf, Aug., 1904, to Aug., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0530	.0547
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to July, 1904, and Sept. to Dec., 1905; 14-ounce loaf, Aug., 1904, to Aug., 1905.	.0500	.0500	.0530	.0547
WASHINGTON.					
Seattle	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BREAD, WHEAT—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price per loaf.		Average price per pound.	
		1904.	1905.	1904.	1905.
WASHINGTON—cont'd.					
Tacoma	1-pound loaf	$0.0500	$0.0500	$0.0500	$0.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf, Jan. to Nov., 1904, and Jan. to Dec., 1905; 15-ounce loaf, Dec., 1904.	.0500	.0500	.0503	.0500
WEST VIRGINIA.					
Wheeling	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
WISCONSIN.					
Milwaukee	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500
	1-pound loaf	.0500	.0500	.0500	.0500

BUTTER, PER POUND.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Creamery, best	$0.3500	$0.3500
	Creamery, best	.3333	.3492
	Dairy, Jersey, best	.3375	.3417
Montgomery	Creamery	.3083	.3292
	Creamery, good	.3125	.3125
	Creamery, good	.3333	.3333
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Creamery, medium	.3167	.3208
	Creamery, medium	.2975	.3158
	Creamery, medium	.3292	.3500
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Creamery, medium	.2625	.2875
	Creamery, medium, sold by the 2-pound roll.	.3313	.3042
	Dairy, medium	.3125	.3125
San Francisco	Creamery, medium, sold by the 1½-pound square.	.2714	.3056
	Creamery, medium (cold storage during the winter months).	.2583	.2833
	Creamery, medium (cold storage during the winter months, 1905).	.3292	.2771
	Creamery, medium, sold by the square, 1½ pounds in 1904; 2 pounds in 1905 (cold storage during the winter months).	.2583	.3083
	Creamery, medium, sold by the 1½-pound square (cold storage during the winter months).	.2583	.2861
COLORADO.			
Denver	Creamery	.2717	.2817
	Creamery, medium	.2542	.2667
	Creamery, medium	.2396	.2479
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Creamery, Connecticut, best	.3183	.3300
	Creamery, good	.2608	.2633
	Creamery, medium	.3333	.3133
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Country, fresh, medium	.3000	.3167
	Creamery, best	.3708	.3617
	Creamery, medium	.3083	.3042
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Creamery, best	.3125	.3225
	Creamery, Elgin, best	.3208	.3225
	Creamery, Elgin, best	.3375	.3325
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Creamery, Elgin, best	.3417	.3250
	Creamery, Elgin, choice	.3158	.3200
	Creamery, Elgin, good	.3000	.3000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BUTTER, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Creamery	$0.3000	$0.3000
	Creamery, Georgia	.3042	.3050
	Creamery, medium	.2792	.2792
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Dairy, good	.2275	.2225
	Dairy, good	.2558	.2317
	Dairy, good	.2292	.2283
	Dairy, good	.2208	.2267
	Dairy, good	.2450	.2450
Peoria	Creamery, medium	.2925	.2942
	Creamery, medium	.3092	.2950
	Creamery, medium	.2817	.2833
	Creamery, medium (country, June to Oct., 1904, and May to Sept., 1905).	.2792	.2958
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Country, medium	.2508	.2467
	Country, medium	.2500	.2383
	Creamery, best	.3000	.3200
Terre Haute	Creamery, best	.2967	.3000
	Creamery, best	.3125	.3117
	Dairy, country, best	.2583	.2608
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Creamery, medium	.2708	.2767
	Creamery, medium	.2783	.2833
	Creamery, medium	.2492	.2500
Dubuque	Creamery, medium	.2525	.2458
	Creamery, medium	.2583	.2483
	Dairy	.2250	.2292
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Creamery, medium	.2258	.2117
	Creamery, medium	.2250	.2150
	Creamery, medium	.2350	.2150
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Creamery, best	.2896	.3063
	Creamery, medium	.2708	.2708
	Creamery, pure	.3083	.3292
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Creamery, best	.2500	.2958
	Creamery, Elgin, best	.2958	.3167
	Creamery, medium	.2100	.1913
	Dairy, pure	.2700	.3042
MAINE.			
Portland	Creamery	.2867	.3192
	Creamery, medium	.2975	.3183
	Creamery, medium	.2675	.2683
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Creamery, medium	.3025	.2917
	Dairy, fresh	.3033	.3083
	Dairy, fresh	.2867	.2808
	Dairy, fresh	.2700	.2783
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Creamery	.2592	.3117
	Creamery, Columbia County, medium	.2200	.2608
	Creamery, medium	.2825	.2850
	Dairy, medium	.2517	.2725
Fall River	Creamery, best	.2508	.2500
	Creamery, good	.2400	.2392
	Creamery, medium	.2492	.2492
Lynn	Creamery	.2875	.3050
	Creamery, medium	.2467	.2792
	Creamery, medium	.2721	.2733
Malden	Creamery, best	.2492	.2892
	Creamery, best	.3108	.3158
	Creamery, northern, Golden Gate, medium.	.2392	.2692
Worcester	Creamery, best	.2983	.2967
	Creamery, best	.3042	.3167
	Dairy, best	.3008	.3000
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Creamery, best	.2708	.2892
	Creamery, best	.2767	.3067
	Creamery, best	.2950	.2933

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BUTTER, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MICHIGAN—concluded.			
Detroit	Creamery, Elgin, best	$0.2767	$0.3100
	Creamery, White Rose, best	.2725	.2917
	Dairy, best	.2333	.2533
	Dairy, best	.2308	.2450
	Dairy, best	.2467	.2458
Grand Rapids	Dairy	.2192	.2425
	Dairy, best	.2308	.2217
	Dairy, best	.2192	.2500
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Creamery, best	.2642	.2858
	Creamery, medium	.2567	.2883
	Creamery, No. 1	.2692	.2933
Minneapolis	Creamery	.2542	.2750
	Creamery, fancy	.2433	.2550
	Creamery, first grade	.2800	.2892
	Creamery, medium	.2300	.2642
St. Paul	Creamery, best	.2650	.2942
	Creamery, good	.2750	.2908
	Creamery, medium	.2675	.2833
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Creamery, medium	.2217	.2383
	Creamery, medium	.2233	.2242
	Creamery, medium	.2383	.2333
St. Louis	Creamery, best	.3200	.2775
	Creamery, medium	.2733	.2600
	Creamery, medium	.2675	.2850
	Creamery, medium	.2583	.2733
	Dairy	.2242	.2283
MONTANA.			
Butte	Creamery, medium	.2875	.3042
	Creamery, medium	.2875	.3146
	Creamery, medium	.2896	.3233
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Creamery, best	.2558	.2500
	Creamery, best	.2583	.2500
	Creamery, best	.2517	.2392
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Creamery	.2833	.2983
	Creamery, best	.2550	.2808
	Creamery, medium	.2892	.2908
	Dairy, best	.2250	.2508
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Creamery, Elgin, medium	.2792	.2825
	Creamery, Elgin, medium	.2642	.2725
	Creamery, medium	.2825	.2917
Trenton	Creamery, fancy	.3550	.3733
	Creamery, medium	.2717	.3042
	Creamery, medium	.2792	.2775
	Dairy, best	.2983	.3142
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Creamery	.2700	.2733
	Creamery, medium	.2375	.2667
	Creamery, medium	.2825	.2825
Brooklyn	Creamery, best	.2575	.2650
	Creamery, best	.2642	.2717
	Creamery, Elgin, best	.2758	.2800
Buffalo	Creamery, best	.2708	.2817
	Creamery, best	.2833	.2850
	Creamery, best	.2858	.3108
	Creamery, best	.2600	.2733
	Creamery, best	.2717	.2908
Flushing	Creamery, best	.2883	.3017
	Creamery, best	.2900	.3142
	Creamery, good	.2492	.2825
New York (a)	Country, fresh	.3042	.2917
	Creamery, Elgin	.2642	.2675
	Creamery, extra	.2800	.2608
	Creamery, extra	.2683	.2967
	Dairy, medium	.2625	.2817
	Dairy, New York State, best	.2750	.2808
Rochester	Creamery, Elgin	.2708	.2892
	Creamery, Elgin	.2883	.2975
	Creamery, New York State, best	.2692	.2775

a Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BUTTER, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW YORK—concluded.			
Syracuse	Creamery, best	$0.2867	$0.3042
	Creamery, Elgin, best	.2763	.3042
	Creamery, fresh	.2842	.2825
	Creamery, medium	.2500	.2500
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Creamery, best	.3050	.3033
	Creamery, best	.3150	.3208
	Creamery, best	.2942	.2958
	Dairy, good	.2250	.2325
Cleveland	Creamery,	.2675	.2883
	Creamery, best	.2708	.2867
	Creamery, Elgin	.2900	.2575
	Creamery, Elgin	.2800	.3092
Toledo	Country, fresh	.2058	.2058
	Creamery, best	.2825	.2825
	Creamery, best	.2683	.2675
OREGON.			
Portland	Creamery, medium	.3146	.3146
	Creamery, medium	.3208	.3146
	Creamery, medium	.3271	.3083
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Creamery, best	.3142	.3242
	Creamery, best	.2900	.3058
	Creamery, best	.2983	.3208
Philadelphia	Creamery	.3175	.3375
	Creamery, best	.3375	.3450
	Creamery, best	.3100	.2992
	Creamery, best	.2992	.3325
	Creamery, Pennsylvania, best	.3142	.2975
	Dairy, tub	.2583	.2575
Pittsburg	Creamery, best	.3042	.3067
	Creamery, best	.3017	.3100
	Creamery, Elgin, best	.3058	.3075
Scranton	Creamery, Abbington, best	.2725	.2867
	Creamery, best	.2575	.2825
	Creamery, Elgin, medium	.2408	.2792
Wilkes-Barre	Creamery, best	.2742	.2942
	Creamery, best	.2883	.2933
	Creamery, local, best	.3383	.3708
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Creamery, best	.2842	.3017
	Creamery, first grade	.2792	.2783
	Creamery, first grade	.3217	.3217
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Creamery, best	.2892	.3008
	Creamery, medium	.2192	.2650
	Creamery, storage, medium	.2642	.2942
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Creamery, best	.2442	.2283
	Creamery, best	.2333	.2367
	Creamery, best	.2317	2233
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Creamery	.3250	.2917
	Creamery, best	.3119	.3313
	Creamery, medium	.2917	.2875
Nashville	Creamery, best	.2708	.2771
	Dairy, best	.3000	.3000
	Dairy, Jersey, best	.2792	.2875
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Country, fresh	.1904	.1776
	Creamery, medium	.2958	.3250
	Creamery, medium	.2750	.2958
San Antonio	Creamery, medium	.2750	.2792
	Creamery, medium	.2500	.2500
	Creamery, medium	.3000	.3000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Creamery, medium	.2750	.2958
	Creamery, medium	.2208	.2250
	Creamery, medium	.2667	.2750

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

BUTTER, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Creamery	$0.2783	$0.3100
	Creamery, Fox River, good	.2800	.3067
	Creamery, good	.2775	.2900
Richmond	Creamery, Elgin	.2867	.3017
	Creamery, Elgin	.2900	.2813
	Creamery, Elgin, best	.3000	.3000
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Creamery, medium	.2688	.2938
	Creamery, medium	.2688	.2771
	Creamery, medium	.2708	.3354
Tacoma	Creamery, best	.3158	.3208
	Creamery, medium	.2688	.2833
	Creamery, medium	.3104	.3500
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Country, fresh	.2708	.2942
	Creamery, extra	.2758	.2842
	Creamery, extra	.2858	.3067
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Creamery, fancy	.2833	.3033
	Creamery, first grade	.2475	.2658
	Dairy, State, best	.2433	.2292

CHEESE, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Full cream	$0.2000	$0.2000
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
Montgomery	Full cream	.1917	.1958
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream	.1875	.1875
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream, California	.2000	.2000
San Francisco	Full cream	.1500	.1750
	Full cream, California	.2000	.2000
	Full cream, California	.1500	.1500
	Full cream, California	.1767	.1800
	Full cream, eastern	.2000	.2000
COLORADO.			
Denver	Full cream, eastern	.2000	.2000
	Full cream, New York State	.1500	.1688
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Full cream	.1833	.1833
	Full cream	.1600	.1767
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Full cream	.1800	.1850
	Full cream, New York State	.2000	.2000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream	.2292	.2000
	Full cream	.1600	.2000
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Full cream	.1542	.1646
	Full cream	.1792	.1808
	Full cream	.1500	.1533
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Full cream	.1333	.1617
	Full cream	.1692	.1800
	Full cream	.1267	.1550
	Full cream	.1667	.1800
	Full cream	.1600	.1800

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

CHEESE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ILLINOIS—concluded.			
Peoria	Full cream	$0.2000	$0.2000
	Full cream	.1525	.1858
	Full cream	.1900	.2000
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Full cream	.1692	.1867
	Full cream	.1600	.1608
	Full cream, New York State	.1883	.2000
Terre Haute	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Full cream	.2000	.1933
	Full cream	.1625	.1688
Dubuque	Full cream	.1542	.1563
	Full cream, New York State	.1567	.1538
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Full cream	.1850	.2000
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream, New York State	.2050	.2050
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Full cream	.1542	.1688
	Full cream	.1792	.1813
	Full cream, New York State	.2000	.2000
MAINE.			
Portland	Cream, extra	.1708	.1608
	Full cream	.1733	.1750
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Full cream	.1950	.1950
	Full cream	.1575	.1617
	Full cream	.1800	.1650
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Full cream, American	.1458	.1533
	Full cream, American	.1533	.1533
	Full cream, Herkimer County, medium	.1525	.1558
Fall River	Full cream	.1342	.1417
	Full cream	.1483	.1517
Lynn	Full cream	.1517	.1633
	Full cream	.1733	.1650
Malden	Full cream	.1467	.1617
	Full cream, New York State	.1600	.1675
Worcester	Full cream	.1667	.1683
	Full cream	.1600	.1683
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Full cream	.1508	.1625
	Full cream, Michigan	.1800	.1683
Grand Rapids	Full cream	.1683	.1683
	Full cream	.1800	.1800
	Full cream, New York State	.1800	.1800
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Full cream	.1625	.1717
	Full cream	.1450	.1525
Minneapolis	Full cream	.1667	.1667
	Full cream	.1800	.1867
	Full cream	.1617	.1658
St. Paul	Cream	.1496	.1392
	Full cream	.1567	.1617
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Full cream	.1500	.1500
	Full cream	.1500	.1500
St. Louis	Full cream	.1550	.1800
	Full cream	.1567	.1800
	Full cream	.1867	.1850
	Full cream	.1950	.1933
MONTANA.			
Butte	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream, New York State	.2500	.2500
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Full cream	.1792	.1917
	Full cream	.2000	.2000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

CHEESE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Full cream	$0.1517	$0.1558
	Full cream	.1600	.1667
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Full cream, New York State	.1600	.1850
	Full cream, New York State	.1533	.1667
Trenton	Full cream	.1600	.1633
	Full cream	.1733	.1750
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Full cream	.1500	.1525
	Full cream	.1600	.1617
Brooklyn	Full cream	.1800	.1850
	Full cream	.1567	.1600
Buffalo	Full cream	.1433	.1558
	Full cream	.1508	.1475
	Full cream	.1350	.1575
	Full cream	.1600	.1642
Flushing	Full cream	.1750	.1800
	Full cream	.1950	.1967
New York [a]	Full cream	.1883	.1933
	Full cream	.1583	.1625
	Full cream, New York State	.1617	.1608
	Full cream, New York State	.1700	.1850
	Full cream, XXX, New York State	.1408	.1600
Rochester	Full cream	.1575	.1717
	Full cream	.1442	.1592
	Full cream, New York State	.1575	.1617
Syracuse	Full cream	.1733	.1800
	Full cream, American	.1600	.1633
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Full cream	.1917	.1933
	Full cream	.1558	.1542
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
Cleveland	Full cream	.1558	.1550
	Full cream	.1517	.1650
	Full cream, New York State	.1533	.1617
	Full cream, Vermont	.1867	.2000
Toledo	Full cream	.1558	.1550
	Full cream, Vermont	.2100	.2100
OREGON.			
Portland	Full cream	.1750	.1750
	Full cream	.1875	.2000
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Full cream	.1533	.1558
	Full cream	.1550	.1617
Philadelphia	Full cream	.1550	.1650
	Full cream	.1450	.1467
	Full cream	.1625	.1667
	Full cream	.1575	.1750
	Full cream, New York State	.1600	.1650
	Full cream, New York State	.1625	.1758
Pittsburg	Full cream	.1675	.1933
	Full cream	.1700	.1683
Scranton	Full cream	.1558	.1700
	Full cream	.1600	.1600
Wilkes-Barre	Full cream	.1600	.1600
	Full cream, New York State	.1558	.1550
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Full cream	.1600	.1650
	Full cream	.1650	.1700
	Full cream, fancy	.1508	.1592
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Full cream, American	.1750	.1725
	Full cream, American	.1575	.1650
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Full cream	.1700	.1650
	Full cream	.1800	.1800
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Full cream	.1750	.1742
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
Nashville	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream	.1646	.1800

[a] Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

CHEESE, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	05.
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Full cream	$0.2000	$0.2000
	Full cream	.1833	.1761
San Antonio	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Full cream	.1625	.1700
	Full cream	.1500	.1771
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Full cream	.1675	.1725
	Full cream	.2000	.2000
Richmond	Full cream	.1633	.1692
	Full cream	.1800	.1800
	Full cream	.1758	.1758
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Full cream	.2000	.2000
	Full cream	.1875	.2000
Tacoma	Full cream	.1500	.1500
	Full cream	.1833	.1833
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Full cream	.1600	.1683
	Full cream	.1950	.1950
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Full cream, Wisconsin	.1500	.1500
	Full cream, Wisconsin	.1417	.1450
	Full cream, Wisconsin	.1433	.1483

CHICKENS (FULL GROWN), DRESSED, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Not drawn	$0.1925	$0.1933
	Not drawn, fowls	.1950	.1892
Montgomery	Not drawn, fowls	.1375	.1700
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Fowls	.1500	.1392
	Fowls, medium	.1567	.1608
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Not drawn, fowls	.2375	.2313
	Not drawn, fowls	.2375	.2333
San Francisco	Not drawn, fowls	.1758	.1783
	Not drawn, fowls	.1950	.1950
	Not drawn, fowls	.1950	.1950
COLORADO.			
Denver	Not drawn, fowls	.1200	.1517
	Not drawn, fowls	.1483	.1563
	Not drawn, fowls	.1300	.1558
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Not drawn, fowls	.1733	.1733
	Not drawn, fowls	.1867	.1833
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Home dresssed, not drawn, fowls	.1513	.1567
	Not drawn, fowls	.1900	.1600
	Not drawn, stewers, fowls	.1633	.1633
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Not drawn, fowls	.1667	.1700
	Not drawn, fowls	.1775	.1742
	Not drawn, fowls	.1742	.1725
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Not drawn, fowls	.2000	.1900
	Not drawn, fowls	.1642	.1750
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Not drawn, fowls	.1583	.1608
	Not drawn, fowls	.1604	.1667
	Not drawn, hens, roasters	.1688	.1692

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

CHICKENS (FULL GROWN), DRESSED, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price	
		1904.	1905.
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Not drawn, hens	$0.1538	$0.1442
	Not drawn, hens	.1538	.1567
	Not drawn, hens	.1542	.1500
Peoria	Drawn, fowls	.1242	.1288
	Drawn, fowls	.1283	.1333
	Drawn, hens	.1483	.1458
	Fowls	.1313	.1467
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Drawn, fowls	.1833	.1917
	Drawn, fowls	.1600	.1700
	Drawn, fowls	.1783	.1817
Terre Haute	Drawn, fowls	.1850	.1850
	Drawn, fowls	.1567	.1567
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Not drawn, fowls	.1558	.1517
	Not drawn, fowls	.1396	.1333
Dubuque	Not drawn, fowls	.1313	.1292
	Not drawn, fowls	.1396	.1333
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Not drawn, fowls	.1108	.1146
	Not drawn, fowls	.1067	.1125
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Drawn, fowls	.1431	.1490
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Not drawn, fowls	.1700	.1650
	Not drawn, fowls	.1633	.1600
	Not drawn, fowls	.1800	.1900
MAINE.			
Portland	Drawn	.1817	.1833
	Drawn, fowls	.1725	.1792
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Not drawn	.1596	.1583
	Not drawn	.1567	.1583
	Not drawn, hens	.1475	.1517
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Not drawn, fowls	.1608	.1658
	Not drawn, fowls	.1558	.1625
	Not drawn, fowls	.1667	.1742
Fall River	Not drawn, fowls	.1917	.1967
	Not drawn, fresh	.2267	.2242
Lynn	Not drawn, fowls	.1600	.1600
	Not drawn, fowls	.1933	.1867
Malden	Not drawn, fowls	.1792	.1825
	Not drawn, fowls	.1483	.1417
Worcester	Not drawn	.2242	.2250
	Not drawn, fowls	.1892	.1833
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Not drawn, fowls	.1450	.1417
	Not drawn, fowls	.1388	.1433
Grand Rapids	Not drawn, fowls	.1383	.1492
	Not drawn, fowls	.1621	.1633
	Not drawn, fowls	.1733	.1717
	Not drawn, fowls	.1478	.1667
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Not drawn, fowls	.1279	.1488
	Not drawn, hens	.1442	.1458
Minneapolis	Not drawn, fowls	.1308	.1304
	Not drawn, fowls	.1304	.1342
St. Paul	Not drawn, fowls	.1333	.1454
	Not drawn, hens	.1017	.1342
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Not drawn, fowls	.1225	.1250
	Not drawn, fowls	.1221	.1267
St. Louis	Not drawn, hens	.1300	.1367
	Not drawn, hens	.1275	.1300
	Not drawn, hens	.1217	.1254
MONTANA.			
Butte	Not drawn, fowls	.1600	.1650
	Not drawn, fowls	.1600	.1742

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

CHICKENS (FULL GROWN), DRESSED, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Not drawn, fowls	$0.1225	$0.1242
	Not drawn, fowls	.1104	.1213
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Drawn, fowls	.1883	.1967
	Drawn, fowls	.2100	.2200
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Not drawn, fowls	.1575	.1625
	Not drawn, fowls	.1458	.1525
Trenton	Not drawn, fowls	.2108	.2008
	Not drawn, fowls	.1750	.1750
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Not drawn, fowls	.1733	.1750
	Not drawn, fowls	.1508	.1600
Brooklyn	Not drawn, fowls	.1817	.1850
	Not drawn, fowls	.1908	.1942
	Not drawn, stewers, fowls	.1633	.1775
Buffalo	Not drawn, fowls	.1592	.1633
	Not drawn, fowls	.1492	.1450
	Not drawn, fowls	.1542	.1550
	Not drawn, fowls	.1592	.1567
Flushing	Not drawn, fowls	.1692	.1700
	Not drawn, fowls	.1725	.1660
New York (a)	Not drawn, fowls	.2042	.1867
	Not drawn, fowls	.1800	.1767
	Not drawn, fowls	.1325	.1358
	Not drawn, fowls, best	.1650	.1692
Rochester	Fowls	.1363	.1313
	Not drawn, fowls	.1421	.1475
	Not drawn, fowls	.1483	.1408
Syracuse	Drawn, fowls	.1792	.1717
	Drawn, fowls	.2017	.1967
	Drawn, fowls	.2000	.2033
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Drawn	.1850	.1733
	Drawn	.1817	.1750
	Drawn	.1858	.1850
Cleveland	Not drawn, fowls	.1525	.1633
	Not drawn, fowls	.1567	.1675
	Not drawn, fowls	.1375	.1375
Toledo	Not drawn, fowls	.1300	.1300
	Not drawn, fresh	.1371	.1350
OREGON.			
Portland	Not drawn, fowls	.1500	.1808
	Not drawn, fowls	.1500	.1742
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Drawn	.1867	.1917
	Drawn, fowls	.1883	.1900
Philadelphia	Not drawn, fowls	.1575	.1658
	Not drawn, fowls	.1717	.1642
	Not drawn, fowls	.1575	.1575
	Not drawn, fowls	.1883	.1717
	Not drawn, fowls, fair to good	.1842	.1650
Pittsburg	Drawn, fowls	.1550	.1625
	Drawn, fowls	.1642	.1650
Scranton	Not drawn, fowls	.1625	.1675
	Not drawn, fowls	.1750	.1783
Wilkes-Barre	Not drawn, fowls	.1900	.1767
	Not drawn, fowls	.1642	.1733
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Not drawn	.2033	.2083
	Not drawn	.2250	.2275
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Not drawn, fowls	.1650	.1633
	Not drawn, fowls	.1692	.1742
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Not drawn, fowls	.1146	.1125
	Not drawn, fowls	.1088	.1100
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Drawn, fowls	.1800	.1800
	Drawn, fowls	.1500	.1767
Nashville	Drawn, fowls	.1383	.1425

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

CHICKENS (FULL GROWN), DRESSED, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Fowls	$0.1350	$0.1500
	Fowls	.1325	.1317
San Antonio	Drawn, fowls	.1667	.1667
	Drawn, fowls	.1271	.1729
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Not drawn, fowls	.1633	.1608
	Not drawn, fowls	.1450	.1421
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Not drawn	.1458	.1433
	Not drawn	.1383	.1442
Richmond	Not drawn, fowls	.1592	.1675
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Not drawn, fowls	.1750	.1800
	Not drawn, fowls	.1800	.1900
	Not drawn, hens	.1550	.1708
Tacoma	Not drawn, fowls	.1800	.2000
	Not drawn, hens	.1625	.1800
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Drawn	.1883	.1933
	Drawn	.1742	.1833
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Not drawn, fowls	.1667	.1608
	Not drawn, fowls	.1267	.1363

COFFEE, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Arbuckle's, roasted	$0.1542	$0.1563
	Mocha and Java, lowest grade, roasted	.2500	.2500
Montgomery	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1500	.1500
	Mocha and Java, good, roasted	.3500	.3500
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Arbuckle's, medium, roasted	1500	.1583
	Rio, roasted	.2500	.2500
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Costa Rica, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Rio, Golden, roasted	.2500	.2500
San Francisco	Arbuckle's Ariosa, roasted	.1500	.1500
	Costa Rica, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Costa Rica, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Java, Old Government, roasted	.3500	.3500
	Rio, choice, roasted	.2500	.2500
COLORADO.			
Denver	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1333	.1500
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java, medium, roasted	.2500	.2500
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Mocha and Java, best, roasted	.3500	.3500
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.3500	.3500
	Santos and Maracaibo, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Santos and Maracaibo, roasted	.2500	.2500
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Maracaibo, roasted	.3000	.3000
	Maracaibo, roasted and ground	.3000	.3000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Mocha and Java, medium, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java, medium, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Rio, cheap grade, roasted	.1400	.1508
	Rio, medium, or similar grade, roasted	.2000	.2000
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1650	.1800
	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1500	.1550
	Rio and Maracaibo, roasted	.2500	.2500
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Mocha, best, roasted	.3550	.3500
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Rio, fair, roasted	.1333	.1500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

COFFEE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Rio and Santos, roasted	$0.1525	$0.1500
	Rio and Santos, roasted	.1700	.1700
	Rio and Santos, roasted	.1600	.1600
	Rio, Golden, choice, green	.1600	.1600
	Santos, roasted	.1600	.2000
Peoria	Java, roasted	.3500	.3500
	Rio, medium, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Rio, roasted	.1558	.1800
	Santos, old, roasted and ground	.2500	.2500
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1304	.1517
	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1500	.1575
Terre Haute	Maracaibo, roasted	.3000	.3000
	Rio and Santos, roasted	.2000	.2000
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Mocha and Java, medium, roasted	.3000	.3000
	Rio and Santos, medium, roasted	.2000	.2000
Dubuque	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1563	.1750
	Blended, medium, roasted	.2000	.2000
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Rio, roasted	.1500	.1500
	Rio, roasted	.1500	.1500
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Rio, good, roasted	.2033	.2100
	Rio, medium, roasted	.1750	.1958
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Cordova, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Rio and Cordova, green	.1271	.1500
	Rio and Cordova, green	.1500	.1500
MAINE.			
Portland	Rio, Golden, No. 3, roasted	.1800	.1800
	Rio, roasted	.1500	.1500
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Rio, best, roasted	.1742	.1742
	Rio, standard, roasted	.1400	.1583
	Rio, standard, roasted	.1633	.1667
	Rio, standard, roasted	.1600	.1600
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Central and South American, good, roasted.	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java, Golden Rose, roasted	.2033	.2200
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.3400	.3300
	Rio, best, roasted	.2000	.2000
Fall River	Bogota and Mexican, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Mocha and Java, medium, roasted	.3000	.3000
Lynn	Mocha and Java, medium, roasted	.1900	.1900
	Mocha and Java, medium, roasted	.3000	.3000
Malden	Mocha and Java, roasted	.2100	.2200
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.3000	.3000
Worcester	Mocha and Java, best, roasted	.3800	.3933
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.3300	.3300
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Bogota, roasted	.2592	.2592
	Java and Maracaibo, roasted	.2500	.2500
Grand Rapids	Merique blend, roasted	.3200	.3200
	Merique blend, roasted	.3000	.3000
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Arbuckle's Ariosa or similar grade, roasted.	.1800	.1800
	Bell Gona, Brazil, medium, roasted	.2000	.2417
Minneapolis	Arbuckle's Ariosa, roasted	.1575	.1800
	Arbuckle's Ariosa, roasted	.1575	.1800
	Charm, Java, roasted	.2500	.2500
St. Paul	Arbuckle's Ariosa, roasted	.1625	.1800
	Blended, medium, roasted	.3000	.3000
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Rio, roasted	.1500	.1500
	Santos, roasted	.2000	.2000
St. Louis	Guatemala, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Java and Maracaibo, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Java, medium, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Rio, medium, roasted	.2000	.2000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

COFFEE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MONTANA.			
Butte	Mocha and Java, roasted	$0.3000	$0.3000
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.3000	.3000
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Rio, roasted	.1500	.1500
	Santos, roasted	.2000	.2000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Maracaibo, No. 1, roasted	.3000	.3000
	Rio, roasted	.2500	.2125
	Santos, No. 1, roasted	.1800	.1917
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Maracaibo, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.2500	.2500
Trenton	Java and No. 1 Maracaibo, roasted	.3000	.3000
	Rio, best, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Santos, medium, roasted	.2000	.2000
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Maracaibo, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java, medium, roasted	.3000	.3000
Brooklyn	Java and Maracaibo, roasted	.3000	.3000
	Java and Maracaibo, roasted	.3200	.3200
	Rio, medium, roasted	.2000	.2000
Buffalo	Maracaibo, medium, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java, best, roasted	.3500	.3500
Flushing	Java, roasted	.3000	.3000
	Maracaibo, roasted	.2000	.2000
New York (a)	Java, good, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Rio, Golden, No. 6, roasted	.1650	.1583
	Rio Golden, No. 3, roasted	.1800	.1800
	Rio, good, roasted	.1700	.1650
Rochester	Rio, Golden, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Rio, low grade, roasted	.1500	.1600
	Rio, roasted	.1800	.1800
Syracuse	Princess blend, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Rio, low grade, roasted	.1500	.1500
	Santos, best, roasted	.2500	.2500
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Santos, No. 1, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Santos, No. 1, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Santos, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Santos, roasted	.2000	.2000
Cleveland	Rio, best, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Rio, medium, roasted	.1400	.1400
	Rio, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Rio, roasted	.1400	.1400
	Santos, second grade, roasted	.1800	.1800
Toledo	Mocha and Java, roasted	.3500	.3500
	Rio, ground, roasted	.1500	.1500
OREGON.			
Portland	Columbia, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.2500	.2500
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1500	.1533
	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1417	.1558
Philadelphia	Java, roasted	.3500	.3500
	Rio, roasted	.1800	.2000
	Rio, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Santos, good, roasted	.1800	.1800
	Santos, good, roasted	.2000	.2000
Pittsburg	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1500	.1525
	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1433	.1525
Scranton	Mocha and Java, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Rio, medium, roasted	.2500	.2500
Wilkes-Barre	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1500	.1500
	Rio, choice, No. 1, roasted	.2500	.2500
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Java, fair, roasted	.3500	.3500
	Java, medium, roasted	.3000	.3000
	Java, Padang, roasted	.3000	.3000
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Maracaibo, green	.1500	.1500
	Rio, choice, green	.1250	.1250
	Santos, roasted and ground	.1500	.1500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

COFFEE, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Santos, roasted	$0.2000	$0.2000
	Santos, roasted	.2000	.2000
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Rio and African, Java, roasted	.2000	.2063
	Rio and Java, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Rio, Santos, and Maracaibo, roasted	.2000	.2200
Nashville	Rio, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Santos and Maracaibo, roasted	.2500	.2500
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1500	.1625
	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1500	.1917
San Antonio	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1438	.1625
	Mexican Cordova, roasted	.2000	.2000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1813	.2000
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.2500	.2500
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Blended, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.3500	.3500
Richmond	Arbuckle's, roasted	.1363	.1525
	Rio, best, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Rio and La Guayra, roasted	.2000	.2000
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Costa Rica, medium, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Peaberry or Caracola, roasted	.2500	.2500
Tacoma	Costa Rica and Guatemala, roasted	.2500	.2500
	Mocha and Java, roasted	.3500	.3500
	Santos, roasted	.2500	.2500
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Rio, Arbuckle's, roasted	.1325	.1458
	White Star, medium, roasted	.2500	.2500
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Rio, Golden, medium, roasted	.2000	.2000
	Santos, cheap grade, roasted	.1600	.1500

CORN MEAL, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	White, sold in 10-pound lots	$0.0208	$0.0213
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0177	.0167
Montgomery	White, sold by the bushel	.0153	.0151
	White, sold by the peck	.0174	.0174
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
ARKANSAS.			
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
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0300	.0300
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
San Francisco	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0400	.0450
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0300	.0300
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0300	.0300
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0300	.0300
COLORADO.			
Denver	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Yellow, granulated, sold in 10-pound lots	.0350	.0350
	Yellow, granulated, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	White, sold in 2-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

CORN MEAL, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	White, sold in 3-pound lots	$0.0211	$0.0200
	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0167	.0167
	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0183	.0183
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0300	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0175	.0175
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0228	.0210
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Cream	.0200	.0250
	Cream	.0250	.0250
	Cream, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	White	.0250	.0200
Peoria	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0196	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	White	.0200	.0200
	White	.0200	.0200
Terre Haute	White	.0200	.0200
	White, sold by the peck	.0160	.0160
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0167	.0150
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0125	.0125
Dubuque	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
KANSAS.			
Topeka	White or yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0150	.0150
	White or yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0150	.0200
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0163	.0198
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0150	.0150
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0205	.0205
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	White	.0250	.0250
	White	.0219	.0250
	White, kiln-dried	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
MAINE.			
Portland	Yellow	.0300	.0300
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Yellow, granulated, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0218	.0248
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0245	.0250
Fall River	White	.0300	.0300
	White, best, sold by the peck	.0363	.0385
Lynn	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
Malden	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0218	.0248
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
Worcester	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0300
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	White, best	.0250	.0242
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0212	.0202
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0213	.0211
Grand Rapids	Yellow, granulated, sold in 12½-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0150	.0150
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Yellow	.0200	.0200
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

CORN MEAL, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MINNESOTA—concluded.			
Minneapolis	Sold in 10-pound lots	$0.0250	$0.0250
	Sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0218	.0212
St. Paul	Sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	Sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0150	.0150
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0150	.0200
St. Louis	Cream, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0167	.0167
	White, sold by the peck	.0167	.0167
MONTANA.			
Butte	Sold in 10-pound lots	.0350	.0320
	Sold in 10-pound lots	.0350	.0300
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0185	.0200
	White or yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, granulated, sold in 10-pound lots	.0280	.0280
Trenton	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
Brooklyn	Yellow, sold in 3½-pound lots	.0286	.0286
	Yellow, sold in 3½-pound lots	.0343	.0343
Buffalo	Yellow	.0200	.0200
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0204	.0200
Flushing	Yellow, kiln-dried, sold in 7-pound lots	.0286	.0286
	Yellow, sold in 3½-pound lots	.0429	.0429
	White, kiln-dried, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
New York(a)	Yellow	.0325	.0325
	Yellow, kiln-dried	.0300	.0300
	Yellow, kiln-dried, sold in 1 to 3 pound lots.	.0300	.0300
	Yellow, sold in 3½-pound lots	.0295	.0286
Rochester	Yellow	.0300	.0300
	Yellow	.0250	.0250
Syracuse	Yellow	.0250	.0250
	Yellow	.0250	.0250
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	White	.0200	.0200
	White	.0250	.0250
	White, pearl	.0250	.0250
Cleveland	Yellow, granulated	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, granulated	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
Toledo	Yellow	.0200	.0200
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
OREGON.			
Portland	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0300	.0300
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0243	.0220
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0220	.0220
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
Philadelphia	Granulated	.0283	.0250
	White	.0250	.0250
	White	.0200	.0200
Pittsburg	White	.0250	.0250
	White	.0250	.0250
Scranton	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0300	.0300
	Yellow	.0300	.0300
Wilkes-Barre	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0300	.0300
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

CORN MEAL, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	White, granulated, sold in 10-pound lots.	$0.0271	$0.0250
	White, granulated, sold in 10-pound lots.	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0180	.0180
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	White, sold by the peck	.0240	.0227
	White, sold by the peck	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0167	.0167
Nashville	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0181	.0191
	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0167	.0167
	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0167	.0208
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Sold by the peck	.0189	.0188
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0259
San Antonio	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0167	.0170
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0180	.0180
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0180	.0180
	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0208	.0208
Richmond	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0167	.0167
	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0167	.0167
	White, sold in 12-pound lots	.0167	.0167
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
Tacoma	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0300	.0300
	Yellow, sold in 10-pound lots	.0300	.0300
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0200	.0200
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
	White, sold in 10-pound lots	.0250	.0250
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	White	.0250	.0250
	White, kiln-dried	.0300	.0300

EGGS, PER DOZEN.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Fresh	$0.2525	$0.2417
	Fresh	.2500	.2392
	Fresh, country	.2583	.2458
Montgomery	Fresh	.2000	.2104
	Fresh, country	.2125	.2083
	Fresh, country	.2292	.2125
	Fresh, country	.2167	.2125
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Fresh	.2333	.2292
	Fresh	.2292	.2250
	Fresh	.2208	.2438
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Fresh	.2833	.3000
	Fresh	.3313	.3375
	Fresh, ranch	.3083	.2833

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

EGGS, PER DOZEN—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
CALIFORNIA—concluded.			
San Francisco	Fresh	$0.2758	$0.3042
	Fresh	.3392	.3667
	Fresh	.3333	.3583
	Fresh, country	.3800	.3875
	Fresh, ranch	.3375	.3583
COLORADO.			
Denver	Fresh	.2750	.2417
	Fresh	.2833	.2833
	Fresh	.2750	.2458
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Fresh	.3417	.3433
	Fresh	.3317	.3542
	Fresh, country	.3125	.3158
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Fresh	.2900	.3133
	Fresh	.3150	.3275
	Fresh, near-by	.3158	.3158
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Fresh	.2883	.2742
	Fresh, country	.2708	.2625
	Fresh, country	.2758	.2758
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Fresh	.2708	.2708
	Fresh	.3042	.2917
	Fresh	.2292	.3042
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Fresh	.2213	.2450
	Fresh, country	.2067	.2192
	Fresh, country	.2233	.2208
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Fresh, country	.2392	.2442
	Fresh country	.2042	.2125
	Fresh, country	.2475	.2467
	Fresh, country	.2550	.2292
Peoria	Fresh	.2583	.2613
	Fresh	.2142	.2717
	Fresh	.1950	.2633
	Fresh	.2275	.2483
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Country	.2592	.2383
	Country	.2150	.2200
	Fresh	.2375	.2258
Terre Haute	Country	.2442	.2542
	Fresh	.2792	.2575
	Fresh	.2858	.2621
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Fresh	.2429	.2475
	Fresh	.2250	.2500
	Fresh	.2458	.2500
Dubuque	Fresh	.2267	.2292
	Fresh	.2271	.2271
	Fresh	.2104	.2275
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Fresh	.2433	.2250
	Fresh	.2500	.2358
	Fresh	.2408	.2300
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Fresh	.2375	.2521
	Fresh, country	.2306	.2583
	Fresh, country	.2175	.2150
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Country	.2892	.2625
	Country	.2458	.2546
	Fresh	.2583	.2354
	Fresh, country	.2271	.2113
MAINE.			
Portland	Country	.2958	.3075
	Fresh	.3042	.3129
	Fresh, country	.3158	.3242

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EGGS, PER DOZEN—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Fresh	$0.2725	$0.2725
	Fresh	.2608	.2617
	Fresh	.2608	.2708
	Fresh, country	.2908	.2958
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Fresh, case	.3167	.3058
	Fresh, eastern	.2375	.2242
	Fresh, eastern	.3000	.3275
	Fresh, medium	.2683	.2575
Fall River	Fresh	.2850	.2967
	Fresh	.2433	.2417
	Fresh, country	.2925	.2933
Lynn	Fresh	.2708	.2708
	Fresh	.3692	.3417
	Fresh, near-by	.3054	.3338
Malden	Fresh	.2375	.2242
	Fresh	.2858	.2917
	Fresh	.3392	.3475
Worcester	Fresh	.2950	.3133
	Fresh, country	.3342	.3392
	Fresh, country	.3167	.3217
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Fresh	.2492	.2317
	Fresh	.2700	.2550
	Fresh	.2733	.2658
	Fresh	.2492	.2358
Grand Rapids	Fresh	.2325	.2317
	Fresh	.2292	.2408
	Fresh	.2383	.2083
	Fresh	.2450	.2483
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Fresh	.2450	.2317
	Fresh	.2383	.2217
	Fresh, country	.2442	.2333
Minneapolis	Fresh	.2225	.2108
	Fresh	.2383	.2283
	Fresh	.2192	.2183
	Fresh	.2308	.2150
St. Paul	Fresh	.2258	.2258
	Fresh	.2292	.2142
	Fresh	.2358	.2200
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Fresh	.2608	.2333
	Fresh	.2425	.2267
	Fresh	.2500	.2433
St. Louis	Fresh	.2458	.2483
	Fresh	.2733	.2408
	Fresh, country	.2500	.2567
	Fresh, country	.2575	.2667
MONTANA.			
Butte	Fresh, ranch	.2792	.3000
	Fresh, ranch	.2833	.2917
	Fresh, ranch	.3250	.3150
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Fresh	.2233	.2192
	Fresh	.2450	.2283
	Fresh	.2358	.2217
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Fresh	.2750	.2858
	Fresh	.3133	.3275
	Fresh, country	.2817	.2883
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Fresh	.2675	.3025
	Fresh	.2883	.2942
	Fresh	.2900	.2975
Trenton	Fresh	.2975	.2875
	Fresh	.3108	.3125
	Fresh, country	.3100	.3108
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Fresh	.2058	.2308
	Fresh	.2825	.2833
	Fresh	.3000	.2875

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

EGGS, PER DOZEN—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW YORK—concluded.			
Brooklyn	Fresh	$0.2942	$0.2967
	Fresh	.3150	.3525
	Fresh	.2850	.2833
Buffalo	Fresh	.2750	.2608
	Fresh	.2400	.2458
	Fresh	.2425	.2333
	Fresh, country	.2383	.2508
	Fresh, country	.2733	.2442
Flushing	Fresh	.2958	.3192
	Fresh	.3308	.3308
	Fresh, New York State	.2583	.3083
New York (a)	Fresh	.2917	.2813
	Fresh	.3325	.3533
	Fresh	.3083	.3067
	Fresh, country	.3033	.3083
	Fresh, New York State	.3650	.3467
Rochester	Cold storage	.2392	.2333
	Fresh	.2525	.2450
	Fresh, country	.3117	.3142
Syracuse	Fresh	.2875	.2842
	Fresh	.3025	.2883
	Fresh, country	.3017	.2742
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Fresh	.3042	.2950
	Fresh	.2233	.2367
	Fresh	.2233	.2408
	Fresh	.2508	.2700
Cleveland	Fresh	.2858	.2775
	Fresh, country	.2867	.2892
	Fresh, country	.2900	.3117
	Fresh, country	.2592	.2858
Toledo	Fresh	.2600	.2600
	Fresh	.2333	.2392
	Fresh, country	.2267	.2192
OREGON.			
Portland	Fresh	.2600	.2833
	Fresh	.2833	.2833
	Fresh	.2917	.2833
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Fresh, country	.2808	.2892
	Fresh, country	.2425	.2342
	Fresh, country	.3017	.2975
Philadelphia	Fresh	.2683	.2425
	Fresh, country	.2842	.2700
	Fresh, country	.3108	.3150
	Fresh, country	.2900	.2908
	Fresh, country	.2750	.2825
	Fresh, country	.3067	.2325
Pittsburg	Fresh, country	.2600	.2750
	Fresh, country	.2992	.2733
	Fresh, country	.2567	.2708
Scranton	Fresh	.2883	.2825
	Fresh, country	.2883	.2908
	Fresh, country	.2950	.2858
Wilkes-Barre	Fresh	.2925	.3000
	Fresh, country	.2825	.2758
	Fresh, country	.3142	.3025
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	First grade	.3275	.2850
	Fresh, country	.3317	.3225
	Fresh, country	.3842	.3742
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Fresh	.2500	.2417
	Fresh	.2392	.2433
	Fresh, country	.2483	.2608
	Fresh, country	.2358	.2542
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Fresh	.2075	.2050
	Fresh	.2008	.1850
	Fresh	.2125	.2125

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

EGGS, PER DOZEN—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Country	$0.2500	$0.2708
	Fresh, country	.2231	.2143
	Fresh, country	.2086	.2267
Nashville	Country	.2050	.2217
	Fresh	.2083	.2125
	Fresh, country	.1858	.1771
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Fresh	.2125	.2188
	Fresh	.1958	.2250
	Fresh, country	.2379	.2292
San Antonio	Fresh	.1813	.1833
	Fresh	.2000	.1979
	Fresh, country	.1958	.2271
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Fresh	.2813	.2750
	Fresh	.2292	.2417
	Fresh	.2521	.2688
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Fresh	.2375	.2275
	Fresh	.2392	.2292
	Fresh	.2392	.2292
Richmond	Fresh	.2500	.2400
	Fresh	.2450	.2450
	Fresh	.2394	.2546
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Fresh	.3375	.3375
	Fresh	.3458	.3292
	Fresh	.3625	.3808
Tacoma	Fresh	.2563	.2604
	Fresh	.2992	.3058
	Fresh	.2917	.3292
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Fresh, country	.2542	.2617
	Fresh, country	.2592	.2625
	Fresh, country	.2542	.2700
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Fresh	.2450	.2483
	Fresh, near-by	.2500	.2292
	Fresh, near-by	.1838	.2083

FISH, FRESH, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Red snapper	$0.1250	$0.1250
	Red snapper	.1250	.1250
Montgomery	Mullet	.0633	.0633
	Mullet	.0500	.0500
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Buffalo or drum	.0800	.0800
	Red snapper, crappie, or channel cat	.1500	.1500
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Halibut	.1000	.1000
	Halibut	.1000	.1000
San Francisco	Salmon	.1750	.1500
	Salmon	.1750	.1500
	Salmon	.1563	.1458
	Salmon	.1563	.1396
COLORADO.			
Denver	Halibut	.1400	.1400
	Halibut	.1500	.1500
	Salmon	.1500	.1500
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Cod steak	.1317	.1367
	Haddock	.0933	.0933
	Haddock	.0933	.0933
	Halibut steak	.2450	.2458
	Pickerel	.1483	.1600

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

FISH, FRESH, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Haddock	$0.1000	$0.1000
	Trout	.1000	.1000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Catfish, cleaned	.1271	.1208
	Cod steak	.1250	.1263
	Halibut steak	.1917	.1667
	White perch, large	.1417	.1396
	White perch, small	.1188	.1271
	White perch, small	.1146	.1076
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Local varieties	.0500	.0500
	Mullet	.0500	.0500
	Mullet	.0500	.0500
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Red snapper	.1000	.1000
	Red snapper	.1083	.1250
	Trout	.1000	.1117
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Whitefish	.0925	.1117
Peoria	Catfish	.1250	.1333
	Catfish	.1250	.1250
	Whitefish	.1646	.1708
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Lake salmon	.1500	.1500
	Whitefish	.1200	.1200
Terre Haute	Halibut, Pacific	.1500	.1500
	Lake trout	.1250	.1250
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Buffalo	.1000	.1000
	Buffalo	.0813	.0896
Dubuque	River salmon	.1208	.1167
	River salmon	.1250	.1250
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Catfish	.1375	.1500
	Catfish	.1354	.1500
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Buffalo	.0800	.1000
	Buffalo	.0800	.0800
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Red snapper	.1000	.0950
	Red snapper	.1000	.1000
	Red snapper	.1000	.1000
MAINE.			
Portland	Haddock	.0650	.0650
	Haddock	.0700	.0658
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	White perch	.1125	.1100
	White perch, large	.1200	.1150
	Yellow perch	.0892	.0900
	Yellow perch	.0900	.0900
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Cod or haddock	.0658	.0658
	Cod or haddock, medium	.0892	.0833
	Haddock	.0617	.0650
Fall River	Cod steak	.1000	.1000
Lynn	Haddock	.0617	.0592
	Haddock	.0600	.0642
Malden	Cod	.0600	.0600
	Cod	.0858	.0883
	Haddock	.1000	.0883
Worcester	Cod	.0917	.0925
	Halibut steak	.2475	.2417
	Halibut steak	.2358	.2350
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Lake trout	.1092	.1338
	Lake trout	.1500	.1500
	Perch	.1500	.1500
	Whitefish	.1500	.1500
Grand Rapids	Whitefish	.1508	.1483
	Whitefish	.1250	.1592

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

FISH, FRESH, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Trout	$0.1000	$0.1217
	Trout, medium	.1104	.1104
Minneapolis	Pickerel	.0900	.0933
	Whitefish	.0950	.0950
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Catfish	.1313	.1500
St. Louis	Carp	.1313	.1042
	Lake pike	.1354	.1396
	Mackerel	.1888	.1888
MONTANA.			
Butte	Salmon	.1313	.1313
	Salmon	.1313	.1313
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Catfish	.1146	.1250
	Catfish	.1250	.1250
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Haddock, whole	.0608	.0592
	Haddock, whole	.0575	.0575
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Cod	.1267	.1300
	Cod	.1150	.1167
Trenton	Cod, sliced	.1500	.1500
	Hake, sliced	.1000	.1000
	Weakfish, whole	.1125	.1125
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Cod	.0600	.0600
Brooklyn	Cod steak	.1417	.1575
	Cod steak	.1425	.1450
Buffalo	Perch	.1000	.1083
	Whitefish	.1400	.1400
	Yellow pike	.1400	.1400
Flushing	Cod steak	.1425	.1425
	Cod steak	.1400	.1400
	Weakfish	.1200	.1200
New York(a)	Cod steak	.1150	.1142
	Cod steak	.1483	.1517
	Haddock, whole	.1000	.0967
Rochester	Cod	.1300	.1267
Syracuse	Cod	.1350	.1350
	Halibut	.1917	.1933
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Lake salmon	.1250	.1250
	Lake salmon	.1200	.1200
	Whitefish	.1250	.1250
	Whitefish	.1250	.1250
	Whitefish	.1483	.1500
	Yellow salmon, No. 1	.1092	.1033
Cleveland	Perch	.0867	.0883
	Whitefish	.1425	.1442
	Whitefish, frozen during the winter months.	.1321	.1321
Toledo	Whitefish	.1442	.1525
	Whitefish	.1600	.1600
OREGON.			
Portland	Halibut	.1000	.1000
	Salmon	.1250	.1250
	Salmon	.1104	.1104
	Salmon	.1125	.1167
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Lake salmon	.1500	.1500
	Lake Salmon	.1500	.1500
Philadelphia	Cod, whole	.1100	.1117
	Haddock, fresh	.0700	.0692
	Halibut, eastern	.2417	.2542
	Halibut, western	.2042	.2042
Pittsburg	Lake salmon	.1125	.1146
	Lake salmon	.1146	.1250
Scranton	Haddock	.0767	.0800
	Sea trout	.1250	.1250
	Weakfish	.1221	.1238
Wilkes-Barre	Blue pike	.1250	.1250
	Haddock	.0867	.0917

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FISH, FRESH, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Haddock	$0.0967	$0.1000
	Haddock, best cut	.1100	.1100
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Blackfish	.0800	.0800
	Blackfish	.0733	.0733
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Lakefish	.1146	.1125
	Lakefish	.1104	.1188
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Buffalo	.1000	.1000
	Buffalo	.1000	.1000
	Red snapper	.1000	.1000
Nashville	Black bass	.1500	.1500
	Black bass	.1500	.1500
	Red snapper	.1000	.1000
	Red snapper	.1000	.1000
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Trout	.1250	.1250
	Trout or redfish	.1250	.1250
San Antonio	Trout or redfish, cleaned	.1021	.1250
	Trout or sheepshead	.1000	.1000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Halibut	.1417	.1500
	Salmon	.1667	.1750
	Salmon	.1583	.1583
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Sea trout	.1083	.1083
	Sea trout	.1250	.1250
Richmond	Rock or striped bass	.1381	.1713
	Rock or striped bass	.1597	.1633
	White perch	.0900	.1113
	White perch	.1250	.1250
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Halibut	.0783	.0783
	Salmon	.1038	.1033
	Salmon	.0783	.0894
Tacoma	Salmon	.1167	.1167
	Salmon	.1250	.1375
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Sager or jackfish	.1042	.1250
	Sager or jackfish	.1021	.1104
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Lake trout	.1200	.1200
	Lake trout	.1250	.1250

FISH, SALT, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Cod, boneless	$0.1500	$0.1500
	Mackerel, No. 1, small	.1500	.1500
Montgomery	Mackerel, No. 2	.1750	.1767
	Mackerel, No. 3	.1000	.1000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Cod, boneless	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, Sea King	.1250	.1250
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Cod	.0833	.0833
	Cod	.0833	.0833
San Francisco	Cod	.1500	.1750
	Cod	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, medium	.1700	.1700
COLORADO.			
Denver	Mackerel	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel	.1481	.1481

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

FISH, SALT, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Cod, whole	$0.1000	$0.1000
	Cod, whole	.1167	.1200
	Cod, whole	.1225	.1200
	Mackerel, No. 1	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1642	.1625
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Cod, medium	.1000	.1000
	Cod, medium	.0800	.0800
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Cod	.1000	.1167
	Cod, cheap grade	.0800	.0867
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Cod	.1000	.1000
	Cod	.1000	.1000
	Cod, sold in 1-pound packages	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1231	.1231
	Mackerel, No. 3	.1000	.1000
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Mackerel, No. 1	.1500	.1533
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1242	.1258
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Cod, good	.1000	.1000
	Cod, medium	.1000	.1200
	Cod, medium	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 1, medium	.1250	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 1, medium	.1525	.1575
	Mackerel, No. 1, medium	.1600	.1600
Peoria	Cod	.1000	.1000
	Cod, medium, sold in 1 or 2 pound bricks	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1200	.1200
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Cod, boneless	.1500	.1500
	Cod, boneless	.1250	.1250
Terre Haute	Cod, boneless, best	.1500	.1500
	Cod, boneless, best	.1500	.1500
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Mackerel, extra	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel, medium	.1500	.1500
Dubuque	Cod	.1250	.1250
	Mackerel, Norway, No. 1	.2000	.2000
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Mackerel, No. 1	.1250	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1396	.1500
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Mackerel, No. 1	.1896	.2188
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Cod, boneless	.0846	.0750
	Cod, boneless	.0800	.0800
	Mackerel, Boston Beauty	.1000	.1000
MAINE.			
Portland	Cod, whole	.0983	.0850
	Cod, whole	.0800	.0800
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Cod, medium	.1000	.1000
	Cod, pure, boneless	.1000	.1000
	Hake	.0600	.0617
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Cod, boneless, in boxes	.1500	.1500
	Cod, whole	.0779	.0800
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1400	.1400
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
Fall River	Mackerel	.1500	.1500
Lynn	Cod, boneless	.1400	.1400
	Cod, Canadian, boneless, sold in 2-pound lots.	.1250	.1250
Malden	Cod	.0875	.0883
	Cod, boneless, No. 1	.1608	.1600
	Cod, whole	.0808	.0950

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

FISH, SALT, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.			
Worcester	Cod, whole	$0.1000	$0.1000
	Cod, whole	.0975	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1525	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1200	.1200
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Cod, boneless	.1250	.1458
	Cod, good, sold in 1-pound tablets	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
Grand Rapids	Mackerel, No. 1	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 1	.2000	.2000
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Cod, medium, sold in 1-pound packages	.1188	.1208
	Cod, No. 1	.1250	.1250
	Mackerel, best	.1917	.1933
Minneapolis	Cod	.0800	.0875
	Mackerel, medium size	.1133	.1150
St. Paul	Cod, Lion, White Rose, or equivalent grade.	.1000	.1000
	Cod, medium	.0800	.1000
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Mackerel, No. 1	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1250	.1250
St. Louis	Cod, sold in bricks	.1083	.1050
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1188	.1258
MONTANA.			
Butte	Mackerel	.1250	.1250
	Mackerel, medium	.1250	.1250
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Mackerel	.1292	.1396
	Mackerel	.1396	.1417
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Cod, boneless	.1400	.1400
	Cod, whole	.0783	.0975
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Cod	.1000	.1092
	Cod, boneless	.1200	.1200
Trenton	Cod, boneless, best	.1250	.1250
	Cod, sold in bricks	.1000	.1000
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Cod	.1000	.1025
	Cod	.1000	.1000
	Cod, No. 1	.1467	.1400
Brooklyn	Cod, sold in bricks	.1200	.1233
	Cod, whole	.1300	.1333
Buffalo	Cod, Perfection, sold in 1-pound bricks	.0800	.0800
	Cod, Walrus brand	.1200	.1200
Flushing	Cod, whole	.1000	.1017
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1900	.2000
New York (a)	Cod, boneless, sold in 1-pound bricks	.0900	.0933
	Cod, boneless, sold in 1-pound bricks	.1200	.1500
	Cod, headless, Ocean Gem, sold in 1-pound bricks.	.0900	.0975
	Cod, whole	.1100	.1258
	Mackerel, No. 1	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1700	.1600
	Salmon, red, Alaska, pickled	.1000	.1000
Rochester	Cod, boneless, sold in 1-pound bricks	.1200	.1200
	Cod, sold in 1-pound bricks	.1308	.1333
	Mackerel, bloater, No. 1 prime	.1500	.1500
Syracuse	Mackerel, No. 1	.2000	.2000
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Cod, headless, whole	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
Cleveland	Cod	.1000	.1000
	Cod, best	.1275	.1400
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
Toledo	Mackerel, choice	.1600	.1600
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1250	.1250

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

FISH, SALT, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
OREGON.			
Portland	Mackerel	$0.1500	$0.1500
	Mackerel, medium	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1500
Philadelphia	Cod	.0800	.0842
	Cod, boneless	.1000	.1000
	Cod, boneless	.0900	.0900
	Mackerel, medium	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1800	.1800
Pittsburg	Cod	.0992	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1492	.1500
Scranton	Cod	.1200	.1200
	Cod	.1250	.1250
Wilkes-Barre	Cod	.1250	.1375
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1517	.1783
	Mackerel, No. 3	.1500	.1667
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Cod	.0750	.0708
	Cod, boneless, in boxes	.1500	.1500
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Cod	.0800	.0800
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1250	.1375
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Mackerel, medium	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1333	.1500
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Mackerel, No. 1	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1000	.1000
Nashville	Mackerel, No. 1	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1250	.1250
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Cod, boneless	.1500	.1250
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1500	.1500
San Antonio	Cod	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 1	.1500	.1500
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Mackerel, medium	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel, medium	.1500	.1500
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Mackerel, No. 2	.1450	.1450
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1250	.1250
Richmond	Cod	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 2	.1500	.1417
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Mackerel, No. 1, medium	.1500	.1500
	Mackerel, No. 3	.1500	.1500
Tacoma	Mackerel, Norway, No. 1	.2000	.2000
	Mackerel, Norway, No. 1	.2500	.2500
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Mackerel, No. 2, medium	.1000	.1000
	Mackerel, No. 2, medium	.1250	.1250
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Cod, headless	.1000	.1000
	Cod, headless	.0875	.0800

FLOUR, WHEAT, PER ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAG.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Champion, patent, winter	$0.8458	$0.8375
	Patent, winter medium	.8875	.8833
	Pillsbury's Best, patent	.8458	.8667
Montgomery	Ballard's Obelisk	.6500	.6500
	Ballard's Obelisk or Capitola, medium	.8500	.8500
	Dictator, patent, winter	.8167	.7500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

FLOUR, WHEAT, PER ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAG—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Angel Food, patent, winter	$0.8500	$0.8167
	Success, patent, winter	.7792	.8292
	Superior, patent, winter	.7917	.8708
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Capital, family	.7875	.7500
	Capital, family	.7208	.7500
	Capital, family	.7333	.7500
San Francisco	Golden Gate or Sperry's Roller, family	.6542	.6667
	Sperry's, family	.6500	.6500
	Sperry's Roller, family	.6583	.6875
	Sperry's Roller, family	.6250	.7000
COLORADO.			
Denver	Hungarian, patent, family	.6667	.6438
	Longmont, special, family, winter, sold by the one-sixteenth barrel bag.	.5500	.5771
	Pride of the West, family	.6167	.6833
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Haxall's	.9208	.9083
	Pillsbury's Best, winter	.8625	.8667
	Washburn's, family	.9125	.8917
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Patent, spring, best	.7667	.8167
	Pillsbury's Best	.8167	.7917
	Pillsbury's Best, sold by the one-sixteenth barrel bag.	.9000	.8550
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Ceres, family	.8917	.9500
	Ceres, family	.8917	.9558
	Ceres, family, best	.9042	.9683
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	De Soto	.9333	.7958
	De Soto	.7000	.8875
	Majestic, winter	.8625	.8458
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Patent, best	.8708	.8667
	Winter, medium	.7708	.7500
	Winter, medium	.8458	.8500
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Pillsbury's Best	.7500	.7792
	Pillsbury's Best	.7750	.7408
	Pillsbury's Best	.7417	.7317
	Pillsbury's Best	.7458	.7458
	Pillsbury's Best	.7708	.8042
	Pillsbury's Best	.7458	.7542
Peoria	Pillsbury's Best, winter	.8042	.7917
	Vienna, patent, winter	.7792	.8000
	Vienna, patent, winter	.8083	.7750
	Vienna, patent, winter	.8167	.7417
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Diadem, patent	.7833	.7750
	Patent, good	.8250	.7833
	Straight, family	.7000	.6417
Terre Haute	Gold Medal	.9125	.8667
	Gold Medal, patent	.8083	.8000
	Kidder Mills, patent, straight	.7083	.6750
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Chase Bros., extra, spring	.8250	.8458
	Pillsbury's Best, spring	.8250	.7750
	Pillsbury's, spring	.7625	.7500
Dubuque	Minnesota, patent, spring, best	.8417	.7542
	Pillsbury's, medium, spring	.8208	.7375
	Pillsbury's, medium, spring	.8042	.8250
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Family, winter	.7167	.6292
	Family, winter	.6750	.6000
	Patent, winter, second grade	.7083	.6292
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	High grade	.7583	.7667
	Patent, medium	.8917	.8083
	Tip Top, winter	.8000	.7750

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

FLOUR, WHEAT, PER ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAG—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Angel Food, patent	$0.8000	$0.7625
	Angel Food, winter	.8000	.7958
	Obelisk	.8833	.7917
	Patent	.9583	.9167
MAINE.			
Portland	Patent	.8917	.8958
	Pillsbury's, medium	.9250	.9583
	Pillsbury's, patent, spring	.8625	.9125
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Jack Frost	.7917	.8683
	Patent Process	.8458	.8708
	Pillsbury's Best	.7542	.8408
	Superlative, patent	.7992	.7900
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Golden Gate, Minnesota, patent	.7750	.7933
	Golden Rose, patent	.7808	.8025
	Pillsbury's XXXX, patent	.8875	.9375
	Smith's brand, family	.8708	.8417
Fall River	Benton's, best, family	.7767	.7275
	King Arthur, family	.8833	.9042
	Pillsbury's Best, family	.8767	.8717
Lynn	Haxall's Cream Loaf, patent	.7667	.7892
	Pillsbury's Best, patent	.8333	.8433
	Pillsbury's Best, patent	.8375	.8167
Malden	Golden Gate, Minnesota, patent	.7750	.7933
	Haxall's, patent	.8858	.9042
	Highland Beauty	.8792	.9042
Worcester	Gold Medal, family	.9250	.9125
	Pillsbury's Best, family	.8667	.9000
	Swansdown, family, best	.9625	.9167
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Gold Medal, patent	.7683	.7733
	Henkel's Commercial	.7042	.6750
	Henkel's Commercial, family	.7100	.6675
	Stotts's, fancy, or Henkel's Commercial, family.	.7200	.6775
	Stotts's or Henkel's, family	.6767	.6608
Grand Rapids	Crescent	.7800	.8042
	Lily White	.7625	.7792
	Lily White	.7842	.7333
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Pillsbury's Best, or equivalent grade, patent.	.8458	.8542
	Pillsbury's Best, patent, spring	.8042	.8292
	Universal, patent, spring	.8583	.8417
Minneapolis	Minnesota, patent, best	.7633	.7833
	Minnesota, patent, best	.7608	.7675
	Minnesota, patent	.7725	.7583
	Minnesota, patent	.6208	.7125
St. Paul	Pillsbury's Best, or equivalent grade, patent.	.8292	.8333
	Snowdrift, family	.7167	.6583
	Straight, best	.7150	.7383
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Kansas, family	.6167	.6083
	Kansas, family	.6250	.6125
	Kansas, family, winter	.6833	.6375
St. Louis	Family	.7000	.7583
	Royal, patent, winter	.7542	.7125
	Royal, patent, winter, family	.6500	.6792
	Standard, patent, winter, family	.5417	.6458
MONTANA.			
Butte	Montana	.8583	.9292
	Montana, family	.8583	.9333
	Montana, family	.9125	.9417
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Patent, winter	.7667	.6875
	Patent, winter	.7583	.6917
	Patent, winter	.7667	.7042
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Patent, spring	.8567	.8542
	Pillsbury's Best	.9250	.8417
	Red A, winter	.7750	.8208

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

FLOUR, WHEAT, PER ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAG—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Gold Medal, Minnesota, patent	$0.7750	$0.7992
	Hecker's, patent	.8100	.8775
	Hecker's, patent	.7958	.8567
Trenton	Family, good	.7800	.8333
	Patent, winter	.8425	.8958
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Minnesota, best, family	.8742	.8833
	Minnesota, family	.8250	.8500
	Minnesota, family	.8458	.8792
Brooklyn	Crusade, patent	.7958	.7958
	Hecker's, patent	.8325	.7817
	Pillsbury's Best, patent	.8275	.8117
Buffalo	Ceresota, family	.7433	.7725
	Thornton and Chester's, patent	.7808	.7825
	Thornton and Chester's, patent	.8000	.8267
	Thornton and Chester's, patent	.8017	.8042
	Urban's Best, patent	.7167	.7292
Flushing	Pillsbury's Best, patent	.9008	.9175
	Pillsbury's Best, XXXX, patent	.8533	.8892
	Pillsbury's XXXX, patent, spring	.8392	.8633
New York(a)	Head of the List, patent, winter	.9417	.9750
	Hecker's, patent, winter	.8333	.8042
	Hecker's Superlative, patent	.8167	.8042
	Hecker's Superlative, patent, fancy, family.	.8542	.7667
	Pillsbury's Best, XXX, patent, winter	.6542	.7917
Rochester	Big B, patent	.8333	.8750
	Splendor, patent	.8567	.8383
	Yosemite, patent	.8542	.8625
Syracuse	Amos, or Big J, patent	.8375	.8308
	Daisy, patent	.7533	.6708
	Sleepy Eye, Minnesota, patent, spring	.8433	.8917
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Gold Medal	.7833	.7500
	Pillsbury's Best	.7833	.8167
	Pillsbury's, straight spring	.8458	.8917
	The Banner, patent, winter	.7125	.7000
Cleveland	Patent, spring	.6875	.7000
	Patent, spring	.8133	.8167
	Patent, winter, sold by the one-fourth barrel bag.	.7192	.6983
	Prospect, winter	.6908	.6567
Toledo	Best, family	.7542	.7042
	Camp's Pansy, patent	.8542	.8292
	Snow Ball	.7183	.6417
OREGON.			
Portland	Olympia, family	.6125	.6291
	Oregon, family	.6125	.6292
	Valley, family	.6125	.6291
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Minnehaha, patent	.7600	.7425
	Minnehaha, patent	.7942	.8008
	Pillsbury's, patent	.7875	.8367
Philadelphia	Ceresota, 1904, and Quaker City, 1905, patent.	.7283	.7167
	Gold Medal, Minnesota	.8717	.8708
	Gold Medal, patent	.8625	.8083
	Hecker's Highland Chief, patent, best	.8625	.8958
	Minnesota, patent	.7817	.8533
Pittsburg	Family, best	.7917	.8475
	Minnehaha, patent	.7750	.7125
	Pillsbury's Best	.8833	.8375
Scranton	Coursen's Gem, patent, first grade	.9333	.8958
	Pillsbury's Best, patent	.9042	.9458
	Silver Leaf, winter	.7813	.7667
Wilkes-Barre	Meixell Bros., patent	.8167	.8292
	Pillsbury's, choice	.8583	.9083
	Purity, patent	.8208	.8000
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Haxall's, best, family	.8958	.8708
	Haxall's, best, family	.8750	.8958
	Haxall's, family	.8875	.8917

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

FLOUR, WHEAT, PER ONE-EIGHTH BARREL BAG—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Harters's No. 1, winter	$0.9333	$0.8750
	Obelisk, winter	.8667	.7875
	Roxane, winter	.7333	.7917
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Patent, winter	.7542	.6667
	Patent, winter	.7667	.7333
	Patent, winter	.7542	.6917
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Belle of Ava, patent, best	.8500	.6958
	Omega	.9000	.8417
	Omega, patent	.8750	.8708
Nashville	Alister, winter	.7250	.7000
	High grade, winter	.7667	.7500
	Medium	.7125	.7167
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Blue Bonnet, patent	.6458	.7583
	Blue Bonnet, winter	.7125	.7500
	Blue Bonnet, winter	.7125	.7208
San Antonio	Pioneer, patent, winter	.7500	.7417
	Pioneer, patent, winter	.7042	.6833
	Pioneer, patent, winter	.7500	.7417
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Inter Mountain, straight, family, sold by the one-fourth barrel bag.	.6750	.6167
	Inter Mountain, straight, winter	.6750	.6083
	Inter Mountain, straight, winter, family	.6750	.6167
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Henry Clay, winter, sold by the one-sixteenth barrel bag.	.8650	.8100
	Obelisk, patent, sold by the one-sixteenth barrel bag.	.8250	.8000
	Obelisk, patent, sold by the one-sixteenth barrel bag.	.8250	.8000
Richmond	Dunlop's, patent	.7750	.8000
	Motley's Selling Bell, family	.7750	.7958
	Obelisk	.7233	.7500
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Centennial, best, sold by the one-fourth barrel bag.	.6375	.6583
	Centennial, sold by the one-fourth barrel bag.	.6375	.6583
	Split Silk	.6292	.6208
Tacoma	Olympic, patent	.7042	.7292
	Olympic, patent, sold by the one-fourth barrel bag.	.6521	.6438
	Olympic, patent, sold by the one-fourth barrel bag.	.6396	.6563
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Ceresota	.8125	.8125
	Ceresota	.8167	.8083
	Standard brands	.6950	.7108
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Big Jo, winter	.7150	.7733
	Minnesota, patent, sold by the barrel	.7786	.8802
	Snow Flake, patent, winter	.6792	.7417

LARD, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Pure leaf, best	$0.1250	$0.1250
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1250	.1250
Montgomery	Leaf, good	.0967	.1025
	Pure leaf	.1000	.1000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Pure leaf, bulk	.1250	.1217
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1250	.1250

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

LARD, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Pure leaf	$0.1500	$0.1500
	Pure leaf	.1250	.1250
San Francisco	Pure leaf	.1250	.1250
	Pure leaf	.1000	.1021
	Pure leaf	.1250	.1250
	Pure leaf, Swift's, sold in 3-pound cans	.1242	.1250
COLORADO.			
Denver	Pure leaf	.1250	.1250
	Pure leaf	.1000	.1188
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Pure leaf	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans	.1358	.1425
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Best, bulk	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1400	.1400
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Pure leaf, bulk	.1300	.1217
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1242	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1300	.1258
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Pure leaf	.1150	.1200
	Pure leaf	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf	.1000	.1083
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1250	.1250
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Pure leaf, best	.0938	.0992
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1000
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Leaf, bulk	.0900	.0900
	Pure leaf	.1042	.1008
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1133	.1150
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1117	.1033
	Pure leaf, refined	.0975	.0879
Peoria	Pure leaf, bulk	.1292	.1304
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1225	.1383
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1250	.1250
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Leaf, bulk	.1188	.1229
	Leaf, bulk	.1000	.1000
Terre Haute	Leaf, bulk	.1250	.1250
	Pure leaf	.1146	.1000
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Pure leaf	.1250	.1213
	Pure leaf	.1000	.1000
Dubuque	Leaf, best	.1188	.1167
	Pure leaf	.1250	.1250
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Pure leaf	.1213	.1163
	Pure leaf	.1188	.1000
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Pure leaf, bulk, sold in $1 lots	.1111	.1017
	Pure leaf, neutral, sold in cans	.1600	.1600
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Pure leaf, bulk	.0900	.1008
	Pure leaf, sold in 5-pound cans	.1000	.1050
	Swift's Silver Leaf	.1025	.1000
MAINE.			
Portland	Leaf, sold in cans	.1275	.1225
	Pure leaf, sold in cans	.1233	.1246
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Pure leaf	.0963	.0883
	Pure leaf	.0917	.1000
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.0983
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1075	.1000
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Pure leaf, bulk	.1083	.1067
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans	.0997	.1008
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans	.1058	.1078

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

LARD, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.			
Fall River	Pure leaf, bulk	$0.1017	$0.1000
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1008	.1000
Lynn	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1083	.1067
Malden	Pure leaf, bulk	.1075	.1067
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans	.0997	.1008
Worcester	Pure leaf, bulk	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1250	.1250
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Pure leaf	.1117	.1100
	Pure leaf	.1217	.1200
Grand Rapids	Pure leaf, kettle rendered	.1117	.1100
	Pure leaf, kettle rendered	.1125	.1100
	Pure leaf kettle rendered	.1200	.1050
	Pure leaf, kettle rendered	.1167	.1208
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1000
Minneapolis	Pure leaf	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf	.1125	.1250
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1200	.1167
	Pure, sold in 3-pound cans	.1058	.1100
St. Paul	Pure leaf	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1083
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Pure leaf	.1008	.1025
	Pure leaf	.1017	.1050
St. Louis	Pure leaf, bulk	.1188	.1000
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1254	.1000
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1000
MONTANA.			
Butte	Pure leaf	.1271	.1250
	Pure leaf	.1292	.1058
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Pure leaf	.1063	.1000
	Pure leaf	.0917	.1000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Pure leaf, sold in cans	.1217	.1242
	Pure leaf, sold in cans	.1217	.1175
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Pure leaf	.1000	.1025
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1017
Trenton	Pure leaf, best, sold in 3 and 5 pound cans	.1333	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1275	.1254
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Pure leaf	.1000	.1183
	Pure leaf, sold in 3 and 5 pound cans	.1500	.1317
Brooklyn	Pure leaf, bulk	.1500	.1408
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1333	.1300
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1042	.1142
Buffalo	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1217	.1033
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1033
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1108	.1000
Flushing	Pure leaf, bulk	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans	.1167	.1167
New York (a)	Pure leaf, bulk	.1129	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1500	.1500
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans	.1293	.1200
	Pure leaf, sold in 5-pound cans	.1500	.1500
Rochester	Kettle rendered, bulk	.1033	.1100
	Pure leaf	.1258	.1100
	Pure leaf, bulk	.0817	.0867
	Pure leaf, bulk	.0933	.0988
Syracuse	Pure leaf, bulk	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1200	.1200

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

LARD, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Pure leaf	$0.1000	$0.1000
	Pure leaf	.0900	.1000
	Pure leaf	.0889	.0900
Cleveland	Pure leaf	.1033	.1033
	Pure leaf	.1075	.1067
	Pure leaf	.1100	.1100
	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans	.1233	.1233
	Pure leaf, Swift's Silver Leaf	.0942	.0967
Toledo	Leaf, bulk	.1033	.1067
	Pure leaf, kettle rendered	.1133	.1250
OREGON.			
Portland	Pure leaf	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf	.1250	.1250
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Leaf	.1458	.1375
	Pure leaf	.1250	.1250
Philadelphia	Pure leaf, bulk	.1333	.1225
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1117	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1158	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1033
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1100	.1150
Pittsburg	Pure leaf	.1375	.1250
	Pure leaf	.1300	.1300
Scranton	Leaf, bulk	.1213	.1063
	Pure leaf	.1192	.1000
Wilkes-Barre	Pure leaf, bulk	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1250	.1250
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Pure leaf, bulk	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1033	.1058
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1317	.1383
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Pure leaf	.1017	.1017
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1000
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Pure leaf	.1000	.1033
	Pure leaf	.1000	.1000
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Pure leaf	.1108	.1079
	Pure leaf, sold in 5-pound cans	.0933	.0892
Nashville	Pure leaf, bulk	.1067	.0885
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1250	.1250
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Pure leaf	.0996	.1058
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1250	.1250
San Antonio	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1000
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1250	.1250
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Pure leaf, bulk	.1500	.1500
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1225	.1300
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Pure leaf	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1025	.1000
Richmond	Pure leaf	.1158	.1017
	Pure leaf	.1117	.1017
	Pure leaf	.1108	.1033
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Pure leaf, sold in 5-pound cans	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf, sold in 5-pound cans	.1300	.1300
	Pure leaf, sold in 3, 5, and 10 pound cans	.1250	.1300
	Pure leaf, sold in 3, 5, 10, and 20 pound cans	.1250	.1208
Tacoma	Pure leaf, sold in 3-pound cans	.1347	.1333
	Pure leaf, sold in 5-pound cans	.1400	.1400
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Pure leaf, bulk	.1058	.1042
	Pure leaf, bulk	.1000	.1000
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Pure leaf	.1200	.1200
	Pure leaf	.0992	.1050
	Pure leaf, Armour's	.0942	.0992

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

MILK, FRESH, UNSKIMMED, PER QUART.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Delivered	$0.0800	$0.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
Montgomery	Delivered	.0625	.0681
	Delivered, sold by ticket, 32 pints for $1, Jan., 1904, to Aug., 1905; 24 pints for $1, Sept to Dec , 1905.	.0625	.0694
	Delivered, sold by ticket, 32 pints for $1, Jan., 1904, to Sept., 1905; 24 pints for $1, Oct. to Dec., 1905.	.0625	.0677
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Delivered, 12 tickets sold for $1	.0833	.0833
	Delivered, 14 tickets sold for $1	.0714	.0714
	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0833	.0833
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Delivered	.0933	.0825
	Delivered	.0933	.0825
	Delivered, from cans	.0867	.0800
San Francisco	Delivered, 1 quart daily, $2.50 per calendar month.	.0822	.0822
	Delivered, 1 quart daily, $2.50 per calendar month.	.0822	.0822
	Delivered, 1 quart daily, $2.50 per calendar month.	.0822	.0822
	Delivered, 1 quart daily, $2.50 per calendar month.	.0822	.0822
COLORADO.			
Denver	Delivered	.0625	.0625
	Delivered	.0625	.0625
	Delivered, 16 quarts sold for $1	.0625	.0625
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Delivered	.0650	.0650
	Delivered	.0650	.0650
	Delivered	.0650	.0650
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Delivered	.0717	.0717
	Delivered	.0717	.0717
	Delivered	.0717	.0717
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Delivered, 11 tickets sold for $1	.0909	.0909
	Delivered, 11 tickets sold for $1	.0909	.0909
	Delivered, 11 tickets sold for $1, Jan., 1904, to Oct., 1905; 10 cents straight, Nov. and Dec., 1905.	.0909	.0923
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Delivered	.0800	.0867
	Delivered, 3 quarts for 25 cents	.0833	.0833
	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0800	.0800
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Delivered	.0700	.0700
	Delivered	.0700	.0700
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
Peoria	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0625	.0625
	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0625	.0625
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0556	.0556
Terre Haute	Delivered	.0625	.0625
	Delivered	.0625	.0625
	Delivered	.0625	.0625
IOWA			
Des Moines	Delivered	.0573	.0573
	Delivered	.0567	.0600
	Delivered	.0573	.0573
Dubuque	Delivered	.0563	.0563
	Delivered	.0573	.0573
	Delivered	.0552	.0552

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

MILK, FRESH, UNSKIMMED, PER QUART—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Delivered	$0.0625	$0.0625
	Delivered	.0558	.0558
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Delivered	.0629	.0629
	Delivered	.0708	.0750
	Delivered	.0750	.0750
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Delivered	.0750	.0750
	Delivered	.0750	.0750
	Delivered	.0750	.0750
MAINE.			
Portland	Delivered	.0600	.0617
	Delivered	.0600	.0658
	Delivered	.0600	.0625
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0850	.0850
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered, from cans	.0700	.0700
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Delivered	.0700	.0700
	Delivered	.0700	.0700
	Delivered	.0750	.0750
Fall River	Delivered	.0650	.0650
	Delivered	.0650	.0650
	Delivered	.0633	.0600
Lynn	Delivered	.0700	.0700
Malden	Delivered	.0700	.0700
	Delivered	.0700	.0700
	Delivered	.0700	.0700
Worcester	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Delivered	.0608	.0633
	Delivered	.0550	.0650
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
Grand Rapids	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Delivered	.0550	.0550
Minneapolis	Delivered	.0567	.0567
	Delivered	.0567	.0567
	Delivered	.0558	.0558
St. Paul	Delivered, 18 quarts during winter months and 20 quarts during summer months sold for $1.	.0528	.0528
	Delivered	.0558	.0558
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
St. Louis	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered, 14 tickets sold for $1	.0714	.0714
	Delivered, 14 tickets sold for $1	.0714	.0714
MONTANA.			
Butte	Delivered, 1 quart daily, $2.50 per month.	.0833	.0833
	Delivered, 1 quart daily, $2.50 per month.	.0833	.0833
	Delivered, 1 quart daily, $2.50 per month.	.0833	.0833
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Delivered	.0500	.0500
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0500	.0500
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0550	.0600

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

MILK, FRESH, UNSKIMMED, PER QUART—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Delivered	$0.0700	$0.0700
	Delivered	.0767	.0733
	Delivered	.0742	.0800
Trenton	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Delivered	.0600	.0000
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
Brooklyn	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
Buffalo	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
Flushing	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
New York (a)	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0558	.0550
	Delivered	.0600	.0517
Rochester	Delivered	.0600	.0608
	Delivered, 16 quarts sold for $1	.0625	.0625
	Delivered, sold by the quart, Jan. to July, 1904; 18 quarts sold for $1, Aug., 1904, to Dec., 1905.	.0560	.0556
Syracuse	Delivered	.0550	.0550
	Delivered	.0550	.0550
	Delivered	.0558	.0550
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
Cleveland	Delivered	.0642	.0642
	Delivered	.0558	.0600
	Delivered	.0658	.0650
Toledo	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0600	.0600
	Delivered	.0500	.0533
OREGON.			
Portland	Delivered	.0799	.0833
	Delivered, 1 quart daily, $2.25 per month	.0740	.0740
	Delivered, 1 quart daily, $2.25 per month	.0740	.0740
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Delivered	.0650	.0667
	Delivered	.0667	.0658
	Delivered	.0650	.0700
Philadelphia	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
Pittsburg	Delivered	.0700	.0650
	Delivered	.0750	.0758
	Delivered	.0667	.0658
Scranton	Delivered	.0717	.0717
	Delivered	.0758	.0758
	Delivered	.0717	.0717
Wilkes-Barre	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Delivered	.0650	.0650
	Delivered	.0650	.0650
	Delivered	.0650	.0650

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

MILK, FRESH, UNSKIMMED, PER QUART—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Delivered	$0.0800	$0.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Delivered	.0500	.0500
	Delivered	.0550	.0550
	Delivered, pasteurized	.0600	.0600
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0833	.0833
	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0846	.0833
	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0833	.0833
Nashville	Delivered	.0500	.0567
	Delivered	.0575	.0575
	Delivered	.0558	.0558
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Delivered	.0625	.0625
	Delivered, 16 tickets sold for $1	.0625	.0625
	Delivered, 16 tickets sold for $1, except Jan. to March, 1904.	.0656	.0625
San Antonio	Delivered	.0750	.0750
	Delivered	.0750	.0750
	Delivered, 14 tickets sold for $1	.0714	.0714
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Delivered	.0625	.0625
	Delivered	.0625	.0625
	Delivered	.0625	.0625
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0833	.1000
	Delivered	.0817	.1000
Richmond	Delivered	.0617	.0700
	Delivered	.0708	.0717
	Delivered	.0708	.0717
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Delivered	.0650	.0679
	Delivered	.0642	.0650
	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0698	.0968
Tacoma	Delivered	.0573	.0573
	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0647	.0602
	Delivered, sold by ticket	.0636	.0659
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
	Delivered	.0800	.0800
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Delivered	.0588	.0588
	Delivered	.0533	.0533
	Delivered, from cans	.0500	.0500
	Jersey, delivered, in bottles	.0600	.0600

MOLASSES, PER GALLON.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	New Orleans, best	$0.7500	$0.7500
	New Orleans, best	.7500	.7500
	New Orleans, best	.7500	.7500
Montgomery	Georgia, cane	.5000	.5000
	Georgia, cane, medium	.5000	.5000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	New Orleans	.6500	.6500
	New Orleans, sugar house, best	.6000	.6000
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
San Francisco	New Orleans	.6500	.6500
	New Orleans, amber	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, No. 3	.5000	.5000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

MOLASSES, PER GALLON—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
COLORADO.			
Denver	New Orleans	$0.7500	$0.7500
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	New Orleans, medium, sold by the quart	.6000	.6000
	Sirup, pure sugar	.4500	.4600
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	New Orleans, open kettle, best	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, open kettle, best	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, open kettle, best	.6000	.6000
	Porto Rico, good	.4000	.4000
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Sirup, Florida	.4250	.4250
	Sirup, Florida, cane	.5000	.5000
	Sirup, Florida, cane	.5000	.5000
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	New Orleans, best	.5500	.5333
	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	New Orleans, best	.5000	.6167
	New Orleans, best	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, best	.4500	.5000
	New Orleans, best	.6000	.5500
Peoria	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	New Orleans, best, sold by the quart	.6000	.6000
	Sirup, corn, manipulated	.3500	.3500
	Sirup, corn, manipulated, sold by the quart	.4000	.4000
Terre Haute	New Orleans, best, sold by the quart	.6000	.6000
	Sirup, corn, sold by the quart	.4000	.4000
IOWA.			
Des Moines	New Orleans, best	.6500	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.4000	.4000
Dubuque	New Orleans, good	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
	Sirup, corn, sold in 10-pound cans	.3500	.3500
KANSAS.			
Topeka	New Orleans, best	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
KENTUCKY			
Louisville	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, sugar house, open kettle	.6167	.6583
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	New Orleans, dark	.3000	.3000
	New Orleans, Golden Gate	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, open kettle, best	.5583	.6000
MAINE.			
Portland	Porto Rico	.5000	.5000
	Porto Rico	.5000	.5000
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	New Orleans, best	.6000	.6050
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
	Porto Rico, medium	.4225	.4575
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	New Orleans, No. 1, best	.4000	.4000
	Porto Rico, best	.4500	.4575
	Porto Rico, good	.5000	.5000
	Porto Rico, medium	.5500	.5000
Fall River	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	Porto Rico, fancy	.4575	.4800
Lynn	New Orleans, medium	.4500	.4500
	Porto Rico, medium	.4000	.4000
Malden	New Orleans, best	.5500	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.4000	.4000
	Porto Rico, medium	.5000	.5000
Worcester	New Orleans, best	.5500	.6000
	Porto Rico, best	.5000	.5000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

MOLASSES, PER GALLON—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	New Orleans, good	$0.5000	$0.5000
	New Orleans, good	.5000	.5000
Grand Rapids	New Orleans, low grade	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, open kettle, good, sold by the quart.	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	New Orleans, best	.5000	.6000
	Porto Rico or New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
Minneapolis	New Orleans, medium	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, open kettle, fancy	.5000	.5000
	Porto Rico, best	.6000	.6000
St. Paul	New Orleans, good	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, medium	.4000	.4000
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
St. Louis	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.4500	.4500
	New Orleans, second grade	.4000	.4000
MONTANA.			
Butte	New Orleans, good	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, good	.6500	.6500
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	New Orleans, best	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, best	.6000	.6000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Porto Rico, first grade	.6000	.6000
	Porto Rico, second grade	.5000	.5000
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	New Orleans, open kettle	.5500	.5500
	New Orleans, open kettle, sold by the quart.	.6000	.6000
Trenton	New Orleans, best	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, best	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, best	.6000	.6000
NEW YORK.			
Albany	New Orleans, best	.5500	.5500
	Porto Rico, medium	.5000	.5000
Brooklyn	Compound	.5500	.5500
	New Orleans, best	.4500	.4500
Buffalo	New Orleans, medium	.4800	.4800
	New Orleans, medium	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, medium	.4000	.4000
	Porto Rico, best	.4000	.4000
	Porto Rico, black, best	.4500	.4500
Flushing	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, best, sold by the quart	.6000	.6000
New York(a)	New Orleans, best	.5375	.5875
	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, best	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.5750	.6000
Rochester	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	Porto Rico, medium	.4000	.4000
Syracuse	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, sold by the quart	.6000	.6000
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, prime	.5500	.5500
Cleveland	New Orleans, good	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, good	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, medium	.4000	.4000
	Porto Rico, medium	.4000	.4000
Toledo	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
OREGON.			
Portland	New Orleans, best	.9000	.9000
	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
	Sirup, silver drip	.7500	.7500

(a) Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

MOLASSES, PER GALLON—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	New Orleans, open kettle, medium	$0.5500	$0.5000
	New Orleans open kettle, medium, sold by the quart	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans Rockwood, medium, sold by the quart.	.6000	.6000
Philadelphia	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans medium	.4000	.4000
	Sirup, sugar house, best, sold by the quart	.4800	.4800
	Sirup, sugar house, medium	.4000	.4000
Pittsburg	New Orleans, best, sold by the quart	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, Palmetto	.1500	.1500
Scranton	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
Wilkes-Barre	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, medium	.6000	.6000
	Sirup, sugar	.4500	.4500
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans superior	.6000	.6000
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	New Orleans, fair	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, good	.6000	.6000
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	New Orleans, medium	.4500	.4500
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Louisiana, cane, best, sold by the quart	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, best	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans and corn, blended, sold by the quart.	.5000	.5167
Nashville	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, best	.5000	.5000
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Louisiana, cane	.6667	.6417
	New Orleans, medium	.6500	.6083
San Antonio	New Orleans, choice	.6500	.6500
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	New Orleans, medium	.7500	.7500
	New Orleans, medium	.7500	.7500
	New Orleans, medium	.7500	.7500
	Sirup, Golden Eagle	.5000	.5000
	Sirup, Golden Eagle	.5000	.5000
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	New Orleans, good	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, good	.6000	.6000
Richmond	New Orleans, good	.6000	.6000
	New Orleans, good, sold by the quart can.	.6000	.6000
	Porto Rico, good	.4000	.4000
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
Tacoma	New Orleans, medium	.7000	.7000
	Sirup, candy drip, medium	.6000	.6000
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	New Orleans, medium	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, medium	.5000	.5000
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	New Orleans, medium	.4000	.4000
	New Orleans, open kettle, fancy	.4000	.4000

MUTTON AND LAMB, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Lamb, leg	$0.2000	$0.1983
	Mutton, leg	.1700	.1722
Montgomery	Mutton, leg	.1250	.1250
	Mutton, leg	.1146	.1146

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

MUTTON AND LAMB, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Mutton, leg	$0.1500	$0.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Mutton, leg	.1313	.1333
	Mutton, leg	.1250	.1250
San Francisco	Mutton, leg	.1042	.1208
	Mutton, leg	.0975	.1121
	Mutton, leg	.1375	.1458
	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
COLORADO.			
Denver	Mutton, leg	.1250	.1250
	Mutton, leg, best	.1500	.1500
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Mutton, leg	.1608	.1625
	Mutton, leg	.1300	.1292
	Mutton, leg	.1625	.1550
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Mutton, leg	.1279	.1296
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Mutton, leg	.1296	.1371
	Mutton, leg	.1425	.1429
	Mutton, leg	.1288	.1325
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Mutton, leg	.2000	.2000
	Mutton, leg	.1800	.1850
	Mutton, leg	.1583	.1550
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1550	.1533
ILLINOIS			
Chicago	Mutton, leg	.1083	.1200
	Mutton, leg	.1000	.1083
	Mutton, leg	.1233	.1417
	Mutton, leg	.1000	.1200
Peoria	Mutton, leg	.1213	.1354
	Mutton, leg	.1321	.1483
	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Mutton, leg	.1667	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1650	.1675
	Mutton, leg, best	.2000	.1917
Terre Haute	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1625
	Mutton, leg	.1200	.1425
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Mutton, leg	.1513	.1508
	Mutton, leg	.1375	.1375
Dubuque	Lamb, leg	.1833	.1833
	Mutton, leg	.1400	.1375
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Mutton, leg	.1321	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1333	.1396
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Mutton, leg	.1354	.1354
	Mutton, leg	.1400	.1563
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
MAINE.			
Portland	Mutton, leg	.1317	.1350
	Mutton, leg	.1392	.1592
	Mutton, leg	.1486	.1514
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Mutton, leg	.1400	.1392
	Mutton, leg	.1400	.1567
	Mutton, leg	.1342	.1350

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

MUTTON AND LAMB, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Mutton, leg	$0.1317	$0.1371
	Mutton, leg	.1146	.1258
	Mutton, leg	.1342	.1292
Fall River	Mutton, leg	.1183	.1150
	Mutton, leg	.1150	.1317
Lynn	Mutton, leg	.1158	.1158
Malden	Mutton, leg	.1400	.1408
Worcester	Mutton, leg	.1825	.1783
	Mutton, leg	.1142	.1217
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Mutton, leg	.1158	.1200
	Mutton, leg	.1271	.1300
Grand Rapids	Mutton, leg	.1267	.1267
	Mutton, leg	.1525	.1525
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Mutton, leg	.1250	.1250
	Mutton, leg	.1217	.1313
	Mutton, leg	.1333	.1333
Minneapolis	Mutton, leg	.1225	.1379
	Mutton, leg	.1267	.1208
St. Paul	Mutton, leg	.1146	.1342
	Mutton, leg	.1146	.1483
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Mutton, leg	.1313	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1288	.1375
St. Louis	Mutton, leg	.0850	.0900
	Mutton, leg	.1083	.1117
	Mutton, leg, medium	.1075	.1067
MONTANA.			
Butte	Mutton, leg	.1354	.1196
	Mutton, leg	.1354	.1354
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Mutton, leg	.1375	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1333	.1500
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Mutton, leg	.1475	.1358
	Mutton, leg	.1533	.1017
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Mutton, leg	.1329	.1308
	Mutton, leg	.1279	.1267
Trenton	Mutton, leg	.1600	.1600
	Mutton, leg	.1600	.1600
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Mutton, leg	.1683	.1767
	Mutton, leg	.1550	.1550
Brooklyn	Mutton leg	.1442	.1533
	Mutton, leg	.1467	.1433
	Mutton, leg	.1700	.1683
Buffalo	Mutton, leg	.1200	.1408
	Mutton, leg	.1108	.1300
	Mutton, leg, best	.1533	.1517
	Mutton, leg, second grade	.1100	.1100
	Mutton, leg, second grade	.1000	.0867
Flushing	Mutton, leg	.1458	.1433
	Mutton, leg	.1567	.1500
New York (a)	Mutton, leg	.1242	.1229
	Mutton, leg	.1683	.1900
	Mutton, leg	.1167	.1317
	Mutton, leg	.1288	.1250
Rochester	Mutton, leg	.1033	.1200
	Mutton, leg	.1175	.1283
	Mutton leg	.1208	.1200
Syracuse	Mutton, leg	.1283	.1300
	Mutton, leg	.1683	.1783
	Mutton, leg, prime	.1533	.1650
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Mutton, leg	.1288	.1300
	Mutton, leg, good	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg, medium	.1000	.1167
Cleveland	Mutton, leg	.1475	.1550
	Mutton, leg	.1233	.1233

a Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

MUTTON AND LAMB, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
OHIO—concluded.			
Cleveland	Mutton, leg	$0.1083	$0.1163
	Mutton, leg	.1417	.1417
Toledo	Mutton, leg	.1050	.1050
	Mutton, leg	.1400	.1400
OREGON.			
Portland	Mutton, leg	.1188	.1250
	Mutton, leg	.1213	.1250
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Mutton, leg	.1396	.1396
Philadelphia	Mutton, leg	.1275	.1292
	Mutton, leg	.1267	.1392
	Mutton, leg	.1325	.1275
Pittsburg	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1300	.1500
Scranton	Mutton, leg	.1600	.1600
	Mutton, leg	.1800	.1800
Wilkes-Barre	Mutton, leg	.1800	.1800
	Mutton, leg	.1800	.1800
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Mutton, leg	.1342	.1442
	Mutton, leg	.1692	.1675
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Mutton, leg	.1000	.1000
	Mutton, leg	.1104	.1313
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Mutton, leg	.1396	.1417
	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1458
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1750	.1717
	Mutton, leg, medium	.1500	.1500
Nashville	Mutton, leg	.1250	.1250
	Mutton, leg	.1000	.1042
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
San Antonio	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1917
	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Mutton, leg	.1250	.1250
	Mutton, leg	.1146	.1250
	Mutton, leg	.1229	.1250
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Mutton, leg	.1083	.1092
	Mutton, leg	.0900	.0908
Richmond	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1517
	Mutton, leg	.1500	.1500
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Mutton, leg	.1125	.1167
	Mutton, leg	.1167	.1167
	Mutton, leg	.1167	.1250
Tacoma	Mutton, leg	.1175	.1396
	Mutton, leg	.1375	.1375
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Mutton, leg	.1650	.1625
	Mutton, leg	.1375	.1333
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Mutton, leg	.1400	.1500
	Mutton, leg	.1683	.1667

PORK, FRESH, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Chops	$0.1563	$0.1625
	Chops	.1525	.1550
	Chops	.1642	.1525

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, FRESH, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ALABAMA—concluded.			
Montgomery	Chops	$0.1500	$0.1500
	Chops	.1396	.1396
	Chops	.1500	.1500
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Chops	.1500	.1500
	Chops	.1500	.1500
	Chops	.1000	.1000
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Chops	.1500	.1517
	Chops	.1500	.1500
	Chops	.1750	.1750
San Francisco	Chops	.1250	.1250
	Chops	.1500	.1500
	Chops	.1500	.1500
	Chops	.1800	.1800
COLORADO.			
Denver	Chops	.1250	.1292
	Chops	.1100	.1100
	Chops	.1250	.1250
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Chops	.1200	.1292
	Chops	.1367	.1450
	Chops	.1633	.1450
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Chops	.1600	.1583
	Chops	.1288	.1325
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Chops	.1442	.1413
	Chops	.1400	.1413
	Chops	.1433	.1458
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Chops	.2000	.2000
	Chops	.1933	.1800
	Chops	.1642	.1608
	Chops, home dressed	.1500	.1500
	Chops, western	.1950	.1950
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Chops	.1250	.1346
	Chops	.1542	.1525
	Chops	.1521	.1563
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Chops	.1025	.1050
	Chops	.1117	.1192
	Chops	.1183	.1183
	Chops	.1275	.1175
	Chops	.1138	.1167
Peoria	Chops	.1258	.1396
	Chops	.1500	.1500
	Chops	.1083	.1217
	Chops	.1292	.1438
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Chops	.1550	.1533
	Chops	.1354	.1467
	Chops	.1375	.1421
Terre Haute	Chops	.1442	.1388
	Chops	.1338	.1363
	Chops	.1133	.1133
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Chops	.1333	.1333
	Chops	.1063	.1121
	Chops	.0986	.1042
Dubuque	Chops	.1417	.1396
	Chops	.1208	.1333
	Chops	.1167	.1354
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Chops	.1250	.1250
	Chops	.1150	.1250
	Chops	.1175	.1250

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TABLE 1.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, FRESH, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Chops	$0.1333	$0.1371
	Chops	.1354	.1354
	Steak or roast	.1271	.1250
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Chops	.1500	.1500
	Chops	.1583	.1800
	Chops	.1525	.1508
	Chops	.1575	.1517
MAINE.			
Portland	Chops	.1233	.1208
	Chops	.1283	.1325
	Chops	.1425	.1433
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Chops	.1358	.1375
	Chops	.1083	.1200
	Chops	.1267	.1258
	Chops	.1358	.1342
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Chops	.1300	.1317
	Chops	.1425	.1442
	Chops	.1433	.1400
	Chops	.1175	.1258
Fall River	Chops	.1358	.1333
	Chops	.1267	.1267
	Chops	.1258	.1283
Lynn	Chops	.1358	.1875
	Chops	.1483	.1508
	Chops	.1263	.1354
Malden	Chops	.1467	.1525
	Chops	.1592	.1500
	Chops	.1225	.1275
Worcester	Chops	.1450	.1467
	Chops	.1300	.1325
	Chops	.1200	.1167
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Chops	.1300	.1308
	Chops	.1250	.1217
	Chops	.1192	.1229
Grand Rapids	Chops	.1292	.1250
	Chops	.1288	.1333
	Chops	.1342	.1363
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Chops	.1121	.1200
	Chops	.1250	.1417
	Chops	.1279	.1250
Minneapolis	Chops	.1146	.1233
	Chops	.1250	.1333
	Chops	.1258	.1250
St. Paul	Chops	.1333	.1313
	Chops	.1300	.1329
	Chops	.1125	.1125
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Chops	.1313	.1438
	Chops	.1125	.1229
	Chops	.1271	.1375
St. Louis	Chops	.1250	.1300
	Chops	.1083	.1192
	Chops	.1354	.1383
	Chops	.1300	.1321
MONTANA.			
Butte	Chops	.1250	.1500
	Chops	.1250	.1250
	Chops	.1250	.1417
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Chops	.1146	.1104
	Chops	.1146	.1146
	Chops	.1125	.1146
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Chops	.1417	.1367
	Chops	.1117	.1142
	Chops	.1329	.1379

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, FRESH, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Chops	$0.1317	$0.1358
	Chops	.1458	.1492
	Chops	.1225	.1225
Trenton	Chops	.1333	.1367
	Chops	.1483	.1483
	Chops	.1200	.1375
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Chops	.1467	.1467
	Chops	.1400	.1400
	Chops	.1450	.1450
Brooklyn	Chops	.1467	.1592
	Chops	.1400	.1467
	Chops	.1400	.1458
Buffalo	Chops	.1292	.1275
	Chops	.1375	.1358
	Chops	.1367	.1383
	Chops	.1392	.1275
Flushing	Chops	.1517	.1517
	Chops	.1458	.1500
	Chops	.1658	.1683
New York (a)	Chops	.2000	.2000
	Chops	.1338	.1250
	Chops	.1700	.1692
	Chops	.1733	.1950
Rochester	Chops	.1117	.1200
	Chops	.1321	.1383
	Chops	.1288	.1250
Syracuse	Chops	.1250	.1317
	Chops	.1408	.1467
	Chops	.1467	.1450
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Chops	.1354	.1375
	Chops	.1333	.1338
	Chops	.1267	.1333
	Chops	.1288	.1300
Cleveland	Chops	.1313	.1288
	Chops	.1250	.1250
	Chops	.1100	.1250
	Chops	.1229	.1317
Toledo	Chops	.1246	.1281
	Chops	.1267	.1367
	Chops	.1246	.1054
OREGON.			
Portland	Chops	.1250	.1417
	Chops	.1250	.1417
	Chops	.1250	.1417
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Chops	.1417	.1417
	Chops	.1513	.1604
	Chops	.1500	.1500
Philadelphia	Chops	.1525	.1400
	Chops	.1608	.1633
	Chops	.1233	.1283
	Chops	.1433	.1400
	Chops	.1375	.1442
Pittsburg	Chops	.1525	.1542
	Chops	.1517	.1500
	Chops	.1500	.1500
Scranton	Chops	.1250	.1250
	Chops	.1413	.1400
	Chops	.1400	.1400
Wilkes-Barre	Chops	.1313	.1313
	Chops	.1167	.1208
	Chops	.1200	.1263
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Chops	.1458	.1458
	Chops	.1367	.1408
	Chops	.1392	.1408
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Chops	.1250	.1250
	Chops	.1500	.1500
	Chops, home dressed	.1250	.1250
	Chops, western	.1500	.1500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, FRESH, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price. 1904.	Average price. 1905.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Chops	$0.1250	$0.1354
	Chops	.1250	.1333
	Chops	.1250	.1333
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Chops	.1700	.1500
	Chops	.1500	.1396
	Chops	.1542	.1575
Nashville	Chops	.1250	.1250
	Chops	.1250	.1250
	Chops	.1146	.1146
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Chops	.1500	.1500
	Chops	.1333	.1333
	Chops	.1500	.1333
San Antonio	Chops	.1354	.1375
	Chops	.1333	.1500
	Chops	.1500	.1333
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Chops	.1563	.1563
	Chops	.1250	.1271
	Chops	.1500	.1500
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Chops	.1267	.1254
	Chops	.1213	.1283
	Chops	.1138	.1283
Richmond	Chops	.1375	.1396
	Chops, choice	.1500	.1292
	Chops, medium	.1250	.1500
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Chops	.1125	.1250
	Chops	.1250	.1250
	Chops	.1250	.1250
Tacoma	Chops	.1500	.1500
	Chops	.1250	.1396
	Chops	.1500	.1500
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Chops	.1354	.1375
	Chops	.1296	.1354
	Chops	.1354	.1396
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Chops	.1117	.1125
	Chops	.1121	.1183
	Chops	.1325	.1450

PORK, SALT, BACON, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	First grade, sliced	$0.2467	$0.2467
	Piece	.1250	.1250
	Sliced, best	.2142	.2200
Montgomery	Breakfast	.2000	.2000
	Breakfast, piece	.2000	.2000
	Breakfast, sliced	.2000	.2000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Sunlight, sliced	1500	.1500
	Supreme, sliced	.2500	.2500
	Supreme, sliced	.2250	.2104
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sliced	.1800	.1800
San Francisco	Piece	.1833	.1800
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2500	.2500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, BACON, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
COLORADO.			
Denver	Sliced	$0.2000	$0.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Piece	.1650	.1617
	Sliced	.1717	.1675
	Sliced	.2000	.1917
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Sliced	.1800	.1850
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Breakfast, sliced	.2000	.2000
	Breakfast, sliced	.1800	.1800
	Sliced	.1675	.1633
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Breakfast, sugar-cured, sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.1800
	Sliced	.1967	.1958
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Piece	.0992	.1075
	Piece, boneless	.1100	.1100
	Sliced	.1296	.1288
	Sliced	.2067	.1808
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Piece	.1783	.1800
	Piece, second grade	.1100	.1117
	Piece, second grade	.1700	.1517
	Sliced	.1450	.1517
	Sliced, medium	.1575	.1600
	Whole, medium	.1717	.1683
Peoria	Piece	.1500	.1500
	Piece, medium	.1500	.1500
	Sliced	.1817	.1800
	Sliced, medium	.1442	.1500
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Best, sliced	.2250	.2500
	Breakfast, sugar-cured, best	.2167	.2000
	Breakfast, sugar-cured, medium, sliced	.2025	.2058
Terre Haute	Breakfast, medium, piece	.1808	.1775
	Breakfast, medium, sliced	.2000	.2000
	Medium, sliced	.1542	.1550
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Sliced	.1800	.1792
	Sliced	.1313	.1396
	Sliced	.1500	.1542
Dubuque	Armour's, best, sliced	.2133	.2417
	Best, sliced	.1888	.2133
	Medium, sliced	.1646	.1833
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Sliced	.1933	.2000
	Sliced	.1917	.1900
	Sliced	.1950	.1900
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Breakfast, smoked, piece, Derby	.1750	.1750
	Sliced	.1379	.1625
	Sliced	.1250	.1396
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	English, sugar-cured, piece	.2200	.2200
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.1900
	Sugar-cured, Dove, piece	.1867	.1867
MAINE.			
Portland	Sliced	.1967	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.1800
	Sliced	.1800	.1800

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, BACON, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Cured, rib in, sliced	$0.1500	$0.1500
	Sliced	.1483	.1383
	Sliced	.1475	.1525
	Smoked, sliced	.1292	.1300
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Piece	.1600	.1500
	Piece, 5 pounds	.1358	.1358
	Sliced	.1450	.1375
	Sliced	.1700	.1700
	Sliced	.1467	.1408
Fall River	Sliced	.1533	.1517
	Sliced	.1525	.1525
	Sliced	.1767	.1833
Lynn	Sliced	.1400	.1400
	Sliced	.1558	.1542
	Sliced	.1558	.1629
Malden	Sliced	.1475	.1458
	Sliced	.1383	.1363
Worcester	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.1900	.1967
	Sliced	.2100	.2100
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Boneless, piece	.1467	.1367
	Breakfast, piece	.1500	.1475
	Breakfast, piece	.1550	.1467
	Home-cured, piece	.1250	.1250
	Home-cured, sliced	.1400	.1400
Grand Rapids	Breakfast, sliced	.1600	.1783
	Breakfast sliced	.1600	.1600
	Smoked, sliced	.1600	.1600
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Medium, sliced	.1800	.1800
	No. 2, sliced	.1500	.1500
	Piece	.1400	.1400
Minneapolis	Piece	.1304	.1400
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.1800	.1833
St. Paul	Sliced	.1650	.1742
	Sliced	.1800	.1800
	Sliced	.1500	.1500
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Breakfast, sliced	.2083	.2000
	Medium, sliced	.1650	.1817
	Sliced	.2188	.2117
St. Louis	Medium, sliced	.1867	.1883
	Medium, sliced	.1750	.1733
	Side, piece	.1592	.1633
	Sugar-cured, smoked, sliced	.1600	.1625
MONTANA.			
Butte	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.1867	.2000
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.1500	.1500
	Sliced	.1900	.1950
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Breakfast, piece	.1817	.1608
	Sliced	.1500	.1500
	Sliced	.1725	.1600
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Sliced	.1800	.1800
	Sliced	.1617	.1650
	Smoked, sliced	.1450	.1500
Trenton	Breakfast, best, piece	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.1683	.1600
	Sliced	.1800	.1800
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Piece	.1667	.1667
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.1800	.1800
	Sliced	.1800	.1800

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, BACON, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW YORK—concluded.			
Brooklyn	Sliced	$0.2000	$0.2000
	Sliced	.1500	.1500
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
Buffalo	Sliced	.1400	.1400
	Sliced	.1400	.1467
	Sliced	.1400	.1483
	Sliced	.1533	.1683
	Westphalia, boneless, sliced	.1733	.1800
Flushing	Sliced	.1600	.1600
	Sliced	.1600	.1600
	Sliced, best	.2000	.2000
	Sliced, boneless	.1917	.1833
New York (a)	Breakfast, smoked, sliced	.1800	.2000
	Sliced	.1633	.1725
	Sliced, medium	.2000	.2000
	Sliced, rib in	.2000	.2100
	Sliced, rib in	.1525	.1617
Rochester	Piece	.1238	.1275
	Sliced	.1217	.1250
	Smoked, piece	.1417	.1308
Syracuse	Piece	.1600	.1600
	Sliced	.1600	.1600
	Sliced	.2133	.2200
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Choice, piece	.1567	.1600
	Choice, piece	.1550	.1500
	Dove, piece	.1583	.1500
	Sliced	.1783	.1867
Cleveland	Breakfast, Armour's Star, sliced	.2375	.2500
	Breakfast, piece	.1446	.1417
	Breakfast, piece	.1350	.1350
	Sugar-cured, best, piece, 3 to 5 pounds	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, piece	.1742	.1567
Toledo	Best, sliced	.1800	.1950
	Sliced	.1600	.1600
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
OREGON.			
Portland	Home-cured, medium, sliced	.1500	.1667
	Sliced	.1800	.1800
	Swift's Premium, sliced	.2000	.2208
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Sliced	.1967	.1867
	Sliced	.1550	.1592
	Sliced	.1575	.1583
Philadelphia	Breakfast, sliced	.1600	.1700
	Breakfast, sliced	.1417	.1433
	Sliced	.1417	.1400
	Sliced	.1500	.1525
Pittsburg	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.1983	.1967
	Sliced	.1558	.1625
Scranton	Boneless, piece	.1700	.1700
	Breakfast, first grade, piece	.1650	.1650
	Medium, sliced	.1600	.1600
Wilkes-Barre	Breakfast, sliced	.1700	.1700
	Piece	.1500	.1500
	Piece	.1250	.1250
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Sliced	.1933	.1933
	Sliced	.2133	.2017
	Sliced	.1683	.1883
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Piece	.1433	.1450
	Sliced	.1600	.1600
	Sliced	.1625	.1633
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Sliced	.2033	.2100
	Sliced	.2167	.2283
	Sliced	.1950	.2083

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, BACON, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Breakfast, sliced	$0.2133	$0.2092
	Medium, sliced	.1708	.1783
	Medium, sliced	.1800	.1800
Nashville	Breaktast, piece	.1675	.1763
	Good, sliced	.1354	.1250
	Sugar-cured, sliced	.1392	.1163
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Breakfast, Swift's Premium or Gold Band.	.2088	.2092
	Gold Band or Premium, sliced	.2500	.2500
	Premium, sliced	.2500	.2500
San Antonio	Capital City, sliced	.2500	.2500
	Gold Band, sliced	.2250	.2250
	Gold Band, sliced	.2000	.2000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Medium, sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Sliced	.1083	.1083
	Smoked, Baltimore	.1600	.1600
	Smoked, Smithfield	.1800	.1800
Richmond	Sliced	.1500	.1517
	Sliced	.1450	.1500
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.1900	.2000
	Sliced	.2150	.2200
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
Tacoma	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Sliced	.1400	.1500
	Sliced	.1375	.1417
	Sliced	.1500	.1500
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Choice, boneless, piece, 4 to 6 pounds	.1650	.1600
	Rib in, piece	.1617	.1617
	Select, piece	.1550	.1700

PORK, SALT, DRY OR PICKLED, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Dry	$0.1113	$0.1133
	Dry, clear, piece	.1250	.1250
Montgomery	Dry	.1000	.1000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Dry	.1375	.1225
	Dry	.1000	.1000
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Dry	.1500	.1500
	Dry	.1250	.1250
San Francisco	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1250	.1200
	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1500	.1500
COLORADO.			
Denver	Dry	.1200	.1200
	Dry	.1250	.1250
	Dry	.1138	.1100
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Dry	.1200	.1167
	Dry, belly	.1233	.1217
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Dry	.1250	.1250

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, DRY OR PICKLED, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Dry	$0.1000	$0.1208
	Dry	.1000	.1033
	Pickled	.1500	.1500
	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1233	.1213
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Dry	.1150	.1150
	Dry	.0975	.1083
	Dry	.1200	.1200
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Dry	.1000	.1000
	Dry, belly	.1000	.1000
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Clear	.1008	.1083
	Dry, clear	.1133	.1250
	Dry, clear	.1150	.1067
	Dry, clear	.1229	.1175
	Dry, clear	.1275	.1258
Peoria	Dry	.1258	.1250
	Dry	.1258	.1283
	Dry, sides	.1375	.1433
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Dry	.1000	.1000
	Pickled	.1250	.1250
Terre Haute	Dry	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1250	.1250
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Pickled	.1083	.1025
	Pickled	.1000	.1000
Dubuque	Pickled	.1167	.1188
	Pickled	.1146	.1125
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Dry	.0931	.1000
	Dry	.1104	.1000
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Dry	.1250	.1396
	Sliced	.1333	.1338
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Dry	.0975	.0850
	Dry	.1167	.1000
	Sweet, pickled	.1096	.1000
MAINE.			
Portland	Dry, clear	.1000	.1000
	Dry, piece	.1133	.1200
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Pickled, side	.1133	.1142
	Shoulder, whole	.0983	.1000
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Dry	.1200	.1200
	Dry	.1183	.1200
	Pickled, clear	.1042	.1025
Fall River	Clear	.1200	.1200
	Pickled	.0900	.0900
Lynn	Pickled	.0975	.0900
	Pickled	.1058	.1000
Malden	Pickled	.1100	.1100
	Pickled	.1000	.1000
Worcester	Dry	.1150	.1100
	Dry, clear	.1292	.1258
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Home, pickled	.1200	.1200
	Pickled	.1233	.1200
Grand Rapids	Dry, clear	.1000	.1000
	Pickled	.1000	.1000
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Dry	.1000	.1000
	Dry, clear	.1200	.1208
Minneapolis	Pickled	.1200	.1250
	Pickled	.1171	.1196
St. Paul	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled, mess	.1258	.1250

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, DRY OR PICKLED, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Dry	$0.0767	$0.0833
	Dry	.0842	.0833
St. Louis	Dry, clear	.1213	.1025
	Dry, clear	.1242	.1300
	Dry, clear	.1408	.1325
MONTANA.			
Butte	Dry	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1500	.1500
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Dry	.0903	.1000
	Dry	.0931	.1000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Dry	.1258	.1200
	Pickled	.1000	.1000
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Pickled	.1150	.1200
	Pickled, belly	.1200	.1167
Trenton	Pickled, best	.1400	.1400
	Pickled, best	.1400	.1400
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Pickled	.1400	.1400
	Pickled, mess	.1200	.1200
Brooklyn	Dry	.1242	.1283
	Pickled	.1600	.1600
Buffalo	Pickled, belly	.1200	.1200
	Pickled, belly	.1200	.1200
	Pickled, belly	.1025	.1108
Flushing	Dry	.1400	.1400
	Dry	.1250	.1200
New York (a)	Dry	.1492	.1400
	Dry, clear	.1400	.1400
	Dry, clear, prime	.1271	.1250
	Dry, medium	.1600	.1600
Rochester	Pickled	.0925	.0983
	Pickled	.1200	.1083
Syracuse	Pickled	.1200	.1200
	Pickled	.1200	.1200
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Dry	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1438	.1250
	Pickled	.1042	.1083
	Pickled	.1500	.1500
Cleveland	Dry, clear	.1342	.1333
	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled, mess	.1350	.1250
Toledo	Dry	.1058	.1058
	Sides, whole	.1100	.1233
OREGON.			
Portland	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1250	.1250
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Dry	.1233	.1250
	Pickled	.1417	.1400
Philadelphia	Pickled	.1400	.1400
	Pickled, belly	.1300	.1300
	Pickled, belly	.1500	.1500
Pittsburg	Dry	.1417	.1375
	Dry	.1467	.1483
Scranton	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled, middlings	.1325	.1400
Wilkes-Barre	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1125	.1250
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Dry	.1250	.1225
	Dry	.1083	.1233
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Dry, sliced	.1200	.1308
	Dry, sliced	.1308	.1358
	Dry, sliced	.1250	.1208
	Dry, sliced	.1263	.1242
	Pickled, clear	.1500	.1333
	Pickled, mess	.1371	.1325

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, DRY OR PICKLED, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Dry	$0.1125	$0.1167
	Dry	.1000	.1000
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Dry	.1117	.1000
	Dry, ribs	.0958	.1025
Nashville	Dry, butts	.0733	.0717
	Dry	.0865	.1013
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Dry	.1250	.1238
	Dry	.1250	.1250
San Antonio	Dry	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1250	.1250
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Dry	.1500	.1500
	Dry	.1250	.1250
	Dry	.1250	.1250
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Dry	.0867	.0867
	Dry, clear	.1200	.1200
Richmond	Dry	.1200	.1200
	Dry, clear, boneless	.1000	.1000
	Pickled, belly	.1250	.1250
	Pickled, shoulder, medium	.1000	.1000
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Dry	.1100	.1163
	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1250	.1250
Tacoma	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1250	.1250
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Pickled	.1250	.1250
	Pickled	.1333	.1306
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Dry	.1250	.1200
	Dry, belly	.1313	.1442

PORK, SALT, HAM, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Sliced, best	$0.2500	$0.2500
	Sliced, best	.2267	.2233
	Sugar-cured, medium, sliced	.2000	.2000
Montgomery	Sugar-cured, sliced	.2000	2000
	Sugar-cured, sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, whole, medium	.1500	.1458
	Whole, medium	.1500	.1500
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Gold Band, sliced	.1800	.1800
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
San Francisco	Sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sliced	.2500	.2708
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sugar-cured, whole	.1425	.1417
COLORADO.			
Denver	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Sliced	.2367	.2333
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sliced	.2500	.2500

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, HAM, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Sliced	$0.2500	$0.2550
	Sliced	.1917	.1917
	Sugar-cured, smoked, sliced	.2000	.2000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Sliced	.2000	.2275
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1600	.1575
	Sugar-cured, sliced	.2000	.2000
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Medium, whole	.1658	.1625
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2208	.2000
	Sliced	.2050	.2058
	Sugar-cured, Armour's, sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, sliced	.2500	.2500
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Sliced	.2000	.1950
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, whole	.1533	.1533
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Smoked, sliced	.1633	.1600
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1250	.1250
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1100	.1000
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1325	.1367
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1400	.1417
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1342	.1242
Peoria	Sliced	.1604	.1621
	Sliced	.1650	.1800
	Sliced	.1683	.1692
	Sliced	.1750	.1808
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Sliced	.2000	.2500
	Sugar-cured, best, sliced	.2108	.2000
	Sugar-cured, best, sliced	.2500	.2500
Terre Haute	Best, sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, whole, medium	.1475	.1433
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Sliced	.1800	.1900
	Sliced	.2000	.2050
	Sliced	.1917	.1929
Dubuque	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2054	.2242
	Sugar-cured, sliced	.1646	.1854
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Sliced	.1950	.2000
	Sliced	.1900	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.1854	.1875
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Dove or Swift's Premium	.1625	.1600
	Sliced	.1817	.1650
	Sugar-cured, Dove, sliced	.2125	.2033
	Whole, medium	.1563	.1500
MAINE.			
Portland	Sliced	.2000	.1917
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced, medium	.2000	.2000
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Medium, whole	.1300	.1350
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Smoked, whole, 13 to 14 pounds	.1408	.1425
	Sugar-cured, whole	.1500	.1542
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Common, whole, 10 pounds	.1333	.1346
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2167	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.1875	.1892

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, HAM, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MASSACHUSETTS—concluded.			
Fall River	Sliced	$0.2167	$0.2083
	Sliced	.1967	.2017
	Sliced	.2033	.1983
Lynn	Sliced	.2342	.2292
	Sliced	.2467	.2242
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
Malden	Sliced	.2192	.2100
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
Worcester	Sliced	.2450	.2500
	Sliced	.2517	.2600
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Home-cured, sliced	.1400	.1433
	Home-cured, whole, medium size	.1200	.1217
	Honey-cured, whole, 9 to 12 pounds	.1442	.1467
	Medium, whole	.1375	.1313
	Star, half or whole, medium size	.1467	.1367
Grand Rapids	Half or whole, 10 to 14 pounds	.1475	.1400
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Smoked, sliced	.1467	.1483
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Sliced	.2000	.1800
	Whole	.1325	.1275
	Whole, medium	.1400	.1400
Minneapolis	Best, sliced	.1800	.1800
	Sliced	.1917	.1917
	Sugar-cured, sliced	.2000	.2000
	Whole	.1238	.1213
St. Paul	Sliced	.1800	.1800
	Sliced	.1500	.1500
	Smoked, medium, whole	.1267	.1308
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Armour's, best, sliced	.2450	.2500
	Sliced	.2400	.2117
	Sliced	.2200	.2450
St. Louis	Smoked, medium, sliced	.1850	.1833
	Smoked, medium, sliced	.1500	.1533
	Smoked, medium, whole, small	.1567	.1608
MONTANA.			
Butte	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Sliced	.2000	.2050
	Sliced	.1950	.1933
	Sliced	.2017	.2067
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Sliced	.2133	.2000
	Sugar-cured, medium, whole	.1300	.1283
	Whole, medium	.1242	.1250
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Sliced	.2350	.2500
	Sliced	.2150	.2000
	Sliced	.1633	.1800
Trenton	Sliced	.2500	.2500
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, best, whole, 12 to 14 pounds	.1267	.1279
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Sliced	.2200	.2200
	Whole, medium	.1367	.1400
	Whole, medium	.1400	.1433
Brooklyn	Sliced	.1850	.1950
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2200	.2200
	Whole, medium	.1625	.1733
Buffalo	Armour's, best, sliced	.2000	.2000
	Medium, whole	.1250	.1179
	Sliced	.1800	.1967
	Sliced	.1800	.1967
	Sliced	.2200	.2233
Flushing	Sliced, best	.1833	.1783
	Sliced, best	.2000	.2000
	Sliced, medium	.1400	.1375
	Smoked, medium, whole	.1917	.1833

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, HAM, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW YORK—concluded.			
New York (a)	Smoked, whole, 10 to 16 pounds	$0.1725	$0.1567
	Smoked, western, whole	.1458	.1458
	Sugar-cured, whole, 10 to 15 pounds	.1542	.1500
	Whole, medium	.2000	.1833
	Whole, medium	.1600	.1517
Rochester	Smoked, whole, small	.1363	.1283
	Sugar-cured, whole, medium	.1363	.1292
	Whole, medium	.1217	.1188
Syracuse	Sliced	.1800	.1800
	Sugar-cured, Swift's, best, whole, medium	.1583	.1667
	Whole, medium	.1400	.1400
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1575	.1600
	Whole, medium	.1542	.1425
Cleveland	Sugar-cured, best, Armour's Star, whole	.1700	.1600
	Sugar-cured, whole	.1500	.1383
	Sugar-cured, whole	.1392	.1388
	Whole	.1271	.1342
Toledo	Sliced	.1800	.1800
	Sliced	.1800	.1800
	Sliced	.1917	.1917
OREGON.			
Portland	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Sliced	.1667	.1750
	Sugar-cured	.1267	.1250
	Sugar-cured, sliced	.1967	.1867
Philadelphia	Smoked, whole, medium	.1575	.1525
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1833	.1458
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1433	.1467
	Smoked, whole, small	.1508	.1483
	Whole, medium	.1279	.1267
Pittsburg	Sliced	.1933	.1917
	Sliced	.1908	.1883
	Sliced	.1767	.1933
Scranton	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2325	.2333
	Whole, medium	.1567	.1500
Wilkes-Barre	Smoked, sliced	.2000	.2000
	Whole	.1325	.1400
	Whole, medium	.1400	.1400
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	First grade, sliced	.2467	.2500
	Medium, whole	.1500	.1500
	Medium, whole	.1500	.1500
	Sliced	.2500	.2500
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Sliced	.1333	.1333
	Sugar-cured, medium, whole	.1608	.1617
	Whole, 6 to 8 pounds	.1400	.1400
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Sliced	.2100	.2150
	Sliced	.2150	.2325
	Sliced	.1983	.2133
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Sugar-cured, whole, 12 pounds	.1517	.1504
	Whole	.1454	.1425
	Whole	.1533	.1583
Nashville	Good, sliced	.2000	.2008
	Sugar-cured, whole, medium	.1398	.1440
	Whole	.1313	.1350
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, whole, medium	.1292	.1229
San Antonio	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, Gold Band, sliced	.2000	.2000

(a) Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PORK, SALT, HAM, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Sliced	$0.2500	$0.2500
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Smoked, medium, sliced	.1800	.1833
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1500	.1533
	Whole, medium	.1525	.1508
Richmond	Smoked, whole	.1500	.1517
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1567	.1583
	Whole, medium	.1250	.1325
	Whole, medium	.1500	.1542
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
Tacoma	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sugar-cured, whole, 12 to 16 pounds	.1517	.1488
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Sliced	.2000	.2000
	Smoked, whole, medium	.1354	.1321
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Armour's Star, whole	.1550	.1700
	Layton's, smoked, whole, medium	.1442	.1417
	Select, whole, small, 5 to 7 pounds	.1429	.1617
	Smoked, whole, medium, 6 to 8 pounds	.1325	.1308

POTATOES, IRISH, PER PECK.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Potatoes, Irish	$0.2917	$0.2750
	Potatoes, Irish	.3136	.3250
	Potatoes, Irish	.2792	.2875
Montgomery	Potatoes, Irish	.2542	.2667
	Potatoes, Irish	.2400	.2792
	Potatoes, Irish	.3000	.3000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Potatoes, Irish	.3167	.2458
	Potatoes, Irish	.3125	.2042
	Potatoes, Irish	.3042	.2417
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.3438	.2150
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2406	.2625
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2469	.2225
San Francisco	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the pound	.3813	.3000
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2625	.2625
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2625	.2625
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2625	.2563
COLORADO.			
Denver	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2394	.1219
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.1900	.1550
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2381	.1681
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Potatoes, Irish	.3250	.3058
	Potatoes, Irish	.3067	.2958
	Potatoes, Irish	.2975	.3150
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Potatoes, Irish	.3458	.3458
	Potatoes, Irish	.2292	.2375
	Potatoes, Irish	.3208	.2958
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Potatoes, Irish	.2708	.2500
	Potatoes, Irish	.3333	.2808
	Potatoes, Irish	.3000	.2692

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

POTATOES, IRISH, PER PECK—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Potatoes, Irish	$0.3125	$0.3167
	Potatoes, Irish	.3000	.3000
	Potatoes, Irish	.3000	.2958
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Potatoes, Irish	.2583	.2792
	Potatoes, Irish	.1958	.2258
	Potatoes, Irish	.2283	.2158
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Potatoes, Irish	.2008	.1783
	Potatoes, Irish	.1925	.1800
	Potatoes, Irish	.1817	.1688
	Potatoes, Irish	.1800	.1592
	Potatoes, Irish	.1708	.1692
	Potatoes, Irish	.1804	.2000
Peoria	Potatoes, Irish	.2958	.2542
	Potatoes, Irish	.2125	.2400
	Potatoes, Irish	.2000	.2458
	Potatoes, Irish	.2292	.2458
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Potatoes, Irish	.2250	.2083
	Potatoes, Irish	.2667	.2333
	Potatoes, Irish	.2500	.2267
Terre Haute	Potatoes, Irish	.2708	.2333
	Potatoes, Irish	.2542	.2092
	Potatoes, Irish	.2708	.2458
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Potatoes, Irish	.1458	.2083
	Potatoes, Irish	.1625	.1958
Dubuque	Potatoes, Irish	.1250	.1883
	Potatoes, Irish	.2250	.2500
	Potatoes, Irish	.2208	.2458
	Potatoes, Irish	.2250	.2708
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Potatoes, Irish	.1842	.1700
	Potatoes, Irish	.1800	.1725
	Potatoes, Irish	.2000	.1750
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Potatoes, Irish	.2500	.3125
	Potatoes, Irish	.2563	.2229
	Potatoes, Irish	.2375	.2000
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Potatoes, Irish	.2500	.2688
	Potatoes, Irish	.4167	.3500
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the pound	.2750	.2750
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the pound	.3750	.3063
MAINE.			
Portland	Potatoes, Irish	.2875	.2167
	Potatoes, Irish	.2483	.1867
	Potatoes, Irish	.2650	.1942
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Potatoes, Irish	.2500	.2500
	Potatoes, Irish	.2550	.2400
	Potatoes, Irish	.2892	.2192
	Potatoes, Irish	.2317	.2283
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Potatoes, Irish	.2583	.1800
	Potatoes, Irish	.3217	.2100
	Potatoes, Irish	.2717	.2583
	Potatoes, Irish	.2567	.1950
Fall River	Potatoes, Irish	.2925	.2925
	Potatoes, Irish	.3250	.3192
	Potatoes, Irish	.2692	.2675
Lynn	Potatoes, Irish	.2533	.1867
	Potatoes, Irish	.2900	.1950
	Potatoes, Irish	.2542	.2367
Malden	Potatoes, Irish	.2583	.1800
	Potatoes, Irish	.3000	.1933
Worcester	Potatoes, Irish	.2875	.2633
	Potatoes, Irish	.2775	.2792
	Potatoes, Irish	.2875	.2783

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

POTATOES, IRISH, PER PECK—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Potatoes, Irish	$0.2217	$0.1600
	Potatoes, Irish	.2433	.1575
	Potatoes, Irish	.2458	.1775
Grand Rapids	Potatoes, Irish	.2317	.1908
	Potatoes, Irish	.2342	.1683
	Potatoes, Irish	.2283	.1508
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Potatoes, Irish	.2242	.1492
	Potatoes, Irish	.2283	.1708
	Potatoes, Irish	.1667	.1383
Minneapolis	Potatoes, Irish	.2221	.1217
	Potatoes, Irish	.2117	.1417
	Potatoes, Irish	.1533	.1617
St. Paul	Potatoes, Irish	.2133	.1458
	Potatoes, Irish	.2367	.1225
	Potatoes, Irish	.2454	.1858
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Potatoes, Irish	.1875	.2292
	Potatoes, Irish	.1692	.1842
	Potatoes, Irish	.1688	.1750
St. Louis	Potatoes, Irish	.2217	.2158
	Potatoes, Irish	.2150	.2250
	Potatoes, Irish	.2242	.2333
	Potatoes, Irish	.2208	.2342
MONTANA.			
Butte	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2338	.1681
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2375	.1694
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2431	.1656
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Potatoes, Irish	.1917	.1525
	Potatoes, Irish	.2167	.1717
	Potatoes, Irish	.2125	.1758
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Potatoes, Irish	.2783	.2850
	Potatoes, Irish	.2442	.2467
	Potatoes, Irish	.2633	.1875
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Potatoes, Irish	.3583	.3500
	Potatoes, Irish	.3467	.3408
	Potatoes, Irish	.3533	.3500
Trenton	Potatoes, Irish	.2992	.1867
	Potatoes, Irish	.3550	.3250
	Potatoes, Irish	.3642	.2708
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Potatoes, Irish	2542	.2625
	Potatoes, Irish	.2850	.3150
	Potatoes, Irish	.3250	.2917
Brooklyn	Potatoes, Irish	.3625	.3808
	Potatoes, Irish	.3333	.3508
	Potatoes, Irish	.2800	.2542
Buffalo	Potatoes, Irish	.2267	.2008
	Potatoes, Irish	.2700	.1883
	Potatoes, Irish	.2067	.2058
	Potatoes, Irish	.2108	.1950
Flushing	Potatoes, Irish	.3958	.3958
	Potatoes, Irish	.3500	.3667
	Potatoes, Irish	.3958	.3858
New York [a]	Potatoes, Irish	.3500	.3458
	Potatoes, Irish	.5800	.6800
	Potatoes, Irish	.2150	.2000
	Potatoes, Irish	.3067	.3417
	Potatoes, Irish	.3400	.3250
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the quart	.5600	.6067
Rochester	Potatoes, Irish	.2442	.1658
	Potatoes, Irish	.2325	.1775
	Potatoes, Irish	.2567	.1592
Syracuse	Potatoes, Irish	.2742	.1700
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the one-half bushel.	.2304	.1604
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the bushel	.2042	.1635

[a] Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

POTATOES, IRISH, PER PECK—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Potatoes, Irish	$0.3042	$0.2792
	Potatoes, Irish	.2250	.2333
	Potatoes, Irish	.2333	.2583
	Potatoes, Irish	.2667	.2542
Cleveland	Potatoes, Irish	.2858	.2175
	Potatoes, Irish	.2975	.1833
	Potatoes, Irish	.2683	.2050
	Potatoes, Irish	.2700	.1725
Toledo	Potatoes, Irish	.1867	.2092
	Potatoes, Irish	.2233	.1658
OREGON.			
Portland	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2175	.2188
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2300	.2138
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2250	.2075
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Potatoes, Irish	.2108	.2208
	Potatoes, Irish	.1883	.1867
	Potatoes, Irish	.2292	.2250
Philadelphia	Potatoes, Irish	.3317	.2550
	Potatoes, Irish	.3067	.2800
	Potatoes, Irish	.3783	.3092
	Potatoes, Irish	.3817	.3208
	Potatoes, Irish	.3067	.2700
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the one-fourth peck.	.4067	.3333
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the one-half peck	.3467	.2600
Pittsburg	Potatoes, Irish	.2000	.2075
	Potatoes, Irish	.2292	.2208
	Potatoes, Irish	.2033	.2133
Scranton	Potatoes, Irish	.2958	.2667
	Potatoes, Irish	.2717	.2417
	Potatoes, Irish	.2442	.1892
Wilkes-Barre	Potatoes, Irish	.2608	.2375
	Potatoes, Irish	.2708	.1875
	Potatoes, Irish	.2667	.2167
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Potatoes, Irish	.3042	.2958
	Potatoes, Irish	.2792	.2783
	Potatoes, Irish	.3000	.2942
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Potatoes, Irish	.3875	.3900
	Potatoes, Irish	.3125	.2708
	Potatoes, Irish	.3500	.2892
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Potatoes, Irish	.1750	.1667
	Potatoes, Irish	.1875	.1229
	Potatoes, Irish	.1726	.1479
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Potatoes, Irish	.2083	.2333
	Potatoes, Irish	.2233	.2625
	Potatoes, Irish	.2375	.2417
Nashville	Potatoes, Irish	.2083	.2083
	Potatoes, Irish	.3042	.2500
	Potatoes, Irish	.2742	.2550
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Potatoes, Irish	.3083	.2458
	Potatoes, Irish	.2750	.2333
	Potatoes, Irish	.2279	.2625
San Antonio	Potatoes, Irish	.3458	.2917
	Potatoes, Irish	.3333	.3333
	Potatoes, Irish	.2958	.2958
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Potatoes, Irish	.3167	.1917
	Potatoes, Irish	.3583	.2250
	Potatoes, Irish	.3292	.2792
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Potatoes, Irish	.2583	.2042
	Potatoes, Irish	.2917	.2625
	Potatoes, Irish	.2583	.2333
Richmond	Potatoes, Irish	.3167	.2333
	Potatoes, Irish	.2500	.2500
	Potatoes, Irish	.2625	.2250

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

POTATOES, IRISH, PER PECK—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Potatoes, Irish	$0.2083	$0.2500
	Potatoes, Irish	.2083	.2242
	Potatoes, Irish	.2000	.2792
Tacoma	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2438	.1956
	Potatoes, Irish, sold by the 100 pounds	.2156	.2288
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Potatoes, Irish	.2542	.1675
	Potatoes, Irish	.2433	.1758
	Potatoes, Irish	.2583	.1917
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Potatoes, Irish	.1667	.2075
	Potatoes, Irish	.1483	.1550
	Potatoes, Irish	.2042	.2208

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	.1000
	Medium, 60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	60s to 70s	.1000	.0967
	60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	French, northern, 60s to 70s	.0600	.0617
	60s to 70s	.0500	.0525
San Francisco	60s to 70s	.0458	.0452
	60s to 70s	.0527	.0500
	70s to 80s	.0500	.0500
	70s to 80s	.0500	.0500
COLORADO.			
Denver	60s to 70s	.1000	.1063
	60s to 70s	.0800	.0867
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
	60s to 70s	.0833	.1000
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	60s to 70s	.0933	.0850
	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, good	.0800	.0800
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	California, 60s to 70s	.0850	.0863
	California, 80s to 90s	.0750	.0750
	California, 80s to 90s	.0750	.0750
Peoria	60s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0775	.0800
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
	60s to 70s	.0833	.0600
Terre Haute	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PRUNES, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
IOWA.			
Des Moines	60s to 70s	$0.1000	$0.1000
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
Dubuque	60s to 70s	.0931	.0933
	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
KANSAS.			
Topeka	60s to 70s	.0642	.0833
	60s to 70s	.0811	.0833
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
	60s to 70s, sold in 25-cent lots	.0796	.0861
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0600	.0600
	60s to 70s	.0750	.1000
MAINE.			
Portland	California, 50s to 60s	.1000	.1000
	California, 50s to 60s	.1167	.1033
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	60s to 70s	.0700	.0725
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	California, 60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	California, 60s to 70s	.0700	.0708
	California, 60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
	Santa Clara, No. 20, 60s to 70s	.0700	.0750
Fall River	60s to 70s	.0800	.0600
	60s to 70s	.0700	.0760
Lynn	Santa Clara, 60s to 70s	.0900	.1000
	70s to 80s	.0700	.0725
Malden	California, 60s to 70s, sold in 2-pound lots	.0667	.0758
	Santa Clara, 60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
Worcester	60s to 70s	.0900	.0900
	Best, 40s to 50s	.1200	.1200
	Best, 60s to 70s	.1300	.1300
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	California, 60s to 70s, sold in 3-pound lots	.0833	.0833
	60s	.0800	.0825
Grand Rapids	50s to 60s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	60s to 70s	.0700	.0700
	60s to 70s	.0767	.0900
Minneapolis	California, 60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	California medium, 50s to 60s	.0800	.1000
	California, staple	.1000	.1000
	California, staple	.0700	.0758
St. Paul	50s to 60s, sold in 3-pound lots	.0833	.0833
	California, staple	.0800	.0800
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	60s to 70s	.0500	.0500
	60s to 70s	.0600	.0600
St. Louis	California, 80s to 90s	.0600	.0600
	80s to 90s	.0600	.0600
	80s to 90s	.0658	.0642
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	.0813	.0725
	60s to 70s	.0875	.0750
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
	Santa Clara, 60s to 70s	.0700	.0742
Trenton	California, 60s to 70s, sold in 3-pound lots	.0833	.0833
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PRUNES, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW YORK.			
Albany	40s to 50s	$0.1000	$0.1000
	50s to 60s	.0800	.0892
Brooklyn	California, 50s to 60s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
Buffalo	60s to 70s, sold in boxes	.0800	.0800
	Santa Clara Express, 60s to 70s	.0700	.0700
Flushing	California, choice, 60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
	40s to 50s	.1200	.1200
New York (a)	California, 45s to 55s	.1167	.1200
	California, 50s to 60s	.0783	.0642
	California, 50s to 60s	.0875	.0875
	California, choice, 50s to 60s	.1000	.1000
	California, good, 50s to 60s	.1000	.1000
Rochester	50s to 60s	.1200	.1200
	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
Syracuse	60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
Cleveland	No. 2	.1000	.1000
	No. 2	.1300	.1300
	50s to 60s	.1000	.1000
Toledo	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
	60s to 70s	.0700	.0800
OREGON.			
Portland	60s to 70s	.0500	.0575
	60s to 70s	.0400	.0575
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
Philadelphia	60s to 70s	.0700	.0600
	60s to 70s	.0900	.0900
	60s to 70s, sold in 4-pound lots	.0625	.0625
Pittsburg	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
Scranton	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0800	.0700
Wilkes-Barre	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0900	.0900
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	60s to 70s	.0733	.1000
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
SOUTH CAROLINA			
Charleston	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	60s to 70s	.0861	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0771	.0833
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	40s to 50s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
Nashville	60s to 70s, sold in 3-pound lots	.0833	.0833
	70s to 80s	.0700	.0800
TEXAS.			
Dallas	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.1000	.0944
San Antonio	60s to 70s	.0833	.0861
	60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	60s to 70s	.0700	.0700
	60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0800	.0800
Richmond	40s to 50s	.1000	.1000
	60s to 70s	.1000	.1000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

PRUNES, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	60s to 70s	$0.0600	$0.0764
	French, 60s to 70s	.0500	.0517
	Italian, 60s to 70s	.0600	.0600
Tacoma	60s to 70s	.0625	.0660
	Italian, 60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	60s to 70s	.0833	.1000
	60s to 70s	.0833	.0833
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	60s to 70s	.0500	.0600
	60s to 70s	.0800	.1000

RICE, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Louisiana, head	$0.0833	$0.0833
	Louisiana, head, best	.0800	.0800
Montgomery	Carolina, head	.0667	.0667
	Louisiana, head	.0738	.0733
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Louisiana, head	.1000	.0872
	Louisiana, head	.0833	.0833
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Carolina, head, medium	.0800	.0800
	Louisiana, head, medium	.0800	.0800
San Francisco	Carolina, head, best	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head, medium	.0800	.0800
	Japan, medium	.0500	.0500
	Louisiana head, best	.0833	.0833
	Sandwich Islands, head	.0600	.0600
	Sandwich Islands, head	.0600	.0600
COLORADO.			
Denver	Carolina, head	.0900	.0925
	Japan, head, fancy, sold in 3-pound lots	.0833	.0833
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Carolina, head	.0800	.0900
	South Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Carolina, head, choice	.1000	.1000
	North Carolina or Louisiana, head	.1000	.1000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Carolina, head	.0900	.0900
	North Carolina, head, best	.1000	.1000
	North Carolina, head, best	.1000	.1000
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0833
	Japan, broken	.0400	.0508
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Carolina, head	.0750	.0750
	Louisiana, head, best	.0833	.0833
	Louisiana, head	.0722	.0733
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Louisiana, broken, good	.0700	.0800
	Louisiana, broken, good	.0600	.0650
	Louisiana, head	.0900	.0900
	Louisiana, head	.0900	.0950
	Louisiana, head	.0900	.1000
Peoria	Carolina, head	.0800	.0750
	Louisiana, head	.0700	.0600
	Louisiana, head	.1000	.1000
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Carolina, head, choice	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head, choice	.1000	.1000
Terre Haute	Carolina, head, best	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head, best	.0833	.0833

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

RICE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Carolina, head	$0.1000	$0.1000
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
Dubuque	Carolina, head	.0833	.0833
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head	.0833	.0833
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head	.0833	.0833
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Carolina, head	.0750	.0764
	North Carolina, head	.0944	.0917
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Louisiana, head	.0750	.0750
	Louisiana, head, extra, fancy	.0750	.0750
	Louisiana, head, medium	.0425	.0367
MAINE.			
Portland	Carolina, head	.0900	.0900
	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Louisiana, head	.0700	.0650
	Louisiana, head	.0800	.0800
	Louisiana, head	.0800	.0700
	Louisiana head	.0750	.0750
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Carolina, head	.0900	.0900
	Carolina, head	.0738	.0717
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0817
Fall River	Carolina, head	.0883	.0900
	Carolina, head, best	.1000	.1000
Lynn	Carolina, head	.0900	.0908
	Carolina, head, medium	.0800	.0800
Malden	Carolina, head	.0850	.0900
	South Carolina, best	.1000	.1000
Worcester	Carolina, head	.0900	.0900
	Carolina, head, prime	.0900	.0900
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Japan, head	.0600	.0650
	Louisiana, head	.0842	.0833
Grand Rapids	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head, best	.1000	.0900
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Carolina, head	.0933	.0933
	Carolina, head, choice	.1000	.1000
Minneapolis	Carolina, best	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, choice	.0908	.0733
	Carolina, head	.0733	.0800
St. Paul	Japan	.0800	.0800
	Japan, best	.0800	.0800
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
St. Louis	Louisiana, head	.1000	.1000
	Louisiana, head	.1000	.1000
	Louisiana, head	.1000	.1000
MONTANA.			
Butte	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head	.0750	.0833
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Carolina, head	.0800	.0817
	Carolina, head, best	.0850	.0850
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
Trenton	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head, best	.0950	.0867

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

RICE, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Carolina, head	$0.0800	$0.0800
	Carolina, head	.0900	.0900
Brooklyn	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
Buffalo	Carolina, head, best	.0900	.0900
	Carolina, head, best	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head, best	.0958	.1000
Flushing	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	North Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
New York (a)	Carolina, head	.0900	.0900
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0817
	Louisiana, head	.0758	.0792
	North Carolina, head	.0867	.0867
	North Carolina, head, good	.0800	.0800
Rochester	Carolina, head, best	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head, best	.1000	.1000
	North Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
Syracuse	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	Japan, head, best	.0800	.0800
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0900
	Carolina, head, best	.0800	.0900
Cleveland	North Carolina, head	.0883	.0900
	South Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	South Carolina, head	.0600	.0600
	South Carolina, head, best	.0800	.0842
Toledo	Carolina, head	.0700	.0700
	Carolina, head	.0750	.0867
OREGON.			
Portland	Louisiana, head	.0750	.0683
	Louisiana, head	.0675	.0883
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Carolina, head	.0900	.0900
	South Carolina, medium	.0900	.0900
Philadelphia	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head	.0825	.1000
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head, prime	.0900	.0900
	Carolina, head, prime	.0833	.0844
	Carolina, head, sold in 3-pound lots	.0833	.0833
Pittsburg	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	Carolina, head	.0900	.0900
Scranton	Carolina, head	.1000	.1083
	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
Wilkes-Barre	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	South Carolina, head, No. 1	.1000	.0800
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	North Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Carolina, head	.0400	.0417
	Carolina, head, best	.0500	.0542
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Carolina, head	.0833	.0833
	Carolina, head, best	.0833	.0833
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Louisiana, head, best	.0833	.0833
	Louisiana, medium	.0833	.0833
	South Carolina, head, best	.0764	.0715
Nashville	Carolina, head	.0833	.0833
	Louisiana, head	.1000	.1000
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Domestic, head, good	.0925	.0808
	Louisiana, head	.1000	.1000
San Antonio	Louisiana, head	.0600	.0700
	Louisiana, head	.0625	.0700
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Japan, head	.0600	.0600
	Japan, head	.0729	.0625

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

RICE, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Carolina, head	$0.0800	$0.0800
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0808
Richmond	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
	Carolina, head	.0800	.0800
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Carolina, head	.1000	.1000
	Japan, head	.0700	.0700
Tacoma	Carolina, head	.0833	.0833
	Japan, No. 1	.0517	.0517
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Carolina, head	.0833	.0833
	Louisiana, head	.0833	.0833
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Carolina, head	.0900	.0900
	Carolina, head	.0719	.0892
	Japan, head	.0400	.0533

SUGAR, PER POUND.

ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Granulated	$0.0571	$0.0560
	Granulated	.0563	.0579
	Granulated	.0581	.0569
Montgomery	Granulated	.0608	.0600
	Granulated	.0625	.0579
	Granulated	.0500	.0500
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Granulated	.0602	.0581
	Granulated	.0606	.0642
	Granulated	.0667	.0625
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0635	.0603
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0635	.0593
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0606	.0574
San Francisco	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0577	.0559
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0569	.0561
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0536	.0541
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0569	.0554
COLORADO.			
Denver	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0625	.0649
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0625	.0649
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0628	.0649
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Granulated	.0600	.0600
	Granulated	.0650	.0650
	Granulated	.0600	.0667
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Granulated	.0550	.0533
	Granulated	.0600	.0583
	Granulated	.0571	.0583
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Granulated	.0529	.0613
	Granulated	.0521	.0585
	Granulated	.0554	.0625
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Granulated	.0613	.0585
	Granulated	.0604	.0600
	Granulated	.0600	.0600
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Granulated	.0550	.0550
	Granulated	.0567	.0571
	Granulated	.0579	.0589
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Granulated	.0533	.0575
	Granulated	.0554	.0538
	Granulated	.0517	.0504
	Granulated	.0558	.0600
	Granulated	.0550	.0571

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

SUGAR, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price	
		1904.	1905.
ILLINOIS—concluded.			
Peoria	Granulated	$0.0646	$0.0621
	Granulated	.0658	.0625
	Granulated	.0683	.0633
	Granulated	.0621	.0600
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Granulated	.0608	.0600
	Granulated	.0646	.0625
	Granulated	.0604	.0533
Terre Haute	Granulated	.0603	.0567
	Granulated	.0565	.0558
	Granulated	.0579	.0642
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Granulated	.0600	.0625
	Granulated	.0625	.0615
	Granulated	.0613	.0600
Dubuque	Granulated	.0675	.0615
	Granulated	.0721	.0735
	Granulated	.0625	.0585
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Granulated	.0615	.0606
	Granulated	.0617	.0608
	Granulated	.0625	.0619
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Granulated	.0617	.0558
	Granulated, sold in 20-pound lots	.0541	.0620
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0538	.0543
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Granulated	.0592	.0700
	Granulated	.0521	.0517
	Granulated	.0538	.0600
	Granulated	.0592	.0579
MAINE.			
Portland	Granulated	.0613	.0654
	Granulated	.0583	.0608
	Granulated	.0592	.0646
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Granulated	.0525	.0571
	Granulated	.0550	.0550
	Granulated	.0533	.0571
	Granulated	.0525	.0513
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Granulated	.0563	.0600
	Granulated	.0538	.0596
	Granulated	.0554	.0617
	Granulated	.0538	.0600
Fall River	Granulated	.0558	.0567
	Granulated	.0529	.0521
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0521	.0508
Lynn	Granulated	.0538	.0592
	Granulated	.0575	.0604
	Granulated	.0571	.0567
Malden	Granulated	.0542	.0592
	Granulated, sold in 2-pound lots	.0533	.0592
Worcester	Granulated	.0583	.0546
	Granulated	.0583	.0588
	Granulated	.0542	.0600
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Granulated	.0533	.0590
	Granulated	.0558	.0617
	Granulated	.0546	.0600
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0519	.0580
Grand Rapids	Granulated	.0554	.0633
	Granulated	.0575	.0650
	Granulated	.0571	.0658
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0637	.0680
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0637	.0681
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0699	.0622
Minneapolis	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0642	.0638
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0625	.0638
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0565	.0536
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0597	.0638
St. Paul	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0579	.0565

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

SUGAR, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Granulated	$0.0617	$0.0558
	Granulated	.0567	.0544
	Granulated	.0577	.0563
St. Louis	Granulated	.0588	.0633
	Granulated	.0583	.0617
	Granulated	.0592	.0642
	Granulated	.0592	.0646
MONTANA.			
Butte	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0743	.0787
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0748	.0782
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0743	.0787
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Granulated	.0650	.0619
	Granulated	.0633	.0583
	Granulated	.0638	.0623
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Granulated	.0700	.0625
	Granulated	.0600	.0575
	Granulated	.0596	.0596
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Granulated	.0613	.0621
	Granulated	.0579	.0567
	Granulated	.0575	.0604
Trenton	Granulated	.0542	.0613
	Granulated	.0558	.0575
	Granulated	.0558	.0608
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Granulated	.0550	.0559
	Granulated	.0600	.0558
	Granulated	.0554	.0554
Brooklyn	Granulated	.0583	.0550
	Granulated	.0554	.0588
	Granulated	.0567	.0583
Buffalo	Granulated	.0533	.0604
	Granulated	.0529	.0613
	Granulated	.0538	.0617
	Granulated	.0554	.0567
	Granulated	.0563	.0621
Flushing	Granulated	.0554	.0579
	Granulated, sold in 3½-pound lots	.0533	.0614
	Granulated, sold in 3½-pound lots	.0581	.0652
New York (a)	Granulated	.0563	.0580
	Granulated	.0600	.0567
	Granulated	.0558	.0527
	Granulated	.0608	.0600
	Granulated	.0529	.0543
Rochester	Granulated	.0563	.0617
	Granulated	.0571	.0642
	Granulated	.0567	.0621
Syracuse	Granulated	.0563	.0600
	Granulated	.0567	.0629
	Granulated, sold in 10-pound lots	.0621	.0642
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Granulated	.0558	.0567
	Granulated	.0558	.0500
	Granulated	.0521	.0500
	Granulated	.0596	.0558
Cleveland	Granulated	.0604	.0583
	Granulated	.0588	.0625
	Granulated	.0583	.0625
	Granulated	.0579	.0625
Toledo	Granulated	.0621	.0617
	Granulated	.0600	.0613
	Granulated	.0569	.0513
OREGON.			
Portland	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0646	.0667
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0653	.0667
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0684	.0647

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

SUGAR, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Granulated	$0.0608	$0.0600
	Granulated	.0617	.0600
	Granulated	.0608	.0600
Philadelphia	Granulated	.0558	.0563
	Granulated	.0521	.0575
	Granulated	.0546	.0525
	Granulated	.0567	.0538
	Granulated	.0529	.0525
	Granulated	.0538	.0608
	Granulated	.0521	.0583
	Granulated	.0554	.0538
Pittsburg	Granulated	.0600	.0600
	Granulated	.0608	.0700
	Granulated	.0600	.0600
Scranton	Granulated	.0600	.0600
	Granulated	.0608	.0658
	Granulated	.0575	.0600
Wilkes-Barre	Granulated	.0600	.0600
	Granulated	.0608	.0650
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0556	.0556
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Granulated	.0667	.0700
	Granulated	.0625	.0617
	Granulated	.0658	.0642
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Granulated	.0546	.0500
	Granulated	.0550	.0533
	Granulated	.0525	.0542
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Granulated	.0654	.0606
	Granulated	.0650	.0604
	Granulated	.0650	.0613
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Granulated	.0617	.0558
	Granulated	.0583	.0583
	Granulated	.0633	.0600
Nashville	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0566	.0590
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0572	.0541
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0534	.0534
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Granulated	.0658	.0685
	Granulated	.0648	.0669
	Granulated	.0610	.0630
San Antonio	Granulated	.0577	.0585
	Granulated	.0585	.0575
	Granulated	.0646	.0646
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0691	.0690
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0702	.0686
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0702	.0686
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Granulated	.0554	.0592
	Granulated	.0554	.0592
	Granulated	.0558	.0608
Richmond	Granulated	.0538	.0617
	Granulated	.0554	.0608
	Granulated	.0510	.0563
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Granulated	.0619	.0590
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0656	.0667
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0652	.0675
Tacoma	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0645	.0641
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0662	.0635
	Granulated, sold in $1 lots	.0674	.0625
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Granulated	.0567	.0650
	Granulated	.0583	.0600
	Granulated	.0600	.0600
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Granulated	.0621	.0613
	Granulated	.0529	.0498
	Granulated	.0573	.0581
	Granulated	.0617	.0654

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

TEA, PER POUND.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	English breakfast, medium	$0.6000	$0.6000
	English breakfast, medium	.5000	.5000
Montgomery	English breakfast and gunpowder	.5000	.5000
	English breakfast, oolong, and gunpowder	.8000	.8000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Oolong and imperial	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, Ceylon, young hyson, and gunpowder.	.7500	.7500
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Gunpowder, fine	.5000	.5000
	Japan, medium	.5000	.5000
San Francisco	Ceylon	.5000	.5000
	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and English breakfast	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, fine, No. 4	.5000	.5000
COLORADO.			
Denver	English breakfast	.6000	.6000
	Oolong, medium	.3500	.3500
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Imperial, medium	.6000	.6000
	Japan, medium	.6000	.6000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Gunpowder and oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, green, medium	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, green, medium	.5000	.5000
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Formosa, oolong, and moyune gunpowder	.6000	.6000
	Gunpowder and English breakfast	.5000	.5000
	Hyson, oolong, Ceylon, and English breakfast.	.6000	.6000
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Gunpowder, medium	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, Assam, and imperial	.5000	.5000
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Japan, medium	.5000	.5000
	Japan, medium	.5000	.5000
Peoria	Imperial, green, medium	.5000	.5000
	Japan, good	.6000	.6000
	Japan, medium	.4000	.4000
	Japan, medium	.6000	.6000
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Gunpowder	.4500	.4375
	Imperial, No. 1	.6000	.6000
Terre Haute	Gunpowder	.6000	.6000
	Imperial	.6000	.6000
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Japan, medium, uncolored	.5000	.5000
	Japan, medium, uncolored	.4500	.4500
Dubuque	Japan, medium, sun-dried	.5000	.5000
	Japan, medium, sun-dried	.4000	.4000
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Gunpowder	.5000	.5000
	Oolong	.4000	.4000
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Gunpowder, green, medium	.6000	.6000
	Oolong and gunpowder, medium	.5000	.5000
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Black and green	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and green, imperial	.4000	.4000
	Oolong and imperial	.6000	.6000
MAINE.			
Portland	Oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, medium	.5000	.5000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

TEA, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Formosa, oolong	$0.6000	$0.6000
	Japan, imperial	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored	.6000	.5792
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Formosa, oolong, good	.5000	.5000
	Formosa, oolong, medium	.3500	.3500
	Japan, oolong	.4000	.4000
Fall River	Oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
Lynn	Formosa, oolong, medium	.4000	.4000
	Oolong	.5000	.5000
Malden	Formosa, oolong, medium	.4000	.4000
	Formosa, oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
Worcester	Oolong, black, medium	.6000	.6000
	Oolong and Japan	.6000	.6000
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	English breakfast	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored, medium	.3500	.3500
Grand Rapids	Japan, green	.5000	.5000
	Japan, medium	.5000	.5000
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Japan, sun-dried	.5000	.5000
	Japan, sun-dried, medium	.5000	.5000
Minneapolis	Japan, uncolored	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored, choice	.5000	.5000
St. Paul	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored, good	.5000	.5000
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Oolong, medium	.3500	.3500
	Oolong, medium	.3500	.3500
St. Louis	Gunpowder, medium	.4000	.4000
	Gunpowder, medium	.4500	.4500
	Oolong	.4500	.4500
	Oolong	.4000	.4000
MONTANA.			
Butte	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Japan	.5000	.5000
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Gunpowder	.5000	.5000
	Gunpowder	.5000	.5000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Formosa	.4000	.4000
	Oolong and Japan, medium	.4000	.4000
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	English breakfast	.5000	.5000
	Formosa, black	.5000	.5000
Trenton	Formosa and hyson	.5000	.5000
	Formosa and young hyson, medium	.5000	.5000
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Oolong	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, medium	.4000	.4000
Brooklyn	Oolong, Japan, gunpowder, and Ceylon	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and young hyson	.5000	.5000
Buffalo	Oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
	Medium	.5000	.5000
	Young hyson, best	.5000	.5000
	Young hyson, medium	.6000	.5000
Flushing	Ceylon	.5000	.5000
	Young hyson	.5000	.5000
New York(a)	Japan, good	.5000	.5000
	Japan, good	.4300	.4300
	Oolong, fine	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, good	.5000	.5000
Rochester	English breakfast	.6000	.6000
	Gunpowder	.5000	.5000
	Japan, second grade	.5000	.5000
Syracuse	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and Japan	.5000	.5000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

TEA, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Young hyson	$0.6000	$0.6000
	Young hyson, medium	.6000	.6000
	Young hyson, medium	.5000	.5000
Cleveland	Japan, good	.4000	.4000
	Japan, uncolored	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and Japan	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, young hyson, and Japan, good	.3500	.3500
Toledo	English breakfast	.4500	.4500
	Japan	.5000	.5000
OREGON.			
Portland	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Japan	.5000	.5000
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and young hyson	.6000	.6000
Philadelphia	Foochow, black	.5000	.5000
	Formosa, good, black	.5000	.5000
	Formosa, oolong	.4000	.4000
	Oolong	.4000	.4000
	Oolong, black	.4000	.4000
Pittsburg	Oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
Scranton	English breakfast	.5000	.5000
	Oolong and gunpowder	.5000	.5000
Wilkes-Barre	English breakfast	.5000	.5000
	Oolong, middle grade	.5000	.5000
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Oolong, good	.6000	.6000
	Oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Green, low grade	.2500	.2500
	Oolong, black	.5000	.5000
	Soonfong, green and black	.5000	.5000
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Japan	.5000	.5000
	Japan, best	.5000	.5000
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Gunpowder	.6500	.6500
	Gunpowder, medium	.6000	.6000
	Gunpowder, medium	.6000	.6000
Nashville	Gunpowder, green, medium	.6000	.6000
	Gunpowder and imperial, medium	.4000	.4000
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Ceylon, young hyson, and English breakfast.	.6875	.6417
	Oolong and imperial, medium	.6000	.6000
San Antonio	Gunpowder and English breakfast	.5000	.5000
	Moyune, gunpowder, and oolong, medium	.5000	.5000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Japan, medium	.5000	.5000
	Oolong	.5000	.5000
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Oolong and gunpowder, black and green	.4000	.4000
	Oolong and gunpowder, good	.5000	.5000
Richmond	Gunpowder	.6000	.6000
	Oolong and gunpowder	.5000	.5000
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Japan	.5000	.6000
	Japan and Ceylon	.6000	.6000
Tacoma	Japan, medium	.5000	.5000
	Japan, uncolored	.5000	.5000
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Gunpowder, green	.5000	.5000
	Gunpowder, green, medium	.5000	.5000
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Japan, medium	.3500	.3500
	Young hyson, medium	.4000	.4000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

VEAL, PER POUND.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Cutlets	$0.2000	$0.2000
	Cutlets	.2000	.2017
Montgomery	Cutlets	.1396	.1396
	Cutlets	.1271	.1271
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Cutlets	.1500	.1500
	Cutlets	.1500	.1500
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
San Francisco	Cutlets	.1750	.2000
	Cutlets	.1500	.1500
	Cutlets	.1725	.1800
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
COLORADO.			
Denver	Cutlets	.1396	.1500
	Loin, chops	.2000	.2000
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Cutlets	.2600	.2608
	Cutlets	.2358	.2367
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Cutlets	.2050	.2100
	Cutlets, choice	.2500	.2500
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Cutlets	.1867	.1950
	Cutlets	.2208	.2225
	Cutlets	.1883	.2067
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.2500	.2500
	Cutlets	.2000	.2333
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Cutlets	.1500	.1500
	Cutlets	.1583	.1542
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	Cutlets	.1758	.1800
	Cutlets	.1442	.1533
	Cutlets	.1633	.1683
	Leg	.1083	.1250
Peoria	Cutlets	.1354	.1338
	Cutlets	.1346	.1483
	Cutlets	.1200	.1200
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Cutlets	.2000	.2125
	Cutlets	.1917	.1900
	Cutlets	.2000	.2500
Terre Haute	Chops	.1292	.1500
	Cutlets	.1354	.1500
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Cutlets	.1625	.1692
	Cutlets	.1292	.1354
Dubuque	Cutlets	.1396	.1396
	Cutlets	.1500	.1563
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Cutlets	.1625	.1675
	Cutlets	.1525	.1700
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Chops	.1388	.1500
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
MAINE.			
Portland	Cutlets	.2475	.2250
	Cutlets	.2500	.2500
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Cutlets	.2017	.2000
	Cutlets	.2167	.2350
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

VEAL, PER POUND—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Cutlets	$0.2250	$0.2408
	Cutlets	.2700	.2750
	Cutlets	.2708	.3000
Fall River	Cutlets	.2800	.2800
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
Lynn	Cutlets	.2725	.2842
	Cutlets	.2808	.2883
Malden	Cutlets	.2800	.2917
	Cutlets	.2517	.2596
Worcester	Cutlets	.2800	.2800
	Cutlets	.2667	.2667
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.1500	.1475
	Cutlets	.1450	.1450
	Cutlets	.1300	.1338
Grand Rapids	Cutlets	.1733	.1750
	Cutlets	.1600	.1600
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Cutlets	.1458	.1500
	Cutlets	.1800	.1800
Minneapolis	Cutlets	.1500	.1500
	Cutlets	.1575	.1575
St. Paul	Cutlets	.1250	.1250
	Cutlets	.1250	.1250
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Cutlets	.1525	.1567
	Cutlets	.1800	.1650
St. Louis	Cutlets	.2408	.2375
	Cutlets	.2358	.2408
	Cutlets	.2192	.2342
MONTANA.			
Butte	Cutlets	.1675	.1675
	Cutlets	.1675	.1492
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Cutlets	.1708	.1600
	Cutlets	.1600	.1600
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Cutlets	.1908	.2000
	Cutlets	.2500	.2500
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Cutlets	.1800	.1950
	Cutlets	.1950	.1983
Trenton	Cutlets	.2500	.2500
	Cutlets	.2250	.2500
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Cutlets	.2500	.2500
	Cutlets	.2500	.2500
Brooklyn	Cutlets	.2275	.2350
	Cutlets, best	.2500	.2500
	Cutlets, best	.2500	.2500
Buffalo	Cutlets	.1800	.2000
	Cutlets, choice	.2000	.2075
	Cutlets, steak	.1967	.1950
	Cutlets, steak	.1967	.1867
	Cutlets, steak	.2317	.2358
Flushing	Cutlets	.2142	.2375
	Cutlets	.2500	.2500
	Cutlets	.2500	.2500
New York (a)	Cutlets	.2142	.2192
	Cutlets	.2050	.2275
	Cutlets, medium	.2500	.2500
Rochester	Cutlets	.1400	.1400
	Cutlets	.1700	.1700
	Cutlets	.1600	.1600
Syracuse	Cutlets	.2017	.1967
	Cutlets	.2200	.2200
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

VEAL, PER POUND—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Cutlets	$0.1917	$0.1917
	Cutlets	.1950	.1800
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
Cleveland	Cutlets	.2250	.2250
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.2400	.2400
	Shoulder cut	.1200	.1200
Toledo	Cutlets	.1950	.1950
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
OREGON.			
Portland	Cutlets	.1500	.1313
	Cutlets	.1438	.1458
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Cutlets	.2033	.2083
	Cutlets	.2083	.1983
Philadelphia	Cutlets	.2417	.2417
	Cutlets	.2000	.2017
	Cutlets	.2200	.2100
Pittsburg	Cutlets	.2200	.2250
	Cutlets	.2500	.2500
Scranton	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.2400	.2500
Wilkes-Barre	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Cutlets	.2783	.2792
	Cutlets, first grade	.3275	.3275
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Cutlets	.1500	.1500
	Cutlets	.1500	.1525
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Cutlets	.1500	.1625
	Cutlets	.1250	.1354
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Cutlets	.2000	.1733
	Roast	.1500	.1600
Nashville	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Cutlets	.1500	.1500
	Cutlets	.1500	.1500
San Antonio	Cutlets	.1250	.1250
	Cutlets	.1250	.1479
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Cutlets	.1563	.1563
	Cutlets, medium	.1500	.1500
	Cutlets, medium	.1750	.1750
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.1575	.1575
Richmond	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets, choice	.2000	.2000
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
Tacoma	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
	Cutlets	.2000	.2000
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Cutlets	.2000	.2033
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Cutlets	.1250	.1400
	Cutlets	.1700	.1900

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

VINEGAR, PER GALLON.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
ALABAMA.			
Birmingham	Cider, best	$0.3500	$0.3500
	Cider, pure, medium	.3000	.3000
Montgomery	Cider, best	.3500	.3500
	Cider, pure, sold by the quart	.4000	.4000
ARKANSAS.			
Little Rock	Cider	.4000	.4000
	Cider	.3500	.3500
CALIFORNIA.			
Los Angeles	Cider	.5000	.4500
	Cider, pure	.5000	.5000
San Francisco	Cider	.3500	.3500
	Cider	.3500	.3500
	Cider	.3500	.3500
	Cider	.3500	.3500
COLORADO.			
Denver	Cider	.4000	.4000
	Cider, pure	.3000	.3000
CONNECTICUT.			
New Haven	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider, pure, first grade	.2500	.2500
DELAWARE.			
Wilmington	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider, sold by the quart	.2800	.2800
	Cider, sold by the quart	.2000	.2000
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.			
Washington	Cider, best	.2500	.2500
	Cider, best	.3000	.3000
	Cider, pure	.2500	.2500
FLORIDA.			
Jacksonville	Cider, pure	.2500	.2500
	Cider, sold by the quart	.4000	.4000
	Cider, sold by the quart	.4000	.4000
GEORGIA.			
Atlanta	Cider, best	.3000	.3000
	Cider, cheap grade	.2000	.2000
ILLINOIS.			
Chicago	White wine	.1500	.1500
	White wine	.1500	.1500
	White wine	.2000	.2000
	White wine	.1500	.2500
Peoria	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.3000	.3000
INDIANA.			
Indianapolis	Cider	.3000	.3000
	Cider	.2500	.2500
Terre Haute	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.2000	.2000
IOWA.			
Des Moines	Cider, pure	.2500	.2500
	Cider, pure	.2500	.2500
Dubuque	Cider, pure	.3000	.3000
	Cider, pure	.3000	.3000
KANSAS.			
Topeka	Cider	.1800	.2000
	Cider	.2000	.2000
KENTUCKY.			
Louisville	Cider	.3000	.3000
	Cider, pure	.3500	.3500
LOUISIANA.			
New Orleans	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider, pure	.4000	.4000
	Fruit, pure	.3000	.3000
MAINE.			
Portland	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider, country	.2500	.2500
MARYLAND.			
Baltimore	Cider	.2300	.2300
	Cider, pure	.2500	.3000
	Grain	.2000	.2000

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Continued.

VINEGAR, PER GALLON—Continued.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
MASSACHUSETTS.			
Boston	Cider	$0.2500	$0.2500
	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.2000	.2000
Fall River	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider, sold by the quart	.2000	.2000
Lynn	Cider	.1300	.1367
	Cider	.2500	.2500
Malden	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider	.2500	.2500
Worcester	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider	.1500	.1500
MICHIGAN.			
Detroit	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider, best	.2000	.2000
Grand Rapids	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider, sold by the quart	.2000	.2000
MINNESOTA.			
Duluth	Cider, best	.3500	.3500
	Cider, Heinz's	.3000	.3000
Minneapolis	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider, pure	.2500	.2500
St. Paul	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.3000	.3000
MISSOURI.			
Kansas City	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider	.2000	.2000
St. Louis	Cider, pure	.3000	.3000
	White wine	.2000	.2000
	White wine	.2500	.2500
MONTANA.			
Butte	Cider	.3500	.3500
	Cider, pure	.6000	.6000
NEBRASKA.			
Omaha	Cider	.3000	.3000
	Cider	.3000	.3000
NEW HAMPSHIRE.			
Manchester	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider	.2000	.2000
NEW JERSEY.			
Jersey City	Cider	.1800	.1800
	Cider, pure	.2000	.2000
Trenton	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.2500	.2500
NEW YORK.			
Albany	Cider	.1500	.1650
	Cider	.2000	.2000
Brooklyn	Cider	.2800	.2800
	Cider, sold by the quart	.2000	.2000
Buffalo	Cider	.1400	.1550
	Cider	.1500	.1500
Flushing	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider, sold by the quart	.4000	.4000
New York (a)	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.2000	.2500
	Cider, Monarch	.1500	.1867
	Cider, sold by the quart	.2800	.2800
	White wine, Monarch	.1600	.1600
Rochester	Cider	.2000	.2200
	Cider	.1500	.1808
	Cider	.2000	.2000
Syracuse	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider	.1500	.1625
OHIO.			
Cincinnati	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider, best	.2500	.2500
Cleveland	Cider	.2200	.2200
	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider	.1800	.1800
Toledo	Cider	.1500	.1500
	Cider	.2000	.2000

(a) Boroughs of Manhattan and Bronx only.

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TABLE I.—RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1904 AND 1905—Concluded.

VINEGAR, PER GALLON—Concluded.

State and locality.	Description.	Average price.	
		1904.	1905.
OREGON.			
Portland	Cider	$0.2500	$0.2500
	Cider	.3000	.3000
PENNSYLVANIA.			
Allegheny	Cider	.2000	.2333
	Cider, pure, sold by the quart	.2000	.2000
	Cider, pure, sold by the quart	.2400	.2533
Philadelphia	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Cider	.1600	.1800
Pittsburg	Cider, best, sold by the quart	.3200	.3200
	Cider, pure, medium, sold by the quart	.2800	.2800
Scranton	Cider	.2000	.2167
	Cider, pure	.2500	.2500
Wilkes-Barre	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.2500	.2500
RHODE ISLAND.			
Providence	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider, pure	.2500	.2500
SOUTH CAROLINA.			
Charleston	Cider, best	.4000	.4000
	Cider, best	.4000	.4000
SOUTH DAKOTA.			
Sioux Falls	Cider	.3500	.3500
	Cider	.3500	.3500
TENNESSEE.			
Memphis	Cider	.3000	.3000
	Cider	.3000	.3000
Nashville	Cider	.3000	.3000
	Cider	.3000	.3000
TEXAS.			
Dallas	Cider	.4000	.4000
	Cider	.3500	.3500
San Antonio	Cider	.3500	.3500
	Cider	.3000	.3000
UTAH.			
Salt Lake City	Cider	.4000	.4000
	Cider, pure, medium	.4000	.4000
VIRGINIA.			
Norfolk	Cider	.3000	.3000
	Cider	.2500	.2500
Richmond	Cider, best	.4000	.4000
	Cider, sold by the quart	.3200	.3200
WASHINGTON.			
Seattle	Cider	.4000	.4000
	Cider	.4000	.4000
	Cider, Heinz's	.6000	.5000
Tacoma	Cider	.5000	.5000
	Cider	.3500	.3500
WEST VIRGINIA.			
Wheeling	Cider	.2000	.2000
	Malt	.2000	.2000
WISCONSIN.			
Milwaukee	Cider	.2500	.2500
	Cider	.2500	.2500

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1905.

[Average price for 1890–1899=100.0.]

APPLES, EVAPORATED.

Year.	North Atlantic States.	South Atlantic 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	93.1	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
1905	113.3	97.8	108.2	111.5	96.8	106.0

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	123.0	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
1905	108.6	111.9	121.8	119.5	141.6	116.3

BEEF, FRESH, ROASTS.

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	98.9	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
1905	109.8	115.0	113.0	115.8	113.1	112.2

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
1905	111.0	114.4	115.1	112.4	112.9	112.9

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1905—Continued.

[Average price for 1890–1899=100.0.]

BEEF, SALT.

Year.	North Atlantic States.	South Atlantic 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	96.7	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	96.8	99.8
1897	100.4	100.7	102.3	102.6	96.8	100.9
1898	101.6	101.2	103.7	102.6	96.8	102.1
1899	102.1	106.4	105.3	103.0	96.8	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
1905	106.3	117.6	110.6	106.1	81.7	107.9

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
1905	104.9	102.4	104.9	115.8	96.4	104.5

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
1905	113.4	109.2	113.8	114.2	108.4	112.7

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
1905	112.0	104.8	111.8	104.1	117.1	110.9

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1905—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

CHICKENS.

Year.	North Atlantic States.	South Atlantic 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	97.3	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	103.0	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
1905	119.5	121.2	124.9	148.9	109.3	123.6

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	103.3	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	90.0	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
1905	94.7	91.6	90.9	96.1	87.9	93.6

CORN MEAL.

1890	98.8	97.6	100.7	100.2	110.2	100.0
1891	106.7	104.0	112.2	116.3	119.6	109.7
1892	102.8	106.5	107.3	103.0	118.4	105.2
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	103.3	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	116.0	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
1905	120.2	117.3	130.2	119.1	114.8	122.2

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	103.0	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
1905	132.3	137.9	129.2	133.3	123.5	131.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1905—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
1905	109.4	106.0	112.6	116.6	108.2	109.9

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	100.6	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
1905	111.7	107.2	120.4	140.6	150.0	113.8

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	95.0	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	86.8	83.6	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	96.4	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
1905	121.1	119.9	121.0	115.4	116.9	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
1905	117.4	119.3	113.3	116.2	116.3	116.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1905—Continued.

[Average price for 1890-1899=100.0.]

MILK, FRESH.

Year.	North Atlantic States.	South Atlantic States.	North Central States.	South Central 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
1905	107.5	105.5	106.9	110.1	102.3	107.0

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
1905	104.6	96.2	105.8	109.7	104.3	104.4

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
1905	115.2	116.8	122.7	116.3	115.1	117.8

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	96.2	100.2	98.0	99.6	99.9	97.4
1897	96.1	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
1905	126.9	129.7	126.9	118.1	121.1	126.6

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1905—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
1905	134.2	131.7	142.5	151.4	139.2	138.8

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	96.8	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
1905	120.5	141.2	126.1	138.8	83.3	126.0

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
1905	118.0	114.7	119.9	126.4	114.8	118.5

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
1905	107.8	104.2	113.9	110.1	110.0	110.2

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1905—Continued.

[Average price for 1890–1899=100.0.]

PRUNES.

Year.	North Atlantic States.	South Atlantic States.	North Central States.	South Central 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	83.6	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
1905	81.6	84.5	79.0	86.3	73.0	81.4

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
1905	102.7	103.7	102.5	103.6	101.2	102.6

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
1905	106.1	103.9	102.1	99.4	100.5	103.9

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
1905	103.2	97.9	111.9	107.1	116.2	105.7

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TABLE II.—RELATIVE RETAIL PRICES OF FOOD, 1890 TO 1905—Concluded.

[Average price for 1890–1899=100.0.]

VEAL.

Year.	North Atlantic States.	South Atlantic States.	North Central States.	South Central 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
1905	122.4	112.9	120.4	107.2	113.2	117.7

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	96.7	106.9	111.9	99.1
1904	95.8	98.6	96.5	107.3	111.9	98.9
1905	98.6	99.5	98.1	107.3	110.3	100.3

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RECENT REPORTS OF STATE BUREAUS OF LABOR STATISTICS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Annual Report of the Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. Vol. XXXII, 1904. Part III, Industrial Statistics. Robert C. Bair, Chief of Bureau. 459 pp.

The subjects presented in this report are the following: Historical notes pertaining to the early manufacture of iron in the State, 13 pages; directory and chronology of bureaus of labor statistics, 5 pages; consanguinity of labor and education, 6 pages; Pennsylvania's report to the Twentieth Annual Convention of Chiefs of Bureaus of Labor Statistics, 7 pages; comparative statistics of manufactures, 324 pages; statistics of iron, steel, and tin-plate production, 27 pages; statistics of coal mining, 16 pages; labor statistics, 20 pages; textile industries in Philadelphia, 30 pages.

THE EARLY MANUFACTURE OF IRON.—This historical presentation pertaining to the early manufacture of iron in the State contains the royal order of 1750 to collect statistics on iron and steel in the Province of Pennsylvania; a letter (1757) from the Lords of Trade and Plantations to the governor for an account of the quantity of iron made in the Province from Christmas, 1749, to 5th January, 1756; and a list of furnaces, forges, tilt hammers, steel mills, and slitting mills, beginning in 1717 and ending in 1756. With this list is published an outline sketch of the original plants engaged in iron manufacture in Pennsylvania from 1717 to the close of the eighteenth century.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES.—Under this caption is presented a series of tables showing, in detail, for each of 84 manufacturing industries, capital invested, cost of production, employment, wages, and other data as reported by 726 identical establishments for each of the years 1896 to 1904. The following is a summary of the more important data:

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF 726 IDENTICAL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896 TO 1904.

Year.	Capital invested in plants, and working capital.	Cost of basic material.	Market value of product.	Per cent of cost of basic material of value of product.	Average days in operation.
1896	$173,197,489	$83,0?1,431	$172,475,559	48.1	271
1897	176,065,302	90,126,459	185,057,126	48.7	286
1898	181,?67,009	102,684,141	220,062,023	46.7	286
1899	212,318,?98	144,2?0,656	290,766,771	49.6	289
1900	22?,190,?00	164,601,067	327,994,626	50.2	289
1901	236,6?9,954	168,475,644	341,649,423	49.3	292
1902	240,9?9,717	196,129,654	391,687,298	50.1	293
1903	269,067,643	198,834,725	392,920,632	50.6	290
1904	308,394,185	166,494,596	336,181,737	49.5	286

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COMPARATIVE STATISTICS OF 726 IDENTICAL MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1896 TO 1904—Concluded.

Year.	Persons employed.	Aggregate wages paid.	Average yearly earnings.	Average daily wages.	Value of product per employee.	Per cent of wages of value of product.
1896	124,073	$47,418,013	$382.18	$1.41	$1,390.11	27.5
1897	129,365	49,538,378	382.93	1.34	1,430.50	26.8
1898	144,737	58,031,174	400.94	1.40	1,520.43	26.4
1899	165,769	71,861,845	433.51	1.50	1,754.05	24.7
1900	177,436	77,867,305	438.85	1.52	1,848.52	23.7
1901	185,094	82,952,015	448.16	1.53	1,845.82	24.3
1902	197,039	94,193,872	478.05	1.63	1,987.87	24.0
1903	205,828	99,104,567	481.49	1.66	1,908.98	25.2
1904	185,140	84,973,923	458.97	1.60	1,815.82	25.3

IRON, STEEL, AND TIN-PLATE PRODUCTION.—The statements following present the principal data for 1904 relating to the production of pig iron, steel, rolled iron and steel, and tin plate:

PIG IRON.

Capital invested	$177,157,223
Gross tons of production	7,411,300
Realized value	$101,830,467
Value of basic material	$54,664,808
Average days in operation	284
Total employees	14,087
Aggregate wages paid	$7,909,335
Average yearly earnings	$561.46
Average daily wages	$1.98
Cost of labor per ton	$1.07
Tonnage per man per day	1.85

STEEL.

Gross tons of production:	
Bessemer	3,465,669
Open-hearth, acid process	572,185
Open-hearth, basic process	3,520,915
Crucible and other processes	55,023
Total	7,613,792

ROLLED IRON AND STEEL.

Capital invested	$293,842,522
Gross tons of production:	
Rails	825,434
Iron and steel structural shapes	803,758
Cut nails and spikes	28,162
Plates and sheets (including black plate for tinning)	1,565,190
Other rolled products	4,833,762
Total	8,056,306
Value of product (not including the tin-plate works)	$276,677,614
Adult male employees (not including those in tin-plate works)	90,021
Total employees (not including those in tin-plate works)	91,146
Aggregate wages paid adult male employees	$55,686,545
Aggregate wages paid all employees	$55,932,427

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Average days in operation	293
Average yearly earnings of adult male employees	$618.59
Average yearly earnings of all employees	$613.66
Average daily wages of adult male employees	$2.11
Average daily wages of all employees	$2.09
Average value per ton	$35.54
Cost of labor per ton	$7.19

TIN PLATE (BLACK-PLATE WORKS).

Capital invested (17 plants)	$8,400,298
Pounds of production of black plate:	
Tinned	515,162,946
Not tinned	41,811,316
Total	556,974,262
Value of product	$18,504,358
Adult male employees	8,081
Total employees	8,397
Aggregate wages paid adult male employees	$5,048,403
Aggregate wages paid all employees	$5,135,828
Average days in operation	255
Average yearly earnings of adult male employees	$624.72
Average yearly earnings of all employees	$611.63
Average daily wages of adult male employees	$2.45
Average daily wages of all employees	$2.40

TIN PLATE (DIPPING WORKS).

Capital invested (3 plants)	$610,000
Pounds of production of tin and terne plate	27,311,255
Value of product	$1,411,154
Adult male employees	167
Total employees	232
Aggregate wages paid adult male employees	$97,583
Aggregate wages paid all employees	$112,684
Average days in operation	285
Average yearly earnings of adult male employees	$584.33
Average yearly earnings of all employees	$485.70
Average daily wages of adult male employees	$2.05
Average daily wages of all employees	$1.70

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STATISTICS OF COAL MINING.—In the table following are presented statistics of the anthracite and bituminous coal operations in the State for the year 1904:

ANTHRACITE AND BITUMINOUS COAL OPERATIONS, 1904.

Items.	Anthracite coal.	Bituminous coal.
Number of mines in operation	280	1,160
Miners	38,064	99,607
Inside workmen	68,420	21,518
Outside workmen	54,095	15,893
Aggregate wages paid to miners	$26,065,400	$44,082,403
Aggregate wages paid to inside workmen	$43,226,469	$10,213,564
Aggregate wages paid to outside workmen	$22,925,945	$7,691,228
Average days in operation	231	204
Average yearly earnings (all employees)	$574.28	$452.09
Average yearly earnings (miners only)	$684.78	$442.56
Average daily wages (all employees)	$2.49	$2.26
Average daily wages (miners only)	$2.96	$2.17
Number of tons mined and marketed	58,057,447	97,490,708
Market value of product on board cars	$140,370,498	(a)
Market value of product at mines	(a)	$91,936,570
Average tons mined per miner per year	1,525	[b] 823
Average tons mined per miner per day	6.5	[b] 4.4
Number of coke ovens	.....	36,586
Tons of coked coal	.....	20,358,934

[a] Not reported. [b] Average for 868 mines.

In addition to the above there were obtained from 31 plants 2,917,725 tons of washery coal (coal washed from culm banks at the mines), valued at $2,143,171, and giving employment to 1,481 work people, whose yearly earnings averaged $410.91; further, there were 77,624 tons of coal, valued at $71,321, dredged from the Susquehanna and Schuylkill rivers, giving employment to 205 work people, to whom was paid $39,191 in wages.

LABOR STATISTICS.—In 1904 returns from 656 manufacturing establishments, embracing 84 industries, showed 8,908 work people as owning their homes, and those renting as paying an average annual rental of $125; the average working hours as 54 per week, and 11 strikes during the year, in which 1,017 employees were involved. Returns from 46 anthracite coal mining companies showed 6,201 work people as owning their homes, and, from 127 companies, those renting as paying an average annual rental of $63; the average working hours as 54 per week, and 3 strikes and 2 lockouts during the year, in which 1,512 employees were involved. Returns from 505 bituminous coal mining companies showed 9,088 work people as owning their homes, and those renting as paying an average annual rental of $63; the average working hours as 48 per week, and 44 strikes and 1 lockout during the year, in which 4,273 employees were involved. Returns from 149 iron and steel companies showed 2,566 work people as owning their homes, and those renting as paying an average annual rental of $118; the average working hours as 57 per week, and 5 strikes and 2 lockouts during the year, in which 714 employees were involved. Returns from 23 pig-iron companies showed

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388 work people as owning their homes, those renting as paying an average annual rental of $74, and the average working hours as 79 per week.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.—Special returns in 1904 from 552 establishments engaged in the textile industries in Philadelphia showed 64,011 employees (26,243 males, 31,208 females, and 6,560 children), to whom were paid an aggregate of $24,541,029 in wages, the average yearly earnings of the males being $515.01, of the females $317.53, and of the children $170.12. The establishments were in operation during the year an average of 284 days, the hours of labor averaged 58 per week, and the total value of product (not including 38 dyeing, bleaching, and finishing plants) aggregated $105,879,546. The average annual rental paid by heads of families was $145, while there were 195 establishments which reported 1,173 employees as owning their homes. Of the total employees, the nationality of 42,298 was reported, 32,502 of the number being Americans.

RHODE ISLAND.

Eighteenth Annual Report of the Commissioner of Industrial Statistics, made to the General Assembly at its January session, 1905. Henry E. Tiepke, Commissioner. viii, 285 pp.

The subjects of inquiry presented in this report are the following: Statistics of textile manufactures, 49 pages; statistics relating to workingmen, 212 pages; strikes in 1904, 11 pages.

TEXTILE MANUFACTURES.—Comparative statistics are given for the years 1902 and 1903 for 130 identical establishments, of which 50 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, 11 in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, 20 were bleacheries and dye and print works, 4 were engaged in the manufacture of silk goods, and 45 in the manufacture of woolen goods. The statistics are summarized in the following table:

STATISTICS OF 130 TEXTILE MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1902 AND 1903.

Items.	1902.	1903.	Increase.	
			Number or amount.	Per cent.
Single proprietors	10	11	1	10.00
Firms	12	9	a 3	a 25.00
Corporations	108	110	2	1.85
Partners in firms	33	25	a 8	a 24.24
Stockholders in corporations	3,691	3,691	.....	.....
Aggregate wages paid	$19,221,064	$20,021,371	$800,307	4.16
Average yearly earnings	$382.86	$394.00	$11.14	2.91
Employees:				
Average number	50,204	50,816	612	1.22
Greatest number	54,773	54,800	27	.05
Smallest number	45,356	46,068	712	1.57

a Decrease.

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For 1903 alone statistics are given for 195 establishments, of which 91 were engaged in the manufacture of cotton goods, 11 in the manufacture of hosiery and knit goods, 21 were bleacheries and dye and print works, 4 were engaged in the manufacture of silk goods, and 68 in the manufacture of woolen goods. A summary of the statistics of the 195 establishments follows:

Single proprietors	23
Firms	19
Corporations	153
Partners in firms	51
Stockholders in corporations	4,232
Aggregate wages paid	$21,245,379
Average yearly earnings	$393.57
Employees:	
Average number	53,981
Greatest number	57,238
Smallest number	47,576

The average yearly earnings were $370.99 in the manufacture of cotton goods, $415.32 in woolen goods, $370.48 in silk goods, $357.93 in hosiery and knit goods, and $419.76 in bleacheries and dye and print works.

The following statement shows, for 6 selected occupations, the average weekly wages paid during 1903 in the textile industries of the State:

AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES IN SELECTED OCCUPATIONS IN TEXTILE INDUSTRIES, 1903.

Industry.	Blacksmiths.	Machinists.	Loom fixers.	Frame spinners.	Mule spinners.	Weavers.
Cotton goods	$12.50	$12.64	$11.90	$5.23	$10.90	$8.84
Hosiery and knit goods	18.00	18.50	15.00	6.00	10.50	14.50
Bleacheries and dye and print works	14.62	15.10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Silk goods	.....	.....	12.63	.....	.....	9.50
Woolen goods	13.96	14.21	14.73	5.99	10.73	12.24

MORTALITY STATISTICS OF WORKINGMEN.—This presentation consists of three tables, arranged by counties, cities, and towns, and covers a period of four years (1899 to 1902). The first table shows for each of the four years the causes of death of workingmen engaged in specified occupations and their ages at time of death. The second shows for each of the four years the conjugal condition and nativity of the deceased. The third gives the occupations and nativity of the deceased by five-year age periods.

STRIKES IN 1904.—This section of the report consists of a chronological record giving the location, cause, and character of employment affected of every strike occurring within the State during the year. The returns indicate that there were fewer labor disputes during 1904 than during 1903.

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RECENT FOREIGN STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS.

BELGIUM.

Monographies Industrielles Aperçu Économique, Technologique et Commercial. Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. Filature Mécanique du Coton, du Lin, du Chanvre et du Jute. 1902. 173 pp. Fabrication des Produits Chimiques Proprement Dits. 1905. 367 pp.

These volumes are two of a series under preparation by the Belgian labor office, presenting in the form of monographs the results of inquiries into selected industries or groups of industries, which are considered from the economic, technical, and commercial standpoints.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES.—The first volume named treats of the spinning of cotton, flax, hemp, and jute. The report gives the number of establishments and statistics of employees; an account of the materials used; a description of the mechanical processes; the direct products; the waste, utilizable and other; a brief discussion of the economic importance of the industry; a comparison with the conditions of production in other countries, and a directory of establishments.

Cotton spinning is carried on in 40 establishments in Belgium, employing 8,068 persons, of whom 450 are managers, directors, engineers, foremen, etc., and 7,638 are work people. In 12 other establishments 324 persons are employed in twisting cotton. Twenty-eight establishments, with 14,084 employees, are engaged in the spinning of flax. Of these employees, 13,366 are classed as work people. Hemp is spun in 5 establishments and jute in 13, with 160 and 1,533 employees, respectively. These and other statistics of employment are based on the industrial census of 1896. No statistics of production are given, and commerce is treated only in a general way, the larger portion of the work being devoted to more or less technical descriptions of materials, machinery, and products. Reference is also made to the question of specialization of products as affecting profits and to geographical and tariff conditions in their relations to imports and exports of the various products.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES.—The industries treated of in this volume are classed according to their products as follows: A. Sulphuric acid and its related products, and superphosphates. B. Soda, products containing chlorine, and salts of potash. C. Other mineral products. D. Extracts of coal and of wood and other organic substances.

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Beside these, the production of certain articles for laboratory and pharmaceutical uses is considered. The total number of establishments is 256, employing approximately 9,300 persons. Brief mention is made of the industrial importance of each article; and processes, materials, and products are described. No general statistical summary is given.

Les Salaires dans l'Industrie Gantoise: II. Industrie de la Filature du Lin. Office du Travail, Ministère de l'Industrie et du Travail. 1904. cxlv, 239 pp.

This volume is the second of a series of reports being issued by the Belgian bureau of labor on wage conditions in the manufacturing industries of Ghent. The present inquiry, which was conducted by a specially authorized agent of the bureau, relates to the flax-spinning industry.

The report consists of two parts, the first of which contains a history of the linen industry of Ghent, from its origin in the middle ages down to the present time, with tabular statements of wages paid at different epochs. This is followed by an analysis in text form of information secured from 1,271 persons employed in the flax and jute spinning industries of Ghent, the earnings of the individual and of the family being treated in separate chapters. The second part of the report is devoted exclusively to statistical tables.

Space is given in the volume to a study of the age, sex, place of nativity, and the social and conjugal condition of the working population of Ghent employed in the linen industry and to the discussion of wages paid in individual occupations of that industry, hours of labor, productive capacity of employees at different ages, unemployment, and methods of wage payment.

Appended tables contain extracts of wage statistics for different periods between 1812 and 1900, taken from all available sources, together with various data compiled from the schedules furnished by the working people. There is also included a number of charts illustrating in graphic form the information presented in the text.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Eleventh and Twelfth Annual Reports on Changes in Rates of Wages and Hours of Labor in the United Kingdom, 1903 and 1904. 140 pp.; 138 pp. (Published by the Labor Department of the British Board of Trade.)

In these volumes are presented the changes in the market rates of wages and recognized hours of labor during the years 1903 and 1904. The unit of time taken is a full week, exclusive of overtime. Various tables and summaries present these changes under different

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classifications. Piece-price lists and sliding wage scales adopted or amended during the years covered are also given. The returns used were obtained from employers and employers' associations, trade unions, bureau correspondents, and official sources.

RATES OF WAGES.—The decline in wages which began in 1901 continued to 1904, though it was not so marked in 1903 as in the two previous years. It was slightly greater in 1904, however, than in 1903. The industries most affected continue to be coal mining, iron and steel manufacture, and engineering and ship building.

In only two industries was there a net increase reported. Building trades, for the first time since this series of reports was begun, showed net losses in 1904. The textile trades for the first time since 1898 showed a net decrease, while clothing, which showed a decrease in 1903 returned a net increase in 1904. As in the years 1901 and 1902, the total is dominated by the large wage reductions in coal mining, which amounted to 84.8 per cent of the total net reduction in 1903 and 79.8 per cent in 1904. Of the total number of persons affected by changes in 1903, 84 per cent were miners, while in 1904, they formed 82 per cent.

The following tables summarize the principal data contained in the returns for the ten-year period, 1895 to 1904. Data relating to agricultural laborers, seamen, and railroad employees are not included in the general tables, but are treated separately in the report, as the number of employees affected by changes in these industries is not known.

NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES, AND AMOUNT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1895 TO 1904.

Year.	Number of changes.	Increase.		Decrease.		Net changes.	
		Persons affected.	Total weekly rise of wages.	Persons affected.	Total weekly reduction of wages.	Persons affected.(a)	Net weekly increase in wages.
1895	805	80,107	$29,975	349,645	$166,847	434,708	b $136,872
1896	1,607	379,975	163,745	167,357	34,692	605,404	129,053
1897	1,518	560,707	159,920	13,855	6,590	597,444	153,330
1898	1,403	1,000,240	396,618	11,865	3,828	1,012,119	392,790
1899	1,588	1,170,937	440,018	1,132	506	1,172,069	439,512
1900	1,413	1,109,284	1,028,835	23,010	13,733	1,132,386	1,015,102
1901	966	429,715	198,503	489,318	571,214	928,926	b 372,711
1902	470	91,812	25,921	789,891	379,203	887,206	b 353,282
1903	443	21,327	7,502	874,721	194,019	896,598	b 186,517
1904	412	16,054	5,849	784,604	196,763	800,658	b 190,914

a Including persons whose wages were changed, but were the same at end of year as at beginning.
b Decrease.

The number of changes of wages occurring in 1903 was 443, while 412 took place in 1904. The greatest number of persons affected by increases is reported for 1899, which also shows the smallest number affected by decreases. The year 1900, however, shows the largest weekly rise in wages, which was followed the next year by the greatest total reduction in wages. The total wage loss resulting

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from reductions in 1904, calculating from the date of each change to the end of the year, amounted to £938,000 ($4,564,777), or a per capita loss of $5.82 for each person whose wages were reduced.

The following table shows, by industries, the number of persons affected by changes in rates of wages, and the net amount of weekly increase or decrease as compared with the previous year, for each year, 1901 to 1904:

NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN RATES OF WAGES, AND NET AMOUNT OF INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (−) IN WEEKLY WAGES, 1901 TO 1904.

Industries.	Number of persons affected by changes in rates of wages. (a)				Net amount of increase or decrease in weekly wages as compared with preceding year.			
	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.	1901.	1902.	1903.	1904.
Building	39,687	15,575	4,638	10,829	+ $9,456	+ $4,506	+ $1,479	− $4,302
Coal mining	704,681	735,524	752,190	658,390	−277,785	−359,498	−158,103	−152,292
Other mining (iron, etc.)	16,098	7,121	9,361	10,753	− 25,573	+ 1,217	− 2,088	− 2,584
Quarrying	4,971	6,733	3,160	2,701	− 1,450	+ 1,489	− 1,080	− 448
Pig iron, and iron and steel manufacture	66,809	50,343	23,492	60,097	− 95,325	+ 4,064	− 5,236	− 16,751
Engineering and shipbuilding	21,244	32,822	74,680	31,094	+ 1,664	− 11,772	− 20,833	− 12,721
Other metal trades	11,963	15,357	1,934	1,973	− 5,451	+ 706	− 866	− 204
Textiles	3,098	2,107	1,001	3,939	+ 1,411	+ 691	+ 88	− 530
Clothing	5,409	3,112	3,496	333	+ 3,363	+ 1,416	− 418	− 131
Glass, etc., trades	1,833	86	6,386	7,318	+ 44	+ 40	− 2,920	− 4,005
Other trades	25,505	10,555	7,610	4,986	+ 8,015	+ 920	+ 968	− 404
Employees of public authorities	27,628	7,871	8,650	8,245	+ 8,920	+ 2,930	+ 2,492	+ 3,197
Total	928,926	887,206	896,598	800,658	−372,711	−353,282	−186,517	−190,913

a Including persons whose wages were changed, but were the same at end of year as at beginning.

Wages of agricultural laborers in England and Wales showed a slight net advance each year for 1903 and 1904, while in Scotland wages were stationary in 1903, but declined somewhat in 1904. In Ireland there was little change, though the scarcity of labor in certain localities had the effect of causing a slight upward tendency in the places affected.

Seamen's wages show a slight decrease for each of the years 1903 and 1904 for those engaged on steamships; wages on sailing vessels advanced slightly in 1903, but declined somewhat in 1904. Able seamen on steamships received an average of 81s. 1d. ($19.73) in 1903 and of 80s. 6d. ($19.69) in 1904 as monthly wages. Firemen and trimmers received about 4s. 6d. ($1.10) per month more than seamen. These men all receive food in addition to the wages named.

The pay of railway employees is determined by graduated scales, as a rule, and the nature and amount of service are subject to frequent changes. For these reasons it is not feasible to indicate the changes made during any year, nor the number of persons affected by them. The method adopted as furnishing a fair indication of wage conditions is to obtain reports from 27 companies, employing 90 per cent of the railway labor of the United Kingdom, giving the total wage payment for a selected week, and the total persons

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employed during that week, from which average weekly earnings are computed.

The reports cover employment in the transportation and mechanical departments. The first week in December is chosen as likely to be unaffected by abnormal conditions of traffic, etc. The average payments to employees for the week were found to be as follows for the years 1901 to 1904: For 1901, 25s. ¼d. ($6.09) to 440,557 employees; 1902, 24s. 11¼d. ($6.07) to 448,429 employees; 1903 (second week in December), 24s. 10½d. ($6.05) to 448,321 employees; 1904, 25s. ½d. ($6.09) to 445,577 employees. These figures are hardly more than suggestive, as they are for too short a period to be conclusive, and furthermore do not in any way take account of overtime earnings or other elements that might affect the total.

HOURS OF LABOR.—The changes in hours of labor were fewer for the two years under consideration than at any time since the commencement of this series of reports. As has been the case for some time, the net result of the changes has been to decrease the weekly work period.

The number of persons affected by changes and the aggregate and net results thereof for the ten-year period, 1895 to 1904, appear in the following table:

NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR, AND AMOUNT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE, 1895 TO 1904.

Year.	Number of changes.	Persons affected by—			Net total decrease in hours per week.
		Increases.	Decreases.	All changes.	
1895	141	1,287	21,448	22,735	44,105
1896	245	73,616	34,655	108,271	78,533
1897	254	1,060	69,572	70,632	284,675
1898	202	1,277	37,772	39,049	81,917
1899	209	2,600	33,349	35,949	127,142
1900	158	869	56,857	57,726	238,043
1901	117	586	28,690	29,276	58,728
1902	92	5,524	1,051,983	1,057,507	1,024,868
1903	47	644	6,803	7,447	15,427
1904	71	774	16,018	16,792	24,599

The number of persons affected by changes in hours of labor was the smallest in 1903 that has been reported in any year since the collection of such data was undertaken. It is in marked contrast with the report for the previous year when, by the operation of an act of Parliament, the hours of labor of industries employing women, children, and young persons were reduced, making a decrease of above 1,000,000 hours weekly in the textile industry alone.

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The following table shows the number of persons affected by changes of hours in 1903 and 1904, and the net results of such changes, by industries:

NUMBER OF PERSONS AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN HOURS OF LABOR, AND NET AMOUNT OF DECREASE IN WEEKLY WORKING TIME, 1903 AND 1904.

Industries.	Number of persons affected by changes in hours of labor.		Net total decrease in hours per week.	
	1903.	1904.	1903.	1904.
Building	1,741	11,125	1,823	8,205
Mining and quarrying	58	98	178	[a] 258
Metal, engineering, and shipbuilding	930	2,360	2,670	4,181
Printing and allied trades	492	479	567	760
Woodworking and furnishing	416	131	624	458
Food, drink, and tobacco	632	430	1,474	3,275
Miscellaneous	110	89	420	89
Employees of public authorities	3,068	2,080	7,671	7,889
Total	7,447	16,792	15,427	24,599

[a] Increase.

METHODS OF ARRANGING CHANGES.—The changes in rates of wages and hours of labor reported were arranged by conciliation or mediation, by arbitration, by mutual agreement, or otherwise, and (in the case of wage changes only) by the operation of sliding scales.

The table given below shows the number of persons affected by changes in wages and hours of labor during each year for the ten-year period, 1895 to 1904, according to the methods of arranging such changes:

PERSONS AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WAGES AND HOURS OF LABOR, BY METHODS OF ARRANGING CHANGES, 1895 TO 1904.

Year.	Persons affected by changes arranged without strikes.					Persons affected by changes arranged after strikes.			
	Under sliding scale.	By conciliation or mediation.	By arbitration.	By mutual arrangement or otherwise.	Total.	By conciliation or mediation.	By arbitration.	By mutual arrangement or otherwise.	Total.
CHANGES IN WAGES.									
1895	109,187	124,820	1,364	171,967	407,338	940	367	26,063	27,370
1896	134,038	43,601	4,920	360,075	542,634	11,559	174	51,037	62,770
1897	135,618	11,796	307	405,492	553,213	1,460	1,959	40,812	44,231
1898	165,953	25,659	3,850	764,622	960,084	1,015	2,050	48,970	52,035
1899	174,511	364,616	11,636	587,033	1,137,796	1,581	1,452	31,240	34,273
1900	180,489	469,520	5,827	421,590	1,077,426	1,030	3,780	50,150	54,960
1901	188,005	502,000	11,508	212,860	914,373	180	667	13,706	14,553
1902	169,838	536,959	2,600	165,010	874,407	136	1,457	11,206	12,799
1903	23,119	659,450	15,587	184,694	882,850	265	440	13,043	13,748
1904	25,628	570,479	232	193,385	789,724	.....	111	10,823	10,934
CHANGES IN HOURS.									
1895	.....	.....	540	19,609	20,149	420	84	2,082	2,586
1896	.....	300	1,500	85,474	87,274	2,758	.....	18,239	29,997
1897	.....	1,200	712	62,404	64,316	46	36	6,234	6,316
1898	.....	4,427	3,570	26,593	34,590	450	2,050	1,959	4,459
1899	.....	65	1,100	28,534	29,699	100	34	6,116	6,250
1900	.....	1,440	626	52,574	54,640	.....	285	2,801	3,086
1901	.....	450	13,195	12,860	26,505	9	53	2,709	2,771
1902	.....	3,330	.....	1,051,624	1,054,954	130	860	1,563	2,553
1903	.....	.....	12	6,995	7,007	15	.....	425	440
1904	.....	.....	.....	15,902	15,902	.....	30	860	890

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The strike has for a number of years been an almost negligible factor in the matter of effecting changes either in wages or in hours of labor. So far as wages are concerned, the chief results are due to the use of the methods of conciliation or mediation, while the changes in hours of labor were nearly all effected by mutual arrangement or by methods other than arbitration, conciliation, or mediation.

Report of the Departmental Committee on Workmen's Compensation, 1904. 2 vols., 236 pp.; 404 pp. (Published by the Home Office.)

This report presents the results of an inquiry into the operation of the Workmen's Compensation Acts of 1897 and 1900 undertaken with a view to determining what amendments in the existing law are necessary or desirable, and to what additional classes of employments the provisions of the acts can properly be extended, with or without modification. Volume I of the report consists of three parts: Part I is devoted to an examination of the history, scope, and working of the two acts, and their relation to preexisting law. In Part II are considered in detail such amendments of the acts as have been suggested or appear to be required. Part III contains proposals for the extension of the provisions of the acts to other employments and for cognate legislation. This is followed by a brief summary of the recommendations made in the report and by appendices covering more than one hundred pages. Volume II consists of the minutes of evidence taken before the committee.

In the conduct of the investigation into the working of the acts of 1897 and 1900 the following lines of inquiry were pursued: (1) Whether these acts in their operation have been unduly productive of litigation, and if so, to what causes this result can be attributed, and how far the evil can be mitigated; (2) whether they have conduced to prevent the occurrence of accidents in the industries to which they have been applied; (3) in what manner they have affected existing accident or benefit funds; (4) whether they have imposed, or are likely to impose, any undue burden on the employer; (5) whether on the whole their operation has been beneficial to the workman; (6) under what conditions the acts have operated most beneficially.

With respect to the first of these inquiries the committee, after consideration of the evidence submitted by representatives of the workmen, of the employers, and of the insurance companies, arrived at the conclusion that the amount of actual litigation produced by these acts has been very small when compared with the great number of cases settled by agreement without recourse to legal aid or to proceedings in court; but that this proportion may, and ought to be, still further reduced by the amendment of those provisions of the acts which have been found to be most productive of actual or

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threatened litigation, and by the provisions of more effective machinery for the expeditious and inexpensive settlement of doubtful questions of fact, especially by amendments tending to increase the importance of the functions of medical referees.

Concerning the second question, the committee concluded that the operation of the acts has had no marked or ascertainable effect, either one way or the other, upon the safety of the workmen.

As to the third inquiry, the committee found that the effect of these acts has been largely to put an end to those societies which previously were supported by the joint contributions of employers and workmen; while, on the other hand, the benefit clubs supported entirely by the workmen do not appear to have had their activity diminished in any way.

With regard to the fourth inquiry, the committee found that hitherto the pecuniary burden imposed by the acts upon the employers has not been excessive, but that this burden tends to increase, especially in consequence of the rapidity with which claims are growing and of the increasing number of permanent cases. The act of 1897 has not been sufficiently long in operation, in the opinion of the committee, to permit of any really trustworthy estimate being formed of the limits which this increase will ultimately reach, and the committee therefore believed that the greatest caution is required before the personal liability already imposed by the act on the employer is materially increased, especially by any legislation which may add to the indefiniteness and uncertainty of that liability, unless there are paramount reasons for the suggested change.

As to the question whether the acts have conferred substantial benefits on those classes of workmen who are in a position to take advantage of them, the committee concluded that the answer must be decidedly in the affirmative. It was found, however, that the Compensation Act of 1897 has largely increased the difficulties in the way of old and infirm men finding and retaining employment, and that the tendency is for these difficulties to grow.

With regard to the last inquiry, the committee found that wherever the organization of associations both of employers and employees was most complete, there was the least amount of litigation and the greatest satisfaction with the settlements reached. On the other hand, it was found that the act worked most unsatisfactorily and was most ineffective where labor was unorganized and the workman was obliged to resort to legal assistance; that this tendency is aggravated when the workman is in the service of a small employer without adequate capital or position to dispose the latter to be careful as to protecting himself by insurance, and that the system is least appropriate in the case of a casual laborer who has no fixed or settled occupation, but merely picks up jobs where he can.

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After considering these questions the committee discussed in great detail amendments to and extensions of the acts of 1897 and 1900 that have been suggested or appear to be required. The discussion of these changes is taken up under the following heads: (1) The grounds for statutory compensation; (2) the persons entitled to receive compensation; (3) the persons liable to pay compensation; (4) the grounds on which compensation may be refused; (5) amount of compensation and methods of payment; (6) review, termination, and commutation of compensation; (7) relation of remedies under the Workmen's Compensation Act to remedies at common law and under the Employers' Liability Act, and the election of remedies; (8) machinery for carrying out the provisions of the act—arbitration, medical referees, jurisdiction of courts of first instance and of appeal; (9) statutory schemes; (10) the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1900.

The recommendations for the amendment and extension of the act of 1897 are as follows: That certain restrictions be placed on the workmen in regard to instituting litigation; that unless notice of the accident is given within six days of its occurrence, and of the claim within three months, no proceedings may be instituted without the permission of the court; that in industrial operations where a series of subcontractors employ workmen, each subcontractor be responsible for the subcontractors under him, though measures had been provided to enable him to protect himself; that if the injured workman fails to secure compensation under one act, he is to be permitted to pursue the alternative remedy; that the limitations concerning height of the building, the use of scaffolding, and the use of machinery be repealed; that the term "railway" include lines, siding, etc., not used for public traffic, as well as tramways; that the definitions of the words "wharf" and "warehouse" be made more specific; that laundries subject to the Factory Act, 1901, be included under the operations of the act; that the term "quarry" include all such establishments regardless of depth; that the term "engineering work" be made to include the construction and maintenance of telephone, telegraph, and similar electrical systems, in addition to the making and repairing of roads, sinking of wells, and other excavation work; that the fact of an accident occurring outside a particular place should not prevent the recovery of compensation if the injury was received in the performance of duty, though certain cases are excepted from the rule; that in the case of a workman injured while his services were temporarily loaned to another employer, the original employer be liable for compensation; that the term "dependent" be defined so as to include brother and sister in cases where total or partial dependency is proved in fact, and that the law in Scotland be made to include stepparents and stepchildren as dependents, so as to correspond in this respect to the law in England; that

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special provision be made in the case both of nonresidents, and of aged, infirm, or maimed persons entitled to compensation; that the term "earnings" be defined to mean net earnings, and that where "average weekly earnings" are to be ascertained, a standard such as that provided for in the Employers' Liability Act, 1880, section 3, may be followed; that in the case of injured persons under 21 years of age, the weekly compensation may be fixed at an amount not exceeding 10 shillings ($2.43) if half the wages previously earned would have been less than this sum, and in addition, that this amount may be increased with the lapse of time; that in fixing the compensation of the injured person, the arbitrator consider the difficulty of securing and retaining employment; that medical examinations be regulated so as to prevent them from being unduly burdensome to the workman, and in case of objection by the workman to a physician's report, a method of arbitration under the direction of the county court be provided; that in case of death, the employer be entitled to pay the compensation due the dependents into the court, which should be given power to act in such cases; that where the court orders the compensation to be paid in a lump sum, the amount should not exceed £500 ($2,433.25); that where the two parties agree to settle the claim for a lump sum, such agreements be required to be registered in a county court, with a penalty for noncompliance. The recommendation concerning the act of 1900, which relates to agriculture, is that the act shall not apply to casual employment in agriculture.

The committee further recommends the application of the principle of the act of 1897 to seamen through an amendment of the Merchant Shipping Act, and suggests a special inquiry in the case of fishermen; the extension of its benefits to workers in workshops where five or more persons are employed; and the granting of power to the secretary of state to extend, after inquiry, the application of the act to other industries, subject to the approval of Parliament.

PRUSSIA.

Festschrift des Königlich Preussischen Statistischen Bureaus zur Jahrhundertfeier seines Bestehens. 1905. First part, xii, 271 pp. Second part, viii, 151 pp. Third part, xix pp., 116 plates.

The present work, which gives a history and outline of the Prussian statistical bureau, was published on the occasion of the one-hundredth anniversary of its organization. The work consists of three parts. The first part contains a brief outline of the official statistical work in Prussia before the organization of the regular bureau in 1805, an account of its subsequent growth and development, its functions, the character of its work, personnel and expenditures, a description and a list of its publications, and a register of the principal officers

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of the bureau since its organization. The second part presents in a series of tables statistics relating to population, mortality, agriculture, forestry, mines and manufactures, transportation, education, taxation, and the election of members to the Prussian legislative assembly. These tables are arranged in various combinations by provinces, districts, and cities, and cover different periods from the organization of the bureau to the year 1904. The third part, under the title of "Statistischer Atlas," is intended to supplement the preceding part, and consists of a series of colored charts and diagrams illustrating in graphic presentations the data presented in the statistical tables of the second part of the report.

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DECISIONS OF COURTS AFFECTING LABOR.

[Except in cases of special interest, the decisions here presented are restricted to those rendered by the Federal courts and the higher courts of the States and Territories. Only material portions of such decisions are reproduced, introductory and explanatory matter being given in the words of the editor.]

DECISIONS UNDER STATUTORY LAW.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—MINE BOSS—NONDELEGABLE DUTIES—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*Smith v. Dayton Coal and Iron Company, Supreme Court of Tennessee, 92 Southwestern Reporter, page 62.*—Luke Smith sued to recover damages for injuries received as a consequence of the alleged neglect of duty by the mine boss under whom he worked in one of the above-named company's mines. Right of recovery was denied in the circuit court of Rhea County, on the ground that employment by the company of a competent mine boss, as required by chapter 170, Acts of 1881, relieved it of further responsibility in the case. On appeal this position was overruled and the case remanded for a new trial, for reasons appearing in the following, quoted from the opinion of the court, as given by Judge McAlister:

The duties of the inside mining boss are specifically defined by the act of 1881, and the company is required to employ him in obedience to the mandates of the statute. The question presented is whether, in the performance of his statutory duties, the mining boss acts as a vice principal, or whether he is a mere fellow-servant, as already stated. It is argued that our act of 1881 is a literal copy of chapter 1, Acts Pa. 1870 (P. L. 3), and that at the time our statute was enacted the Pennsylvania statute had undergone a uniform construction by the supreme court of that State. It was held by the Pennsylvania court that the duties imposed by section 8 were duties of the mine boss, whom the operator was by law compelled to employ, and, if the mine boss failed to discharge his duties, he was personally liable in damages and also to criminal prosecution. It is admitted that under the first section the company would be liable in damages for a breach of its statutory duty in failing to employ a competent and practical mining boss; but it is insisted that the company, having discharged its duty and employed a competent and practical mining boss, it is not liable in damages for his failure to perform the duties which the statute has enjoined upon him.

The act was again construed by the supreme court of Pennsylvania in 1879, in the case of Del. & Hud. Canal Co. *v.* Carroll, 89 Pa. 374. In that case it was said as follows:

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"It is too plain for argument that, if the defendants have not violated said act, they are not responsible. In what respect have they transgressed its provisions? They employed a mining boss as required by the act, and there is no allegation that he was not competent and a practical man. No attempt was made to show that defendants were guilty of negligence in not employing a mining boss, that they employed an incompetent man, or that they employed him without knowledge of his capacity or fitness and without making inquiry as to his qualifications, as a man of ordinary prudence would do. The defendants, having placed such mining boss in charge of the work, are not in default. The negligence of the boss, if it exists, might make him liable to the plaintiffs. It certainly can not render this defendant liable under this act of the assembly."

The supreme court of West Virginia in Williams *v.* Thacker Coal & Coke Co., 44 W. Va. 599, 30 S. E. 107, 40 L. R. A. 812, in construing a similar provision in a statute of that State, which was a copy of the Pennsylvania statute, used this language:

"The operator is left no choice, no discretion in the matter. Although he may himself be a practical miner, possessed of all the qualifications of a mine boss, yet under the statute he is compelled to employ such person. The legislature so far interferes with the private business of the capitalist as to require him to take into his employment a person whose experience in business and sound judgment equip him for such management and the oversight of the conduct of the mines as to reduce the danger thereof to a minimum. The duty of the operator or agent is to employ a competent mine boss according to the provisions of the statute, and when he has done so he has discharged his duty to his employees in relation to those duties which the statute prescribes shall be performed by such mine boss, and the operator or agent is not liable for injuries arising from the negligence of the mine boss, who is not a vice principal, as his duties are not delegated to him by his employer, but are prescribed by the statute; but he is a fellow-servant, and, in case of injury to other employees through his negligence, the master is not responsible."

It may be stated as a general rule that, when the statute of another State is adopted, the judicial construction and interpretation of that statute in the State of its origin is also imported and written in the statute by the adopting State. This rule, however, is subject to the important qualification that the judicial construction of said statute by the State of its origin does not contravene the well-established policy prevailing on said subject in the adopting State. As said by Endlich on Interpretation of Statutes, p. 518:

"But, as applied to transcribed statutes, this rule is undoubtedly subject to important qualifications. Whilst admitting that the construction put upon such statutes by the courts of the State from which they are borrowed is entitled to respectful consideration, and that only strong reasons will warrant a departure from it, its binding effect has been wholly denied, and it has been asserted that a statute of the kind in question stands upon the same footing, and is subject to the same rules of interpretation as any other legislative enactment. And it is manifest that the imported construction should prevail in so far as it is in harmony with the spirit and policy of the legislation of the home State, and should not, if the language of the act is fairly susceptible of another interpretation, be permitted to antagonize

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other laws in the face of the latter or to conflict with its settled practice."

In Jamison *v.* Burton, 43 Iowa 285, it was said:

"The limitation that the construction by another State of a statute of that State enacted here will be valid only when consistent with the spirit and policy of our laws, is eminently proper. For otherwise we could not avail ourselves of the legislative wisdom of other States without introducing along with it incongruous and inharmonious judicial construction."

We think these authorities announce the true rule, and we proceed to inquire whether the imported construction of the transcribed statute contravenes the spirit and policy of our laws.

It must be admitted in view of the authorities that the duties devolved by the statute on the mining boss were not different from those that the company was obliged to perform at common law, and which the company would not have been authorized to delegate and thereby escape liability for the nonperformance of those duties. What, then, is the effect of the statute requiring the company to employ an inside overseer or mine boss and devolving upon him the duties which, at common law, belong to the company? As already seen, the Pennsylvania and West Virginia courts, in construing the statute, have held that the effect thereof was to shift the responsibility for the negligent performance of these duties upon the mining boss, since the company was compelled to employ him and his duties were specifically defined by the statute.

In this State the doctrine has always prevailed that it is the duty of the master to provide a reasonably safe permanent place of work for his employees, and that this duty can not be delegated, so as to exonerate the master from liability for a breach of his duty. In Pennsylvania it appears that a different rule has prevailed. In Railroad *v.* Hughes, 119 Pa. 314, 13 Atl. 289, it was said:

"If, however, the company employed competent and skillful persons for the purpose of inspection, and afforded them reasonable opportunities and facilities for the work under proper instruction, the company will not ordinarily be liable for the negligent performance of the work of their employees, to a fellow employee, unless the company knew, or by the exercise of diligence ought to have known, of the defective manner in which the work was being done. The court then held that a brakeman and a car inspector were fellow-servants in the same business and that the former assumed the risk of the negligence of the latter in common service."

In this State, however, it is uniformly held that a brakeman and a car inspector are not fellow-servants, but in different and distinct departments of the company's service (Taylor *v.* Railroad, 93 Tenn. 305, 27 S. W. 663), and that the company is liable for the negligence of the former whereby an injury is sustained by the latter. So that it is obvious that the rule with reference to a safe place to work and the fellow-servant doctrine is entirely different in this State from that which prevails in the State of Pennsylvania; hence the adjudications of that court, exempting a mining company from liability for the negligence of a mine boss employed in obedience to the mandates of the statute, which specifically defined his duties, were in entire accord with the general policy and legal system of that State regulating the relations of master and servant. We are of opinion, however, that

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the decisions of that State and of the other States which exempt mining corporations from liability for the negligent acts of the mining boss are not in consonance with our general system defining the duties of master and servant.

The act of 1881 is entitled "An act to provide for the ventilation of coal mines and collieries for the protection of human life." But, under the construction of the act contended for, the company is relieved of all positive duty and responsibility in providing safeguards for the protection of human life, when it has appointed a competent and practical inside overseer or mining boss. Surely such a construction could never have been contemplated by the legislature, in view of the express object and purpose of the statute.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—MINE REGULATIONS—PRACTICABILITY AS AFFECTING APPLICATION OF STATUTE—*Morris Coal Company v. Donley—Supreme Court of Ohio, 76 Northeastern Reporter, page 945.*—In this case Donley had secured judgment in the circuit court of Guernsey County in a suit for damages for injuries received by the falling in of the roof of a working place in a mine in which he was employed. The company appealed from this judgment and secured a reversal.

The statute involved (sec. 6871, Rev. Stat. 1905) requires miners to securely prop the roofs of working places under their control. Donley claimed that he was entitled to rely on the inspections and representations of the company, and that this case should be excepted from the operation of the statute, averring that the dangerous portion of the roof was so near the working place that the installation of timbers to support it would make the use of the cutting machine impracticable. It was on this point that the case turned, and the following paragraph quoted from the opinion of Judge Shauck shows the ruling of the supreme court:

The statute contains no term suggesting the intention that there should be an exception to its operation because of the presence of such conditions as are alleged. To introduce such an exception by construction would be an obvious attempt to avert the consequences of a supposed oversight on the part of the legislature; and the departure from safe rules of construction would not be excused by considerations leading to a clear conviction that the legislature did not deliberately intend to include the case presented within the provisions of the statute. The facts alleged to show that compliance with the statute was impracticable do not show more than that compliance with its provisions would have been attended with some inconvenience. For aught that appears, it would have been quite practicable either to remove from the roof of the room the slate which constituted the source of the danger or to prop the roof and continue to mine with hand tools to such an extent as the presence of the props might have made necessary. To introduce the suggested exception would be the abrogation, rather than the construction, of the statute.

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EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILROAD COMPANIES—FELLOW-SERVANT LAW—OPERATION OF ROAD—*Mounce v. Lodwick Lumber Co., Court of Civil Appeals of Texas, 91 Southwestern Reporter, page 240.*—E. H. Mounce sued the Lodwick Lumber Company to recover damages for injuries received by him while in its service as a laborer. The district court of Harrison County had rendered judgment in favor of the company, from which Mounce appealed, securing a reversal and an order for a new trial.

The facts and rulings in the case appear in the following quotation from the opinion of the court of appeals, as prepared by Judge Rainey:

There is practically no conflict in the evidence, and the issue is whether or not it was of such a nature as warranted the trial judge to conclude that plaintiff was not entitled to recover. It appears that the Lodwick Lumber Company was the owner of a large sawmill in Marion County, Tex., and also owned and operated a line of railroad, extending from its mill to Harleton, a station on the main line of the Texas Southern Railroad. Mounce (appellant) was employed as a day laborer by the appellee. At the time of the injury the company was constructing a telephone line along its railroad from its mill to Harleton. Mounce and others loaded some telephone poles on the cars under the direction of one Wurtbaugh, general manager of said company, and were ordered to get on the cars and distribute the poles at the required intervals along the track of said railroad, some 30 or 40 yards apart. It took all the hands to properly execute the work. Mounce was on said train for said purpose, and after going some distance along the track, which was rough, and uneven, causing the cars to sway to and fro, a standard in one end of the car, which had not been properly secured slipped down, causing the poles to fall off, and the train, being pushed up under one end of the poles, raised the other end high in the air. At that time Wurtbaugh, the manager, cried out, "Whoa! look out!" in an excited manner, which caused Mounce to look around, and, seeing the poles rising up, he became frightened, jumped from the train, and was injured. The standard fitted in a socket, and a pin was run through to keep it from slipping down. It is not shown which one of the employees fixed the standard in the socket. Mounce says he knew nothing of its condition, nor of the condition of the track. We surmise that the learned trial judge concluded from the evidence that Mounce was not engaged in the work of operating the cars, and therefore the negligence, if any, of his fellow-servants would not authorize a recovery against the lumber company; hence the peremptory instruction to the jury.

Under our statute the negligence of a servant, when it causes injury to a fellow-servant engaged in the work of operating the cars, authorizes a recovery against the employer for such injury. Was Mounce engaged in the work of operating the cars? We think so. The cars were being used in hauling and placing the poles that they might be erected for stringing thereon the necessary wires for the construction of a telephone line. Mounce was employed at the time in loading the poles, going along with them, and assisting in throwing them off the cars at convenient distances for their erection. This work was required in the operation of the cars, and in doing this work Mounce comes within the contemplation of the statute where it provides that

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every person, receiver, or corporation operating a railroad shall be liable for all damages sustained by any servant or employee thereof, while engaged in the work of operating the cars of such railroad by reason of the negligence of a fellow-servant. (Sayles' Ann. Civ. St. 1897, art. 4560f; Railway Co. *v.* Webb (Tex. Civ. App.) 72 S. W. 1045; Railway Co. *v.* Pelfrey (Tex. Civ. App.) 80 S. W. 1036.) It will be noted that the statute makes every person operating a railroad liable for such negligence, which we think makes untenable the distinction as to liability attempted to be drawn by counsel for appellee between a private railway and those operated for the public. So if there was negligence of a fellow-servant in adjusting the standard, and such negligence was not known to Mounce, the question of liability for that reason should have been submitted to the jury. So should the question as to the condition of the track.

We do not think the halloaing, "Whoa! look out!" in an excited manner by the manager, Wurtbaugh, should be considered an act of negligence, as it was evidently made for the purpose of preventing injury; but it may be considered in connection with the circumstances and conditions surrounding the occurrence in determining whether Mounce was warranted in jumping from the train. In other words, it was a circumstance in determining whether there was such an appearance of danger at the time as to cause an ordinarily prudent person to jump from the car to avoid anticipated danger. It is immaterial that there was in fact no danger; but was the appearance such as to cause an ordinarily prudent man to so believe, and jump, as Mounce did?

The judgment is reversed, and the cause remanded.

ENTICING SERVANTS—LIABILITY—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*Thacker Coal and Coke Company v. Burke et al., Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia, 53 Southeastern Reporter, page 161.*—The Thacker Coal and Coke Company had sued Charles Burke and five others, members of the United Mine Workers of America, to recover damages for enticing employees of the company to leave its service. The declaration was demurred to, as not showing sufficient grounds for action, which demurrer was sustained in the circuit court of Mingo County. On appeal, however, this ruling was reversed, and the case was remanded to the circuit court. No facts were in dispute, the question being one of legal rights and liabilities only.

The ruling of the court on the disputed points is given in the following extracts from its opinion as announced by Judge Brannon:

Certain legal principles control the case. In Transportation Co. *v.* Oil Co., 50 W. Va. 611, 40 S. E. 591, 56 L. R. A. 804, 88 Am. St. Rep. 895, we find it stated, on authority there given, that "if one wantonly and maliciously, whether for his own benefit or not, induces a person to violate his contract with a third person to the injury of that third person, it is actionable." We find that holding confirmed in Angle *v.* Chicago Railway, 151 U. S. 1, 14 Sup. Ct. 240, 38 L. Ed. 55, in the language following: "If one maliciously interferes in a contract between two parties, and induces one of them to break that

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contract, to the injury of the other, the party injured can sustain an action against the wrongdoer. When a man does an act which in law and fact is a wrongful act, and injury to another results from it as a natural and probable consequence, an action on the case will lie." If additional authority were needed for such a proposition of common sense and justice, see the case decided by the highest English tribunal in 1901, Quinn *v.* Leathem, App. Cases 1901, 495. What I have already said refers to contracts in general. As to the particular contract between master and servant, the law is, if possible, yet more decided. The common law says that one who causes a breach of that contract is liable to damages. * * * The Supreme Court of the United States in Angle *v.* Chicago Railway, cited, stated the rule thus: "Wherever a man does an act which in law and in fact is a wrongful act, and such an act as may, as a natural and probable consequence of it, produce injury to another, and which in the particular case does produce an injury, an action on the case will lie." It is generally treated as a common-law cause of action. The general principle applicable to contracts in general would give action against a third party for wrongfully causing the breach of contract between master and servant; but as to this particular contract the law has been long settled.

The first count of the declaration alleges that the company is owner and operator of a coal mine, and was engaged on the 8th day of August, 1901, in the business of mining coal from the mine; that, in order to carry on the business, it was necessary for the plaintiff to employ, and it did employ, a large number of men to work in the mine, who were engaged in the company's service in working the mine and loading coal on railroad cars for shipment to parties with whom the plaintiff had contracts to furnish coal; that the defendants, well knowing these facts, but contriving and wickedly and maliciously intending to injure the plaintiff in its business, unlawfully, wrongfully, maliciously, without justifiable cause, without the consent and against the will of the plaintiff, molested, obstructed, and hindered the plaintiff in its said business "by willfully, wrongfully, and maliciously persuading, inducing, enticing, and procuring said servants of the plaintiff, employed as aforesaid, to absent themselves and depart from the plaintiff's service;" that on pretext, and by reason of such persuasion, enticement, and procuration, the said servants on the date aforesaid, without license and against the will and consent of the plaintiff, wrongfully absented themselves and departed from said service, and continued to do so; that the plaintiff was unable to employ other servants to work in its mine in the place of the servants so enticed away, and was thereby prevented from prosecuting and carrying on its business as extensively and profitably as it could and would have done, had not its servants been induced and enticed by the defendants to quit its service. The first count does not, in words, state an express contract for service between employer and employee. By the language used in the books a contract must exist. This count says the miners were "employed" by the plaintiff and in actual service. Now, if the law gives action for the enticement of a servant, it is not conceivable that a third person can maliciously entice away a lot of employees simply because there was no contract fixing their term of service. The relation of master and servant exists. In such case there is a

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contract recognized by law, an implied contract by which the employee can recover for his service. By entering such service the employee agrees, contracts, to work. It is no difference that he can quit when he pleases. In Walker *v.* Cronin, 107 Mass. 555, was such a count, and the court held it good. Frank *v.* Herold, 63 N. J. Eq. 443, 52 Atl. 152, meets this objection. It says: "To make out the relation of master and servant, it is not necessary that there be any written, or even verbal, contract between the parties to work for any particular length of time, but the relation exists where one person is willing to work for another from day to day, and that other desires the labor and makes his business arrangements accordingly. Employers, where third parties interfere with their employees, against the latter's consent, and endeavor by unlawful means to induce them to quit work, have a right to sue for relief." In Chipley *v.* Atkinson, 23 Fla. 206, 1 South. 934, 11 Am. St. Rep. 367, it was held that an action for procuring discharge of a servant could be maintained, though no time of service was fixed. The court said that so long as the servant chose to continue another person could not interfere, and "neither the fact that the term of service interrupted is not for a fixed period nor the fact that there is not a right of action against the person who is induced or influenced to terminate the service, or who refuses to perform his agreement, is of itself a bar of action against a third person maliciously and wantonly procuring the termination of or a refusal to perform the agreement." In Vegelahn *v.* Guntner, 167 Mass. 92, 44 N. E. 1077, 35 L. R. A. 722, 57 Am. St. Rep. 443, it is held unlawful to conspire to prevent employees from continuing in service, though there is no fixed period of service. This count is interpreted as alleging a subsisting contract between the company and its servants in process of execution. Even where there is a full right of competition, where one party does an act hurtful to another, even though it be maliciously done, we held it to be justified and not actionable, except where it produced the breach of a contract. But we said that, if there was a contract between a competitor and his customers in trade, any action by a third person causing a breach of that contract between its parties was wrongful action, and subject to an action for damages, even though it was done for the benefit of the interfering party in the lawful competition of trade. We held that the advancement of the interest of the third party for self-preservation in trade would not justify his causing one of the parties to that contract to break it. (Transportation Co. *v.* Oil Co., 50 W. Va. 611, 40 S. E. 591, 56 L. R. A. 804, 88 Am. St. Rep. 895.) A party can not have a justifiable cause to instigate, to move, the breach of a contract between master and servant. We repeat that the law says that, where there is such a contract and a third party causes its violation, he is liable to an action.

The second count alleges that the plaintiff, to secure miners from other States, made special written contracts with certain miners, to wit, "William Linder and eight others, residents of North Carolina, whereby these miners agreed to come to the plaintiff and enter into service and engage in digging and shipping coal from its mine at a certain fixed rate per ton," specifying the rate, and that the company paid their fares of $11.50 each from North Carolina to the mine, under contract with the miners that the fares were to be repaid the plaintiff out of the wages earned by the miners in mining for the

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plaintiff; that on the arrival near the mine the defendants, knowing of such contract, wrongfully, maliciously, and with unlawful purpose to injure the business of the plaintiff, and against the consent of the plaintiff, induced and enticed said miners to break their several contracts of service and refuse to enter the service of the plaintiff according to the written contract, and persuaded and induced and enticed them to depart, and that by reason of said persuasion and enticement said miners, engaged under said written contract, wholly failed and refused to perform their contracts and enter the service of the plaintiff, and immediately departed from the place where they were employed to work without having entered the service of the plaintiff, and without having paid the plaintiff the money advanced for said railroad fare; and that none of the miners have returned to work in the said mine. Under the principles stated above this count shows a good cause of action.

The defendants rely on Code of 1899, p. 1053, sec. 14, reading as follows: "Nor shall any person or persons or combination of persons by force, threats, menace or intimidation of any kind, prevent or attempt to prevent from working in or about any mine, any person or persons who have the lawful right to work in or about the same, and who desire so to work; but this provision shall not be so construed as to prevent any two or more persons from associating themselves together under the name of Knights of Labor, or any other name they may desire, for any lawful purpose, or from using moral suasion or lawful argument, to induce any one not to work on and about any mine." This statute is a penal, criminal statute; for it makes the acts in it specified unlawful, and by section 17 imposes a punishment. This is a criminal act. It does not pretend to create rights between individuals. It prohibits certain acts, and the proviso simply curtails the scope of the enactment by saying that the enacting clause shall not be construed to impair any right already existing, if existing, to join the organizations therein specified or use moral suasion. It is only a curb upon the enactment. It does not affirmatively grant, create, or originate those rights. It does not make them lawful, if before unlawful. And could the legislature authorize any person to violate a contract?

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS—STREET RAILWAY REPAIR SHOP—CONSTRUCTION OF STATUTE—*Hoffmeyer v. State, Appellate Court of Indiana, 77 Northeastern Reporter, page 372.*—This was an action by the State against Fred Hoffmeyer for failure to report an accident under the factory-inspection law of Indiana. The shop was owned and controlled by a street-railway company, and was maintained for the purpose of making or repairing articles for use in the operation and maintenance of the railway and for no other purpose. The law embraces any "manufacturing or mercantile establishment, mine, quarry, laundry, renovating works, bakery, or printing office," and is by its own provisions made to apply to any "mill, factory, workshop, store, place of trade, or other establishment where goods, wares, or merchandise are manufactured or offered for sale,

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or any mine or quarry where coal and stone are mined and quarried for the market, and persons are employed for hire." (Burns, A. S., 1901, sec. 7087r.) Accidents or injuries to persons in such establishments are, under the law, to be reported within forty-eight hours after the occurrence of the same. This duty devolved upon Hoffmeyer, as superintendent of the shop, and for failure to make the report he was, on complaint filed by a State factory inspector, brought before a justice of the peace and fined. On appeal to the criminal court of Marion County this judgment was affirmed, whereupon a second appeal was taken to the appellate court, resulting again in an affirmance.

Hoffmeyer's contention was that the railway company was not engaged in manufacturing; that it is not organized under any part or any of the provisions of the manufacturing and mining act of the State, or of the voluntary association act; that there was no manufacture of articles for sale, nor indeed any manufacture, unless the making of repairs and of such advertising signs in use on or about the cars be classed as such, and that for these reasons the statute does not apply to the case in hand. This view was rejected by the court, as appears from the following quotation from the opinion of Judge Comstock, who spoke for the court:

The word "workshop" is defined as "a shop where any manufacture or handiwork is carried on." (Webster's Dictionary.) Whether for the purpose of repair "or manufacture—that is, to modify or change natural substances so that they become articles of value or use" (Anderson's Law Dictionary, p. 654)—is not material. The words of said eighteenth section [sec. 7087r] may be properly read as written: "Manufacturing or mercantile works, or bakery, or printing office." The word "and" preceding "persons are employed for hire" at the conclusion of said section is properly connected with and qualify all the places designated preceding it. The words "where goods, wares, or merchandise," etc., apply to and qualify only such other places as are not otherwise therein described. We then have the statute before us, applying to a workshop where persons are employed for hire. Under this construction the mechanic working in his own shop or the farmer doing his own work or repairing, instances cited by appellant, would not come within the statute. Baltimore & Ohio R. R. Co. *v.* Cavanaugh (Ind. App.) 71 N. E. 239 is not applicable to this case. It is obvious from the scope of the statute that it was the intention of the legislature by many provisions of the act, to reduce the hazard of certain employment in which machinery is used. (Monteith *v.* Kokomo, etc., Co., 159 Ind. 153, 64 N. E. 610, 58 L. R. A. 944.) It limits the hours of labor for minors of both sexes; forbids the employment of children under 14 years of age; makes it the duty of the employer to furnish contrivances for the safety of the employees and in said section 8 to report to the State inspector of labor all accidents or injuries to any persons on said premises within 48 hours of the time of the accident. We can not admit that the legislature intended to be less mindful

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of the employer of hired labor in a shop where repair work only is done than when the same laborer is employed in an establishment engaged in manufacturing articles from the raw material, when in both places the same conditions exist as to machinery and the hazards encountered. It is apparent from the whole act that the purpose of the legislature was to enact a statute designed to protect the life and health of the laborer working for hire in places where dangerous machinery is used. Every legislative act must have a reasonable construction. (Potter's Dwarris on Statutes, p. 145.)

The intent of the legislature is to be collected from the general view of the whole of an act. (Potter's Dwarris, supra, 193.) "In considering acts of Parliament, judges are to look at the language of the whole act, and if they find in any particular clause an expression not so large and extensive in its import as those used in other parts of the act, and upon a view of the whole act they can collect from the more large and extensive expressions used in other parts, the real intention of the legislature, it is their duty to give effect to the larger expressions." (Potter's Dwarris, supra, 194.) The rule of strict construction applies to criminal statutes. This rule "however, whenever invoked, comes attended with qualifications and other rules no less important; and it is by the light which each contributes that the meaning must be determined. Among them is the rule that the sense of the words is to be adopted which best harmonizes with the context, and promotes in the fullest manner the policy and object of the legislature. The paramount object in construing penal as well as other statutes, is to ascertain the legislative intent; and the rule of strict construction is not violated by permitting the words to have their full meaning, or the more extensive of two meanings, when best effectuating the intention," etc. (Maxwell on Interpretation of Statutes, 333.)

The facts show that the principal work of the shop was in the way of repair for the purpose of keeping the cars and other appliances of the traction company in condition to carry on its business; that to an inconsiderable extent some articles were manufactured, but the shop in question is within the statute, being a workshop as defined by Webster, supra, and the judgment is therefore affirmed.

DECISIONS UNDER COMMON LAW.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—RAILWAY RELIEF ASSOCIATIONS—ACCEPTANCE OF BENEFITS—RIGHT TO SUE—*Pennsylvania Company v. Chapman, Supreme Court of Illinois, 77 Northeastern Reporter, page 248.*—James A. Chapman sued the above-named company to recover damages for injuries received while in its service. Judgment in his favor was affirmed in the appellate court, and, on further appeal, in the supreme court of the State. The main defense of the company was that since Chapman had accepted benefits from the relief department of the road he was, under his contract, debarred from prosecuting any further claim. It appeared that his contract as a member of the relief department provided that he should receive benefits at the rate of $1.50 per day for 52 weeks, if his injury should continue so long, and 75 cents per day thereafter during the continuance of

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disability. After about 30 weeks' payment of benefits Chapman was given a "return to duty" card, but only worked about a week, when his wound broke out afresh, so that he was unable to continue working, and he applied for further benefits, which were denied.

The opinion in the case presents no other point of interest than that bearing on this question, on which Judge Wilkin, speaking for the court, said:

It is insisted by counsel that plaintiff waived his right of action against appellant by accepting benefits from the relief department, and that appellant is entitled to the benefit of the contract with the relief department. A similar contract was before us in the case of Eckman *v.* Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Co., 169 Ill. 312, 48 N. E. 496, 38 L. R. A. 750 [see Bulletin 15, p. 245], and we there held that such agreements were valid and binding between the parties, and that the voluntary acceptance by a railroad employee of the benefits provided for in such an agreement, with the full knowledge that such contract provided that the acceptance of benefits under the same should operate as satisfaction of all claims against the railroad company by which he was employed, on account of injuries received, would be a bar to a subsequent suit for such injury. It is the receipt of benefits under the contract, and not the contract itself, that binds him. It is not claimed in this case that the plaintiff received the full benefits he was entitled to under his agreement with the relief department. On the contrary, the undisputed evidence is that his disability continued after he was given the card to return to duty and that his application for further benefits was refused. The by-laws, as we have said, entitled him to receive $1.50 per day for 52 weeks, if his disability continued so long. He only received that amount for about 30 weeks, and was refused payment for the remainder of the time. The most that could be claimed would be that the medical examiner's "return to duty card" would be prima facie proof that his disability was removed. Here the evidence shows that his injury returned within a week, and the by-laws of the department clearly contemplate that in such case the relief benefits shall continue. Admitting this, however, counsel for appellant state their contention on this branch of the case as follows: "Our position upon this point is that the intended effect of the contract was that the acceptance of benefits—not all the benefits, but any benefits—under the contract by appellee was intended to have the effect of releasing any cause of action the appellee then had for the injuries received." If this position is tenable, then, if plaintiff had received a single week's benefits and been denied and refused all further payments, however serious may have been his injury, he would have been absolutely barred of his action against the company.

While we see no reason why, under the facts, the appellant company may not avail itself of the benefits of the agreement between the relief department of the Panhandle Company and plaintiff, that contract must receive a reasonable construction, and it must appear that the contract, so reasonably construed, was complied with on the part of the appellant. We agree with counsel that the contract must be interpreted according to the intent of the parties, but we do not think it can be seriously contended that it was contemplated in this case

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that either party should be bound by a partial performance on the part of the other. The whole contract must be construed together. The agreement on the part of the plaintiff that the acceptance of benefits from the relief fund should operate as a release of all claim for damages against the company is to be construed in connection with the by-laws, which amount to an agreement on the part of the relief department that it would pay him certain specified benefits. A party can not be allowed to avail himself of the benefits of a contract which he has admittedly violated. If the defendant below had shown that the plaintiff received the full benefit of his contract or that his failure to do so was the result of his own fault, it might well have been said that this suit was thereby barred. That is not this case, the distinguishing feature of which is that the relief department refused to pay further benefits. Had the plaintiff refused to receive those benefits, as in cases cited by counsel, a very different question would be here presented. The breach of the contract in this case was that of the defendant alone. To sustain the position of counsel for appellant would be to hold that, whenever an employee of a railroad company becomes a member of the relief department and receives any benefits whatever therefrom, he must be conclusively held to have elected to look to that department alone for all damages sustained while in the service of the company. We know of no authority or good reason for such a position. In our opinion, upon the failure on the part of the company to comply with the terms of the agreement, the plaintiff had the right to bring his action against it, and that the company is only entitled to credit for the amount shown to have been paid by the relief department, but can not successfully plead the agreement in bar of this action without showing a compliance with the same on its part.

INTERFERENCE WITH EMPLOYMENT—INTIMIDATION—BRIBERY—BENEFITS OF TRADE UNIONS—*Everett Waddey Company et al. v. Richmond Typographical Union No. 90 et al., Supreme Court of Appeals of Virginia, 53 Southeastern Reporter, page 273.*—This case was before the chancery court of Richmond on proceedings by the Richmond Typothetæ, employing printers, against the local branch of the Typographical Union. The object of these proceedings was to procure an injunction against the union and its members to restrain them from interfering with the business of the employing printers. Conspiracy, picketing, enticement of employees, bribery by way of free transportation and the payment of strike benefits, and other forms of interference were charged. A preliminary injunction was granted in the chancery court, but was dissolved on hearing. The members of the Typothetæ then appealed to the court of appeals, where the order of the court below was affirmed, nothing in the evidence showing such action on the part of the strikers as to warrant the issuing of an injunction against them.

A point of some interest in the opinion of the court, as delivered by Judge Cardwell, is the ruling as to bribery. The charge of bribery

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rested in part on a single alleged instance which was not well proved, and on the alleged payment of strike benefits to employees if they would leave service. On this latter subject Judge Cardwell said:

Bribery is not only unlawful but criminal, and when resorted to with a malicious purpose to injure a third party in his business, property or personal liberty it would unquestionably afford ground for equitable interposition by injunction, if practiced in such a manner and to such extent that the party injured, or intended to be injured, could not obtain an adequate remedy at law for his injuries; but we have not been cited to any case, nor have we been able to find a case which holds that the payment of weekly benefits or transportation, etc., to members of a labor union is per se bribery. It is the rule of such union to pay weekly benefits, transportation, etc., to its members, and that when a person becomes a member of the union he also becomes entitled to these benefits. It seems to have been the rule of the union, as old as the union itself, and was therefore not put in force because of this strike. It is, of course, one of the inducements held out to nonmembers to become members of the union, and is doubtless used as one of the arguments to induce persons to join the union, and it is the rule governing like associations, such as secret orders, beneficial societies, etc., and we have seen it nowhere questioned that such union or society have the right to make and carry out such a rule in the government and control of their union or society. When one becomes a member of such a union he becomes entitled to the benefits given by the union, and if he receives any of them the giving or taking of such benefits clearly could not be characterized as bribery.

LABOR ORGANIZATIONS—INJUNCTION—CONTEMPT—LEVY OF FINE—*Franklin Union, No. 4, v. People, Supreme Court of Illinois, 77 Northeastern Reporter, page 176.*—This case arose in the superior court of Cook County, in which an injunction had been granted against the union, for the violation of which a fine had subsequently been assessed. [See Bulletin 51, page 462.] From this judgment an appeal was taken to the appellate court and subsequently to the supreme court of the State, in both of which the action of the court below was affirmed, two judges of the supreme court dissenting. The parties in the case were the Chicago Typothetæ, a voluntary association of employing printers, and the union named, which is an incorporated body of employees in the printing trade. Cases involving individual strikers were also joined with the case of the union in the hearing on appeal. There was a strike of the workmen in an effort to secure the form of contract desired by them, followed by picketing and, as was alleged, a systematic course of violence, threats, and intimidation. The evidence was more fully gone into in the hearing before the superior court, reported in Bulletin 51, than was the case in the supreme court. Questions of efficiency of parties and of the jurisdiction of the courts were discussed at length by the latter,

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and the case was held to be properly before the court. The general principles controlling were largely such as were involved in O'Brien *v.* People, 75 N. E. 108 [see Bulletin 62, page 324], to which reference was frequently made.

Judge Hand, who delivered the opinion of the court, after stating the facts in the case and deciding the points above mentioned, reviewed the charge that Franklin Union No. 4, its officers and members, had conspired to do the unlawful acts complained of. After conceding the right of laborers to organize and to leave employment, the judge reviewed the evidence showing the connection of the union with the acts of violence, concluding as follows:

It appears that the strike was inaugurated by Franklin Union No. 4; that it provided a place in which the strikers might congregate near the business places of the members of the Chicago Typothetæ; that it raised a fund by assessing the members of the union that did not go out upon the strike; that said fund was used by it to maintain its members who did go out, while they were engaged in the strike; that its regular committees actively sought to induce persons in the employ of members of the Chicago Typothetæ, or who sought employment from them, not to remain in their employ or not to accept employment from them, and that many of its members were actively engaged in picketing and in the use of force and intimidation against the employees of the members of the association or persons seeking employment from them. It is clear that the violence, force, threats, intimidation, and coercion which immediately followed the inauguration of the strike on October 5th, in the vicinity of the headquarters of Franklin Union No. 4 and the business places of the members of the Chicago Typothetæ, was the direct result of the action of Franklin Union No. 4 at the meeting of September 27th, and of the action of the union and its officers thereafter, and the results which followed were those which Franklin Union No. 4, and its officers, were bound, in law, to know would likely follow their action in inaugurating and carrying on what counsel characterized as an industrial war, and Franklin Union No. 4, having set in motion the force which produced the results pointed out, can not excuse itself for the part it took in the conspiracy by the statement of its officers that they advised the members of the union to be orderly and to obey the law.

The strong arm of the law would be short, indeed, if a member of Franklin Union No. 4, who was guilty of using violence, force, threats, and intimidation, can alone be punished, and the corporation—the organized entity—which organized the strike, furnished the money to maintain it, and molded, shaped, and conducted it, through its officers, from regular headquarters maintained by it, can not be reached and punished for the force, violence, threats, and intimidation which naturally would, and did, flow from the unlawful acts which it has instigated its members to commit. We think the evidence clear and unequivocal that Franklin Union No. 4 was a party to the conspiracy alleged in the bill to exist, and that it was properly found guilty of a violation of the injunction.

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As to the question of damage and the assessment of a fine the court said:

It is next urged that it does not appear that the members of the Chicago Typothetæ have been damaged by the action of Franklin Union No. 4. The bill sets up a state of facts which, if true, conclusively show that, if the business of the members of the Chicago Typothetæ was broken up by said Franklin Union No. 4, its officers and members, inducing the employees of the members of said association to abandon their employment and by preventing other persons from entering their employment, the members of said association would suffer irreparable injury. The truthfulness of this averment of the bill can not be questioned in this proceeding. Nor do we think the fine imposed upon Franklin Union No. 4 of $1,000 excessive. The violation of the injunction was flagrant and often repeated, and the imposition of a nominal fine would not have been an adequate punishment of Franklin Union No. 4 or a vindication of the law.

Other grounds of reversal have been urged. They are, however, extremely technical in character and without merit. Finding no reversible error in the several records involved in the several appeals here considered, the judgment of the appellate court in all of said cases will be affirmed.

Judgments affirmed.

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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, beginning with Bulletin No. 57, the issue of March, 1905.]

ARKANSAS.

ACTS OF 1905.

ACT No. 49.—*Hours of labor of employees in saw and planing mills.*

SECTION 1. On and after the passage of this act, ten hours shall constitute a legal day's work for all classes of workingmen and laborers, designated in section 2 of this act.

SEC. 2. This act shall apply to all associations of persons, companies, or corporations, engaged in the business of operating or constructing saw and planing mills in this State, and to all workingmen and laborers now, or hereafter to be employed by any such association, company, or corporation, in any department relating to the running and management of said mills.

SEC. 3. Any association, company, or corporation engaged in the business of operating or construction of saw and planing mills in the State as aforesaid, or any officer or agent thereof, who shall exact more hours of labor than is herein fixed as a day's labor, or who shall discharge or refuse to further employ any servant or employee by reason of his refusal or unwillingness to perform more than ten hours of labor per day, or who shall fail to comply with, violate, or directly or indirectly evade the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than two hundred dollars, to be paid into the common school fund: *Provided,* That each day's violation of this act or of any part thereof shall be considered a separate offense: *Provided, however,* That nothing in this act shall prevent employer and employee, as mentioned in section 2 of this act, from contracting for a less number of hours for a legal day's work than is mentioned in section 1 of this act.

Approved February 23, 1905.

ACT No. 143.—*Payment of wages in scrip.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any corporation, company, firm, or person, engaged in any trade or business in this State, either directly or indirectly, to issue, sell, give or deliver to any person employed by such corporation, company, firm, or person, in payment of wages due such laborer, earned by him, any scrip, token, draft, check, or other evidence of indebtedness, payable or redeemable otherwise than in lawful money, at the regular pay day of such corporation, company, firm, or person. And if any such scrip, token, draft, check, or other evidence of indebtedness be so issued, sold, given, or delivered to such laborer, it shall be construed, taken and held in all courts and places to be a promise to pay the sum specified therein, in lawful money, by the corporation, company, firm, or person issuing, selling, giving, or delivering the same to the person named therein, or the holder thereof. And the corporation, company, firm, or person so issuing, selling, giving, or delivering the same shall, moreover, be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) and not more than one hundred dollars ($100). And at the discretion of the court trying the same, the officer or agent of the corporation, company, firm, or person issuing, selling, giving, or delivering the same, may be imprisoned not less than ten, nor more than thirty days.

SEC. 2. If any corporation, company, firm, or person shall coerce, or compel, or attempt to coerce or compel, any employee in its, theirs, or his employment to purchase goods or supplies in payment of wages due him or earned by him, from any corporation, company, firm, or person, such first-named corporation, company, firm, or person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

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SEC. 3. If any such corporation, company, firm, or person shall directly or indirectly, sell to any such employee, in payment of wages due or earned by him, goods or supplies at prices higher than a reasonable or current market value thereof in cash, such corporation, company, firm, or person shall be liable to such employee, in a civil action in double the amount of the charges made and paid for such goods and supplies, in excess of the reasonable or current value in cash thereof: *Provided*, That the provisions of this act do not apply to coal mines, when not [sic] less than twenty (20) men are employed under the ground.

Approved April 5, 1905.

ACT No. 179.—*Railroads—Height of intersecting trolley wires over tracks.*

SECTION 1. All street railway companies or corporations operating cars by electricity, or by overhead wires, shall construct and maintain its wires at a height of not less than twenty-two feet above the top of the rail or the railroad track crossed by such street railway company, and the wires of such street railway company shall be guarded, or provided with fenders or guard wires, so as to prevent the same from coming in contact with the cars, track, or telegraph line along the track of such railroad company.

Approved April 13, 1905.

ACT No. 214.—*Blacklisting.*

SECTION 1. Every person who shall, in this State, send or deliver, or shall make or cause to be made for the purpose of being delivered or sent, or shall part with the possession of any paper, letter, or writing, with or without a name signed thereto, or sign with a fictitious name, or with any letter, mark or other designation, or shall publish or cause to be published any false statement for the purpose of preventing such other person from obtaining employment in this State or elsewhere, and every person who shall "blacklist" any person or persons, by writing, printing, publishing, or causing the same to be done, the name or any mark or designation representing the name of any person in any paper, pamphlet, circular, or book, together with any false statement concerning said persons so named, or shall publish that any one is a member of any secret organization, for the purpose of preventing such other person from securing employment, or any person who shall do any of these things mentioned in this section for the purpose of causing the discharge of any person employed by any railroad or other company, corporation or individuals, shall on conviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor and be fined in the sum of not less than one hundred dollars ($100), nor more than five hundred dollars ($500), or imprisonment in the county jail for twelve months, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Approved April 27, 1905.

ACT No. 219.—*Weighing coal at mines.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any mine owner, lessee, or operator of coal mines in this State, where ten or more men are employed underground, employing miners at bushel or ton rates, or other quantity, to pass the output of coal mined by said miners over any screen or any other devise [device] which shall take any part from the value thereof before the same shall have been weighed and duly credited to the employee sending the same to the surface, and accounted for at the legal rate of weights as fixed by the laws of Arkansas, and no employee within the meaning of this act shall be deemed to have waived any right accruing to him under this section by any contract he may make contrary to the provisions thereof, and any provisions, contract, or agreement between mine owners, lessees, or operators thereof, and the miners employed therein, whereby the provisions of this act are waived, modified or annulled, shall be void and of no effect, and the coal sent to the surface shall be accepted or rejected; and if accepted, shall be weighed in accordance with the provisions of this act, and right of action shall not be invalidated by reason of any contract or agreement; and any owner, agent, lessee, or operator of any coal mine in this State, where ten or more men are employed underground, who shall knowingly violate any of the provisions of this section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars for each offense, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than sixty days nor more than six months, or both such fine and imprisonment; and each day any mine or mines are operated thereafter, shall be a separate and distinct offense; proceedings to be instituted in any court having competent jurisdiction.

[This bill having remained with the governor five days (Sunday excepted) and the general assembly being in session, it has become a law this May 1, 1905.]

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ACT No. 225.—*Mine regulations.*

SECTION 1. Section 5337 of Kirby's Digest [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5337. The owner, agent, or operator of each and every coal mine in this State, employing ten or more men to be worked underground, shall make or cause to be made, at the discretion of the inspector of mines hereinafter provided for, an accurate map or plan of the workings of such mine, and every vein or deposit thereof, showing the general inclination of the strata, together with any material deflections in said workings, and the boundary lines of said mines, and deposit a true copy of said map or plan with the clerk of the county court of each county wherein may be located said mine, and during the month of January of each and every year after this act shall have taken effect, the said owner, agent or operator, shall furnish the inspector and clerk of the county court aforesaid with a sworn statement, and a further map or plan of the progress of the workings of such mine, continued from last report to the end of the month of December next preceding, and the inspector shall correct his map or plan of said workings in accordance with the statement and map or plan thus furnished, and when any mine is worked out or abandoned, that fact shall be reported to the inspector, and the map or plan of such mine in the office of the clerk of the county court shall be carefully corrected and verified.

SEC. 2. Section 5346 of Kirby's Digest [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5346. It shall be the duty of the governor soon after the passage of this act, to appoint a practical miner of not less than seven years' experience, inspector of mines for the State, who shall take the usual oath of office; said miner shall be a citizen and qualified elector of the State, and not interested as owner of any mine, and said inspector shall hold his office for two years, and until his successor is appointed and qualified, and be allowed a salary of two thousand dollars per annum.

SEC. 3. Section 5347 [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5347. It shall be the duty of said inspector to visit and inspect personally all coal mines in this State, where there are ten or more persons employed to work underground at said mine, at least once every ninety days, and at all other times when required by his duties, and shall see that precaution is taken to insure health and safety of the workmen employed in any of the mines, and that the provisions and requirements of this act be observed and the law enforced, and shall make a report to the governor on the 1st day of November of each year, showing number of coal mines operated in this State, number of visits made to said mines by said inspector, the manner of mining, whether by shaft, slope, or drift, number of men employed at said mine, and all other information which he may think of public importance to the State. Said inspector shall not obstruct or hinder the necessary working of any mine, when examining and inspecting the same, unless necessary to make thorough inspection.

SEC. 4. Section 5350 [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5350. For any injury to persons or property occasioned by the willful violation of this act, or willful failure to comply with any of its provisions, a right of action shall accrue to any party injured for any direct damages sustained thereby: *Provided*, That should death ensue from any such injury, a cause of action shall survive in favor first of the widow and minor children of such deceased, if there be no widow nor minor children, then to the father if living, then to the mother, if no mother, then to the brothers and sisters and their descendants.

SEC. 5. Section 5354 [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5354. Any inspector who shall willfully fail or refuse to perform any of the duties required of him by the provisions of this act, shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, and upon a third conviction for any such failure or refusal, he shall be removed from office, and any other person convicted of a violation of any provision of this act, or failing in any manner to comply therewith, except such provision for which punishment has already hereinbefore been fixed, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars; and each day any such violation or failure shall continue, shall be deemed a separate offense: *Provided*, The provisions of this act only apply to coal miners: *Provided, further*, The provisions of this act do not apply to mines when less than ten men are employed underground in twenty-four hours.

SEC. 6. Section 5356 [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5356. It shall be the duty of every corporation, or company, or person engaged in the business of mining and selling coal by weight or measure, and employing ten or more persons, to procure and constantly keep on hand at the proper place the necessary scales and measures and whatever else may be necessary to correctly weigh and measure the coal mined by such corporation, company, or person, and it shall be the duty of the mine inspector to visit each coal mine operated therein, and where such scales and measures are kept, at least once in each year, and test the correctness of such scales and measures. The owner or operator of each coal mine, or any two or more of the miners working therein, may, in writing, require his attendance at the place where such scales and measures are kept, at other

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times in order to test the correctness thereof, and it shall be his duty to comply with such request as soon as he can after receiving such request.

SEC. 7. The owner, agent, lessee, or operator of any coal mine in this State, if said mine is worked on the room and pillar plan, shall cause such work to be prosecuted in such mine in the following manner, to wit: Two entries parallel with each other must be driven for the ingress and egress of the air, and crosscuts must be made at intervals not to exceed forty feet apart. Where gas exists they shall be driven thirty feet apart, or a crosscut be made at any other place ordered by the management to do so. No room shall be turned inside the last course cut.

SEC. 8. The State mine inspector shall, after the passage of this act, give notice in writing to the owner, agent, lessee, or operator in charge of each coal mine worked on the room and pillar plan, to conform to the requirements hereinbefore set out, and if same are not complied with in such mines as work ten or more men underground, then such owner, agent, lessee, or operator so failing, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction be fined not less than ten nor more than fifty dollars for each day in which such mine is operated in violation of the above requirements.

SEC. 9. Every agent, owner, lessee, or operator engaged in mining coal in any quantity, where ten or more men are worked underground, shall furnish and keep on hand for the use of the State mine inspector, for inspecting, testing, and examining scales, 500 pounds of United States standard testing weights.

SEC. 10. In all mines where a fire boss is employed, all working places and worked-out places adjacent to working places shall be examined, when it can be done, at least once a day by a competent fire boss, whose duty it shall be to enter a report of existing conditions of such working places and worked-out places in a well-bound book, to be kept by him for that purpose, and all dangerous places that are marked out shall be marked on a blackboard, furnished by the company, before any other employee enters the mine.

SEC. 11. Nothing but pure lard oil, where oil is used for lighting purposes, shall be used in any underground works, except in the main upcast. This section shall not apply to rope riders.

SEC. 12. There shall be kept in the engine room, or at some near by and convenient place, at each mine working ten or more men underground, a supply of oils, bandages, blankets or covers for wraps, and a cot or stretcher, for the use of and to be used by persons who may receive injuries in or at said mines, and the agent, owner, lessee, or operator shall also provide, and maintain at some convenient place, a conveyance in which to take from the mines to their place of abode, persons who may be thus injured.

SEC. 13. Each and every owner, agent, lessee, or operator operating a coal mine in this State, shall annually, on the 1st day of July of each year, make a report, under oath, upon blank forms to be furnished by the State mine inspector, of the true amount of coal mined each and every month for twelve months next preceding the making of said report. The said blank forms shall be prepared by the State mine inspector, and contain the necessary headings and columns to obtain a correct and true statement of all coal of every kind mined; and this section shall apply to all mines without regard to the number of men employed.

SEC. 14. Any owner, agent, lessee, or operator who shall fail or refuse to file, swear to, and return by the 1st day of July of each year the said reports, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars nor more than one hundred dollars for each day of such failure; and any agent, owner, lessee, or operator who knowingly swears to a false report, shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and punished accordingly.

SEC. 15. There shall be furnished to the State mine inspector, by the State, in the way and manner that other State officials are furnished, office stationery, the necessary stationery and printed blanks and forms that may be required to enable him to properly discharge his duties, and to obtain and make reports, and to do and perform all the duties required of him under this act and existing mining laws.

SEC. 16. It shall be, and is hereby made the duty of the prosecuting attorney of the district wherein the State mine inspector may file any complaint for violation of the mining laws of this State, upon notice from the State mine inspector of his having filed such complaint, to at once take charge of and prosecute same on behalf of the State, and upon being informed by the State mine inspector of the violation of any mining law, in his district, it shall be the duty of such prosecuting attorney to swear out or file information against the offender and prosecute the same before any court of competent jurisdiction.

SEC. 17. All slopes, drifts, or shafts, used for hoisting or hauling coal, [shall] be made to be the intake of air into the mines, and all air that goes into a mine [shall] be so split that there will not be more than fifty employees working on each split of air, and there shall not be less than 200 cubic feet of air pass each working face per minute, and the State mine inspector [shall] be required to measure the air at all working faces in making his inspection.

SEC. 18. Whenever and wherever a coal mine in this State becomes dangerous from high water or overflow of streams adjacent thereto, whereby the lives of miners employed therein

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are jeopardized by reason of such high water, it shall be the duty of the managers of such coal mine to call the miners out of the same, and forbid their working therein until such danger is past, and failure to do so is hereby made a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than five hundred dollars nor more than five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than one year.

Approved May 1, 1905.

ACT No. 233.—*Railroads—Shelters for workmen at division points.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any railroad company or corporation, or other persons who own, control or operate any lines of railroad in the State of Arkansas, to build, construct or repair railroad equipment, without first erecting and maintaining at every division point a building or shed over the repair tracks, same to be provided with a floor where such construction or repair [work] is permanently done, so as to provide that all men permanently employed in the construction and repair [of] cars, trucks, and other railroad equipment, shall be under shelter during snows, sleet, rain and other inclement weather.

SEC. 2. Every corporation, person or persons, manager, superintendent or foreman of any company, corporation, person or persons, who shall fail or refuse to comply with the provisions of this act after the 1st day of November, 1905, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars ($25) nor more than one hundred dollars ($100); and each and every day that said railroad company, corporation, person or persons, manager, foreman or agent of any such railroad company, corporation, person or persons, shall refuse or fail to comply with the provisions of this act, shall constitute a separate and distinct violation thereof

Approved May 1, 1905.

ACT No. 270.—*Public printing to be done within the State.*

SECTION 1. Section 6421 of Kirby's Digest of the Statutes of Arkansas [shall] be amended so as to read as follows:

Section 6421. Said commissioners shall advertise and let each of the foregoing classes of public printing to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders therefor: *Provided*, Such printing shall be done in the State of Arkansas: *Provided, further*, That if said commissioners shall, in their judgment, believe there has been an agreement or combination among the bidders or printers of the State on any contract, they shall throw out all bids on such contract or contracts and advertise anew for bids, and the competition on such contract or contracts shall be free and open, without regard to location.

Approved May 6, 1905.

ACT No. 298.—*Enticing employees.*

SECTION 1. Section 5030 of Kirby's Digest is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Section 5030. If any person shall interfere with, entice away, knowingly employ, or induce a laborer or renter who has contracted with another person for a specified time to leave his employer or the leased premises, before the expiration of his contract without the consent of the employer or landlord, he shall, upon conviction before any justice of the peace or circuit court, be fined not less than twenty-five nor more than one hundred dollars, and in addition shall be liable to such employer or landlord for all advances made by him to said renter or laborer by virtue of his contract, whether verbal or written, with said renter or laborer, and for all damages which he may have sustained by reason thereof.

Approved May 6, 1905.

ACT No. 309.—*Trade marks of trade unions.*

SECTION 1. This act shall be known as the "Trades Union Labor Act."

SEC. 2. The word "label," as used in this act, shall include any label, trade-mark, term, design, device, or form of advertisement adopted or to be adopted for the purpose hereinafter specified. Any label, counterfeit or imitation of any label shall be deemed and held to be attached to goods, wares, merchandise, or other product of labor, if it be in any way attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed to or upon such goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor, or to, or upon, the box, can, case or package, containing such goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor.

SEC. 3. Whenever any association or union of workingmen has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use a label for the purpose of designating, making known or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or other product of labor, as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale by a member or members of such association or union, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate such label or to use, sell, offer for sale or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such label.

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SEC. 4. Whoever counterfeits or imitates any such label, or sells, or offers for sale or in any way utters or circulates any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 5. Every such association or union that has heretofore adopted or used, [or] shall hereafter [hereafter] adopt or use a label, as provided in section 3 of this act, may file the same for record in the office of the secretary of state by leaving two counterparts or facsimiles thereof with said secretary, and by filing therewith a sworn application specifying the name or names of the association or union on whose behalf such label shall be filed; the class of merchandise and a description of the goods to which it has been or is intended to be appropriated, stating that the party on whose behalf such label shall be filed has the right to use the same; that no other person, firm, or corporation, union or association has the right to use such either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the facsimiles or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct. There shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of one dollar. Said secretary shall deliver to such association or union so causing to be filed any such label so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such association or union may apply for, for each of which certificates said secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any such certificate of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act [shall] be sufficient proof of the adoption of such label and compliance with this act. Said secretary of state shall not record for any person, union or association any label that would probably be mistaken for any label theretofore filed or on behalf of any other union of [or] association. Any person who shall for himself or on behalf of any other person, association or union, procure the filing of any label in the office of the secretary of state, under the provisions of this act, by making any false or fraudulent representations or declarations verbally or in writing or by any fraudulent means, shall be liable to pay damages sustained in consequence of any such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby, in any court having jurisdiction and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding twelve months, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 7. Every such association or union adopting or using a label as aforesaid, may proceed by suit to enjoin the unauthorized use, display, and sale of any counterfeit or imitation thereof, and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale, and may award the complainant in any such suit [for] damages resulting from such manufacture, use, sale or display as may be by said court deemed just and reasonable and shall require the defendants to pay to such association or union all profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display or sale; and such court shall also order that all such labels, counterfeits or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such cause be delivered to an officer of the court or to the complainant, to be destroyed.

SEC. 8. Every person who shall use or display the genuine label of any such association or union in any manner not being authorized so to do, such union or association shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twelve months or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars ($500) or both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 9. Any person or persons who shall in any way use the name or seal of any such association or union or officer thereof in and about the sale of goods or otherwise, not being authorized to so use the same, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than twelve months, or by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment.

SEC. 10. When complaint in writing, verified by affidavit, is made to any court officer having authority to issue search warrants, showing that complainant has reason to believe and stating that he does believe that counterfeits or imitations of any label recorded under the provisions of this act, or tools, cuts, plates, machinery or materials prepared or provided for the making of such counterfeits or imitations, are concealed in any house or place, particularly describing the same, such court or officer shall, if satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such belief, issue a warrant to search such house or place for the article described in the complaint. Search warrants issued under this act shall be directed to and served and returned to the same officer and in the same manner as search warrants in other cases. The proceedings and practice after such return shall conform as near as may be to the practice and proceedings in regard to search warrants in other cases, and property seized by virtue of such warrants shall be burned or otherwise destroyed under the direction of the court or officer issuing such warrant.

Approved May 6, 1905.

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PENNSYLVANIA.

ACTS OF 1905.

ACT No. 75.—*Examination and licensing of steam engineers.*

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to have charge of or to operate a steam boiler or steam engine over ten horsepower, in cities of the second and third class of this Commonwealth, except locomotive boilers, used in transportation, and steam engines and steam boilers, carrying less than fifteen pounds pressure per square inch, unless said person or persons are upwards of twenty-one years of age, and holds a license, as hereinafter provided for; and it shall be unlawful for any owner or owners, user or users, of any steam boiler or steam engine over ten horsepower, other than those excepted above, to operate or cause to be operated a steam boiler or steam engine without a duly licensed engineer.

SEC. 2. All persons desiring authority to perform the duties of an engineer shall apply to the boiler inspector of such cities, who shall examine the applicant as to his knowledge of steam machinery and his experience in operating the same, also the proofs he produces in support of his claim, and if, upon full consideration, the inspector is satisfied that the applicant's character, habits of life, knowledge and experience in the duties of an engineer, are all such as to authorize the belief that he is a suitable and safe person to be intrusted with the powers and duties of such a station, he shall grant him a license, upon the payment of three (3) dollars, authorizing him to be employed in such duties for the term of one year, and such license shall be annually renewed, without examination, upon the payment of one (1) dollar, provided it is presented for renewal within ten days after its expiration. Licenses so granted shall be graded into two classes: one of which shall entitle the licensee to have charge of or to operate stationary steam boilers and steam engines only; the other of which shall entitle the licensee to have charge of or to operate portable steam boilers and steam engines only; such licenses shall not be transferred from one grade to the other without a reexamination, said reexamination to be conducted without cost to the licensee.

No person shall be eligible to examination for a license unless he furnishes proof that he has been employed about a steam boiler or steam engine for a period of not less than two years, prior to the date of application, which must be certified to by at least one employer and two licensed engineers.

SEC. 3. The inspector shall investigate all acts of incompetency or misconduct committed by any licensed engineer while acting under the authority of his license, and shall have power to summon before him any witnesses within his respective city, and compel their attendance by a similar process as used in the State courts to compel the attendance of witnesses; and he may administer all necessary oaths to any witnesses thus summoned before him, and, after reasonable notice in writing, given to the alleged delinquent, of the time and place of such investigation, such witnesses shall be examined, under oath, touching the performance of his duties by any such licensed engineer, and if the inspector shall be satisfied that such licensed engineer is incompetent, or has been guilty of misdemeanor, negligence, unskillfulness, or has endangered life, or willfully violated any provision of this law, he shall immediately suspend or revoke his license, as the facts of the case may require.

SEC. 4. Every engineer who receives a license shall, before entering upon his duties, make oath before the inspector, to be recorded with the application, that he will faithfully and honestly, according to his best skill and judgment, without concealment or reservation, perform all the duties required of him by law.

SEC. 5. Every engineer who shall receive a license shall, when employed about any steam plant, place his certificate of license, which shall be framed under glass, in some conspicuous place about the engine or boiler, where it can be seen at all times; and any neglect to comply with this provision by any engineer shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof, he shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars, or the revocation of his license, or both, in the discretion of the court.

SEC. 6. All engineers licensed under the provisions of this law shall assist the inspector in his examination of any boiler under his charge, and shall point out all defects and imperfections known to them in the boilers or machinery, and, in default thereof, the license of any such engineer or engineers, so neglecting or refraining, shall be revoked by the inspector.

SEC. 7. Every person who has been employed as a steam engineer, in the city in which he applies for a license, for a period of four years next prior to the passage of this act, and who files with his application a certificate of said fact, under oath, accompanied by a statement from his employer or employers verifying the same, shall be entitled to a license without further examination.

SEC. 8. It shall be the duty of an engineer, when he assumes charge of boilers and machinery, to forthwith thoroughly examine the same, and if he finds any part thereof in bad

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condition, caused by neglect or inattention on the part of his predecessor, he shall immediately report the facts to the inspector, who shall thereupon investigate the matter, and if the former engineer has been culpably derelict of duty he shall suspend or revoke his license.

SEC. 9. It shall be the duty of every licensed engineer, when he vacates a position as engineer, to notify the boiler inspector of such fact, and any failure to comply with this provision shall be punishable by a suspension of the license for such period or periods as the boiler inspector may determine.

SEC. 10. Every owner or lessee, or agent of the owner or lessee, of any steam boiler or steam engine over ten horsepower, embraced within the provisions of this act, or any appliances connected therewith and every person acting for such owner, lessee or agent, is hereby forbidden to delegate or transfer, in any manner whatever, the responsibility or liability for the management or operation, or the maintenance in good condition and repair, of any such steam boiler or steam engine, or appliances connected therewith, to any person or persons other than a licensed engineer in charge thereof, as shown by compliance with section two of this act; and any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed to be a misdemeanor, to be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars ($500), or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court: *Provided, however,* That on the purchase, or agreement to purchase, a new steam boiler or steam engine over ten horsepower, or appliances connected therewith, the builder or builders thereof may contract or agree with the purchaser or purchasers to accept said responsibility for a period not to exceed sixty days: *Provided,* That there is to be a licensed engineer in attendance thereon.

SEC. 11. All fees received under this act shall be paid into the treasury of the city wherein the license is granted.

SEC. 12. Any violation of the provisions of section one of this act shall be deemed a misdemeanor, to be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 13. Any officer charged with a duty under the provisions of this act, who shall fail to discharge the same or comply with the requirements thereof, shall, upon conviction, be punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the court.

SEC. 14. This act shall not affect any third-class city until the councils of said city shall, by ordinance, provide for the creation of the office of boiler inspector therein.

Approved—the 4th day of April, A. D. 1905.

ACT NO. 222.—*Employment of children in anthracite mines.*

(See Bulletin No. 62, pp. 263–266.)

ACT NO. 226.—*Inspection of factories—Employment of women and children.*

(For sections 1 to 6 and 25, relating to the employment of children, see Bulletin No. 62, pp. 266–268.)

SECTION 7. Every person, firm or corporation employing girls or adult women, in any establishment, shall provide suitable seats for their use, and shall permit such use when the employees are not necessarily engaged in active duties.

SEC. 8. Every person, firm or corporation employing males and females in the same establishment, shall provide for such employees suitable and proper wash and dressing rooms, and water-closets for males and females; and the water-closets, wash and dressing rooms used by females shall not adjoin those used by males, but shall be built entirely away from them, and shall be properly screened and ventilated; and all water-closets shall at all times be kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

SEC. 9. Not less than one hour shall be allowed for the noonday meal in any establishment. But the chief factory inspector may, for good cause, reduce the time for the noonday meal in establishments where all the other provisions of this act are observed, which entail duties upon the part of employers.

SEC. 10. Every person, firm or corporation employing men, women or children, in any establishment, shall post and keep posted in a conspicuous place, in every room where such help is employed, a printed copy of the factory laws, a printed notice stating the number of hours per day for each day of the week required of such persons; and in every room where children under sixteen years of age are employed, a list of their names, with their ages.

SEC. 11. The owner or person in charge of an establishment where machinery is used shall provide belt shifters or other mechanical contrivances for the purpose of throwing on or off belts or pulleys. Whenever practicable, all machinery shall be provided with loose pulleys. All vats, pans, saws, planers, cogs, gearing, belting, shafting, set screws, grindstones, emery wheels, fly wheels, and machinery of every description shall be properly guarded. The floor

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space of no working room in any establishment shall be so crowded with machinery as thereby to cause risk to the life or limb of an employee; nor shall there be in any establishment machinery in excess of the sustaining power of the floors and walls thereof. No person shall remove or make ineffective any safeguard around or attached to machinery, vats or pans while the same are in use, except for the purpose of immediately making repairs thereto, and all such safeguards so removed shall be properly replaced. Exhaust fans of sufficient power, or other sufficient devices, shall be provided for the purpose of carrying off poisonous fumes and gases, and dust from emery wheels, grindstones and other machinery creating dust. If a machine or any part thereof is in a dangerous condition, or is not properly guarded, the use thereof may be prohibited by the chief factory inspector or by his deputy, and a notice to that effect shall be attached thereto. Such notice shall not be removed until the machinery is made safe and the required safeguards are provided, and in the meantime such unsafe or dangerous machinery shall not be used.

SEC. 12. The owner, agent, lessee, superintendent, or other person having charge or managerial control of any establishment, hotel, hospital, apartment house or other building, where elevators, hoisting shafts, lifts or wellholes are used, shall cause the same to be properly and substantially inclosed, secured or guarded; and shall provide such proper traps or automatic doors, so fastened in or at all elevator ways, except elevators inclosed on all sides, as to form a substantial surface when closed, and so constructed as to open and close by action of the elevator in its passage, either ascending or descending. The cable, gearing or other apparatus of elevators, hoisters, or lifts, shall be kept in a safe condition: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to cities of the first and second classes.

SEC. 13. The owner, agent, lessee, or other person having charge or managerial control of any establishment, shall provide or cause to be provided not less than two hundred and fifty cubic feet of air space for each and every person in every workroom in said establishment, where persons are employed, and shall provide that all workrooms, halls and stairways in said establishment be kept in a clean and sanitary condition and properly lighted.

SEC. 14. No person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of clothing or other wearing apparel, cigars or cigarettes, shall bargain or contract with any person, firm or corporation for the manufacture, or partial manufacture, of any of said articles or goods where the same are to be made in any kitchen, living room or bedroom in any tenement house or dwelling house, except where the persons bargaining or contracting to make or partially make any of the aforesaid articles or goods are resident members of the family, residing in such tenement house or dwelling house where the said articles or goods are to be made or partially made, and who have furnished the person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of said articles or goods, and with whom the bargain or contract is to be made, a certificate from the board of health, of the city or town in which such tenement house or dwelling house is situated, that the same is free from any infectious or contagious disease; which certificate may be revoked by the board of health whenever the exigencies of the case shall require: *Provided*, That the term "family" in this section shall include only the parents and their children, or the children of either.

SEC. 15. No person, firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture or sale of any of the articles or goods enumerated in section fourteen of this act, shall bargain or contract with any person, firm or corporation for the manufacture, or partial manufacture, of any of the said articles or goods in any workshop, not part of a tenement or dwelling house, unless the said workshop shall have been inspected by the chief factory inspector or by one of his deputies, and who shall have issued a printed permit to the person in charge of such workshop, stating that the same is in a clean and safe and sanitary condition, and fixing the maximum limit to the number of persons who may be employed therein; the permit to be posted and kept posted in a conspicuous place in such workshop: *Provided*, That this section shall not apply to any workshop wherein the aforesaid articles or goods are manufactured for the general trade, and are to be sold and delivered in or upon the premises, and are not manufactured, or partially manufactured, under a bargain or contract with any person, firm or corporation employed in the manufacture and sale of the article aforesaid.

SEC. 16. Whenever the sanitary conditions of any workshop, as defined in section fifteen, is dangerous to the health and safety of the employees therein or to the public, the chief factory inspector or his deputy shall cancel the permit aforesaid, and shall order that the workshop be vacated until the provisions of this act shall have been complied with and the workshop restored to proper sanitary condition.

SEC. 17. All persons, firms and corporations engaged in the manufacture or baking of bread, cakes, crackers, pastry, pretzels or macaroni, for public sale, shall keep their room or rooms for baking, mixing, storing, or sale of flour or other grain products separate and apart from any sleeping room, water-closet, urinal, defective drain or sewer pipe, and shall not permit the harboring of any domestic animal therein. The floors of all baking, mixing, storing and sales rooms shall be kept clean and tightly joined and free from crevices, and the walls and ceilings shall be painted, kalsomined or whitewashed as often as twice in each year and oftener if, in the opinion of the chief factory inspector or his deputy, the safety of the employees or the public shall require.

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SEC. 18. When the foregoing provisions of section seventeen are complied with, the chief factory inspector or his deputy shall issue to the owner or person in charge of such bake shop a permit, stating that the same is in a clean and sanitary condition; which permit shall be posted and kept posted in the office or sales room of the bake shop, aforesaid; but when any of the foregoing provisions of section seventeen are not being complied with in any bake shop, the chief factory inspector or his deputy shall issue to the person in charge, or his representative, a written order to comply with the law aforesaid, within ten days; or he may order the closing of any such bake shop until the order shall have been complied with, should the safety of the employees, or the public, in his opinion, so require.

SEC. 19. All boilers used for generating steam or heat in any establishment shall be kept in good order, and the owner, agent or lessee of such establishment shall have said boilers inspected, by a casualty company in which said boilers are insured, or by any other competent person approved by the chief factory inspector, once in twelve months, and shall file a certificate showing the result thereof, in the office of such establishment, and shall send a duplicate thereof to the department of factory inspection. Each boiler or nest of boilers used for generating steam or heat in any establishment shall be provided with a proper safety valve and with steam and water gauges, to show, respectively, the pressure of steam and the height of water in the boilers. Every boiler house, in which a boiler or nest of boilers is placed, shall be provided with a steam gauge properly connected with the boilers, and another steam guage shall be attached to the steam pipe in the engine house, and so placed that the engineer or fireman can readily ascertain the pressure carried. Nothing in this section shall apply to boilers which are regularly inspected by competent inspectors, acting under local laws and ordinances.

SEC. 20. It shall be the duty of the owner or superintendent of any establishment to report, in writing, to the chief factory inspector every serious accident or serious injury done to any person in his or her employ, where such accident or serious injury occurred in or about the premises where employed, within twenty-four hours after the accident or injury occurs, stating as fully as possible the cause of such accident or injury; and in all fatal and serious accidents the chief factory inspector or his deputy may subpœna witnesses, administer oaths, and do whatever may be necessary in order to make a thorough and complete investigation of the same: *Provided however*, That the provisions of this section shall not be construed as interfering with the duties of coroners, under existing laws.

SEC. 21. It shall be the duty of the owner, superintendent, assistant or person in charge of any establishment to furnish, from time to time, to the chief factory inspector or his deputy any information required by the provisions of this act, and the chief factory inspector and his deputies shall have authority to inspect any such establishment, at any time, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this act.

SEC. 22. Wherever the law makes it the duty of the owner, lessee, or other person in charge of any building, or room or rooms in any building, to erect and maintain fire escapes, or appliances for the extinguishment of fire, or for proper and sufficient exits in case of fire or panic, the chief factory inspector or his deputy shall inspect all said buildings, or the room or rooms in said buildings, and notify the owners, lessees, or other persons in charge of same, to comply with said law. And all fire escapes, exits and fire-extinguishing appliances shall be provided and located by order of the chief factory inspector or his deputy, and shall be subject to the approval of the chief factory inspector or his deputy: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to cities of the first and second classes.

SEC. 23. Any person who violates any of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act, or who suffers any female, minor or a child to be employed in or about his or her establishment, in violation of any of the provisions of the foregoing sections of this act, or who, being authorized to administer oaths, shall violate any of the provisions of sections five and six of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than five hundred dollars, or an imprisonment in the county jail for a term not less than ten days nor more than sixty days, for each and every such violation. In all cases the prosecution shall be instituted, in the name of the Commonwealth, by the deputy factory inspector of the district where the offense is alleged to have been committed, and the hearing shall be conducted by the alderman, justice of the peace or other committing magistrate before whom the information is lodged. After full hearing of the parties in interest, the alderman, justice of the peace or other committing magistrate shall, if the evidence warrants it, impose the penalty herein provided, which shall be final to the party against whom the penalty is imposed, unless the party upon whom the penalty is imposed shall furnish good and sufficient bail for his or her appearance at the next term of the court of quarter sessions of the county wherein the offense is alleged to have been committed.

SEC. 24. All fines imposed and collected for any violation of this act shall be forwarded to the chief of the department of factory inspection, who shall pay the same into the office of the State treasurer, for the use of the Commonwealth.

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SEC. 26. After the first day of January in each year, the chief factory inspector shall compile or cause to be compiled a succinct statistical and narrative report, to be addressed to the governor of the Commonwealth, of the work of his department for the year ending December thirty-first.

SEC. 27. To more effectually secure the observance of the provisions of this act and the fire-escape laws, the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, a chief factory inspector, for a term of four years, at a salary of five thousand dollars per annum; and who shall appoint a chief clerk, at a salary of two thousand dollars per annum; a statistician, at a salary of eighteen hundred dollars per annum; an assistant clerk, at a salary of fourteen hundred dollars per annum; a messenger, who shall be a typewriter, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars per annum, and thirty-nine deputy factory inspectors, five of whom shall be women, at a salary of twelve hundred dollars each, per annum, and their necessary traveling expenses; the chief factory inspector and his appointees, aforesaid, to constitute the department of factory inspection.

Approved—the 2d day of May, A. D., 1905.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

ACTS OF 1905.

ACT NO. 419.—*Accidents on railroads.*

SECTION 1. Section 2137, volume 1, Code of Laws of South Carolina, 1902, is hereby, amended * * * so that said section, when amended, shall read as follows:

Section 2137. Every railroad corporation shall cause immediate notice of any accident which may occur on its road, attended with injury to any person, in such cases of accident attended with any injury to any person, as the railroad commissioners may by rules and regulations adopted by them, require the giving of such notices, to be given to a physician most accessible to the place of accident and to the railroad commissioners, by telegraph, telephone or such other means as may be the quickest under the circumstances, at the same time that notice is given the officials of the road on which the accident occurred, and shall furnish immediate transportation for the commissioners over its line to the place of accident, free of expense to the commissioners, and if the commissioners use another railroad to reach the place of accident, the corporation on whose line the accident occurs shall pay the expense of transportation thereon, and shall also give notice in like manner of any accident falling within any description of accidents of which said commissioners may by general regulation require notice to be given. For each omission to give such notice the corporation shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Approved the 22d day of February, A. D. 1905.

ACT NO. 467.—*Bribery, etc., of employees.*

SECTION 1. Whoever corruptly gives, offers or promises to an agent, employee or servant, any gift or gratuity whatever, with intent to influence his action in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business; or an agent, employee or servant who corruptly requests or accepts a gift or gratuity or a promise to make a gift or to do an act beneficial to himself, under an agreement or with an understanding that he shall act in any particular manner in relation to his principal's, employer's or master's business; or an agent, employee or servant, who, being authorized to procure materials, supplies or other articles either by purchase or contract for his principal, employer or master, receives directly or indirectly, for himself or for another, a commission, discount or bonus from the person who makes such sale or contract, or furnishes such materials, supplies or other articles, or from a person who renders such service or labor; and any person who gives or offers such an agent, employee or servant such commission, discount or bonus, shall be punished by a fine of not more than five hundred dollars, or by such fine and by imprisonment for not more than one year.

Approved the 4th day of March, A. D. 1905.

ACT NO. 471.—*Right of action for injuries—Survival.*

SECTION 1. Section 2859, vol. 1, of the Code of Laws, 1902, [shall] be amended * * * so that said section when so amended shall read as follows:

Section 2859. Causes of action for and in respect to any and all injuries and trespasses to and upon real estate and any and all injuries to the person or to personal property, shall survive both to and against the personal or real representative (as the case may be) of deceased persons, and the legal represenatives of insolvent persons, and defunct or insolvent corporations, any law or rule to the contrary, notwithstanding.

Approved the 7th day of March, A. D. 1905.

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TENNESSEE.

ACTS OF 1905.

CHAPTER 21.—*Trade-marks of trade unions.*

SECTION 1. Within the meaning of this act a trade-mark shall be construed to be any seal, label, term, design, device, or form of advertisement used for the purpose of designating, making known, or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise, or other product of labor, as having been made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed, or put on sale by any person, firm, corporation, association, or union of workingmen, or by any member or members of such association or union.

SEC. 2. Whenever any person, firm, or corporation or any association or union of workingmen has heretofore adopted or used or shall hereafter adopt or use any trade-mark, it shall be unlawful to counterfeit or imitate the same; or to use, sell, or to offer for sale, or in any way utter or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of any such trade-mark provided such trade-mark has been filed and recorded in the office of the secretary of state, as provided in section 4 of this act.

SEC. 3. Whoever knowingly counterfeits any such trade-marks, or knowing such trade-mark to be counterfeit, sells, offers for sale, or in any way utters or circulate any counterfeit or imitation of such trade-mark, or knowing such trade-mark to be counterfeit, keeps, or has in his possession, with the intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise, or other product of labor to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is printed, painted, stamped, or impressed; or knowing said trade-mark so printed, painted, stamped, or impressed thereon, sells or disposes of such goods, wares, merchandise, or other product of labor contained in any box, case, can, or package, to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, fixed, printed, painted, stamped or impressed, or knowing such trade-mark to be counterfeit, keeps or has in his possession with the intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise, or other product of labor, in any box, case, can, or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, pained, [painted], stamped, or impressed, shall be punished by a fine of not more than one hundred ($100) dollars, or by imprisonment for not more than three months: *Provided*, That any person, firm, or corporation buying, selling, or disposing of any goods, wares, merchandise bearing said counterfeit trade-mark, not knowing the same to be counterfeit, shall not be deemed guilty under the privision [provision] of this act.

SEC. 4. Every person, firm, corporation, or association, or union of workingmen that has heretofore adopted or used, or shall hereafter adopt or use, any trade-mark mentioned and provided in section 1 of this act, may file the same for record in the office of the secretary of state by leaving two copies, counterparts, or facsimiles thereof with said secretary, and by filing therewith a sworn application, specifying the name or names of the person, firm, corporation, association, or union, on whose behalf such trade-mark shall be filed, the class of merchandise and a description of the goods to which it has been, or is intended to be appropriated, stating that the party so filing, or on whose behalf such trade-mark shall have been filed, has the right to use the same, that no other person, firm, corporation, association or union has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, and that the facsimile or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct. There shall be paid for such filing and recording a fee of five dollars. Said secretary shall deliver to such person, firm, corporation, association, or union so filing, or causing to be filed, any such trade-mark, so many duly attested certificates of the recording of the same as such persons, firm, corporation, association, or union may apply for, each of which certificates said secretary shall receive a fee of one dollar. Any such certificates of record shall in all suits and prosecutions under this act be prima facie evidence of the adoption of such trade-mark. Said secretary of state shall not record for any person, firm, or corporation, association, or union any trade-mark heretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, firm, corporation, association, or union.

SEC. 5. Any person who shall for himself, on behalf of any other person, firm, corporation, association or union, procure the filing of any trade-mark in the office of the secretary of state, under the provisions of this act, by knowingly making any false, or fraudulent representation or declaration verbally or in writing, or by any means known to be fraudulent, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence of such filing, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby, in any court having jurisdiction and shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or by imprisonment not exceeding three months.

SEC. 6. Every such person, firm, corporation, association, or union, adopting or using a trade-mark, may proceed by suit to enjoin the manufacture, use, display, or sale of any of the counterfeits or imitations thereof, and all courts of competent jurisdiction shall grant injunctions to restrain such manufacture, use, display or sale and may award the complainant in any such suit, the court having jurisdiction, such damages resulting from

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such fraudulent manufacture, use, display, or sale as may be by the court or jury deemed just and reasonable; and shall require the defendants to pay to such person, firm, corporation, association, or union all profits derived from such wrongful manufacture, use, display, or sale, and such court shall also order that all such counterfeit or imitations in the possession or under the control of any defendant in such case be delivered to an officer of the court or to the complainant, to be destroyed.

SEC. 7. Every person who shall use or display the genuine trade-mark for the purpose of fraud of any such person, firm, corporation, association, or union, in any manner not being authorized so to do by such person, firm, corporation, association, or union, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by imprisonment for not less than three months, or by a fine of not more than one hundred dollars. In all cases where such association or union is not incorporated, suits under this act may be commenced and prosecuted by an officer or member of such association or union, in behalf of and for the use of such association or union.

SEC. 8. None of the provisions of this act shall affect or apply to persons, firms, or corporations who shall in good faith buy or come into possession of goods with a counterfeit trade-mark thereon, when such person, firm, or corporation did not know at the time he or they obtained possession of such goods that the same were stamped with a counterfeit trade-mark: *Provided*, Such person, firm, or corporation does not knowingly misrepresent the facts regarding the trade-mark at the time he offers such goods for sale.

Passed January 31, 1905.

CHAPTER 159.—*Inspection of bakeries.*

SECTION 1. Chapter 401, of the Acts of 1899 [relating to the inspection of factories, etc.], is hereby amended to make the word "workshop," whenever the same shall appear therein, include bakeries, whether the same be run by machinery or not.

Passed March 31, 1905.

CHAPTER 171.—*Seats for female employees.*

SECTION 1. All proprietors or owners of any retail, jobbing, or wholesale dry-goods store, or dealers in notions, millinery, or any other business where any female help are employed for the purpose of serving the public in the capacity of clerks or sales ladies, shall provide a chair or stool for each one of such female help or clerks, in order that during such period as they are not actively engaged in making sales or taking stock or performing other duties of their employment, they may have an opportunity to be seated and to rest.

SEC. 2. Any proprietor, owner, or dealer, mentioned in section 1 of this act, who shall undertake by any direction or order to prohibit or prevent any one of such female help or clerks to use the seats provided for in the foregoing section shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction, shall be fined as provided in the next section of this act.

SEC. 3. Any owner, proprietor, or dealer, mentioned in the foregoing sections, who shall neglect or refuse to obey and observe the provisions of this act shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in an amount not less than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars for the first offense, and in the event said owner or proprietor shall continue to disobey said act he shall be subjected to a fine at the rate of one dollar daily for every chair he fails to furnish his said employees, and for every violation of section 2 of this act such owner, proprietor, or dealer shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than ten dollars and not exceeding one hundred dollars for each and every violation.

Passed March 31, 1905.

CHAPTER 376.—*Exemption of wages from execution.*

SECTION 1. Section 1, of chapter 71, of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee, passed January 31, 1871, is hereby amended * * * so that said section shall read as follows:

Section 2. There shall be exempt from execution, attachment, and garnishment ninety (90%) per centum of the salary, income, or wages of every person earning a salary or wages, or drawing an income of forty ($40) dollars or less per month, and who is eighteen years of age or upward or is the head of a family, and is a resident of the State of Tennessee: *Provided*, That the lien created by the service of garnishment, execution, or attachment shall only affect ten (10%) per centum of such salary, wages, or income earned at the time of service of process. And there shall be exempt from execution, attachment, or garnishment thirty-six ($36) dollars of the salary, wages, or income of every person earning a salary, wages, or income in excess of forty ($40) dollars per month who is eighteen years of age or upward or who is the head of a family, and who is a resident of the State of Tennessee: *Provided*, That the debtor shall only pay the costs of one garnishment on each debt on which suit is brought.

Passed April 6, 1905.

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TEXAS.

ACTS OF 1905.

CHAPTER 56.—*Safety appliances on railroads—Switch lights and switches.*

SECTION 1. It shall be the duty of every railway corporation operating any line of railway in the State of Texas, within six months after the passage of this act, to place good and sufficient switch lights on all their main line switches connected with the main line, and to keep the same lighted from sunset until sunrise: *Provided*, That this section of this act shall not apply to railways which have all their road locomotives equipped with electric headlights.

SEC. 2. It shall be the duty of every railway corporation operating any line of railway in the State of Texas, within six months after the passage of this act, to place good and safe derailing switches on all of their sidings connecting with the main line of such railway, and upon which sidings cars are left standing: *Provided*, That no derailing switches shall be required where the siding connects with main line on an upgrade in the direction of the main line of one-half of one per cent or over: *Provided further*, That no derailing switches shall be required on inside tracks at terminal points where regular switching crews are employed.

SEC. 3. Any railway corporation which shall willfully violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to the State of Texas for a penalty of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars for each offense, and such penalty shall be recovered and suits therefor be brought by the attorney-general or under his direction in the name of the State of Texas, in Travis County, or in any county through which such railway may run or be operated, and such suits shall be subject to the provisions of article 4577 of the Revised Civil Statutes of the State of Texas: *Provided*, The provisions of section 1 of this act shall not apply on railroad lines or divisions on which no trains are regularly run or operated at night.

Approved April 3, 1905.

CHAPTER 152.—*Payment of wages in scrip.*

SECTION 1. Chapter 112, Acts of Regular Session of the Twenty-seventh Legislature of the State of Texas is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm, association of persons, corporation, or agent of either, to issue any ticket, check or writing obligatory to any servant or employee for labor performed, redeemable or payable in goods or merchandise.

SEC. 2. Any person or the agent of any person, firm, association of persons or corporation, who shall violate any provisions in the foregoing section, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not less than five nor more than sixty days, or both.

Approved April 18, 1905.

CHAPTER 163.—*Liability of employers for injuries to employees—Assumption of risk.*

SECTION 1. In any suit against a person, corporation or receiver operating a railroad or street railway for damages for the death or personal injury of an employee or servant, caused by the wrong or negligence of such person, corporation or receiver, that the plea of assumed risk of the deceased or injured employee where the ground of the plea is knowledge or means of knowledge of the effect and danger which caused the injury or death shall not be available in the following cases:

First. Where such employee had an opportunity before being injured or killed to inform the employer or a superior intrusted by the employer with the authority to remedy or cause to be remedied the defect, and does notify or cause to be notified the employer or superior thereof within a reasonable time: *Provided*, It shall not be necessary to give such information where the employer or such superior thereof already knows of the defect.

Second. Where a person of ordinary care would have continued in the service with the knowledge of the defect and danger and in such case it shall not be necessary that the servant or employee give notice of the defect as provided in subdivision 1 hereof.

Approved April 24, 1905.

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UTAH.

ACTS OF 1905.

CHAPTER 16.—*Interference with employment—Intimidation.*

SECTION 1. Any person or persons in this State who shall threaten to destroy property or to do bodily harm, for the purpose of preventing any person or persons from entering or remaining in the employ of any company, corporation or individual, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Approved this 24th day of February, 1905.

CHAPTER 96.—*Garnishment of wages of public employees.*

SECTION 1. The State of Utah, or any county, city, town, district board of education, or other subdivision of the State, or any officer, board, or institution or either of the same having in possession or under control any credits or other personal property of, or owing any debt to the defendant in any action, whether as salary or wages, as a public official or employee, or otherwise, shall be subject to attachment, garnishment, and execution under such rights, remedies and procedure as are or may be made applicable by statute to attachment, garnishment, and execution, respectively, in other cases, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. The process shall be served only upon the auditor of the legal subdivision garnisheed, and in case there is no auditor, then on the clerk of the county, city, town, district, board of education or other subdivision of the State or board or institution or either of the same, and the answer of such auditor or clerk shall be final and conclusive, and the truth of such answer shall not be subject to further examination or proceedings of any kind.

Approved this 9th day of March, 1905.

CHAPTER 122.—*Mine regulations.*

[This chapter repeals chapter 85, Laws of 1901, and reenacts the same with a few slight changes and the following added provisions:]

SECTION 12.

* * * * * * *

(20) Whenever the mine inspector discovers in any mine in which blasting of the coal is allowed during working hours that the air is becoming vitiated by unnecessary blasting of the coal, he shall have the power to regulate the use of the same, and to designate at what hour of the day blasting may be permitted, except that where coal is shot off the solid without undermining at least three periods for shooting shall be allowed during each working day.

SEC. 13.

* * * * * * *

(3) No explosive oil shall be used or taken into coal or hydrocarbon mines of Utah for lighting purposes, except when used in approved safety lamps, or when used by day men when diluted with a nonexplosive animal or vegetable oil. And oil for such purpose shall not be stored or taken into the mines in quantities exceeding five gallons, in tight cans approved by the State coal mine inspector. The oiling or greasing of cars inside of the mines is strictly forbidden unless the place where said oil or grease is used is thoroughly cleaned at least once every day to prevent the accumulation of waste oil or grease on the roads or in the drains at that point, and not more than one barrel of lubricating oil shall be permitted in the mine at any one time. Only a pure animal oil or pure cotton-seed oil, or oils, as shall be as free from smoke as pure animal oil or pure cotton-seed oil [sic] shall be used for illuminating purposes in any coal or hydrocarbon mine, except as above provided. Any person found using explosive or impure oil contrary to this section shall be prosecuted as provided for in section 16 of Coal Mining Laws of Utah.

Approved this 17th day of March, 1905.

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CUMULATIVE INDEX OF LABOR LAWS AND DECISIONS RELATING THERETO.

[This index includes all labor laws enacted since January 1, 1904, and published in successive issues of the Bulletin, beginning with Bulletin No. 57, the issue of March, 1905. 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 parentheses following the name of the State.]

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