

creased 94 per cent.; of the brick layer, 106 per cent.; and of the frame spinner in cotton, 157 per cent.

As a part of the general economic movement, the increase in teachers' salaries cannot be considered the result of special consideration on the part of the public. Consideration is not gauged entirely by money reward, but any comparison between the wages of teachers and of other workers results unfavorably for the teachers.

Teachers' salaries vary greatly in different parts of the country, and men invariably receive more than women in any one section. There is also a great difference between the salaries of city teachers, and those of country teachers. The "average teacher" does not exist. This is equally true of the "average worker" in any field, however, and comparative statistics at least show a tendency, though one may qualify them by Thiers' definition of statistics, "the science of specifying in exact terms that which no one knows."

The average salary of the male teacher of the United States in 1896-97 was \$47.37, of the female teacher, \$40.24 per month. The length of the average school year was 140 days, or about seven months of twenty days each. The annual salary of the average male teacher was then \$331.59, of the female teacher, \$281.68.

During the year 1890-91, for which are the latest available statistics, the average earnings of various wage workers ran as follows for the entire United States:

Glass	\$773 43
Bar Iron	698 41
Steel	578 52
Woollen	524 31
Pig Iron	513 52
Bituminous Coal	426 73
Cotton	394 26
Iron Ore	322 82

A still more striking comparison is made between the wages of the cotton operatives and those of the male teacher in sixteen States of the Union. The cotton operative is selected because he is popularly supposed to be especially destitute. Many novels owe their pathos to descriptions of scenes in his poverty-stricken home. The male teacher is selected for the purpose of showing what his home would be, should he marry and rear a family on the basis of the salary quoted. Surprising as are these results, they fail to do justice to the superior financial position of the cotton operative, for the reason that the salaries of women teachers are not included in these data. In only five of these sixteen States, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey, does the teacher receive the better pay.

COMPARISON BETWEEN SALARIES OF TEACHERS AND WAGES OF COTTON OPERATIVES IN SIXTEEN STATES.

State	Cotton Operative Average Income per Family	Male Teacher Average Income
Maine.....	\$510 39	\$276 35
New Hampshire.....	572 31	249 31
Massachusetts.....	524 28	1346 64
Rhode Island.....	502 02	942 78
Connecticut.....	478 26	834 43
New York.....	556 63	632 22
New Jersey.....	506 36	740 65
Pennsylvania.....	541 37	345 38
Maryland.....	440 93	436 80
Virginia.....	377 81	191 88
North Carolina.....	463 82	81 21
South Carolina.....	360 36	105 75
Mississippi.....	453 87	167 01
Louisiana.....	499 58	177 97
Kentucky.....	549 50	250 97
Tennessee.....	461 25	143 46

We find, again, in the State of New York, that of sixty-four productive industries enumerated by the Commissioner of Labor, forty-four