only a few men could work, or they would run one shaft alone or be digging out the other one.

Two shanties were put up provided with duly numbered hooks and pegs for the men's clothes, most of which were left above, the temperature below being too warm. Rubber boots were furnished by the company at cost price. In front of the houses are sets of wash-troughs with hot and cold water.

As each air lock held thirty men, two sets of lockings were required to let down one hundred and twenty. The old gang remained until relieved by the new.

No trouble was experienced in getting all the labor required, when one man left a dozen were ready to take his place; New York in fact is the best labor market in the country. There was one small strike at the beginning, but it amounted to nothing. The wages paid at first were two dollars per day for eight hours' work. After the caisson had reached the depth of twenty-eight feet the rate was increased to two dollars and twenty-five cents for eight hours' work and remained at that up to the end. The earlier stages of the work were in reality far more disagreeable than at the end; on account of the constant fog and influx of water, whereas in the latter stages the work was dry.

**Effect of Compressed Air and Other Causes Upon Health.**

The depth reached by this caisson was not sufficient to produce such fatal cases of paralysis as attended the sinking of the deeper caissons at St. Louis. Only six men were temporarily paralysed, and in each case upon their first visit, and after remaining but a short period of time. None of the old hands were affected to any extent, even when remaining down eight hours.

Inasmuch as the medical profession are as yet somewhat undecided in their explanations of the real cause of paralysis in compressed air, it was proposed in the deeper New York caisson to follow the course pointed out by Captain Eads,