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CHIEF OF BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.







CONTENTS.

INDEX TO SUBJECTS.....	v-xii
LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL.....	xiii
INTRODUCTION.....	xv-xxvii
PART I.—Information Concerning Wage-earners.....	1-233
Table No. 1.—Collated Statistics from Individual Employes, Showing the Number of Hours Employed Daily, Earnings of Self and Family, Cost of Living for Self and Family, Number in the Family, Time Lost and Accumulation of Savings.....	3-65
Table No. 2.—Collated Statistics from Various Establishments, Showing the Number of Hands Employed—Men, Women and Children—Earnings of the Same, Number of Hours of Daily Work, Movement of Wages and Time not in Operation.....	66-203
Table No. 3.—Collated Statistics, Showing Prices Received by Piece-workers, and the Quantity Produced Daily or Weekly ; also the Ages at which Workmen Begin to Decline and Be- come Incapacitated for Active Work, as well as the Diseases Peculiar to the Various Trades.....	204-233
PART II.—Suggestions in Behalf of Workingmen.....	235-296
Chapter 1. The Condition of Wage-earners. Remarks and Sug- gestions by Individual Workmen and Others, Relating to the General Condition of Employes in the Various Industrial Establishments in the State.....	237-264
Chapter 2. Industrial Education. The Skinner School, New Haven, Conn. The Montclair Industrial School. The Newark Technical School.....	265-273
Chapter 3. Importation of Foreign Labor under Contract.....	274-281
Chapter 4. Immigration and the Labor Problem.....	282-296
PART III.—An Attractive Industrial Experiment: Pullman..	297-323
PART IV.—The Building and Loan Associations of New Jersey	325-359
PART V.—Sugar from Sorghum.....	361-373

INDEX TO SUBJECTS.

ACT PROVIDING FOR INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.....	271
AGES OF WORKMEN'S DECLINE AND INCAPACITY.....	205-233
ANNUAL INCOME, workmen's.....	5-203, xxv-xxvii
BANKS, SAVINGS, average investment in.....	328
BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY, European.....	372, 373
BLANK No. 3 FOR EMPLOYEES.....	3
BOUNTY, the State, for sorghum.....	363, 364, 367
BUSINESS TRAGEDY, A.....	262, 263
BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NEW JERSEY.....	327-359
Annual reports of.....	342-359
Average investment in.....	328
Assets.....	328, 329, 343-347
Beneficial effects of.....	330, 331
Borrowers.....	329, 342-347
Condition of.....	332-338, 342-359
Dates of organization of.....	342-347
Dues paid in.....	346-359
Gains.....	329, 343-359
Investments of.....	328, 343-347
List of.....	342-359
Number in New Jersey.....	327, 329
Office expenses of.....	343-347
Shareholders in.....	328, 342-347
Shares in, number of.....	328, 343-359
Statistics of.....	342-359
Statements concerning.....	332-338
Taxation of.....	339-341
Value of shares in.....	348-359
Wage-workers as shareholders.....	329
Massachusetts law.....	340-341
Pennsylvania societies.....	330
CONTRACT LABOR, FOREIGN, importation of.....	274-281
Alarm because of.....	274
Chinese labor.....	275
Degrading to American labor.....	276
Effect of, in coke regions.....	276, 277
How business of, is carried on.....	278
Hungarian workmen, degraded condition of.....	276, 277
In Pacific States.....	275

Low wages no benefit to public.....	272
Powderly, ex-Mayor, on.....	276, 277
Relative efficiency of European and American labor, statistics of.....	280
Wages, high, cheaper than low.....	279-281
Undesirable immigrants, right to exclude.....	275
COLLATED STATISTICS FROM EMPLOYES.....	1-233, xxv-xxvii
CONDITION OF WORKMEN.....	237-264
DAY, hours of work per.....	4-203
Wages per.....	4-203
DAYS UNEMPLOYED.....	5-203
DEBTS OF WORKMEN.....	5-65, xxv, xxvi
DECLINE OF WORKMEN, age of.....	205-233
DISEASES OF WORKMEN.....	204-233
EARNINGS OF WORKMEN.....	4-233, xxv-xxvii
EDUCATION, industrial. See Industrial Education.	
EFFICIENCY OF LABOR.....	205-233, 279-281
EMPLOYES. See Wage-Earners.	
ESTABLISHMENTS, collated statistics from.....	66-203, 222-233, xxvii
FAMILY EARNINGS, number in, &c.....	5-65, xxv, xxvi
FAMILIES, number in house.....	205-233
FARM LABORERS, wages, &c.....	200-203
FOREIGN LABOR.....	274-296
GLASS WORKERS' WAGES. See, also, Wage-Earners.....	256
HOUSEHOLD BUDGETS.....	5-65, xxvi
HOUSES, families in.....	205-233
HUNGARIAN WORKMEN.....	276, 277
IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOR PROBLEM.....	282-296
American laborer, the, in former days.....	282-285, 288, 290
Artisans, proportion between native and foreign.....	294
Conditions of labor problem changed.....	282-286
Foreign laborer, character of.....	284-286, 290
Free schools, effect of.....	285
Machinery and production.....	287-289
Organized labor, vast power of.....	290-293
INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES, statistics, &c., from.....	4-65, 204-223, 237-256, xxv, xxvi
INCOME, annual, workmen's.....	5-203, xxv, xxvi, xxvii
INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENT, an attractive. See Pullman.	
INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.....	265-273
Act concerning.....	271
Advantages and necessity of.....	265, 266
Montclair Technical School, report on.....	267-270
Newark Technical School, report on.....	270-273
New Haven Technical School, success of.....	266
LABOR PROBLEM, immigration and the.....	274-296
Efficiency of.....	279-281
LABORERS. See Wage-Earners.	
LIVING, cost of.....	5-65, xxv, xxv
LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS. See Building and L.	

LORILLARD TOBACCO WORKS.....	259, 260
MILLVILLE, condition of workmen in.....	257, 258
MONTCLAIR TECHNICAL SCHOOL.....	267-270
NEWARK INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.....	256, 257
NEW HAVEN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.....	266
OBSERVATIONS BY AND ABOUT WORKMEN.....	237-264
PIECE-WORKERS, statistics from.....	204-233
PULLMAN CITY.....	299-323
Amusements, &c.....	312
Buildings.....	303, 305-308, 311, 321
Cost of living.....	322
Deep sewers.....	304, 305
Emigration from.....	315
Founded on business principles.....	316, 317
General considerations.....	316-323
Health.....	313, 314
History.....	301, 302
Industries.....	308, 309
Insurance in case of accidents.....	315
Location and its advantages.....	302, 303, 306, 318
Model farm.....	305
Morale.....	320
Moral influence.....	315, 316
No pauperism.....	313
No liquor saloons.....	313
Not a "gilded cage".....	322
Population.....	309, 310
Religious preferences.....	309, 312
Rent.....	311
Schools.....	312
Scientifically built.....	303
Surface drainage.....	303, 304
Taxes.....	311
Voters.....	310
Wages.....	310-312, 322
Weak points.....	319
What is yet desirable.....	322
QUANTITY OF WORK PRODUCED.....	205-233
REMARKS BY AND ABOUT WORKMEN.....	237-264
RENT.....	5-65, xxv, xxvi
RIO GRANDE SUGAR WORKS. See Sugar from Sorghum.	
SAVINGS BANKS, average investment in.....	328
SAVINGS OF WORKMEN.....	4-65, xxv, xxvi
SKINNER TECHNICAL SCHOOL.....	266
SEWING MACHINE MANUFACTURE IN UNITED STATES AND IN EUROPE.....	260-262
SORGHUM. See Sugar from Sorghum.	
STATE BOUNTY.....	363, 364, 367
STATEMENTS BY WORKMEN.....	237-256

SUB-CONTRACT SYSTEM, evils of.....	256, 257
SUGGESTIONS IN BEHALF OF WORKMEN.....	235-264
SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.....	361-373
Beet sugar industry in Europe.....	372, 373
Bounty, the State.....	363, 364, 367
Cultivation of Sorghum Cane.....	364-366
Diffusion process, results of.....	367-371
Field experiments at College Farm.....	364-366
General remarks on sugar industry.....	371-373
Losses of sugar not peculiar to sorghum.....	371, 372
Pounds of sugar manufactured.....	364, 367
Rio Grande Sugar Company.....	363, 364, 367-371
Tons of sorghum cane raised.....	364, 367
SUMMARY OF COLLATED STATISTICS.....	xxv-xxvii
TECHNICAL EDUCATION. See Industrial Education.	
TIME LOST BY WORKMEN.....	5-203, xxv, xxvi
UNFITNESS FOR WORK, age of.....	205-233
WAGES. See Wage-Earners.	
WAGE-EARNERS, information concerning.....	4-264
Statements and remarks by and about.....	237-273
Shareholders in building associations.....	329
WAGE-EARNERS, collated statistics from.....	4-233, xxv-xxvii
Ages of decline and incapacity.....	205-233
Agent.....	60, 61
Agricultural laborers.....	200-203
Bag makers.....	56, 57, 222, 223, xxvi
Bakers.....	60, 61, 178, 179, 182-187, xxvii
Barbers.....	58, 59, 176-179
Bartender.....	60, 61
Basket maker.....	190, 191
Berry pickers.....	201
Bleachery.....	92-95
Blacksmiths.....	40-43, 66-195, 182-186, xxvi, xxvii
Blowers, glass.....	4-11, 66-89, 204-209, 222, 223, xxv-xxvii
Boat building.....	184, 185
Boiler makers.....	60, 61, 128, 129, 140, 141
Bookbinder.....	58, 59
Book-keeper.....	60, 61, 68-195
Budgets, household.....	5-65, xxi
Building trades.....	42-45, 58, 59
Butcher.....	60, 61
Button factory.....	194, 195, 232, 233
Buttonhole makers.....	174, 175
Button turners.....	60, 61
Brass foundries.....	126, 127
Breweries.....	180, 181
Brickyards.....	42-45, 162-165, 176, 177, 232, 233, xxvi, xxvii
Bronze works.....	58, 59, 128, 129

Brush.....	190, 191
Cabinet makers.....	62, 63
Can makers.....	60, 61
Cap factory.....	142, 143
Carpenters.....	28-31, 68-177, 182, 195, xxvi, xxvii
Carpet cleaning.....	192, 193
weavers.....	58, 59, 184, 185, 222, 223
Car-wheel works.....	126, 127
Carriage workers.....	26, 27, 58, 59, 144-151, 184, 185, 222, 223, xxvi
Chain makers.....	58, 59, 192, 193
Cigar makers.....	50, 51, 150-157, 182-186, 214-217, 228, 229, xxvi, xxvii
Cindermen.....	54, 55
Clam catchers.....	60, 61, 222, 223
Clerks.....	54, 55, 66-187, xxvi
Coat makers.....	174, 175
Condition of wage-earners.....	237-264
Conductors.....	58, 59, 124, 125, 194, 195, 222, 223
Cooks.....	60, 61
Cooperage.....	58, 59, 136, 137, 184, 185, 192, 193
Corset makers.....	174, 175
Cotton mills.....	18-21, 90-95, 214, 215, 226, 227, xxv, xxvii
Curriers.....	58, 59, 222, 223
Debts of workmen.....	5-65, xxv, xxvi
Detective.....	60, 61
Diseases of workmen.....	204-233
Domestic servants.....	182, 183
Dressmakers.....	56, 57, 174, 175, 182-186, 220, 221, xxvi
Dredging machines.....	138, 139
Drivers.....	52, 53, 80-195, xxvi
Druggists.....	188, 189
Earnings of workmen.....	4-233
Efficiency of labor.....	205-233
Electric light.....	58, 59
Engineers.....	42, 43, 66-195, xxvi, xxvii
Engravers.....	186, 187
Establishments, various, statistics from.....	66-203, 222-233, xxvii
Family, earnings, number in, &c.....	5-65
Families, number in house.....	205-233
Farm laborers.....	200-203
Felting mills.....	60, 61
Fertilizing works.....	60, 61
File cutters.....	58, 59, 128, 129
Flax spinning.....	100, 101
Flour and grist mills.....	184, 185
Foundries.....	118-141
Fruit-can makers.....	60, 61, 222, 223
Fruit jar trimming.....	192, 193
Furnacemen.....	54, 55, xxvi

Furnaces, iron.....	132-135
Furniture.....	188, 189
Gas-fitters.....	60, 61, 180, 181
Gingham mills.....	92, 93
Glass workers.....	4-7, 15, 66-91, 204-209, 222, 223, xxv, xxvii
Gold leaf.....	186, 187
Hardware.....	170, 171
Harness.....	56, 57, 170, 171, 182-187, 222, 223, xxvi
Hatters.....	36-41, 140-145, 208-211, 228, 229, xxvi, xxvii
Hod carriers.....	44, 45, 182-187
Hours of employment, number of.....	4-203
Horse car employes.....	58, 59, 194, 195, 222, 223
Horseshoers.....	188, 189
Individual employes, statistics from.....	4-65, 204-223
Income, annual.....	5-203
Iron workers.....	30-35, 60, 61, 118-141, 134, 135, 218-221, 228-231, xxvi, xxvii
Jewelers.....	184, 185, 188, 189
Kilnmen.....	196-199
Knitting mills.....	98, 99
Labels.....	186, 187
Laborers.....	62-195, xxvi, xxvii
Laundries.....	188, 189
Leather.....	44, 45, 168-169, 222, 223, 232, 233, xxv, xxvi, xxvii
Liquorice.....	190, 191
Living, cost of.....	5-65, xxv, xxvi
Lumber.....	174, 175, 190, 191
Machinists.....	34-37, 66-195, xxvi, xxvii
Marble.....	180, 181, xxvii
Masons.....	42-45, 66-79, 182-187, xxvi
Mattress makers.....	188, 189
Milliners.....	184, 185
Mineral water.....	190, 191
Millwrights.....	62, 63
Miners.....	54-57, 140, 141, xxvi
Morocco finishers.....	62, 63, 222, 223
Music teachers.....	182-187
Nail makers.....	136, 137, 228, 231
Nail grinders.....	60, 61
Oakum.....	190, 191
Oil cloth.....	184, 185, 194, 195
Organ factories.....	48, 49, 158-161, 216, 217, xxvi
Paper boxes.....	190, 191
Paperhangers.....	184, 185, 188, 189
Paper mills.....	58, 59, 160-163, 184, 185, xxvi
Paper, wall.....	192, 193
Painters.....	48-51, 182-187, xxvi
Pencil cases.....	58, 59
Pen makers, steel.....	138, 139

Piece workers.....	204-233
Pipe mills.....	134, 135
Planing mills.....	174, 175, 184, 185
Plasterers.....	44, 45, 176, 177, 184, 185
Plaster makers.....	60, 61
Plumbers.....	60, 61, 180, 181
Polishers, metal.....	60, 61
Potteries.....	26, 27, 196-199, 218, 219, xxv, xxvii
Printers.....	52, 53, 172, 173, 184, 185, 220, 221, 230, 231, xxvi, xxvii
Printing machinery.....	130, 131
Puddle and sheet mills.....	136, 137
Railroad employes.....	46-49, 186, 187, xxvi
Railroad repair shop.....	140, 141
Rein makers.....	222, 223
Rent.....	5-65, xxv, xxvi
Rolling mills.....	130-135, 192, 193
Rubber workers.....	46, 47, 156-159, 216, 217, xxvi, xxvii
Saddlery.....	62, 63, 170, 171
Sail maker.....	58, 59
Salesmen.....	60, 61
Sash, doors, &c.....	174-176, 184, 185
Savings of workmen.....	5-65
Sawyer.....	60, 61, xxv, xxvi
Saw works.....	50, 59, 138, 139, 184, 185, 190, 191
Scroll saws.....	174, 175
Screwsmith.....	60, 61
Seamen.....	58, 59
Sewing machines.....	54, 55, xxvi
Sheet-iron works.....	130-133, 186, 187
Ship building.....	166-169, 182-187, 30, 31
Shirt makers.....	190, 191
Shoe factories.....	22-25, 100-117, 182-187, 201-213, 224-227, xxv, xxvii
Sign painters.....	182, 183
Silk mills.....	14-19, 98-101, 184, 185, 212-215, 226, 227, xxv
Soda water.....	190, 191
Spoke works.....	44, 45, xxvi
Steel works.....	118-141, 228-231, xxvii
Stone and marble works.....	58, 59, 180, 181, xxvii
Tack factory.....	138, 139
Tailors.....	56, 57, 174, 175, 182-187, 220, 221, xxvi
Tanneries.....	60, 61, 168, 169, 222, 223, 232, 233
Telephone operators.....	188, 189
Telegraph operators.....	60, 61
Terra cotta workers.....	58, 59
Teamsters. See Drivers.	
Threshing machines.....	60, 61
Time unemployed.....	5-203, xxv, xxvi
Tin roofers.....	185, 188, 192, 193

Tin workers.....	186, 187
Tinsmiths.....	44, 45, 190, 191, xxvi
Tobacco.....	150-157, 228-229, xxvi, xxvii
Tool works.....	130, 131
Upholsterers.....	60, 61, 188, 189
Wages.....	4-103
Watchmaker.....	62, 63
Watchmen.....	182, 183
Wheelwright.....	184, 185
Wire workers.....	58, 59, 138, 139, 230, 231
Wood workers.....	60, 61, 190, 191
Woolen mills.....	20, 21, 94-98, 214, 215, 226, 227, xxv, xxvii
Worsted mills.....	96, 97

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, OFFICE OF BUREAU OF
STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, }
TRENTON, October 31st, 1884. }

To His Excellency, Leon Abbett, Governor :

SIR—I have the honor to submit to the Senate and General Assembly, through you, the Seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.

JAMES BISHOP,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

Unfortunately the fire which, on the morning of March 21st, 1885, demolished a portion of the State House, completely destroyed the office of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries, with its entire records, library and the manuscript of what was intended to form the closing chapters of the present report. This "copy," which for some time had been ready for the printer, and included an article on "People's Banks and the Development of the Co-operative Movement in Germany," and the introduction, was largely of a statistical nature, had occupied the labor of several months, and could not, under the circumstances, be reproduced. This accident must therefore be our apology for the incompleteness, to that extent, of our present report, the seventh issued since the organization of the Bureau, which was established especially to present information concerning "the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes" of this State.

A large part of this volume is taken up with "information concerning wage-earners," a subject we have endeavored to make more complete each succeeding year, as our economists long have felt the want of statistical knowledge of the industrial classes in the United States, where the whole science of statistics is still in its infancy—in which respect we are far behind other countries equally advanced. It is only a short time ago since the National Government began the systematic collation of accurate census and commercial data, while attention has only recently been directed to the value of so-called labor statistics. Their necessity was first recognized in Massachusetts, where a "Bureau of Labor Statistics" was established in 1869, an example which has since been followed by thirteen other States, while one of the last official acts of the retiring President was the appointment of a United States "Commissioner of Labor,"* under the congressional "Act to establish a bureau of labor," approved June 27th, 1884:

* Hon. Carroll D. Wright, Chief of the Massachusetts Bureau of Labor Statistics.

AN ACT TO ESTABLISH A BUREAU OF LABOR.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That there shall be established in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Labor, which shall be under the charge of a Commissioner of Labor, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. The Commissioner of Labor shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall be appointed and qualified, unless sooner removed, and shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars a year. The Commissioner shall collect information upon the subject of labor, its relation to capital, the hours of labor, and the earnings of laboring men and women, and the means of promoting their material, social, intellectual, and moral prosperity. The Secretary of the Interior, upon the recommendation of said Commissioner, shall appoint a chief clerk, who shall receive a salary of two thousand dollars per annum, and such other employes as may be necessary for the said Bureau; *provided*, that the total expense shall not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars per annum. During the necessary absence of the Commissioner, or when the office shall become vacant, the chief clerk shall perform the duties of Commissioner. The Commissioner shall annually make a report in writing to the Secretary of the Interior of the information collected and collated by him, and containing such recommendations as he may deem calculated to promote the efficiency of the Bureau.

The principal sections of the New Jersey statute, approved March 27th, 1878, are:

1. BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*, That there shall be appointed from this State, on nomination of the Governor, to be confirmed by the Senate, some suitable person to act as Chief of, and who shall constitute a Bureau of Statistics, with headquarters in the State House, who shall hold his office for five years, and until his successor is appointed.

2. *And be it enacted*, That the duties of such Bureau shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the Legislature, on or before the last day of October in each year, statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and in all suitable and lawful ways foster and enlarge our manufacturing and every other class of productive industry, with the view to their permanent establishment, upon a prosperous basis, both to the employer and the employed.

3. *And be it enacted*, That the said Chief shall have power to examine witnesses under oath.

A list of the State Bureaus of Statistics of Labor, thirteen of which are now in existence, will be interesting in this connection:

BUREAUS OF STATISTICS OF LABOR IN THE UNITED STATES.

States.	Name of Office.	Established.	Presiding Officer and Post Office Address.
Massachusetts.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	1869	Chief, Carroll D. Wright, Boston.
Pennsylvania.....	Bureau of Industrial Statistics.....	1872	Chief, Joel B. McCamant, Harrisburg.
Connecticut.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics (Discontinued)*.....	1873	
Ohio.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1877	Commissioner, Henry Luskey, Columbus.
New Jersey.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.....	1878	Chief, James Bishop, Trenton.
Missouri.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection.....	1879	Commissioner, H. A. Newman, Jefferson City.
Illinois.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1879	Secretary, John S. Lord, Springfield.
Indiana.....	Bureau of Statistics and Geology.....	1879	Chief, William A. Peelle, Jr., Indianapolis.
New York.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1883	Commissioner, Charles F. Peck, Albany.
California.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1883	Commissioner John S. Enos, San Francisco.
Michigan.....	Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.....	1883	Commissioner, John W. McGrath, Lansing.
Wisconsin.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1883	Commissioner, Frank A. Flower, Madison.
Iowa.....	Bureau of Labor Statistics.....	1884	Commissioner, E. R. Hutchins, Des Moines.
Maryland.....	Bureau of Statistics of Labor.....	1884	Chief, Thomas C. Weeks, Baltimore.

*An effort to re-establish this office has recently been made.

One of the chief uses of a labor bureau, as the newly-appointed National Commissioner correctly observed, lies in its educational work, which, if wisely performed, cannot fail to be of inestimable benefit to both employer and employed. It will teach them that their interests, though not identical, are reciprocal. The one will learn that he will get larger and surer dividends from his enterprises if he conduct them in a liberal spirit, for his workmen have rights which it is not only his duty but policy to respect. The latter, on the other hand, will be admonished that wages are the result of economic laws, and that if they strike, as they have a perfect right to do, they must not uselessly waste their strength by striking when their action will be welcome to their employer. Nor can these economic laws be abrogated by enactment, which is by no means a panacea for all the evils that surround the working people. Yet it is nevertheless true that legislation can do much to place the two industrial interests on a more equal footing, for it will scarcely be asserted that they have been treated with like favor by statute, nor denied that the interpretations of the common law have been particularly severe when directed against the laborer. How far it is the duty of the State "to exercise a general or even a special providence over the industrial classes," is a question of statesmanship. The province of a labor bureau is to furnish statistical facts on which the law-making power can act in a way that is demanded by an enlightened public sentiment. And for the purpose of devising, discussing and formulating the best methods of obtaining and systematizing "information in all departments of labor, in its relations to the commercial, social, industrial, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes," a conference of the chiefs and commissioners of the State Bureaus of Statistics of Labor was held at Columbus, Ohio, on September 26th, 1883, when a permanent organization was effected, with Mr. H. A. Newman, of the Missouri Bureau, as President, and Mr. Henry Luskey, of the Ohio Bureau, as Secretary. The second national convention convened at St. Louis, Mo., June 9th-11th, 1884, when it was decided to hold the third annual assemblage at Boston, Mass. These annual conferences will be continued annually in the expectation that thereby the efficiency of the various bureaus will be increased, especially on account of uniformity of the statistics to be gathered.

To obtain these labor statistics, this Bureau, during the past few years, has issued two sets of blanks—for individual workmen and for

establishments, the latter to secure the subdivisions of labor. They have been tabulated in Tables Nos. 1, 2 and 3, of Part I., a summary of which will be found at the close of this introduction, and show the wages which our workmen earned during the past year, the number of days they have been unemployed, the cost of living and whether this has been covered by the income and something laid by for a rainy day, or whether debts had to be incurred in order to make both ends meet. Reference is made, in Table No. 3, to the diseases peculiar to the different trades and the ages at which workmen begin to decline and become incapacitated for work. The price paid to piece workers, as well as the quantity of work performed in a given period of time, the efficiency of the labor, are also given. The latter information is of especial weight in all comparative wage statistics, for it is now generally admitted that mere wages, whether nominally high or low, are no measure of the cost of labor, or of the fact that the workmen are well or poorly paid for the services rendered. That depends on the work performed, its worth, which is determined by the personal efficiency of the laborer—his skill, his knowledge, his watchfulness, his care. Neither can we conclude, because his income is larger, that the wage-earner is better off, materially, than formerly, or than the workmen in other lands. The value of wages consists in their purchasing power, and for this reason the cost of living is of vital importance in investigations of the wages question. Economists fully recognize the signification of workingmen's budgets and have urged the necessity of their collection.* Dr. Engel, the celebrated German statistician, held that the social climate could be as accurately gauged by the book of household accounts as the temperature of a room is told by a thermometer. And in this way. If, for example, it should appear from a comparison of a sufficient number of budgets, that, though the average family incomes had increased, this increase was due to women and child-labor, the material improvement could hardly be considered an unmixed blessing. Or, again, if the expense accounts should show that more had been expended in amusement, liquor and finery, while the items for educational and benevolent purposes had decreased, the conclusion would be that a digression, and a deplorable one, pointing to a social crisis, had taken place. These budgets are a fair indication, also, of the comparative condition of the various

* Only about 1,200 budgets of workingmen's families, American and European, have thus far been gathered.

industries, for, if flourishing, the earnings and general comfort of equally industrious and economical mechanics should be affected in a similar degree. It is, therefore, to be regretted that so few of the workmen, who filled out the blanks tabulated in Table No. 1, made full replies regarding their cost of living, and it is earnestly desired that those who appreciate the advantage of giving the information required in "Blank No. 2, for employes," will endeavor hereafter to send as complete household budgets as possible.

That our wage-earners are taking an ever-increasing interest in the work of the Bureau is evidenced by the "statements" published in Part II., and the remarks and suggestions there advanced show pretty fairly the drift of public sentiment among the largest portion of the population. Many urge in behalf of the growing generation the necessity of an industrial or technical education, and in this respect they agree with the most enlightened employers, who are fast recognizing the fact that intelligence more than doubles the actual manual efficiency of an artisan, for the artisan who can reason over his work is worth two who perform mere machine labor. If this were generally appreciated by our capitalists, there would not be so much occasion for the loud protest from our workmen against the tide of immigration which is now setting in towards our shores, the evils of which, if not restricted, threaten "to make pauperism the heritage of millions" in this country. And it is evident that, if the attention of our workmen had not been concentrated on convict competition and Chinese and "imported" labor, they already would have gone much farther than to demand that our doors be shut against a class of immigrants who come here "to compete with American labor with no intention of acquiring citizenship and bringing with them and retaining habits and customs repugnant to our civilization." It requires no gift of prophecy to foretell that the whole question of immigration will be a living issue in our politics in the near future, and that it will be considered in a light very different from that in which it was viewed a quarter of a century ago. These subjects are discussed in the several articles under "Suggestions in behalf of Workingmen," and attention is particularly directed to the chapter on "Immigration and the Labor Question," kindly furnished by a citizen well known in literary circles.

The description of the industrial experiment now being made at Pullman city, Illinois, and the comments thereon, published in Part

III., are the joint report on the results of the investigation conducted by the Commissioners of the several Labor Bureaus in September, 1884. The article is worthy of careful study by our manufacturers, for this successful enterprise proves that it *pays* to treat employes well; and though the projector might have had no loftier object than that of a good investment for his money, the success of this model industrial community—perhaps, for that very reason—would still be most gratifying to all who are in sympathy with the progressive amelioration of the working people, for it is painfully evident, even to those who take no pessimistic view of our material progress, that the unsatisfactory condition of a large number of wage-earners is due in no small degree to the indifference of those employers who act as if there were no claim upon them to regard the welfare of their operatives; if one break down in his work, it is looked upon merely as an accident likely to happen to any one of the machines, and to be replaced with another. Possibly, the criticism that Pullman is “machine-made” and its administration un-American, may be just. The fact is fully recognized that there is room for considerable improvement, and it is hoped that the founder, at no distant day, may see his way clear to approximate the ideal of the big-hearted humanitarian who organized the society of the Familistère—of the copartnership of capital and labor, for the permanent improvement in the condition of the workman will come only with his participation in industrial capital. But it would be foolish to deny that employes would be immeasurably better off to-day, if other employers of labor had the same conception of their duty to their fellow-men as Mr. Pullman has; if his example were more generally followed there would be no fear of the realization of the gloomy industrial picture drawn in a Massachusetts report* of “a helpless crowd of workers, the oppression of low wages, inevitable poverty and a disguised serfdom—a rich master, a poor servant and a mean population.”

In previous reports it has been urged that co-operation, correctly understood and honestly carried out, was the most obvious solution of the labor problem, the pith of which is the endeavor of the present wage-laborer to obtain a fairer share of industrial profits. The results achieved in France, Germany and England, even though they do not fulfill the predictions of the earlier enthusiasts, nevertheless prove that industrial co-operation has by no means been the complete failure

* Document No. 44, 1869.

it is sometimes said to be. The success of the less difficult form, distributive co-operation, in Great Britain, where the societies of consumers have become a power, is evidence of what can be accomplished in this direction. So are the many flourishing building and loan associations in the United States, and the reports of the various New Jersey enterprises, having a capital of over seven million dollars, bear witness to their popularity here.

Although no productive co-operative associations have as yet been started in this State, several societies have been organized for the purpose of distributive co-operation, that is, grocery stores, under the acts of 1881 and 1884, "for the formation and regulation of co-operative societies of workmen." As the third annual statement of the New Brunswick Association has just been filed with this Bureau, we will briefly refer to these annual reports, because they show the possibilities open to working people if they organize for the purpose of self-help, even in distributive co-operation. The association began at the close of the year 1881, and the first annual statement was made November 30th, 1882, and reported the share capital to be \$1,000.30, and sales of merchandise \$31,439.07, with a net profit of \$976.75. According to the second annual statement, November 30th, 1883, the capital was \$3,324.83, while the sales amounted to \$29,181.25, and the net profits thereon to \$1,349.73, which were distributed as follows :

Interest on capital.....	\$183 31
Reserve fund.....	58 36
Educational fund.....	27 70
Dividend on salary.....	94 93
Dividend on sales to stockholders	594 36
Dividend on sales to non-stockholders	209 12
Fixture and organization account.....	181 95

The "share-capital account" of the third annual statement, November 30th, 1884, was as follows :

Balance November 30th, 1883.....	\$3,324 83
Cash added during the year.....	105 79
Interest and dividend added during year	103 52
	<hr/>
	\$3,534 14
Withdrawn during year	303 73
	<hr/>
Share capital, November 30th, 1884.....	\$3,230 41

The "cash account" showed :

RECEIPTS.	
Share capital.....	\$105 79
Fixture and organization account.....	3 50
Cash sales.....	23,014 02
Deposit order account.....	4,543 93
Balance November 30th, 1883.....	152 60
	\$27,819 84

EXPENDITURES.	
Merchandise.....	\$22,880 72
Salary account.....	2,526 85
Expense account.....	655 68
Fixture and organization account.....	61 18
Dividend account.....	763 71
Script account.....	150 43
Share capital.....	303 73
Educational fund.....	33 99
Balance November 30th, 1884.....	433 55
	\$27,819 84

The net profits, \$1,351.49, were distributed in the following manner :

Interest on capital.....	\$188 04
Reserve fund.....	58 17
Educational fund.....	27 61
Dividend on salary account.....	113 75
Dividend on sales to stockholders.....	602 60
Dividend on sales to non-stockholders.....	224 43
Fixture and organization account.....	136 89

It will thus be seen that, while the customers were buying from their own store, they were securing benefits which in three years amounted to \$3,677.97, although the average capital employed was only \$2,518.41.

In obtaining the labor statistics, it has been our endeavor to secure data which would show as accurately as possible the material condition of our wage-earners during the past year. A summary of the principal statistics, tabulated in Tables Nos. 1 and 2, is given below, and shows the average family income in the different trades and how much

of it is used up in living expenses. The apparent discrepancy between the workmen's earnings, in Tables 1 and 2, needs this explanation: The individual blanks (Table No. 1) were filled out, as a general rule, only by the best and steadiest mechanics, as a poor workman objects to stating how little he has made. On the other hand, the establishment blanks include all employes, both regular and supernumeraries, and, therefore, the average wages are considerably reduced.

SUMMARY OF COLLATED STATISTICS.

TABLE No. 1—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES.

OCCUPATIONS.	INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS AND LOST TIME.				EARNINGS OF OTHERS IN FAMILY.		COST OF LIVING OF FAMILY.			NUMBER REPORTING SAVINGS AND DEBTS.						
	Number reporting.	Average weekly wages.	Number reporting.	Average annual earnings.	Average number days' lost time.	Number reporting.	Average earnings.	Number in family.	Number reporting.	Total cost of living (average).	Average paid for rent.	Number reporting savings—in former years.	Number reporting no savings—in former years.	Number reporting savings—in past year.	Number reporting no savings—in past year.	Fallen in debt during past year.
<i>Glass Workers:</i>																
Blowers (bottle and vial)	69	\$27 54	72	\$1,018 88	94 13	\$182 75	4½	70	\$790 60	\$121 91	54	14	51	18	4	
" (flint, cov'd pots)	12	26 82	12	1,031 32	80	198 33	5½	12	884 00	126 00	10	2	10	2	...	
" (window glass)	23	26 41	28	1,015 18	76 3	184 00	5¾	28	875 11	117 70	8	17	17	8	1	
Gatherers	16	16 88	16	658 75	70 4	127 50	6	16	648 42	117 75	1	12	2	11	1	
Cutters	17	22 28	20	957 75	74 5	184 00	5¾	20	818 15	119 63	12	8	16	4	...	
Flatteners	4	25 25	6	991 66	74 4	195 00	6¾	6	922 66	122 66	3	3	4	2	...	
<i>Miscellaneous Workmen in Glass Factories:</i>																
Master shearers	10	21 00	10	852 80	77 5	162 20	6¼	10	846 60	134 50	5	5	5	5	1	
Shearers	8	10 32	8	409 37	33 6	176 66	5¾	7	526 43	105 00	...	7	...	7	1	
Pot makers	4	16 32	...	780 00	45 2	120 00	6¼	...	880 00	106 00	...	3	1	3	...	
Mould makers	5	13 60	8	638 81	43 2	163 33	5 5-7	7	677 64	114 57	3	4	1	6	1	
Blacksmiths	5	16 38	5	775 00	26 2	400 00	5 1-5	5	695 00	105 00	3	2	4	1	...	
Packers	9	9 00	11	391 54	31 8	191 00	5	11	531 45	107 80	2	9	2	9	2	
Laborers	11	8 38	11	374 55	19 8	145 62	5	...	528 35	116 18	1	10	1	10	1	
<i>Silk Workers:</i>																
Overseers	6	17 33	3	700 00	71	...	6¼	3	593 66	87 00	5	...	3	1	...	
Weavers (ribbon)	30	17 50	30	546 33	125 7	182 00	5	27	524 40	103 13	18	12	1	29	13	
" (power loom)	29	8 70	32	351 72	70 3	285 00	3	26	343 38	63 14	8	21	3	27	12	
" (hand loom)	4	10 22	4	348 00	99	...	3½	4	333 00	72 00	1	3	...	4	2	
Finishers	3	11 66	2	616 00	62	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	2
Dyers	3	7 66	3	332 00	33	...	...	2	297 00	84 00	...	3	...	3	...
Throwsters	8	6 97	8	298 00	78	...	...	7	284 28	...	...	...	1	...	...
Winders (females)	5	6 00	5	270 00	60	...	...	5	227 00	...	2	2	2	2	...
Twisters	2	17 75	2	887 00	...	390 00	...	2	880 00	...	2	...	...	...	...
<i>Cotton Mill Operatives:</i>																
Weavers (females)	12	4 15	12	209 75	22	...	...	12	220 41	...	...	12	...	12	2
" (males)	7	6 46	7	295 00	52	...	...	5	325 00	...	2	4	2	4	4
Spinners (males)	4	13 37	4	651 00	...	400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
" (females)	2	6 00	1	285 00	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Loom fixers	2	12 00	2	570 00	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Carders	7	7 33	3	318 00	...	...	...	3	400 00	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Woolen Mill Operatives:</i>																
Weavers	2	9 00	2	425 00	30 1	300 00	...	2	600 00	150 00	1	1	1	1	...	
" (females)	2	8 40	2	390 00	...	250 00	6¾	2	616 00	141 00	1	1	...	...	...
" (females)	5	6 50	5	345 00	39	...	...	5	314 00	...	...	2	...	...	...
<i>Shoemakers:</i>																
Cutters	14	12 08	15	553 48	28 5	160 00	4	13	571 08	125 00	9	6	8	7	...	
Stock fitters	9	9 64	9	456 55	22 1	250 00	3 3-5	9	421 97	112 00	5	4	4	5	...	
Shoe fitters (females)	11	8 41	11	388 93	31	...	...	8	343 85	...	5	...	5	...	...
Heelers	9	12 66	9	600 00	25 3	150 00	5 1-9	9	587 11	135 00	5	4	4	5	1	
Operators	5	9 58	6	532 50	23 1	200 00	4 2-5	6	474 00	140 00	2	2	2	2	...	
Burnishers	5	13 26	5	620 00	28 2	150 00	5	5	654 00	151 00	1	4	1	4	1	
Finishers	8	13 81	6	716 66	27 2	150 00	5½	6	710 00	148 41	5	2	2	4	1	
Edge setters	3	14 66	4	607 56	49	...	4¾	3	588 00	112 00	3	2	4	1	...	
Lasters	7	14 78	7	687 86	2- 4	162 00	5¾	4	628 00	150 66	3	3	4	2	...	
<i>Potters:</i>																
Throwers	2	22 94	3	814 90	45	...	4¾	3	763 00	...	3	...	2	1	...	
Hollow-ware pressers	11	15 13	12	572 45	58	...	5	8	563 19	116 00	5	6	4	7	1	
Flat pressers, or jig'men	4	19 24	4	637 87	106	...	4¾	4	675 37	111 00	2	2	...	4	1	

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	INDIVIDUAL EARNINGS AND LOST TIME.				EARNINGS OF OTHERS IN FAMILY		COST OF LIVING OF FAMILY.			NUMBER REPORTING SAVINGS AND DEBTS.						
	Number reporting.	Average weekly wages.	Number reporting.	Average annual earnings.	Average number days' lost time.	Number reporting.	Average earnings.	Number in family.	Number reporting.	Total cost of living (average).	Average paid for rent.	Number reporting savings—in	Number reporting no savings—	Number reporting savings—in	Number reporting no savings—	
												former years.	in former years	past year.	in past year.	Fallen in debt during past year.
Carriage makers.....	13	\$12 35	13	\$573 03	64	.....	4½	12	\$485 16	\$33 09	7	6	3	8	1	
Carpenters.....	47	13 37	45	612 05	36	8	\$321 05	4	42	563 96	116 42	28	21	24	21	8
Ship carpenters.....	18	16 72	18	720 28	39	5	135 00	5	17	688 12	160 53	11	7	12	5	1
<i>Iron Workers:</i>																
Puddlers.....	3	15 66	3	621 66	63	1	240 00	5	3	586 00	108 00	3	.....	1	2	.....
Moulders.....	28	14 53	27	674 52	46	4	147 50	4½	24	599 00	129 11	17	8	14	11	3
Pattern makers.....	4	14 57	4	798 25	61	.....	.....	3¾	3	522 66	116 00	3	1	3	1	.....
Keepers.....	4	11 10	4	607 77	18	.....	.....	4½	4	711 00	60 00	2	2	1	2	1
Machinists.....	50	13 17	43	620 15	29	7	280 00	5	.....	561 72	103 33	24	23	27	21	2
<i>Hatters:</i>																
Makers, Sizers, Pouncers and Curlers.....	30	*12 17	34	460 86	82	11	276 00	5½	11	506 13	90 00	16	16	6	27	17
Finishers.....	31	*12 28	40	486 76	106	4	285 00	4	40	486 76	88 38	20	21	7	35	18
Blacksmiths.....	39	13 33	33	592 00	26	5	189 00	4½	32	543 16	111 36	26	10	22	13	5
Engineers (stationary)....	20	11 06	23	574 61	23	2	195 00	4½	21	518 70	77 59	13	9	12	11	3
Bricklayers.....	4	18 75	4	636 00	87	.....	.....	.....	4	501 00	.....	1	2	1	2	.....
Masons.....	5	17 60	6	646 00	86	.....	.....	.....	6	519 16	122 63	5	2	5	4	2
Patent and Enameled leather.....	8	12 25	8	506 25	57	.....	.....	4½	7	537 14	74 50	2	6	1	7	5
Tinsmiths.....	7	11 00	4	499 50	41	.....	.....	4	5	460 40	79 00	2	6	.....	8	4
Spoke works employes....	8	10 69	10	520 00	21	.....	.....	3	10	439 00	89 00	8	1	6	3	.....
Rubber factory employes.	21	9 23	21	417 86	54	5	273 60	4½	18	405 44	84 00	8	15	9	12	6
<i>Railroad Employes:</i>																
Locomotive engineer.....	6	20 62	6	1,101 66	.....	.....	.....	5½	3	932 00	112 00	5	1	5	1	.....
Fireman.....	4	13 12	.....	630 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Brakemen.....	4	8 95	3	420 66	10	.....	.....	5½	3	446 00	111 00	1	2	2	2	.....
Laborers, repairing.....	6	8 69	6	412 00	.....	.....	.....	4½	6	358 00	112 00	3	3	3	3	.....
Organ makers.....	27	13 12	25	626 48	25	.....	.....	3 1-5	25	468 32	113 06	16	11	11	15	3
Painters.....	19	15 58	16	572 75	57	.....	.....	3½	12	556 00	124 80	5	11	5	12	5
Cigar makers.....	24	12 25	21	588 55	23	.....	.....	3¾	21	515 80	94 00	10	14	7	17	5
Printers.....	29	15 75	22	743 21	20	.....	.....	3¾	14	624 47	106 40	11	8	13	7	4
Drivers (teamsters).....	8	10 56	7	515 14	45	2	145 00	4	6	518 50	121 20	4	3	4	3	1
Furnacemen.....	4	8 10	4	443 75	.....	.....	.....	4½	4	416 00	30 00	2	2	4	.....	.....
Sew'g machine employes.	4	12 00	2	510 00	34	.....	.....	4	2	594 00	136 00	.....	4	.....	4	1
Clerks.....	19	9 99	14	475 38	22	.....	.....	4¾	11	469 90	131 33	8	8	7	10	2
Miners.....	3	14 00	5	369 28	20	.....	.....	3 2-5	4	341 00	65 00	3	4	2	5	4
Traveling-bag makers....	6	11 83	4	463 00	61	.....	.....	4¾	5	454 60	85 50	3	3	1	5	3
Harness makers.....	3	14 00	5	532 00	46	.....	.....	5 2-5	5	526 00	97 00	1	4	.....	5	.....
Dress makers (females)...	7	5 43	7	243 00	49	.....	.....	.....	7	257 14	.....	.....	4	.....	4	2
Tailors.....	6	12 66	6	470 00	45	.....	.....	6½	6	471 16	114 00	2	2	.....	4	1
Paper mill employes.....	7	11 43	7	530 00	12	.....	.....	.....	7	542 30	84 00	3	6	3	6	.....
Laborers.....	79	7 79	72	369 85	31	20	271 00	4¾	65	392 34	92 00	27	42	25	44	10

*Some of the individual employes returned their average weekly wages for the whole year and not for the time actually at work. This reduces the total average here given.

TABLE No. 2—ESTABLISHMENTS.

OCCUPATIONS.	Number reporting.	Average weekly wages.	Average annual earnings.	OCCUPATIONS.	Number reporting.	Average weekly wages.	Average annual earnings.
Glass Blow'rs (bottle & vial)	504	\$24 02	*\$903 55	<i>Shoemakers :</i>			
" (flint, cov'd pots)	191	23 33	856 60	Cutters	136	\$11 65	\$530 15
" (window glass)...	160	22 52	†936 25	Stock Fitters.....	26	8 04	364 60
Gatherers, "	160	15 11	646 78	Fitters (females).....	46	7 02	312 60
Flatteners, "	40	25 22	990 00	<i>Iron and Steel Workers :</i>			
Cutters, "	80	19 92	858 50	Machinists.....	881	12 09	635 58
<i>Miscellaneous Workmen in</i>				Moulders.....	425	14 75	663 37
<i>Glass Factories :</i>				Boiler Makers.....	58	15 26	716 04
Master Shearers	69	18 75	774 94	Pattern Makers.....	24	15 00	753 25
Shearers.....	118	9 71	441 10	Core Makers.....	180	15 11	757 33
Packers.....	180	9 70	363 88	Heaters	58	17 40	752 37
Box Makers.....	59	10 89	483 13	Rollers	70	20 00	698 08
Blacksmiths.....	31	11 84	543 13	Puddlers	99	14 23	672 12
Engineers.....	60	12 08	571 50	Nailers.....	28	16 00	700 00
Pot Makers.....	15	18 24	831 00	<i>Hatters :</i>			
Mould Makers.....	34	13 60	702 95	Makers	284	10 90	522 60
Laborers.....	321	7 22	356 55	Finishers	780	11 39	593 12
Lamp Workers.....	30	14 45	520 00	Cigar Makers.....	644	11 67	592 73
<i>Cotton Mill Operatives :</i>				<i>Rubber Workers :</i>			
Cotton Weavers (males).....	270	6 24	315 70	Grinders.....	63	10 00	490 00
" (females).....	678	4 63	234 36	Calenders	63	12 60	618 57
Carders (men).....	47	5 04	266 50	Steam Pressers.....	16	11 00	540 00
" (females).....	107	3 20	164 48	Mould Makers.....	23	10 00	490 00
Card Strippers (men).....	7	5 55	288 43	Hose Makers.....	64	10 87	577 00
Card Grinders.....	7	5 71	300 00	Belt Makers	55	10 55	517 30
Card Tenders (men).....	32	4 34	234 70	<i>Brick Makers :</i>			
" (females).....	15	3 50	190 00	Moulders	46	14 00	450 00
Card Pickers.....	11	5 68	292 55	Pressers.....	24	12 00	385 00
Speed Tenders (females)....	36	4 77	238 88	Kiln Setters.....	40	11 37	363 75
Spinners (men).....	55	7 49	385 45	Ship Carpenters & Joiners..	459	18 78	857 98
" (females).....	37	3 76	208 24	Ship Caulkers.....	90	18 60	900 00
Frame Tenders (men).....	25	4 50	247 20	<i>Leather Workers :</i>			
" (females).....	109	3 16	161 80	Tanners	29	9 34	467 24
Warpers (men).....	4	6 75	341 25	Curriers.....	42	10 39	517 02
" (females).....	16	4 87	244 62	<i>Printers :</i>			
<i>Woolen Mill Operatives :</i>				Compositors.....	58	17 66	871 55
Weavers (men).....	140	6 69	327 79	Pressmen	33	13 78	624 24
" (females).....	295	5 55	274 92	Bakers.....	400	10 74	531 06
Spinners (men).....	32	8 00	407 56	Marble and Stone Cutters ..	26	17 00	730 77
Card Tenders.....	39	4 13	206 40	Machinists.....	939	12 42	649 56
Card Feeders.....	16	3 50	175 00	Blacksmiths.....	285	14 53	578 77
Card Strippers.....	12	6 75	336 66	Carpenters.....	342	13 16	607 39
Card Grinders.....	10	6 80	344 00	Engineers (stationary).....	55	12 42	562 72
Card Pickers.....	8	7 77	386 25	Laborers.....	1,747	7 11	348 06
" (females).....	3	5 00	250 00				
Dyers.....	111	8 98	493 30				
Finishers.....	78	7 59	379 23				
<i>Shoemakers :</i>							
Lasters.....	150	13 49	633 25				
Heelers.....	99	14 01	627 93				
Burnishers.....	104	13 00	588 13				
Operators.....	23	11 30	601 65				
Trimmers.....	31	12 84	573 07				
Finishers.....	119	14 47	638 57				

* Numbers 5, 42 and 43, of Table No. 2, are not included in this. † Numbers 18 and 20, of Table No. 2, are not included in this.

PART I.

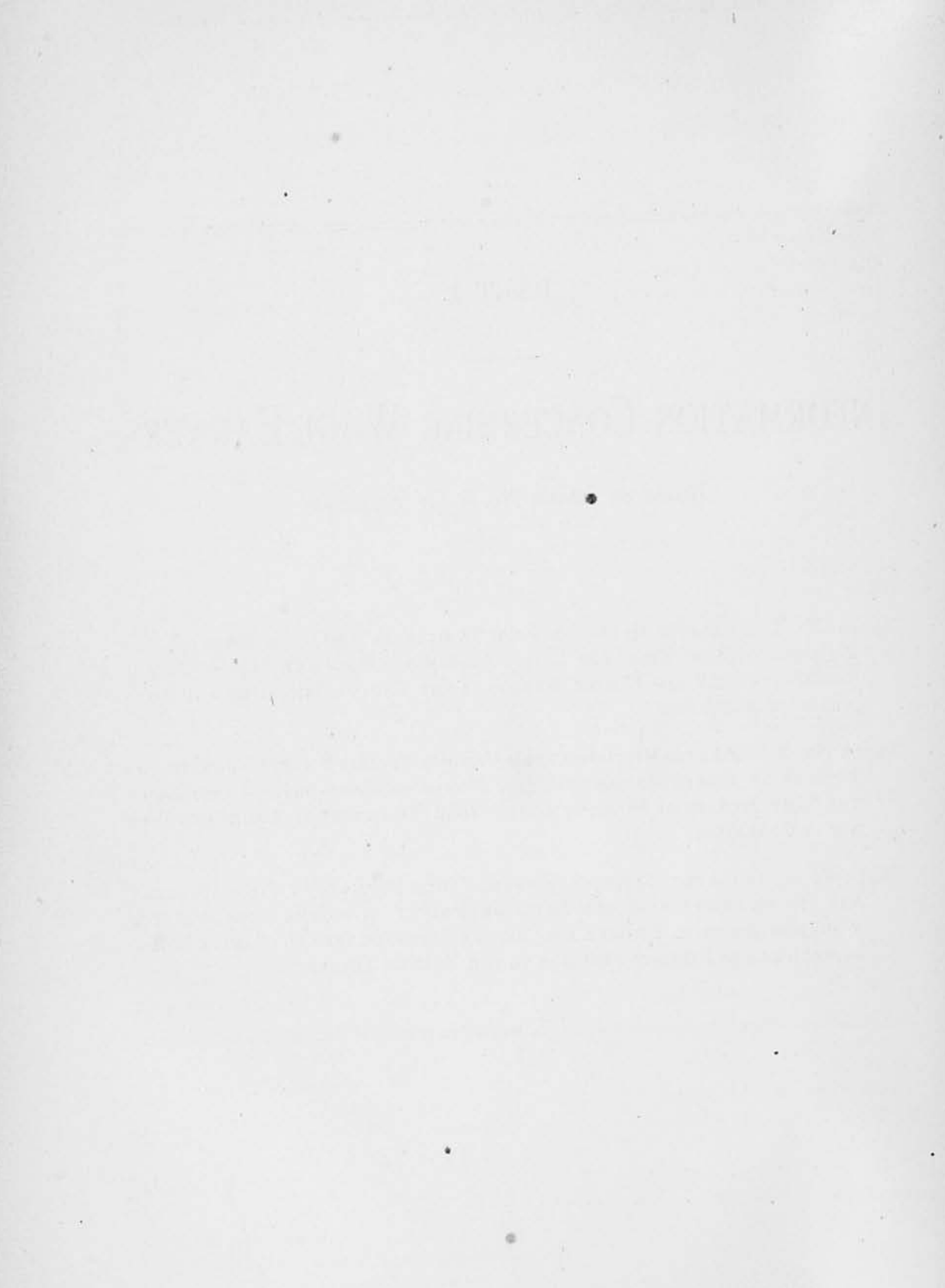
INFORMATION CONCERNING WAGE-EARNERS.

Based on Blank No. 3 for Employes.

TABLE No. 1.—COLLATED STATISTICS FROM INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED DAILY, EARNINGS OF SELF AND FAMILY, COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY, NUMBER IN THE FAMILY, TIME LOST AND ACCUMULATION OF SAVINGS.

TABLE No. 2.—COLLATED STATISTICS FROM VARIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS, SHOWING THE NUMBER OF HANDS EMPLOYED—MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN—EARNINGS OF THE SAME, NUMBER OF HOURS OF DAILY WORK, MOVEMENT OF WAGES AND TIME NOT IN OPERATION.

TABLE No. 3.—COLLATED STATISTICS, SHOWING PRICES RECEIVED BY PIECE-WORKERS, AND THE QUANTITY PRODUCED DAILY OR WEEKLY; ALSO, THE AGES AT WHICH WORKMEN BEGIN TO DECLINE AND BECOME INCAPACITATED FOR ACTIVE WORK, AS WELL AS THE DISEASES PECULIAR TO THE VARIOUS TRADES.



STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
 BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES, }
 TRENTON, July 1st, 1884.

[BLANK No. 3—FOR INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES.]

This Bureau earnestly desires individual workmen to fill out, as fully as possible, the questions asked in this blank and to return it at their earliest convenience. The support of individual workmen as well as the encouragement of labor organizations is necessary to enable us to obtain reliable statistics, to be used in our official reports of the condition of wage-receivers in this State. Without such information, no correct understanding of the needs of the laboring classes can be formed, and no recommendations for their advancement can be made.

JAMES BISHOP,
Chief.

CHARLES H. SIMMERMAN,
Secretary.

1. Name in full.....
2. Residence—Post-office address.....
3. By whom and where employed.....
4. Occupation.....
5. Subdivision of trade in which engaged.....
6. Number of hours employed daily.....
7. If paid by the piece, the price received for the piece.....
8. What constitutes a piece?.....
9. Quantity produced in a day or other period of time.....
10. Earnings: Per day Per week..... Per month.....
11. Total earnings, *i. e.* actual income, from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.....
12. Number of days lost during the year, not including legal holidays: Total.....
 From sickness..... From inability to obtain work..... From other causes

13. Earnings of all others in your family, from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884

14. Cost of living during the year for self and family: Total cost..... Rent

15. Total number in your family.....
16. Number engaged in working for wages.....
17. Have you accumulated any savings during former years?..... During the
 past year?.....
18. Have you run into debt during the year?.....
19. How many families live in the same house in which you reside?.....
20. What are the diseases peculiar to your occupation?.....
21. At what age do those engaged in your trade begin to decline?..... At
 what age do they become incapacitated for active work?.....
22. Has the immigration of foreign laborers, either under the contract system or
 otherwise, had any effect upon your trade?.....
23. Remarks on any subject of interest to workmen, especially regarding the social,
 moral and intellectual condition of your fellow-workmen and their families, and what,
 in your opinion, would improve it.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES.

BOTTLE AND VIAL BLOWERS (Green Glass).

Blowers do not work during July and August. These months are not included in time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
1	Millville.....	Gaffer.....	8½	\$5 50	\$33 00	\$140 00
2	".....	".....	9	5 25	31 00	133 00
3	".....	Blower.....	9	5 50	33 00	140 00
4	".....	".....	8½	5 50	33 00	145 00
5	".....	".....	9	5 00	.....	125 00
6	".....	Gaffer.....	9	5 25	.....	125 00
7	".....	Blower.....	9	5 50	.....	130 00
8	".....	".....	8½	6 00	.....	150 00
9	".....	".....	9	5 50	.....	140 00
10	".....	".....	9	5 25	.....	130 00
13	".....	Gaffer.....	9	5 00	.....	120 00
11	".....	".....	9	5 50	.....	130 00
12	".....	".....	9	5 50	.....	130 00
14	".....	".....	9	5 50	.....	135 00
15	".....	Blower.....	9	5 50	.....	135 00
86	".....	".....	9	4 25	.....	110 00
88	".....	Gaffer.....	9	4 10	.....	100 00
39	Clayton.....	Blower and gaffer.....	8½	5 00	.....	125 00
40	".....	".....	8½	5 25	.....	125 00
41	".....	Gaffer on apprentices.....	8½	4 50	.....	112 00
42	".....	Blower.....	8½	5 00	.....	120 00
43	".....	".....	8½	5 40	.....	130 00
44	".....	".....	8½	5 25	.....	130 00
45	".....	".....	8½	5 50	.....	137 00
46	".....	".....	8½	5 40	.....	140 00
47	".....	Gaffer.....	8	6 00	.....	150 00
211	Williamstown.....	Blower.....	8½	4 50	.....	125 00
212	".....	".....	8½	4 62	.....	115 00
214	".....	Gaffer.....	8½	.....	.....	95 00
215	".....	Blower.....	8½	.....	.....	.....
263	".....	".....	8½	4 50	.....	.....
265	".....	Gaffer.....	8½	.....	.....	120 00
271	".....	Blower.....	8½	.....	.....	100 00
221	Salem.....	Gaffer.....	7½	.....	.....	75 00
222	".....	Blower.....	8½	.....	.....	120 00
223	".....	".....	8	.....	.....	130 00
224	".....	".....	8½	.....	.....	.....
225	".....	".....	8	.....	.....	125 00
226	".....	".....	8	.....	.....	125 00
228	".....	".....	8½	.....	.....	125 00
22	Glassboro.....	".....	8	.....	.....	100 00
27	".....	".....	8	4 50	27 00	100 00

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES.

BOTTLE AND VIAL BLOWERS (Green Glass).

Blowers do not work during July and August. These months are not included in time reported lost.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$1,300 00	27	2	25	.....	.....	6	1	* \$110 40	\$1,110 40	Yes	Yes	No
1,200 00	40	15	25	.....	.....	3	1	.....	† 500 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,260 00	26	.....	25	1	.....	4	1	* 134 40	784 40	Yes	Yes	No
1,300 00	27	2	25	.....	.....	3	1	†	.....	Yes	Yes	No
1,100 00	35	10	25	.....	.....	3	1	100 00	810 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,100 00	36	11	25	.....	.....	4	1	* 156 00	756 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,200 00	40	.....	25	.....	.....	4	1	.....	† 900 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,350 00	27	2	25	.....	.....	3	1	.....	† 600 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,300 00	20	20	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	† 800 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,300 00	2	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	800 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,000 00	50	25	25	.....	.....	5	1	120 00	1,120 00	No	No	.....
1,150 00	30	30	.....	.....	.....	4	1	.....	† 1,000 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,275 00	12	6	.....	6	.....	3	1	.....	† 700 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,200 00	25	25	.....	.....	\$100 00	5	2	.....	† 900 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,150 00	37	12	.....	25	.....	4	1	150 00	1,150 00	No	No	No
1,000 00	25	.....	25	.....	.....	5	1	144 00	944 00	No	No	.....
900 00	25	.....	25	.....	.....	6	1	100 00	900 00	No	No	.....
1,050 00	40	10	25	5	.....	6	1	100 00	900 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,150 00	35	10	20	5	.....	4	1	120 00	920 00	Yes	Yes	.....
950 00	20	.....	20	.....	100 00	6	2	.....	† 700 00	Yes	Yes	.....
900 00	50	20	25	5	.....	5	1	120 00	720 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,100 00	60	25	25	10	.....	6	1	120 00	820 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,100 00	40	10	25	5	.....	5	1	.....	† 800 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,200 00	30	10	20	.....	.....	5	1	.....	† 700 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,250 00	25	4	20	1	.....	5	1	120 00	720 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,300 00	25	2	23	.....	.....	4	1	.....	† 400 00	Yes	Yes	.....
965 27	75	.....	.....	.....	130 00	7	2	100 00	870 00	Yes	Yes	No
500 00	140	.....	140	.....	.....	3	1	.....	† 700 00	Yes	No	Yes
400 00	140	.....	140	.....	.....	2	1	.....	† 300 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,175 00	96	.....	96	4	.....	6	3	.....	700 00	Yes	Yes	No
‡ 1,037 35	57	.....	.....	.....	146 45	9	2	150 00	1,075 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,100 00	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	‡ 49 00	.....	Yes	Yes	No
1,000 00	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	1,000 00	No	No	No
712 00	14	1	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	† 400 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,150 00	24	12	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	† 500 00	.....	Yes	.....
1,225 00	17	5	12	.....	.....	5	1	.....	† 750 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,070 00	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	** 700 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,200 00	18	6	12	.....	.....	7	1	.....	† 900 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,210 00	8	5	3	.....	.....	4	1	108 00	958 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,150 00	23	.....	11	12	.....	.....	.....	120 00	920 00	No	Yes	.....
950 00	42	2	40	.....	200 00	5	2	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	No
950 00	10	1	.....	.....	.....	3	1	96 00	876 00	Yes	Yes	No

* Dues in building association. † Own my house. ‡ \$150 more as foreman. § \$96 more from pension. ¶ For six months. ¶ Board. ** No family.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

BOTTLE AND VIAL BLOWERS (Green Glass).

Blowers do not work during July and August. These months are not included in time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
28	Glassboro.....	Blower.....	8	\$4 50	.....	\$110 00
52	"	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00	.....	125 00
53	"	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00	\$24 00	100 00
54	"	Gaffer.....	8	.....	.....	100 00
55	"	Blower.....	8	3 00	.....	75 00
25	Bridgeton	"	8	4 50	.....	110 00
56	"	"	8	4 00	.....	100 00
57	"	Gaffer.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 00	24 00	100 00
58	"	Blower.....	8	4 00	24 00	100 00
59	"	"	8	4 00	.....	.....
140	Woodbury.....	"	9	5 80	.....	145 00
143	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
144	"	Gaffer.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	5 40	.....	135 00
146	"	Blower.....	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	.....	128 00
147	"	"	9	.....	.....	120 00
220	"	"	9	.....	.....	120 00
227	"	"	9	.....	.....	140 00
20	Camden	"	8	4 00	.....	100 00
21	"	"	8	4 50	.....	110 00
24	"	Gaffer.....	8	.....	.....	60 00
26	"	"	8	.....	.....	110 00
29	"	Blower.....	8	4 50	.....	110 00
30	"	"	8	4 00	.....	100 00
23	Wilton.....	"	8	4 00	.....	100 00
216	"	"	8	4 32	.....	100 00
217	"	"	8	.....	.....	100 00
218	"	"	8	4 83	.....	112 00
204	Winslow.....	"	6	.....	.....	100 00
205	"	"	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 50	.....	115 00
206	"	"	7	.....	.....	125 00
207	"	"	7	.....	.....	120 00

FLINT-GLASS BLOWERS (Covered Pots).

84	Millville.....	Gaffer.....	9	\$5 20	.....	\$130 00
85	"	Blower.....	9	5 50	.....	140 00
87	"	"	9	4 50	.....	120 00
459	"	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	110 00
461	"	"	8	.....	.....	108 00
463	"	"	9	.....	.....	115 00
464	"	Gaffer.....	8	.....	.....	112 00

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

BOTTLE AND VIAL BLOWERS (Green Glass).

Blowers do not work during July and August. These months are not included in time reported lost.

Actual income from July 1st, 1888, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$950 00	10					4	1	\$54 00	\$454 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,100 00	25	10	10	5		5	1		* 600 00	Yes	Yes	No
700 00	75	3	72			4	1	120 00	770 00	Yes	No	
700 00	75		75			5	1		* 700 00	Yes	No	
750 00	25	2				4		100 00	750 00	No	No	
880 00	50		50			3	1	120 00	550 00	Yes	Yes	
850 00	40		40			4	1		600 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00	75		75			4	1	120 00	700 00	No	No	
	12					7	1	132 00	1,000 00	No	No	No
1,000 00	20					4		144 00				
1,300 00	15					3	1	150 00	750 00	Yes	Yes	
1,200 00						7	1	150 00	1,150 00			
1,250 00	35	10	20	5		3	1	120 00	920 00	Yes	Yes	
1,280 00	23	8			\$90 00	8	2	120 00	1,120 00	Yes	Yes	
1,200 00						4	1	150 00	1,050 00	Yes	Yes	
1,200 00	10					2	1	156 00	756 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,140 00	50		50			3	1	96 00	640 00	Yes	Yes	
900 00	20		20			3	1	200 00	900 00	No	No	
890 00	50	15	15	20	100 00	5	2	216 00	1,016 00	No	No	Yes
550 00	20		20			3	1	200 00	500 00	Yes	No	
950 00	40		40		150 00	5	2	200 00	1,000 00	No	No	
875 00	60	8	52			2	1	216 00	816 00			
750 00	60		60						† 400 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00	75		75		90 00	5	2	84 00	584 00	Yes	Yes	
875 00	70	5	60	5		2	1	84 00	684 00	No	Yes	
950 00	45		45		90 00	7	2	96 00	896 00	No	No	
1,080 00	25				100 00	9	2	108 00	908 00	Yes	Yes	
600 00	100		100		150 00	5	2	60 00	780 00	Yes	No	Yes
690 00	106					3	1	42 00	492 00	Yes	Yes	
750 00	100		100		800 00	7	2	100 00	1,300 00	Yes	Yes	
720 00	100		100			2	1	84 00	784 00	Yes	No	Yes

FLINT-GLASS BLOWERS (Covered Pots).

\$800 00	80		80			3	1		\$500 00	Yes	Yes	
1,100 00	40	6	34			6	1		800 00	Yes	Yes	
900 00	60	10	50		\$100 00	6		\$100 00	900 00	No	No	
1,100 00						8	1		900 00	Yes	Yes	
864 00	60		60			6	1	100 00	700 00	Yes	Yes	
1,150 00	25	12	6	7		8		150 00	750 00	Yes	Yes	
1,120 00	30	10		20		7	1		800 00	Yes	Yes	

* Own my house. † Board.

TABLE NO. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

FLINT-GLASS BLOWERS (Covered Pots).

Blowers do not work during July and August. These months are not included in time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
465	Millville.....	Blower	9	.....	.....	\$125 00
467	"	Gaffer.. ..	8	.....	.....	115 00
468	"	Blower.....	9	.....	.....	120 00
462	"	Wooden mould blower.....	9	.....	.....	100 00
230	"	" " "	9	.....	.....	100 00

WINDOW-GLASS BLOWERS, GATHERERS, CUTTERS AND FLATTENERS.

75	Millville.....	Blower.....	10	.....	\$25 00	.....
76	"	"	10	.....	25 00	.....
77	"	"	10	.....	26 00	\$110 00
78	"	"	10	.....	25 00	.....
83	"	"	10	.....	.....	100 00
127	Bridgeton.....	"	10	.....	.....	106 00
134	"	"	10	.....	.....	.....
135	"	"	10	.....	.....	.....
196	"	"	10	.....	.....	.....
188	"	"	10	.....	25 65	.....
190	"	"	10	.....	.....	.....
160	Malaga	"	10	.....	40 00	.....
166	"	"	10	.....	.....	.....
165	"	"	10	.....	26 00	.....
164	"	"	10	.....	27 00	.....
203	"	"	10	.....	26 00	118 00
219	"	"	10	.....	.....	115 00
177	Glassboro	"	10	.....	25 00	.....
150	"	"	10	.....	24 71	.....
184	"	"	10	.....	24 84	.....
137	"	"	10	.....	27 00	.....
173	Woodbury.....	"	10	.....	26 00	.....
152	"	"	10	.....	26 00	.....
153	"	"	10	.....	27 00	.....
154	"	"	10	.....	26 00	.....
201	Winslow.....	"	9	.....	24 30	100 00
208	"	"	9	.....	.....	125 00
136	Quinton.....	"	10	.....	27 84	.....
81	Millville.....	Gatherer.....	10	.....	.....	62 00
80	"	"	10	.....	.....	65 00
79	"	"	10	.....	.....	58 00

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

FLINT-GLASS BLOWERS (Covered Pots).

Blowers do not work during July and August. These months are not included in time reported lost.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$1,150 00	30	10	10	10	.....	7	1	.....	\$850 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,050 00	40	10	20	10	\$250 00	6	2	.....	700 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,150 00	40	15	20	5	.....	7	1	\$120 00	920 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	144 00	744 00	Yes	Yes	.....
992 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	144 00	944 00	No	No	.....

WINDOW-GLASS BLOWERS, GATHERERS, CUTTERS AND FLATTENERS.

\$950 00	12	6	.....	3	.....	5	1	\$144 00	\$944 00	No	No	.....
950 00	20	3	12	5	\$175 00	6	2	120 00	1,120 00	No	No	.....
1,100 00	12	.....	12	.....	.....	5	1	120 00	920 00	.....	Yes	.....
1,000 00	12	.....	.....	.....	200 00	6	2	144 00	1,144 00	Yes	Yes	.....
950 00	13	.....	13	.....	.....	5	1	120 00	920 00	No	No	.....
1,000 00	20	.....	16	4	.....	7	1	144 00	894 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,000 00	12	.....	12	.....	.....	6	1	100 00	975 00	No	No	.....
425 00	156	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	100 00	975 00	Yes	No	Yes
1,000 00	20	7	13	.....	.....	8	1	132 00	932 00	No	No	.....
1,000 00	20	8	12	.....	.....	6	1	150 00	900 00	No	Yes	.....
900 00	25	6	14	.....	.....	6	1	120 00	1,000 00	No	No	.....
1,500 00	25	7	13	7	.....	5	1	120 00	1,000 00	Yes	Yes	.....
950 00	30	12	12	6	.....	4	1	120 00	1,000 00	No	.....	.....
1,050 00	15	2	13	.....	.....	6	1	132 00	857 00	No	Yes	.....
1,100 00	13	.....	13	.....	.....	5	1	120 00	930 00	No	Yes	.....
1,150 00	6	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	78 00	578 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,150 00	1	1	.....	.....	.....	4	1	78 00	578 00	Yes	Yes	No
900 00	40	28	12	.....	225 00	7	.....	132 00	932 00	Yes	Yes	.....
950 00	30	12	12	6	.....	6	1	120 00	920 00	No	No	.....
1,000 00	18	6	12	.....	.....	7	1	132 00	832 00	No	Yes	.....
1,100 00	13	.....	13	.....	.....	3	1	84 00	784 00	.....	.....	.....
1,050 00	20	8	12	.....	.....	6	1	144 00	944 00	No	Yes	.....
1,000 00	30	10	12	8	.....	7	1	132 00	882 00	No	Yes	.....
1,100 00	18	3	12	3	.....	6	1	132 00	882 00	No	Yes	.....
1,000 00	25	6	12	7	.....	3	1	100 00	700 00	No	Yes	.....
875 00	30	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*400 00	No	Yes	.....
1,125 00	25	.....	25	.....	.....	5	1	60 00	660 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,150 00	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	6	.....	100 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....
600 00	20	5	12	3	.....	5	1	100 00	600 00	No	No	.....
625 00	12	.....	12	.....	.....	4	1	120 00	570 00	No	No	.....
550 00	12	.....	9	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	†500 00	.....	.....	.....

* Board. † No family.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*WINDOW-GLASS BLOWERS, GATHERERS, CUTTERS AND
FLATTENERS.

Blowers do not work during July and August. These months are not included in time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
191	Bridgeton.....	Gatherer.....	10	.....	\$17 00	.....
192	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
194	".....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....
195	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
128	Malaga.....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....
156	".....	".....	10	.....	15 00	.....
162	".....	".....	10	.....	16 50	.....
181	Glassboro.....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
182	".....	".....	.....	.....	16 00	.....
170	Woodbury.....	".....	10	.....	17 00	.....
171	".....	".....	10	.....	17 00	.....
172	".....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....
199	Winslow.....	".....	.....	.....	\$61 00	.....
74	Millville.....	Cutter.....	12	.....	.....	.....
82	".....	".....	10	.....	.....	.....
126	Bridgeton.....	".....	10	.....	21 50	.....
187	".....	".....	10	.....	22 50	.....
193	".....	".....	10	.....	23 00	.....
197	".....	".....	10	.....	22 00	.....
157	Malaga.....	".....	10	.....	22 50	.....
158	".....	".....	10	.....	23 00	.....
163	".....	".....	10	.....	22 50	.....
167	".....	".....	10	.....	23 00	.....
179	Glassboro.....	".....	10	.....	21 50	.....
180	".....	".....	10	.....	23 00	.....
183	".....	".....	10	.....	21 00	.....
151	Woodbury.....	".....	10	.....	21 00	.....
174	".....	".....	10	.....	22 50	.....
175	".....	".....	10	.....	.....	.....
176	".....	".....	10	.....	22 50	.....
199	Winslow.....	".....	10	.....	22 50	.....
200	".....	".....	10	.....	22 50	.....
202	".....	".....	10	.....	22 50	.....
104	Millville.....	Flattener.....	11	.....	25 00	.....
122	".....	".....	12	.....	25 00	.....
159	Malaga.....	".....	12	.....	26 00	.....
178	Glassboro.....	".....	12	.....	.....	.....
148	Woodbury.....	".....	12	.....	25 00	.....
210	Winslow.....	".....	12	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

WINDOW-GLASS BLOWERS, GATHERERS, CUTTERS AND FLATTENERS.

Blowers do not work during July and August. These months are not included in time reported lost.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From Sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total Cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$700 00	15	2	13	.....	.....	5	.....	\$120 00	\$700 00	No	No	.....
750 00	12	.....	12	.....	\$150 00	7	2	120 00	820 00	Yes	Yes	.....
640 00	40	15	20	5	160 00	6	2	120 00	900 00	No	No	.....
725 00	20	7	13	.....	.....	4	.....	125 00	725 00	No	No	.....
650 00	25	.....	13	12	100 00	6	2	120 00	750 00	No	No	.....
600 00	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 400 00	.....	.....	.....
660 00	25	7	13	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 400 00	.....	.....	.....
750 00	12	.....	12	.....	.....	6	1	132 00	732 00	No	No	.....
690 00	18	6	12	.....	.....	5	1	120 00	620 00	No	No	.....
700 00	12	.....	12	.....	.....	5	1	120 00	700 00	No	No	.....
650 00	35	20	12	3	.....	5	1	120 00	720 00	No	No	Yes
650 00	12	.....	.....	.....	100 00	5	.....	120 00	740 00	No	No	.....
600 00	7	4	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 500 00	No	Yes	.....
1,100 00	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	820 00	Yes	Yes	.....
850 00	12	.....	12	.....	.....	5	1	150 00	750 00	Yes	Yes	.....
850 00	30	10	12	8	.....	5	1	120 00	720 00	Yes	Yes	.....
925 00	12	.....	12	.....	.....	5	1	120 00	820 00	Yes	Yes	.....
900 00	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	120 00	820 00	No	Yes	.....
870 00	20	.....	12	8	160 00	8	2	120 00	1,020 00	No	No	.....
900 00	35	20	12	3	.....	4	1	144 00	644 00	No	Yes	.....
920 00	24	.....	12	12	.....	6	1	120 00	920 00	No	No	.....
900 00	20	.....	12	7	.....	5	1	120 00	900 00	No	No	.....
925 00	27	7	13	7	.....	6	1	125 00	925 00	No	No	.....
850 00	28	12	12	4	100 00	7	2	132 00	932 00	Yes	Yes	.....
925 00	20	8	12	.....	.....	7	1	120 00	820 00	No	Yes	.....
840 00	12	3	.....	.....	200 00	7	.....	120 00	920 00	Yes	Yes	.....
850 00	22	8	12	2	160 00	6	2	120 00	920 00	Yes	Yes	.....
900 00	30	12	12	6	300 00	7	2	120 00	1,020 00	Yes	Yes	.....
900 00	25	9	13	3	.....	5	1	120 00	820 00	Yes	Yes	.....
900 00	25	3	.....	9	.....	6	1	132 00	632 00	Yes	Yes	.....
950 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	* 500 00	No	Yes	.....
950 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	96 00	596 00	Yes	Yes	.....
950 00	3	3	.....	.....	.....	7	1	54 00	654 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,000 00	20	6	12	2	80 00	6	2	150 00	1,050 00	No	No	.....
950 00	13	.....	13	.....	250 00	8	3	144 00	1,044 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,000 00	20	7	13	.....	.....	8	1	100 00	900 00	No	No	.....
1,000 00	12	.....	.....	.....	200 00	7	2	132 00	1,032 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,000 00	25	7	12	6	.....	4	1	120 00	820 00	No	Yes	.....
1,000 00	42	42	.....	.....	250 00	7	2	90 00	690 00	Yes	Yes	.....

* No family.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*
MISCELLANEOUS WORKMEN IN GLASS FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
119	Millville.....	Stopper grinder.....	10			\$75 00
120	"	"	10			75 00
458	"	"	10			60 00
455	"	Lamp worker.....	10			
456	"	"	10			
231	"	"	10			
232	"	"				65 00
69	Bridgeton.....	Pot maker.....	9			48 00
33	Clayton.....	"	10			85 00
96	Millville.....	"				80 00
213	Williamstown.....	"	9			70 00
266	"	Master shearer.....	14			90 00
38	Clayton.....	"	14			80 00
19	Camden.....	"	16			90 00
97	Millville.....	"	16			80 00
133	Woodbury.....	"	15			85 00
149	Glassboro.....	"	15			105 00
185	Salem.....	"	15			80 00
189	Bridgeton.....	"	15			100 00
169	Woodbury.....	"	15			100 00
161	Malaga.....	"	15			100 00
70	Bridgeton.....	Shearer.....	13			40 00
60	Millville.....	" (day).....	10			40 00
32	Clayton.....	"	9			40 00
31	"	" (night).....	15			48 00
18	Camden.....	"	16			50 00
131	Woodbury.....	" (day).....	10			40 00
132	"	" (night).....	15			50 00
233	Salem.....	"	15			45 00
90	Millville.....	Mould maker.....				60 00
454	"	"	10		\$12 00	
453	"	"	10		12 50	
460	"	"	10			
1078	"	Mould lathe hand.....	10			
1077	"	"	10		12 00	
1076	"	"			16 50	
36	Clayton.....	Mould maker.....	10			65 00
87	"	Blacksmith.....	10			65 00
48	"	"	10			65 00
108	Millville.....	"	10			75 00
121	"	"	10			90 00
155	Malaga.....	"	10			65 00
17	Camden.....	Packer.....	10			40 00
35	Clayton.....	"	10			40 00
50	"	"	10			
51	"	"	10			
110	Millville.....	"				40 00
123	"	"				45 00
129	Woodbury.....	"	10			40 00

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKMEN IN GLASS FACTORIES.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$750 00	25		25			5	1	\$120 00	\$720 00	Yes	Yes	.....
750 00					\$160 00	7	2	150 00	910 00	No	No	.....
600 00						6	1	96 00	600 00	No	No	.....
700 00	60	10	50						500 00	No	Yes	.....
800 00	40		40			6		120 00	800 00	No	No	.....
555 00	70	20	40		300 00	5	2	120 00	720 00	No	Yes	.....
600 00	60		60			6	1	100 00	600 00	No	No	.....
900 00	30	5	15	10	140 00	4	1	96 00				.....
840 00					100 00	8	2	120 00	900 00	No	No	.....
928 00	45	6	34	5		7	2	108 00	840 00	No	No	.....
725 00	25	6	19		200 00	9	2		700 00	Yes	Yes	.....
900 00	15		15		150 00	7	2		700 00	Yes	Yes	.....
600 00	80	55	25			8	2	200 00	1,000 00	No	No	.....
800 00	15	3	12			4	1	120 00	820 00	Yes	No	Yes
1,000 00	15	3	12			6	1	120 00	780 00	No	No	.....
775 00	6					6	1	132 00	882 00	No	Yes	.....
950 00	16	4	12		160 00	5	1	120 00	720 00	No	No	.....
900 00	25	12	13		200 00	8	2	120 00	900 00	Yes	Yes	.....
950 00	13		13		101 00	8	2	144 00	944 00	Yes	Yes	.....
360 00	26					8	2	120 00	1,020 00	No	No	.....
400 00	50		50			3		54 00				.....
360 00					100 00	5	2	100 00	500 00	No	No	No
450 00	12				150 00	5	2	106 00	500 00	No	No	.....
450 00	25				150 00	6	2	100 00	600 00	No	No	.....
380 00	69				300 00	3	1	120 00	470 00	No	No	Yes
450 00	25	10	12	3	160 00	7	3	120 00	680 00	No	No	.....
425 00	6	6			200 00	6	2	120 00	510 00	No	No	.....
650 00	35				150 00	6	2	120 00	625 00	No	No	.....
575 00	37	12	25			5	2	150 00	800 00	No	No	.....
600 00	30	5	25		200 00	4	1	100 00	575 00	No	No	.....
588 00		6			140 00	7	2	120 00	720 00	Yes	Yes	.....
525 00	107	72		35		7	2	96 00	586 00	No	No	.....
572 00	26					6		120 00	720 00	No	No	Yes
770 50	26					6	1	108 00	572 00	Yes	No	.....
750 00	10					4		108 00	770 50	Yes	No	.....
750 00	10					4		100 00	750 00	No	No	.....
600 00	70				600 00	5		120 00	720 00	No	No	.....
875 00	12					5	2	96 00	550 00	No	Yes	.....
950 00	16					5	1	72 00	772 00	Yes	Yes	.....
700 00	25				200 00	6	1		700 00	Yes	Yes	.....
375 00	20				150 00	5	1	132 00	732 00	Yes	Yes	.....
350 00					160 00	4	2	120 00	520 00	No	No	.....
310 80	104				333 00	4	2	120 00	520 00	No	No	.....
361 20	54				100 00	5	3	84 00	584 00	Yes	Yes	.....
400 00					100 00	8	3	108 00	608 00	No	No	Yes
450 00					160 00	7	2	120 00	680 00	No	No	Yes
450 00	10				175 00	5	2	125 00	*300 00	Yes	Yes	.....
450 00									625 00	No	No	.....

* No family.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*
MISCELLANEOUS WORKMEN IN GLASS FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
130	Woodbury.....	Packer.....	10			\$40 00
234	Salem.....	".....	10			40 00
264	Williamstown.....	".....	10		\$6 60	
270	".....	".....	10			38 00
269	".....	Engineer.....	12			42 50
459	Millville.....	".....	10		22 00	
98	".....	Lear tender.....	10			50 00
138	Woodbury.....	Batch maker.....	10		10 00	
76	Bridgeton.....	Clay treader.....	10		7 50	
72	".....	Team driver.....	10		9 00	
73	".....	Laborer.....	10		7 50	
125	Millville.....	".....				38 00
141	Woodbury.....	".....	12			43 00
142	Millville.....	Take out ware.....	10			40 00
139	Woodbury.....	" " ".....	7			50 00
145	".....	Laborer.....	10			32 00
168	".....	".....	10		7 50	
185	Bridgeton.....	".....	10		7 50	
186	".....	".....	10		7 50	
229	Millville.....	".....	10		8 22	
236	Salem.....	".....	10			30 00
64	Bridgeton.....	Cut plate glass.....				32 50
106	Millville.....	Mason.....				70 00

SILK WORKERS.

1123	Wortendyke.....	Overseer, throwing department.....	10		\$20 00	
1227	".....	Foreman, carter.....	10		17 50	
1228	".....	Overseer, power loom department.....	10		17 50	
1107	".....	Foreman, soft silk department.....	10		11 00	
1120	".....	Overseer.....	10		20 00	
1121	".....	".....	10		18 00	
735	Paterson.....	Weaver, ribbon.....	10		14 00	
738	".....	".....	10		18 00	
739	".....	".....	10		14 00	
742	".....	".....	10		19 00	
743	".....	".....	10		17 00	
744	".....	".....	10		21 00	
745	".....	".....	10		12 00	
746	".....	".....	10			
747	".....	".....	10		21 50	
748	".....	".....	10		20 00	
749	".....	".....	10		19 00	
752	".....	".....	10		14 00	
753	".....	".....	10		12 00	
754	".....	".....	10		13 50	

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.
MISCELLANEOUS WORKMEN IN GLASS FACTORIES.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$450 00	12				\$200 00	5	2	\$120 00	\$650 00	No	No	.....
375 00					250 00	6	3	125 00	575 00	No	No	.....
340 00	6					3	1	60 00	340 00	No	No	.....
445 00	10	2		8		3	1	96 00	445 00	No	No	.....
468 00	27				332 00	4	3		600 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,000 00	25					4		120 00	600 00	Yes	Yes	.....
400 00					200 00	6	3	100 00	600 00	No	No	.....
380 00					655 00	6	3	120 00	1,020 00	No	No	.....
						2		75 00		No	No	.....
						4		60 00		No	No	.....
350 00	20	4	20		150 00	5	2	120 00	520 00	No	No	Yes
400 00	35	10	25		160 00	6	2	100 00	660 00	No	No	.....
400 00						3	1	120 00	400 00	No	No	.....
350 00						3		66 00	350 00	No	No	.....
450 00	25					4	1	132 00	432 00	No	No	.....
350 00					300 00	6	2	120 00	650 00	No	No	.....
350 00	20				250 00	6	2	120 00	650 00	No	No	.....
370 00	4				160 00	5	2	120 00	510 00	No	No	.....
350 00	20				175 00	4	2	120 00	470 00	Yes	Yes	.....
400 00	15	3	12		300 00	8	2	150 00	650 00	No	No	.....
350 00	12	12			170 00	6	2	120 00	520 00	No	No	.....
	9								* 250 00			.....
800 00	20					6	1	150 00	800 00	No	No	.....

SILK WORKERS.

\$800 00	78					4	1		‡ \$550 00	Yes	Yes	No
						6	1	\$72 00		Yes	No	No
		18				11	2	84 00		Yes	No	No
500 00	52								500 00	Yes	Yes	No
800 00	78					5	1	96 00	746 00	Yes	Yes	No
								96 00				
250 00	† 180		70		\$200 00	4	2	120 00	370 00	Yes	No	.....
430 00	† 180					7		96 00	476 00	No	No	Yes
400 00	† 150					3		96 00	356 00	Yes	No	No
550 00	† 80					4		120 00	477 00	Yes	No	.....
540 00	† 120					3		96 00	496 00	Yes	No	No
580 00	† 150					4		96 00	496 00	Yes	No	No
360 00	† 135					3		96 00	346 00	Yes	No	Yes
400 00	† 150					2		96 00	396 00	Yes	No	Yes
700 00	† 100					7		120 00	640 00	Yes	No	No
640 00	† 110					6		120 00	620 00	No	No	Yes
600 00	130					4		96 00	500 00	No	No	Yes
400 00	140					4		120 00		Yes	No	Yes
430 00	90		60			4		96 00		No	No	.....
420 00	120		70		150 00	5	2	84 00				.....

* No family. † Partly on account of strike. ‡ Thirty days' strike. § Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—Continued.

SILK WORKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
755	Paterson.....	Weaver, ribbon.....	10		\$15 00	
756	"	"	10		14 50	
762	"	"	10		20 00	
763	"	"	10		22 00	
764	"	"	10		21 50	
765	"	"	10		18 00	
766	"	"	10		18 00	
767	"	"	10		21 50	
773	"	"	10		12 00	
781	"	"	10		17 00	
782	"	"	10		22 50	
783	"	"	10		18 00	
784	"	"	10		18 00	
785	"	"	10		21 00	
786	"	"	10		15 00	
787	"	"	10		16 50	
768	"	"	10		19 50	
736	"	Weaver, broad silk, power loom.....	10		9 00	
737	"	"	10		12 00	
750	"	" power loom.....	10		6 00	
751	"	"	10		7 50	
757	"	"	10			
761	"	"	10			
769	"	"	10		6 00	
776	"	"	10		7 00	
775	"	"	10		7 50	
770	"	"	10		7 00	
778	"	"	10		7 00	
789	"	"	10		5 50	
1173	West Hoboken.....	"	10		9 00	
1174	Union Hill.....	"	10		10 00	
1175	"	"	10		8 00	
1177	West Hoboken.....	"	10		10 08	
1180	Jersey City Heights.....	"	10		9 50	
1181	Town of Union.....	"	10		7 50	
1183	Union Hill.....	"	10			
1184	West Hoboken.....	"	10		8 00	
1185	Union Hill.....	"	10			
1186	West Hoboken.....	"	10			
1187	"	"	10		6 00	
1188	Jersey City Heights.....	"	10		9 00	
1092	Hackensack.....	"	10		12 00	
1093	"	"	10		12 50	
1094	"	"	10		10 00	
1111	Wortendyke.....	"	10			\$40 00
1112	"	"	10			45 00
1113	"	"	10			37 00

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

SILK WORKERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total Cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$520 00	90					5		\$96 00	\$460 00	No	No	.....
550 00	* 100					4		120 00	500 00	Yes	No	.....
700 00	90					7		100 00	568 00	Yes	No	No
850 00	60				\$260 00	7	2	144 00	664 00	Yes	Yes	No
600 00	* 150	60			208 00	6		120 00	640 00	Yes	No	Yes
650 00	† 80	14				4		108 00	524 00	Yes	No	.....
650 00	90					4		120 00	536 00	Yes	No	.....
750 00	90			180 00		8	2	132 00	756 00	No	No	Yes
	110					4		72 00		No	No	Yes
450 00	* 160	40				3		120 00	520 00	No	No	Yes
600 00	†† 160					5		96 00	540 00	No	No	Yes
640 00	* 100					7		108 00	576 00	No	No	No
400 00	* 150			224 00		8	4	120 00	640 00	No	No	Yes
700 00	‡ 100		78			6		120 00	620 00	Yes	No	No
450 00	120		70			3		96 00	408 00	Yes	No	.....
460 00	150		20						400 00	No	No	Yes
700 00	100			104 00		5		120 00	624 00	Yes	No	.....
300 00	|| 120		30			4		84 00	284 00	Yes	No	Yes
	150	14				6	2	66 00	326 00	Yes	No	Yes
280 00	30					4		72 00		Yes	No	Yes
240 00	120					2		60 00	210 00	No	No	.....
250 00	80					4		66 00	274 00	No	No	Yes
280 00	60					4		60 00	260 00	No	No	Yes
250 00	40					4		60 00	314 00	No	No	Yes
300 00	30					3		72 00	280 00	Yes	No	.....
275 00	90					2		84 00	240 00	Yes	No	.....
310 00	45								260 00	Yes	No	.....
336 00	30					5		96 00	296 00	No	No	Yes
160 00	150							60 00	182 00	No	No	Yes
270 00	120					3	1	60 00	424 00	No	No	Yes
423 36	54					3		60 00	423 00	No	No	Yes
410 00	15		6						261 00	No	Yes	No
453 60	38									No	No	.....
	36		5	2	400 00			144 00	768 00	.....	Yes	No
380 00	20		3		156 00			48 00		No	No	No
314 00	105	4	101					36 00				
320 00	30		12			2		60 00		No	No	Yes
330 00	100								330 00			
309 66	66					4		50 00		No	No	.....
204 00						1				No	No	No
300 00	90		90			1			300 00	No	No	Yes
600 00				300 00		5	2	96 00	646 00	Yes	Yes	No
590 00	30								590 00	No	No	No
470 00	24								¶ 470 00	No	No	No
360 00	75					1						
425 00	78					3		96 00	425 00	Yes	No	No
340 00	70					1			340 00			

* Thirty days' strike. † Strike, three days. ‡ Strike, forty days. § Twenty-two days waiting for work. || Strike, and waiting for work. ¶ Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

SILK WORKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
1114	Wortendyke.....	Weaver, power loom	10	.....	.....	\$35 00
1115	"	"	10	.....	.....	38 00
1116	"	"	10	.....	.....	40 00
1122	"	"	10	.....	\$12 00	.....
772	Paterson.....	" broad silk, hand loom.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
774	"	"	10	.....	11 00	.....
1179	West Hoboken.....	"	10	.....	8 00	.....
1182	"	"	10	.....	10 00	.....
734	Paterson.....	Silk finisher.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
740	"	"	10	.....	8 00	.....
1089	Hackensack.....	"	10	.....	18 00	.....
758	Paterson.....	Silk dyer.....	10	.....	8 00	.....
759	"	"	10	.....	8 00	.....
760	"	"	10	.....	7 00	.....
1124	Wortendyke.....	Silk thrower.....	10	.....	11 00	.....
1125	"	"	10	.....	6 00	.....
1127	"	"	10	.....	7 50	.....
1126	"	"	10	.....	8 00	.....
1128	"	"	10	.....	7 50	.....
1129	"	"	10	.....	6 00	.....
1130	"	"	10	.....	5 50	.....
1131	"	"	10	.....	5 25	.....
1095	Hackensack.....	Silk winder (female).....	10	.....	.....	28 00
1096	"	"	10	.....	.....	28 00
1117	Wortendyke.....	"	10	.....	5 50	.....
1118	"	"	10	.....	5 50	.....
1119	"	"	10	.....	6 00	.....
1090	Hackensack.....	Silk twister.....	10	.....	18 00	.....
1091	"	"	10	.....	17 50	.....

COTTON MILL OPERATIVES.

1106	Midland Park.....	Foreman.....	10	.....	\$15 00	.....
118	Millville.....	Weaver (female).....	10	.....	3 70	.....
336	"	"	10	.....	4 44	.....
332	"	"	10	.....	3 70	.....
333	"	"	10	.....	4 44	.....
334	"	"	10	.....	5 00	.....
100	"	"	10	.....	3 77	.....
105	"	"	10	.....	2 96	.....
329	"	Weaver (male).....	10	.....	6 25	.....
91	"	"	10	.....	6 40	.....
328	Gloucester City.....	Weaver (female).....	10	.....	5 28	.....
327	"	"	10	.....	4 00	.....
326	"	"	10	.....	3 70	.....
323	"	"	10	.....	4 80	.....
322	"	"	10	.....	4 00	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

SILK WORKERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$315 00	78					*			\$315 00	No	No	No
350 00	78					*			350 00	No	No	No
375 00	70					2			375 00	No	No	No
485 00	78					2	1	\$96 00	485 00	No	No	No
440 00	80					5	1	84 00	384 00	Yes	No	No
352 00	120					2			300 00	No	No	.....
300 00	75					2	1	60 00	350 00	No	No	Yes
300 00	120					2			300 00	No	No	Yes
432 00	4	4				3		96 00	449 40	Yes	No	Yes
800 00	156	10				2			.....	Yes	No	Yes
352 00	30								.....	No	No	No
344 00	40							84 00	.....	No	No	No
300 00	30							84 00	344 00	No	No	.....
450 00	78								250 00	.....	.....	.....
250 00	.....								400 00	No	Yes	No
310 00	78								250 00	No	No	No
375 00	78					2			310 00	No	No	No
315 00	78								375 00	No	No	No
250 00	78								300 00	No	No	No
225 00	78								.....	No	No	No
210 00	78								225 00	No	No	No
340 00	.....								210 00	No	No	No
350 00	13								250 00	Yes	Yes	No
220 00	78								225 00	Yes	Yes	No
210 00	72								220 00	.....	.....	.....
230 00	78								210 00	No	No	No
900 00	.....				\$180 00	7	2	84 00	230 00	No	No	No
875 00	12				600 00	7	3	.....	834 00	Yes	Yes	No
									922 00	Yes	Yes	No

COTTON MILL OPERATIVES.

\$700 00	25				\$300 00				†\$725 00	Yes	Yes	No
225 00	15	6	7	2					*225 00	No	No	.....
222 00	.....								*300 00	No	No	Yes
180 00	.....								180 00	No	No	.....
225 00	.....								225 00	No	No	.....
250 00	.....								300 00	No	No	Yes
200 00	40	20	10	10					200 00	No	No	.....
150 00	25	13	7	5					150 00	No	No	.....
300 00	40	20	20						300 00	No	No	.....
300 00	40	20	7	13		2	1		400 00	No	No	Yes
240 00	.....								240 00	No	No	.....
200 00	20		20						200 00	No	No	.....
200 00	.....								200 00	No	No	.....
225 00	10	10							225 00	No	No	.....
200 00	.....								200 00	No	No	.....

*Single man. †Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—*Continued.*

COTTON MILL OPERATIVES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
324	Gloucester City.....	Weaver (male).....	10	.....	\$6 00	.....
325	"	"	10	.....	5 60	.....
1132	Midland Park.....	"	10	.....	7 00	.....
1133	"	"	10	.....	7 00	.....
1134	"	"	10	.....	7 00	.....
107	Millville.....	Spinner (male).....	10	.....	10 00	.....
111	"	" (female).....	10	.....	9 00	.....
1142	Newark.....	" (male).....	10	.....	14 00	.....
1108	Midland Park.....	" (female).....	10	.....	3 00	.....
1141	Newark.....	" (male).....	10	.....	16 50	.....
1135	Wortendyke.....	"	10	.....	13 00	.....
103	Millville.....	Loom fixer.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
1110	Midland Park.....	"	10	.....	12 00	.....
1105	"	Twister.....	10	.....	10 00	.....
95	Millville.....	Card stripper.....	10	.....	5 00	.....
974	New Brunswick.....	Carder.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
1136	Midland Park.....	Card tender.....	10	.....	8 00	.....
1139	"	Picker.....	10	.....	6 00	.....
89	Millville.....	"	10	.....	5 50	.....
1140	Midland Park.....	Speeder.....	10	.....	6 00	.....
102	Millville.....	Dyer.....	10	.....	10 00	.....
423	Trenton.....	"	10	.....	10 00	.....
330	Gloucester City.....	Watchman.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....
94	Millville.....	"	12	.....	10 00	.....
95	"	Bleacher.....	10	.....	8 00	.....
117	"	"	10	.....	8 00	.....
109	"	"	10	.....	8 00	.....
198	"	"	10	.....	8 82	.....
31	Gloucester City.....	"	10	.....	10 00	.....
1138	Midland Park.....	Helper (female).....	10	.....	5 00	.....
1137	"	" (boy).....	10	.....	5 00	.....

WOOLEN MILL OPERATIVES.

316	Camden.....	Spinner.....	10	.....	\$9 00	.....
317	"	"	10	.....	9 00	.....
314	"	Weaver.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
309	"	"	10	.....	7 80	.....
319	"	" (female).....	10	.....	6 50	.....
320	"	"	10	.....	7 00	.....
321	"	"	10	.....	5 40	.....
315	"	"	10	.....	6 50	.....
411	Trenton.....	"	10	.....	7 20	.....
312	Camden.....	Card stripper.....	10	.....	5 00	.....
311	"	"	10	.....	5 00	.....
310	"	Warper.....	10	.....	10 00	.....
308	"	Loom fixer.....	10	.....	10 00	.....
294	"	Wool comber.....	10	.....	8 00	.....
422	Trenton.....	Wool sorter.....	10	.....	12 00	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

COTTON MILL OPERATIVES.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$300 00									\$300 00	Yes	Yes	Yes
275 00						2	1		275 00	Yes	Yes	Yes
280 00						5	1	\$48 00		No	No	Yes
300 00	70					3	1	60 00	300 00	No	No	No
300 00	70											
500 00	12		7	5	\$200 00	8	3	100 00	700 00	No	No	Yes
450 00	12	7	5			7	1		450 00	No	No	
723 00	6					7	3			No	No	No
120 00	78											
858 00						7	2					
525 00	78				600 00	4	4	120 00	670 00	Yes	Yes	No
600 00	12					4	1	120 00	600 00	No	No	
540 00	25									No	No	Yes
420 00	52					2	1	72 00	390 00	Yes	No	No
250 00	12	7	5						† 250 00			
380 00	52					5		78 00	380 00	No	No	Yes
325 00	78				300 00	2	2	96 00	571 00	Yes	Yes	No
250 00	78				500 00	5	3	72 00	622 00		Yes	No
250 00	30		25	5						No	No	No
250 00	78									No	No	No
500 00	12				150 00	6	2	120 00	620 00	No	No	
500 00					200 00	6	2	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	No
450 00					200 00	4	2	150 00	650 00	No	No	
500 00	6	6			150 00	6	3	144 00	644 00	No	No	No
400 00	12	6		6		4	1	100 00	400 00	No	No	No
400 00	12			12	175 00	6	3		‡ 500 00	Yes	Yes	
400 00	12				300 00	8	3	120 00	700 00	No	No	Yes
392 76	76	70	6		* 52 50	4		† 28 00	250 00	No	Yes	No
500 00	12		12		100 00	6	2	120 00	600 00	No	No	
200 00												
200 00												

WOOLEN MILL OPERATIVES.

\$400 00	30	20		10					\$400 00	No	No	
450 00					\$300 00	6	3	\$150 00	800 00	Yes	Yes	No
450 00					200 00	7	2	150 00	600 00	Yes	Yes	
340 00					300 00	6	2	133 00	633 00	No	No	No
300 00	50	10	30	10					‡ 300 00			
300 00	43	10	25	8					‡ 300 00			
225 00	25	10		15					‡ 322 00			
300 00	25	6	15	4					‡ 300 00	No	No	
350 00	50	25		25					‡ 350 00	No	No	
250 00									‡ 250 00	No	No	
240 00	14	12		2					‡ 240 00			
450 00	30	10	15	5		2	1	150 00	450 00	Yes	No	
500 00					300 00	6	2	150 00	750 00	No	No	
400 00									‡ 400 00			
575 00	14	6		8		5	1	125 00	575 00	No	No	

* Profit on boarders. † Interest. ‡ Single. § Own my house. ¶ Board.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

SHOEMAKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
256	Camden.....	Cutter, women's and misses' shoes.....	10	\$12 00		
255	"	" " " "	10	10 50		
239	"	" " " "	10	10 50		
238	"	" " " "	10	10 00		
237	"	" " " "	10	12 50		
386	Mount Holly.....	" infants' shoes.....	10	12 00		
343	Burlington.....	" " " "	10	12 00		
260	"	" " " "		15 00		
259	"	" " " "				
352	"	" infants' shoes.....	10	12 00		
364	"	" " " "	10	12 00		
368	"	" infants' shoes.....	10	12 00		
1075	Vineland.....	" upper.....	10	13 00		
1102	Newton.....	" " " "	10	13 50		
1297	Newark.....	" upper, with dies.....	10	12 60		
398	Vineland.....	" foreman.....	10½	18 00		
404	"	Stock fitter and foreman.....	10	13 00		
1097	Newton.....	" " " "	10	10 20		
363	Burlington.....	" " " "	10	8 00		
249	Camden.....	" " " "	10	10 00		
250	"	" " " "	10	9 00		
251	"	" " " "	10	8 00		
369	Burlington.....	" " " "	10	8 00		
245	Camden.....	" " " "	10	8 00		
1100	Newton.....	" " " "	10	12 60		
1099	"	Shoe fitter and vamping (female).....	10	9 60		
445	"	" " " "	10	9 25		
1073	Vineland.....	Closing and lining, " " " "	8	6 20		
1101	Newton.....	" seams, " " " "		12 50		
392	Vineland.....	" " " "	10	7 00		
252	Camden.....	Shoe fitter, " " " "	10	7 00		
353	Burlington.....	" " " "	10	9 00		
341	"	" " " "	10	8 10		
351	"	" " " "	10	7 65		
372	Mount Holly.....	" " " "	10	7 20		
244	Camden.....	" " " "	10	9 00		
258	"	Heeler.....	10	12 00		
253	"	" " " "	10	14 00		
373	Mount Holly.....	" " " "	10	12 50		
339	Burlington.....	" " " "	10	13 50		
358	"	" " " "	10	18 00		
370	"	" infants' shoes.....	10	14 00		
388	Vineland.....	" stacker.....	10	8 00		
403	"	" " " "	10	14 00		
397	"	" stacker.....	10	8 00		
340	Burlington.....	Shoe operator.....	10	12 50		
356	"	" " " "	10	7 50		
362	"	Operator.....	10	8 00		
347	"	" " " "	10	12 50		

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—Continued.

SHOEMAKERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1882, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$500 00	48	24	24	.....	\$200 00	6	3	\$200 00	\$700 00	No	No	.....
500 00	25	12	13	.....	.....	3	1	100 00	500 00	Yes	No	.....
500 00	26	6	20	.....	.....	3	1	100 00	500 00	Yes	No	.....
500 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	†500 00	No	No	.....
600 00	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	150 00	600 00	No	No	.....
575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	.....
550 00	30	6	20	4	100 00	4	1	120 00	520 00	Yes	Yes	.....
725 00	30	5	20	5	200 00	6	2	150 00	850 00	Yes	Yes	.....
500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	120 00	420 00	Yes	Yes	.....
500 00	.....	12	20	.....	.....	5	1	120 00	520 00	No	Yes	.....
575 00	20	.....	20	.....	200 00	6	2	144 00	644 00	Yes	Yes	.....
550 00	30	10	20	.....	100 00	4	2	150 00	650 00	No	No	.....
586 00	46	12	34	.....	.....	2	1	60 00	.....	Yes	Yes	.....
600 00	18	3	.....	.....	.....	3	1	100 00	400 00	Yes	Yes	No
541 20	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No
900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	700 00	Yes	Yes	.....
625 00	25	.....	.....	25	.....	4	1	78 00	378 00	Yes	Yes	No
500 00	8	2	.....	.....	.....	5	1	120 00	435 74	Yes	Yes	No
400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	400 00	Yes	No	.....
500 00	12	.....	.....	.....	250 00	5	3	150 00	650 00	Yes	Yes	.....
400 00	36	16	20	.....	.....	2	1	100 00	400 00	Yes	No	.....
384 00	24	.....	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	381 00	No	No	.....
350 00	36	20	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00	No	No	.....
350 00	24	4	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00	No	No	.....
600 00	12	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	No	Yes	No
400 00	60	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	Yes	Yes	No
600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....
298 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
520 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	Yes	Yes	.....
260 00	54	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
300 00	30	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....
400 00	20	5	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00	Yes	Yes	.....
400 00	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	Yes	.....
350 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	.....	.....	.....
350 00	25	10	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00	.....	.....	.....
400 00	30	10	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00	Yes	Yes	.....
550 00	24	.....	24	.....	200 00	6	2	80 00	60 00	No	No	.....
600 00	48	.....	.....	.....	100 00	7	2	180 00	780 00	Yes	No	Yes
600 00	20	.....	20	.....	150 00	6	2	144 00	694 00	Yes	Yes	.....
650 00	30	10	20	.....	.....	5	1	150 00	650 00	No	No	.....
850 00	20	.....	20	.....	.....	5	1	144 00	744 00	Yes	Yes	.....
650 00	25	6	19	.....	.....	5	.....	150 00	650 00	No	No	.....
400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	100 00	400 00	No	No	.....
700 00	10	8	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	†416 00	Yes	Yes	.....
400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	*36 00	336 00	Yes	Yes	.....
600 00	25	.....	20	5	.....	2	.....	.....	400 00	Yes	Yes	.....
350 00	20	.....	.....	.....	200 00	6	2	120 00	520 00	.....	.....	.....
375 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 00	.....	.....	.....
600 00	25	5	20	.....	.....	5	.....	150 00	600 00	No	No	.....

*Interest. †Board. ‡Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

SHOEMAKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
261	Camden	Operator McKay's machine	10	\$12 00		
401	Vineland	"	10	15 00		
444	Camden	" (female)	10			
441	New Brunswick	Burnishing	8	10 80		
262	Camden	"	10	14 00		
260	"	"	10	13 00		
257	"	"	10	15 00		
245	Burlington	"	10	13 50		
243	Camden	Finisher, women's and misses'	10	20 00		
242	"	"	10	15 00		
241	"	"	10	14 50		
241	"	"	10	12 50		
387	Vineland	"	10	9 00		
349	Burlington	"	10	13 50		
403	Vineland	"	10	16 50		
1107	Newark	"	10	10 00		
408	Vineland	Trimmer	10½	15 00		
254	Camden	"	10	14 00		
391	Vineland	Edge setter	10½	14 00		
393	"	"	10½	15 00		
344	Burlington	"	10	15 00		
1074	Vineland	"	10			
442	Newark	Laster	10	12 00		
259	Camden	"	10	15 00		
248	"	"	10	14 00		
395	Vineland	"	10½	20 00		
348	Burlington	"	10	14 00		
365	"	"	10	13 50		
247	Camden	"	10	15 00		
394	Vineland	Second laster	10½	11 00		
390	"	Buffer	10½	9 00		
389	"	Seiver	10½	8 00		
396	"	Beater-out	10½	10 00		
400	"	Tacker	10½	12 00		
407	"	Shaver	10½	11 00		
406	"	Die-cut insoles	10½	11 00		
405	"	Breasting and nailing	10½	9 00		
246	Camden	Shoe sorter	10	12 00		
1098	Newton	Bottoming	10			
1103	"	"	10	20 00		
1104	"	"	10	18 00		
443	Rahway	Boots and shoes		11 00		
1027	Hoboken	Repairing	12	8 00		
819	Newark	Shoe currier	10	13 50		

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

SHOEMAKERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1888, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$550 00	26	20	6			5	1	\$150 00	\$550 00	No	No	No
720 00	24			24		4			400 00	Yes	Yes	
341 31	30									Yes	Yes	No
450 00	52					3	1	84 00	444 00	Yes	No	Yes
700 00	12		12			6	1	150 00	650 00	No	No	
600 00			48		\$100 00	6		200 00	700 00	No	No	
700 00	25	5	20			4	1	180 00	680 00	No	No	
650 00	25				200 00	5		144 00	744 00	No	Yes	
900 00	30	10	20		200 00	8	2	180 00	980 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00	20		20			6	1	180 00	680 00	No	No	
700 00	26	6	20		100 00	6	2	180 00	780 00	Yes	No	
600 00	28	8	20			5	1	150 00	600 00	No	No	
	29			24		3						
600 00	30	10	20			5	1	120 00	620 00	Yes	No	Yes
800 00								100 00	600 00	Yes	Yes	
	208		208					132 00		Yes	No	No
720 00	2					4			312 00	Yes	Yes	
650 00	26	6	20			4	1	150 00	650 00	No	No	
650 00				24		5			500 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00	40			29		5		120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00	30	8	20	2		6	1	144 00	644 00	No	Yes	
380 25	78				298 20	3	2	72 00		No	Yes	No
450 00	15		15			8		84 00	459 00	No	No	No
700 00	25		25		150 00	7	2	180 00	780 00	No	No	
700 00	24		24			5	1	180 00	580 00	Yes	Yes	
950 00	48			24		3			400 00		Yes	
675 00	20		20		100 00	6	2	150 00	650 00	No	Yes	
650 00	40	10	20	10	100 00	5	2	144 00	644 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00	26	6	20		300 00	6	3	180 00	880 00	Yes	Yes	
575 00	25	5	12	3		5			* 260 00			
	6			24		4	2		400 00	Yes	Yes	
375 00				24		3				Yes	Yes	
480 00				24		2			350 00	Yes	Yes	
600 00						4	1		* 600 00	Yes	Yes	
	25					3			510 00			
525 00	24			24		4	1	100 00	450 00	Yes	Yes	
430 00	24	3		3		4		60 00	372 00			Yes
550 00	24	6	18			3	1	150 00	450 00	No	No	
500 00	18											
1,000 00						5	1	120 00	820 00	Yes	Yes	No
900 00						3	1		650 00	Yes	Yes	
	90					2		96 00	396 00	No	No	No
345 00	20		20						† 231 00	Yes	No	Yes
650 00	60				500 00	10	3	96 00	956 00	No	No	No

* Own my house. † Board.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

POTTERS.

Wages here given are net, after all cost of help and power has been deducted.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
556	Flemington.....	Thrower.....	10	.....	\$19 00	.....
552	"	"	10	.....	.....	.....
1282	Trenton	"	10	\$4 48	26 88	.....
1275	"	Turner.....	10	.....	12 50	.....
1248	South Amboy.....	Hollow-ware presser.....	*10	.....	15 00	.....
1267	Trenton	"	*10	.....	15 20	.....
1268	"	"	*10	.....	13 68	.....
1269	"	"	*10	.....	14 00	.....
1270	"	"	*10	.....	15 60	.....
1272	"	"	10	.....	15 50	.....
1273	"	"	*10	.....	15 24	.....
1274	"	"	*10	.....	12 36	.....
1264	"	"	*10	1 40	.....	.....
1266	"	"	†10	.....	16 98	.....
1271	"	"	*10	.....	18 00	.....
1283	"	"	10	.....	15 00	.....
1276	"	Flat presser or jiggerman.....	†10	.....	24 27	.....
1277	"	" saucer maker.....	†10	.....	17 40	.....
1279	"	" plate maker.....	†10	.....	19 00	.....
1278	"	Dish maker.....	10	.....	16 28	.....
1280	"	Handler.....	10	.....	15 72	.....
1281	"	Sagger maker	9	.....	17 00	.....
1265	"	Dipper.....	8	.....	11 00	.....
907	South Amboy.....	Kilnman.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
923	"	"	10	.....	13 50	.....
428	Trenton	"	9	.....	†11 59	.....

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

481	Hackettstown.....	Wheelwright	10	\$2 00	.....	.....
490	"	Body maker.....	10	1 80	.....	.....
480	" .....	" .....	.....	.....	.....	\$50 00
487	"	Carriage painter.....	10	.....	\$11 00	.....
488	"	Carriage blacksmith.....	10	.....	13 50	.....
917	"	"	10	2 50	15 00	.....
978	Rahway.....	"	10	.....	10 00	.....
385	Mt. Holly.....	Trimmer.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
479	Hackettstown.....	"	10	.....	.....	48 00
482	"	"	10	.....	.....	60 00
489	"	"	10	.....	.....	45 00
1218	Rahway.....	"	10	2 50	15 00	.....
494	Hackettstown.....	Painter.....	10	1 50	9 00	.....
964	Rahway	Trimmer.....	10	.....	15 00	.....

*Seven hours on Saturday. †Eight hours on Saturday. ‡Average.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

POTTERS.

Wages here given are net, after all cost of help and power has been deducted.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$875 00	20					4	1	\$150 00	\$850 00	Yes	No	No
535 00						5	1	75 00	440 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,034 08	77	10	67		\$350 00	5	2		*1,000 00	Yes	Yes	No
650 11	24				300 00	10	2	126 00	950 00	No	No	No
640 00	20	10		10	200 00	5	2		700 00	Yes	Yes	No
369 20	156	18	138			4	1	144 00	369 20	No	No	Yes
484 80	104		92	12						Yes	Yes	No
446 00	104		100			4				No	No	No
624 00	40	36	4		50 00	7	2	108 00	674 00	No	No	No
697 00	36	12	24							Yes	Yes	No
645 00	54	6	48							Yes	Yes	No
527 36	52		52			5		108 00	527 36	No	No	No
325 00	21	2	17	2					275 00	Yes	No	No
656 70	60	6	54			4		108 00	656 70	No	No	No
861 90	6					7		126 00	660 75	Yes	Yes	No
642 50	49					4	1	102 00	642 50	No	No	No
1,072 00	48		48			5		180 00	1,072 00	Yes	No	No
442 52	156		156			3		96 00	442 52	No	No	No
494 00	156		156		150 00	3	2	84 00	644 00	Yes	No	No
542 96	116		116			4		84 00	542 96	No	No	Yes
534 48	104	12	78							Yes	No	
714 00	56	28	28			6		108 00	714 00	No	No	No
420 00	65	18	30	7	350 00	4	2		624 00	No	No	No
560 00	16	4				2		60 00	400 00	Yes	Yes	No
600 00	15	7						96 00	571 00	Yes	No	No
550 00	31					5			550 00	No	No	No

CARRIAGE MAKERS.

\$600 00	36	6	30			6	1	\$100 00	\$600 00	No	No	No
500 00	78		78			6	1	120 00	520 00	No	No	No
450 00	78	52	26			6	1	67 20	450 20	Yes	No	No
590 00	18		18			2	1	71 00	471 00	No	Yes	No
650 00						7	1	100 00		Yes	Yes	No
700 00						5		84 00	484 00	No		No
500 00	42	6	42					48 00	448 00	No	No	No
700 00	30		30			6	1	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	No
400 00	104		104			3	1		*500 00	Yes	No	Yes
500 00	104	42	62			4	1	72 00	572 00	Yes	No	No
550 00						2	1	72 00	472 00	Yes	No	No
400 00	60	15					1	60 00	360 00	No	No	No
	104								†325 00			
900 00	30					1	1			Yes		

* Own my house. † Single.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

CARPENTERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
1273	Jersey City.....	Car repairer.....	10	\$2 00	\$12 00	.....
1237	Red Bank.....	Day laborer.....	10	2 00	12 00	.....
1228	New Brunswick.....	.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
1219	Rahway.....	House builder.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
1197	Paterson.....	General.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
1258	.....	Builder.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
421	Trenton.....	.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
1041	Jersey City.....	Jobbing.....	10	3 00	.....	.....
1023	".....	.....	8	1 20	.....	.....
1019	".....	Railroad shop.....	9	1 98	11 88	.....
1017	".....	".....	7	1 40	.....	.....
945	New Brunswick.....	".....	10	2 00	12 00	.....
936	Rahway.....	House builder.....	10	3 00	18 00	.....
895	".....	".....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
614	Lambertville.....	Railroad machine-shop.....	10	1 70	.....	.....
613	".....	".....	10	1 70	.....	.....
612	".....	".....	10	1 80	.....	.....
611	".....	".....	10	2 20	.....	.....
610	".....	".....	10	2 40	.....	.....
609	".....	".....	10	.....	.....	\$78 00
560	".....	Paper mill.....	10	2 00	12 00	.....
521	".....	".....	10	.....	15 00	.....
694	Washington.....	Sash and blinds.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
695	".....	".....	10	2 00	.....	.....
696	".....	".....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
888	Red Bank.....	House carpenter.....	10	2 50	.....	.....
930	Elizabeth.....	Foreman.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
499	Phillipsburg.....	Warren foundry.....	10	2 21	.....	.....
495	".....	Building canal boats.....	.....	1 75	10 50	.....
919	South Amboy.....	House builder.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
873	Red Bank.....	General carpenter.....	10	1 50	9 00	.....
870	".....	".....	10	2 50	.....	.....
868	".....	House carpenter.....	.....	2 00	12 00	.....
1167	Orange.....	.....	10	2 75	.....	.....
1168	South Orange.....	.....	10	2 75	.....	.....
855	Orange.....	Cabinet maker.....	10	2 75	16 50	.....
817	".....	Foreman.....	10	3 25	19 50	.....
816	".....	.....	10	2 75	.....	.....
808	East Orange.....	.....	10	2 75	16 50	.....
804	Orange.....	.....	10	2 75	16 50	.....
802	East Orange.....	.....	10	2 75	16 50	.....
371	Mt. Holly.....	House and jobbing.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
354	Burlington.....	".....	10	.....	15 00	.....
278	Camden.....	House carpenter.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
276	".....	".....	10	.....	15 00	.....
277	".....	".....	10	.....	15 00	.....
101	Millville.....	Repairing.....	10	2 50	.....	.....
615	Lambertville.....	Helper.....	10	1 40	.....	.....
676	".....	".....	10	1 30	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

CARPENTERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$600 00	3	3				4	1	\$120 00	\$570 00	Yes	No	No
576 00	15							156 00		No	No	Yes
600 00	60	20	40				1			Yes		
375 00					\$250 00	4	2	120 00	620 00	No	No	No
580 00	90		90			3	1	90 00	490 00	Yes	No	Yes
600 00	60		60		400 00	3	2	120 00	520 00	Yes		
700 00	24	5	15	4		5	1	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	No
780 00	38	6	32		500 00	5	2	120 00	702 00	Yes	Yes	No
	24					3		120 00		No	No	No
600 00					572 00	4	3	132 00	924 00	No	Yes	No
420 00	6				200 00	6	2		620 00	Yes	No	No
600 00	30	10		20		1	1		250 00	Yes	Yes	No
700 00	40					5		120 00	480 00	No	Yes	No
	90					2		96 00	396 00	Yes		No
520 00						2	1	*	300 00	Yes	Yes	No
525 00						4	1	*	400 00	Yes	Yes	No
540 00						5	1	*		Yes	Yes	No
650 00	13					2	1	*	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
725 00	13					2	1	*	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
936 00						2	1	*	650 00	Yes	Yes	No
610 00	10	10				3	1	98 00	423 00	Yes	Yes	No
775 00						3	1	96 00	775 00	No	No	No
780 00						3	1	*	240 00	Yes	Yes	No
	50	12				6	1	108 00		No	No	No
750 00	5					5	1	90 00	750 00	No	No	No
700 00	42	12				3	1	120 00	600 00	Yes		
480 00		4				6	1	144 00	480 00	No	No	Yes
660 00						2	1	*	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
525 00	12		6	6		4	1	*	350 00	Yes	Yes	No
475 00	30	20	10			4	1	60 00	585 00	No	No	Yes
	116	18	98							No	No	No
900 00	15									No	No	Yes
398 00	108		95			5	1	110 00	400 00	No	No	Yes
630 00	71	8	53	10		2		72 00	472 00			
577 00	94	60	34			5	1	150 00	627 50			Yes
	36	18	12	6				60 00	415 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,158 00						7	1	180 00	823 00	Yes	Yes	No
	24	4	14	6		2	1	96 00		No	No	No
874 25	14	6	8			4		84 00	674 00	Yes	Yes	No
638 00	27	14	10	11		3		60 00	513 00	Yes	No	No
590 00	85½		27			7		96 00	590 93	No	No	Yes
700 00	25		25			5		120 00	620 00	No	Yes	
700 00	25	5	20		300 00	6	3	150 00	750 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00	25	5	20			5	1	180 00	700 00	No	No	
700 00	20		20			6	1	180 00	700 00	No	No	
700 00	20	10	10		100 00	7	2	180 00	800 00	No	No	
700 00	10		10	10	250 00	6	2	150 00	950 00	No	No	
400 00	13					3	1	*	400 00	Yes	Yes	No
480 00	15					4	1	*	480 00	Yes	Yes	No

* Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

CARPENTERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
617	Lambertville.....	Helper.....	10	\$1 30	.....	.....
723	Andover.....	.....	10	1 75	.....	.....
112	Millville.....	Ship carpenter.....	10	2 50	.....	.....
113	".....	".....	10	2 00	.....	.....
302	Camden.....	".....	10	.....	\$18 00	.....
301	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
300	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
299	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
298	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
292	".....	Ship joiner.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
291	".....	Ship carpenter.....	10	.....	18 00	.....
290	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
289	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
288	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
287	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
1246	South Amboy.....	".....	10	2 40	14 40	.....
1242	Elizabeth.....	".....	10	2 25	13 50	.....
1264	Jersey City.....	".....	10	3 25	.....	.....
1249	South Amboy.....	".....	10	2 00	12 00	.....
1005	Jersey City.....	Ship caulker.....	9	3 25	.....	.....

IRON WORKERS.

641	Phillipsburg.....	Puddler.....	10	.....	\$ 4 00	.....
416	Trenton.....	".....	10	.....	16 50	.....
417	".....	".....	10	.....	16 50	.....
1300	Newark.....	Moulder.....	9	.....	12 00	.....
114	Millville.....	".....	9½	.....	16 00	.....
115	".....	" pipe.....	10	.....	18 00	.....
116	".....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....
378	Mt. Holly.....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....
380	".....	".....	10	.....	14 00	.....
239	Camden.....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....
288	".....	" pipe.....	10	.....	16 00	.....
338	Burlington.....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....
357	".....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....
355	".....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....
361	".....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....
675	Oxford.....	".....	10	.....	14 70	.....
676	".....	".....	10	.....	13 20	.....
678	".....	".....	10	.....	9 00	.....
486	Hackettstown.....	".....	10	.....	9 00	.....
485	".....	".....	10	.....	9 00	.....
544	Lambertville.....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
545	".....	".....	10	.....	10 50	.....
638	Phillipsburg.....	Stove moulder.....	9	.....	21 00	.....
420	Trenton.....	Moulder.....	10	.....	14 00	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

CARPENTERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$390 00	12						*			Yes	Yes	No
525 00	13					2 1	\$60 00	\$525 00	No	Yes	Yes	No
600 00	60		60		\$75 00	6 2	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes		
600 00				12	200 00	7 2	120 00	720 00	Yes	Yes		
850 00	20		20			3 1	150 00	650 00	Yes	Yes		
800 00	33	3	30			4 1	150 00	650 00	Yes	Yes		
900 00						5 1	180 00	780 00	Yes	Yes		
750 00	50	20	30		100 00	5 2	150 00	750 00	No	Yes		
800 00	33	3	30			5 1	200 00	800 00	No	No		
700 00	25	20	5			5 1	180 00	700 00	No	No	No	No
850 00	25	10	10	10		6 1	180 00	780 00	Yes	Yes		
700 00	75		75			6 1	180 00	700 00	Yes	No		
700 00	45	25	20		100 00	6 2	180 00	780 00	Yes	Yes	No	No
850 00	25		25		300 00	7 2	216 00	816 00	Yes	Yes	No	No
850 00	20		20			1	180 00	780 00	Yes	Yes		
640 00	18	2				3 1		500 00	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
500 00	40	30				4	72 00	572 00	No	No	Yes	
875 00						7 1			No	No		
400 00	20	25				2 1		500 00	No	Yes	No	No
600 00	100					4 1	150 00	600 00	No	No	No	No

IRON WORKERS.

\$540 00	65		65		\$240 00	7 2	*	\$450 00	Yes	Yes	No
1675 00	60		60			4 1	\$108 00	658 00	Yes	No	
1650 00	65½	5½	60			4	108 00	650 00	Yes	No	
576 00	90	30		60	1,152 00	5 5					
700 00	45	45				6 1	150 00	750 00	Yes	No	Yes
900 00	12	12				6 1	*	600 00	Yes	Yes	
800 00	12	12			160 00	6 2	144 00	844 00	Yes	Yes	
750 00	25	5	20		100 00	7 2	150 00	750 00	No	Yes	
700 00						6 1	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	
600 00	75					6 1	180 00	780 00	Yes	No	Yes
800 00						6 1	200 00	700 00	Yes	Yes	
780 00	10		10			6	144 00	744 00	No	No	
775 00					100 00	6 2	150 00	750 00	Yes	Yes	
750 00	30	10	20			5 1	150 00	750 00	No	No	
775 00	20	3	14			5 1	144 00	644 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00	20		20			5 1	*	580 00			
650 00	12					5 1	72 00				
430 00	20		20					280 00	Yes	Yes	
400 00	50					6 1	72 00	400 00	No	No	No
390 00	52		52			3 1		310 00	Yes	Yes	
900 00	13				230 00	7 2	120 00	1,020 00	No	No	
400 00	104							400 00	Yes	No	
940 00	50		24	26		2 1		460 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00						5 1	108 00	608 00	Yes	Yes	

* Own my house. † Work five and one-half days in the week. ‡ Strike. § Single.

TABLE NO. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

IRON WORKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
425	Trenton	Moulder.....	10	\$15 00		
427	"	Job work.....	10	15 50		
972	Paterson	Moulder.....	9	15 00		
894	Red Bank	Making pipe.....	10	15 00		
885	"	"	10	10 00		
1068	Newark.....	Sewing machines.....	10	18 00		
1190	"	Moulder.....	10	12 00		
307	Camden	Core-maker.....	10	16 00		
342	Burlington	"	10	16 00		
1198	Paterson.....	Roller hooker-in.....	10	14 04		
656	Phillipsburg.....	Annealer.....	9	17 50		
640	"	Pattern-maker (foreman).....	10	16 50		
492	"	"	10	13 90		
493	"	"	10	15 00		
690	Oxford	"	10	12 90		
476	Phillipsburg	"	10			
720	Franklin.....	Keeper	12	11 10		
721	"	"	12	11 10		
515	Oxford.....	"	12	11 10		
516	"	"	12	11 10		
660	Phillipsburg	Furnaceman.....	10	14 00		
63	"	"				
635	Phillipsburg	Washer.....		12 50		
631	"	Bar cutter.....		13 92		
646	"	Bar roller.....	9	21 87		
649	"	Sheet roller.....	8	20 00		
436	Trenton.....	Roller	10	21 00		
643	Phillipsburg.....	Drag-out	9	15 19		
661	"	Catcher.....	9	12 00		
647	"	"	9	15 19		
437	Trenton.....	"	10	9 72		
659	Phillipsburg	Spannerman	9	14 00		
658	"	Bundler.....	9	20 60		
472	Oxford.....	Heater, nail factory.....	10	12 24		
614	Phillipsburg.....	"	9	13 00		
439	Trenton.....	" rolling mill.....	10	21 00		
1199	Paterson.....	" merchant iron.....	10	\$6 00		
654	Phillipsburg.....	Trimmer	9	10 50		
637	"	Finisher, stove works.....	10	15 00		
648	"	Hookup.....	9	13 86		
478	Oxford.....	Foundryman (foreman).....	12			
655	Phillipsburg.....	Trimmer's helper.....	9	7 50		
634	"	Bar cutter's	9	9 28		
645	"	Heater's	9	8 50		
657	"	Annealer's	9	11 34		
115	Trenton.....	Bridge workman.....	10	8 10		
729	Franklin.....	Helper	12	9 80		
736	"	Second helper.....	12	9 00		
438	Trenton.....	Helper in rolling mill.....	10	12 50		

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES.

IRON WORKERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$740 00	.....	6	.....	3	.....	5	1	\$120 00	\$620 00	Yes	Yes	.....
750 00	.....	3	.....	6	.....	2	1	120 00	420 00	Yes	Yes	.....
.....	100	.....	100	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	Yes	.....	.....
540 00	90	.....	90	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	400 00	No	No	Yes
480 00	30	.....	30	.....	.....	1	1	.....	350 00	No	No	.....
520 00	130	.....	130	.....	.....	4	1	96 00	496 00	No	No	.....
576 00	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	84 00	.....	Yes	No	No
800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	200 00	800 00	No	No	.....
750 00	30	6	20	4	.....	5	1	150 00	750 00	No	No	.....
503 10	85	.....	78	7	.....	2	1	.....	.....	No	No	No
680 00	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
850 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	120 00	.....	No	No	No
760 00	6	4	.....	2	.....	3	1	108 00	588 00	Yes	Yes	No
625 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	†	480 00	Yes	Yes	No
958 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	120 00	.....	Yes	Yes	.....
650 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	48 00	2 900 00	Yes	Yes	No
610 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	48 00	700 00	Yes	.....	.....
590 00	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	96 00	596 00	No	No	No
581 00	24	3	.....	.....	.....	5	1	48 00	648 00	No	No	Yes
550 00	50	.....	50	.....	\$150 00	4	2	96 00	696 00	No	No	No
.....
500 00	78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
547 28	78	.....	78	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
800 00	78	.....	78	.....	.....	7	1	.....	800 00	No	No	No
780 00	39	.....	.....	.....	400 00	10	3	.....	700 00	Yes	Yes	No
840 00	68	4	60	4	.....	7	.....	120 00	720 00	Yes	Yes	.....
600 00	75	.....	75	.....	.....	3	1	.....	600 00	No	No	No
480 00	72	.....	72	.....	.....	3	.....	72 00	480 00	No	No	No
600 00	13	.....	13	.....	500 00	6	4	84 00	1,100 00	No	No	No
375 00	70	5	60	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	375 00	No	No	No
540 00	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	96 00	540 00	No	No	No
700 00	78	.....	78	.....	.....	4	1	.....	600 00	Yes	Yes	.....
625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	†	400 00	Yes	Yes	.....
500 00	78	.....	78	.....	150 00	4	2	150 00	664 00	No	No	No
840 00	64	.....	61	3	.....	6	.....	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,000 00	36	.....	.....	.....	400 00	6	2	168 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
425 00	78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	No	.....
625 00	60	.....	60	.....	.....	6	1	108 00	625 00	No	No	No
520 00	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 00	520 00	No	No	No
840 00	.....	.....	75	.....	480 00	10	3	.....	1,200 00	Yes	No	Yes
280 00	78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	†	280 00	No	No	No
365 00	75	.....	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
325 00	78	.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	325 00	No	No	No
450 00	78	.....	78	.....	.....	3	1	60 00	450 00	Yes	No	No
325 00	70	.....	70	.....	.....	5	.....	108 00	325 00	No	No	Yes
* 450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	Yes	Yes	.....
† 450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	360 00	5	.....	24 00	800 00	Yes	Yes	.....
500 00	60	6	54	.....	.....	3	.....	100 00	500 00	Yes	No	No

* Average thirty days per month. † Average twenty-eight days per month. ‡ Own my house. § Keeps boarders. || Single.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

IRON WORKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
955	New Brunswick.....	Puddler's helper.....	10	.....	\$7 50	.....
642	Phillipsburg	"	9	.....	8 00	.....
413	Trenton .....	" .....	.....	.....	5 50	.....
653	Phillipsburg	Water tender.....	12	.....	9 00	.....
563	.....	Tap Filler.....	12	.....	9 40	.....
711	Phillipsburg	"	12	.....	9 60	.....
712	Franklin.....	"	12	.....	9 60	.....
713	"	Bottom filler.....	12	.....	9 00	.....
714	"	"	12	.....	9 00	.....
731	"	Carrier	10	.....	9 00	.....
639	Phillipsburg	Teamster	10	.....	8 40	.....
636	"	Stocker .....	.....	.....	8 40	.....
1195	Paterson	Moulder's laborer.....	10	.....	5 40	.....
1196	"	"	10	.....	5 40	.....

MACHINISTS.

542	Lambertville.....	Iron works	10	.....	\$13 50	.....
541	"	"	10	.....	13 50	.....
543	"	"	10	.....	10 50	.....
550	"	"	10	.....	18 00	.....
575	"	Rubber works.....	10	\$2 25	.....	.....
585	"	Railroad machine shop.....	10	2 40	.....	.....
586	"	"	10	.....	\$78 00	.....
587	"	"	10	2 30	.....	.....
588	"	"	10	2 30	.....	.....
589	"	"	10	2 30	.....	.....
590	"	"	10	2 30	.....	.....
591	"	"	10	2 20	.....	.....
592	"	"	10	2 20	.....	.....
593	"	"	10	2 20	.....	.....
594	"	"	10	2 00	.....	.....
595	"	"	10	1 80	.....	.....
596	"	"	10	1 80	.....	.....
597	"	Helper, machine shop.....	10	1 70	.....	.....
598	"	"	10	1 60	.....	.....
599	"	"	10	1 60	.....	.....
741	Paterson.....	Vise hand, locomotive works.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
771	"	Locomotive works.....	0	.....	9 00	.....
790	"	"	10	.....	12 00	.....
791	"	"	10	.....	13 20	.....
792	"	"	10	.....	12 00	.....
933	Elizabeth.....	Sewing machine works.....	10	9 ³ / ₄	13 70	.....
904	"	Railroad shop.....	10	2 8	.....	.....
1240	"	Sewing machine works.....	10	.....	10 20	.....
429	Trenton.....	Machine shop.....	10	.....	13 50	.....
412	"	Wire mill.....	10	.....	13 50	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

IRON WORKERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$260 00	100				\$100 00	3	2	\$60 00	\$360 00	No	No	No
220 00	40					2			320 00	No	No	No
225 00	60					2			225 00	No	No	No
419 00	48					4	1	84 00	419 00	No	No	No
400 00	50				240 00	9	2		640 00	Yes	No	No
*500 00						2	1		500 00	Yes	Yes	No
*530 00						3	1	24 00	480 00	Yes	Yes	No
*490 00								24 00	400 00	Yes	Yes	No
*485 00						7	1	30 00	380 00	Yes	Yes	No
*520 00									300 00			
425 00						2	1	60 00	335 00	Yes	Yes	No
330 00	78					4	1			No	No	
259 20						3	1	168 00		No	No	Yes
259 20								60 00		Yes	No	Yes

MACHINISTS.

\$685 00					\$300 00	10	4	\$108 00	\$685 00	No	No	No
675 00	10	10				3	1	†	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
540 00	6								301 00	No	Yes	No
900 00						5	1	180 00	900 00	No	Yes	No
680 00						5	1	†	400 00	Yes	Yes	No
‡720 00						6	1				Yes	No
936 00						2	1	†	650 00	Yes	Yes	No
720 00						4	1	†	720 00	Yes	Yes	No
700 00						6	1	†		Yes	Yes	No
700 00									400 00	Yes	Yes	No
690 00						4	1	†	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
675 00						2	1	†	675 00	Yes	Yes	No
675 00						4	1	84 00	675 00	No	No	No
675 00						3	1	†	675 00	Yes	Yes	No
625 00						3	1	48 00	625 00	No	No	No
540 00						3	1	48 00	540 00	No	No	No
540 00						4	1	144 00	540 00	No	No	No
520 00	10							†	520 00	No	No	No
480 00	12					5	1	96 00	450 00	No	Yes	No
475 00						3	1	†		Yes	Yes	No
	78		78			3	1	144 00		Yes	No	Yes
	60		60							No	No	
	6					5	1	120 00		No	No	Yes
	24					7	1	144 00		No	No	No
	104					3	3	120 00		Yes	No	No
										Yes	Yes	No
	20	2	18			6				No	No	No
	60	5	40	15		10	3			No	No	No
650 00	12	6		6	200 00	6	2	150 00	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
660 00	10			10		4	1	168 00	450 00	Yes	Yes	No

* Work thirty days per month. † Own my house. ‡ Single. § Make overtime which equals lost time.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

MACHINISTS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
408	Trenton.....	Iron works.....	10		\$14 00	
674	Oxford.....	Iron and nail company.....	10	\$1 60		
684	".....	".....	10	2 70		
689	".....	".....	10	2 35		
691	".....	".....	10	2 45		
483	Hackettstown.....	Machinist.....	10	2 50		
1163	Newark.....	Electric light company.....		3 50		
882	Red Bank.....	Machinery, steam yachts.....			24 00	
946	New Brunswick.....	Machine shop.....	10		12 00	
947	".....	".....	10		6 00	
375	Mount Holly.....	".....	10		13 00	
93	Millville.....	Cotton mill works.....	10		12 00	
124	".....	".....	10		15 00	
379	Mount Holly.....	Machine shop.....	10		15 00	
382	".....	".....	10		14 00	
383	".....	".....	10		15 00	
278	Camden.....	Job work.....	10		14 00	
275	".....	".....	10		13 00	
272	".....	".....	10		14 00	
346	Burlington.....	".....	10		13 50	
1194	Paterson.....	Machine driller.....	10		7 20	

HATTERS.

1047	Newark.....	Maker.....	10		\$9 00	
1159	".....	".....				
1158	".....	".....	9			
1157	".....	".....	10			
853	".....	".....	8		10 00	
814	".....	".....	10		9 00	
807	".....	".....	10		12 00	
805	Orange.....	".....	10		10 00	
842	".....	".....	10		7 80	
831	".....	".....	10		12 00	
832	".....	".....	10		12 00	
833	".....	".....	10		9 00	
834	".....	".....	10		13 50	
835	".....	".....	10		12 00	
836	".....	".....	10		9 00	
837	".....	".....	10		9 00	
840	".....	".....	10		9 00	
844	".....	".....	10		7 00	
845	".....	".....	10		9 00	
856	".....	".....	10		11 00	
858	".....	".....	10		10 00	
860	".....	".....	10		7 00	
1171	.....	".....	10			

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

MACHINISTS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$675 00	8	2		6	\$200 00	6		\$120 00	\$550 00	Yes	Yes	No
450 00	30							*	450 00	No	No	No
840 00						3	1		480 00	Yes	Yes	No
725 00						6	1		420 00	Yes	Yes	No
725 00	6					5	1	60 00	600 00	No	Yes	No
775 00						2		60 00	460 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,050 00						5	2	240 00	1,040 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,200 00						1	1		600 00	No	No	No
450 00	78	18							250 00	No	No	No
280 00					800 00	7	5		780 00			
600 00	25	10	15			6	1	120 00	600 00	Yes	No	
550 00	25	13	7	4	200 00	6	2	150 00	650 00	No	No	
700 00	20			5	160 00	5		120 00	860 00	No	No	
700 00	12		15	10		5	1	144 00	644 00	No	Yes	
700 00						2	1	100 00	600 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00		10		12		5	1	144 00	644 00	Yes	Yes	
700 00					100 00	6	2	100 00	600 00	Yes	Yes	
650 00						8	1	180 00	650 00	No	No	
650 00	30	10	20			5	1	150 00	650 00	No	No	
650 00	30	5	21	4		1		144 00	644 00	No	No	
345 60								84 00				

HATTERS.

\$400 00	30	1						\$120 00	\$570 00			Yes	
200 00	200									No	No	Yes	
459 50						4		96 00		Yes	No	Yes	
350 00	75		75			4			90 00	No	No	Yes	
364 00	30				\$364 00	8	3	72 00	432 00	No	No	No	
460 00	90					7		132 00	600 00	No	No	Yes	
432 00	112				300 00	8	3	144 00	800 00	Yes	No	Yes	
400 00	50	6				5		72 00	400 00	No	No	Yes	
374 00	21	14				6			500 00	Yes	No	Yes	
400 00	40		12	10		3		60 00	360 00	No	No	No	
	45								275 00	Yes	No	No	
350 00	90					5		66 00	500 00	No	No	Yes	
450 00	35	6	18						425 00	No	Yes	No	
450 00	30		30						375 00	No	Yes	No	
375 00	90					7	2		600 00	Yes	No	Yes	
300 00	100				150 00	4	2		500 00	Yes	No	Yes	
329 00	90				420 00	4	2	150 00	645 00	No	No	Yes	
388 00	115				180 00	7	3	60 00	560 00	No	No	No	
350 00	90				150 00	11	2	54 00	750 00	No	No	Yes	
270 00	140	10			226 00	8	3				Yes	No	Yes
	120				346 00	5	2	84 00	600 00	No	No	Yes	
360 00						5		72 00	360 00	No	No	Yes	
400 00	125				180 00	7	3	72 00	580 00	No	No		

* Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

HATTERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
857	Watsessing	Maker	10			
1162	Springfield	Sizing	10		\$10 00	
841	Newark	"	9		10 00	
838	Orange	"	10		9 00	
821	"	"	10		18 00	
861	"	Pouncing	10		10 00	
859	"	"	10		10 00	
1152	Orange	"	10		12 00	
1055	"	Curling	10			
154	Newark	"			33 00	
806	"	Pouncing	10		10 00	
1298	"	Curling	10		33 00	
1299	"	"	10		24 00	
1050	"	Flanging	10		28 00	
1057	"	"	10		28 00	
808	Orange	Finishing	10		18 00	
809	"	"	10		9 50	
810	"	"	10			
811	"	"	10			
815	Newark	"	10		15 00	
818	Bloomfield	"	10		9 80	
822	Orange	"	10		11 72	
823	"	"	10		15 00	
824	"	"	10			
825	"	"	10			
829	Watsessing	"	10		16 50	
830	"	"	10		16 50	
839	Orange	"	10			
843	"	"	10		11 00	
849	Newark	"	8			
854	Orange	"	10		9 00	
862	"	"	10			
863	Newark	"				
864	"	"	10		18 00	
865	"	"	10		13 50	
965	"	"	10		18 00	
1045	"	"	10		15 00	
1046	"	"	10		17 00	
1048	"	"	10		15 00	
1049	"	"	10		12 00	
1050	"	"	10		13 78	
1051	"	Foreman	10		30 00	
1052	"	Finishing	10		18 00	
1053	"	"	10		16 00	
1056	"	"	10			
1059	"	"	10		13 50	
1060	"	"	10		20 00	
1061	"	"	10		18 00	
1141	"	"	10		18 00	

TABLE NO. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

HATTERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1888, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$409 86	80	4				36						
360 00	90	20	50	20		36		\$84 00				
350 00	60	19	40			32		84 00	\$484 00	Yes	No	No
720 00		7	26	7	\$432 00	33	2	66 00	456 00	Yes	No	Yes
522 00	25	2				37		90 00	790 00	Yes	Yes	No
520 00	30	5				35		55 00	522 00	Yes	No	No
328 00	120		120			5		72 00	520 00	No	No	No
875 00	10								300 00			
875 00	104								400 00	Yes	Yes	No
320 00	120		120		288 00	9	4	156 00	676 00	Yes	Yes	No
800 00	80					11	1	*	800 00	Yes	No	No
940 00	64		18			11	1	†260 00	800 00	Yes	No	No
936 00	104					4			650 00	Yes	Yes	No
936 00	104					33			624 00	Yes	Yes	No
500 00	104					6		96 00	564 00	No	No	Yes
500 00	52					4		45 00	545 00	No	No	Yes
	140					4		60 00	270 00	Yes	No	Yes
	140					4		60 00	270 00	Yes	No	Yes
600 00	6		60			5		78 00	522 00	Yes	No	No
509 60						5		72 00	509 60	No	No	No
400 00	160					4		84 00	434 00	No	No	Yes
500 00	104	18				4		72 00	500 00	No	No	Yes
465 00	130					1			380 00	No	No	No
472 00	130					4		60 00	525 00	No	No	Yes
400 00	95					3		60 00	400 00	No	Yes	No
500 00	90					3	1	96 00	500 00	Yes	No	No
512 00	134					3		96 00	512 00	No	No	No
500 00	60					7		72 00	572 00	No	No	Yes
200 00	150					6	1	100 00	600 00	Yes	No	Yes
450 00	60		21			4		96 00	476 00	Yes	No	Yes
500 00	60					4			500 00	Yes	No	No
560 00	104					2		96 00	560 00	No	No	No
432 00	78	36			100 00	6	3	96 00	700 00	No	No	No
336 00	183					4		96 00	500 00	No	No	Yes
	200								250 00	No	No	Yes
400 00	104					5		136 00	520 00	Yes	No	Yes
550 00	91					4		*	500 00	Yes	No	No
450 00	78								350 00	Yes	Yes	No
500 00	36					1		†	460 00	.....	Yes	.....
661 84						3		*	661 84	Yes	No	No
1,500 00						5		168 00	788 00	Yes	Yes	.....
400 00	130					2		80 00	500 00	Yes	No	No
475 00	100					4		72 00	475 00	No	No	No
450 00	104					2		84 00	450 00	Yes	No	No
400 00	104					2			400 00	Yes	No	.....
620 00	104					3		156 00	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
400 00	130				600 00	9	3	120 00	888 00	Yes	No	No
245 00	78					1		†	260 00	.....	.....	.....

*Own my house. †Board.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

HATTERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
1145	Newark.....	Finishing.....	10	.....	\$20 00	.....
1154	Orange.....	".....	10	.....	15 00	.....
1160	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
1161	".....	".....	10	.....	10 00	.....
1162	".....	".....	10	.....	.....	.....
1165	".....	".....	10	.....	.....	.....
1166	Newark.....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
1172	Orange.....	".....	10	.....	12 00	.....

BLACKSMITHS.

1247	South Amboy.....	Tool dresser.....	10	\$2 00	\$12 00	.....
1192	Paterson.....	".....	10	1 90	11 40	.....
605	Lambertville.....	Helper.....	10	1 40	.....	.....
604	".....	In railroad machine shop.....	10	1 80	.....	.....
603	".....	".....	10	2 60	.....	.....
561	".....	Blacksmith.....	10	1 50	9 00	.....
546	".....	In iron works.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
704	Franklin Furnace.....	".....	10	1 70	.....	.....
703	".....	".....	10	1 70	.....	.....
700	".....	Helper.....	10	1 25	.....	.....
699	".....	".....	10	1 25	.....	.....
683	Oxford.....	In iron and nail works.....	10	2 30	.....	.....
680	".....	Helper.....	10	1 37	.....	.....
679	".....	".....	10	2 30	.....	.....
650	Phillipsburg.....	In iron works.....	10	.....	13 50	.....
502	".....	Acting foreman.....	10	2 00	14 00	.....
501	".....	".....	10	1 30	9 00	.....
419	Trenton.....	In iron and steel works.....	10	.....	14 00	.....
409	".....	" works.....	10	.....	16 00	.....
1146	Newark.....	Machine blacksmith.....	10	4 00	.....	.....
926	Elizabeth.....	Tool dresser.....	9 ³ / ₄	.....	15 47	.....
943	Rahway.....	General.....	10	2 40	.....	.....
1261	Jersey City.....	Horseshoer.....	9 ¹ / ₂	3 00	18 00	.....
1271	Union Hill.....	".....	10	2 25	13 50	.....
935	New Brunswick.....	".....	10	.....	12 00	.....
988	Rahway.....	".....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
878	Red Bank.....	Horseshoeing and jobbing.....	10	1 75	10 50	.....
1147	Newark.....	Horseshoer.....	10	3 00	18 00	.....
1026	Jersey City.....	".....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
602	Lambertville.....	Foreman.....	10	.....	.....	\$70 00
682	Oxford.....	Helper.....	10	1 37	.....	.....
1193	Paterson.....	".....	10	90	5 90	.....
651	Phillipsburg.....	".....	10	.....	7 00	.....
779	Paterson.....	Boiler maker.....	12	3 00	18 00	.....
281	Camden.....	General work.....	10	.....	18 00	.....

TABLE NO. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

HATTERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$250 00	120	.....	.....	.....	\$40 00	6	.....	\$60 00	\$360 00	No	No	Yes
375 00	135	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	* 108 00	375 00	No	No	Yes
364 00	90	.....	.....	.....	400 00	3	3	.....	764 00	No	No	No
520 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	520 00	No	No	Yes
200 00	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	84 00	449 00	No	No	Yes
575 00	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	No
300 00	125	.....	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260 00	Yes	No	Yes
550 00	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	100 00	550 00	No	No	No

BLACKSMITHS.

\$575 00	4	2	.....	.....	.....	4	1	†	\$450 00	Yes	Yes	No
547 20	30	.....	.....	30	.....	3	1	\$120 00	.....	Yes	No	No
425 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	60 00	425 00	No	No	No
550 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	†	400 00	Yes	Yes	No
780 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	No
465 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00	Yes	Yes	No
750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$300 00	3	2	120 00	.....	Yes	Yes	No
510 00	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	320 00	Yes	Yes	No
485 00	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	24 00	404 00	Yes	Yes	No
375 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	24 00	344 00	Yes	Yes	No
360 00	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	18 00	318 00	.....	Yes	No
685 00	12	6	.....	6	.....	7	1	†	600 00	Yes	Yes	No
460 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	18 00	460 00	No	No	No
675 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	†	480 00	Yes	Yes	No
675 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	84 00	484 00	Yes	Yes	No
660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	180 00	5	2	†	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
430 00	30	30	.....	.....	.....	6	1	66 00	591 00	No	No	Yes
600 00	69	5	60	4	.....	5	1	108 00	583 00	Yes	No	.....
780 00	8	3	.....	5	.....	5	.....	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	.....
1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	2	180 00	1,000 00	No	.....	No
.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
600 00	10	.....	.....	10	.....	3	1	60 00	360 00	Yes	.....	No
900 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	144 00	744 00	Yes	Yes	No
700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	100 00	580 00	Yes	Yes	No
.....	1½	1	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	31	31	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	No
.....	90	30	.....	60	.....	3	1	.....	416 00	No	No	No
.....
735 00	18	6	12	.....	300 00	8	2	144 00	819 00	Yes	Yes	No
840 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	144 00	840 00	No	No	No
415 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	†	300 00	Yes	Yes	No
259 00	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	No	No	Yes
350 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	60 00	350 00	Yes	No	No
.....	100	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	132 00	862 00	No	No	No
900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	200 00	900 00	No	No	Yes

*Single. †Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

BLACKSMITHS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
303	Camden.....	Shipyard work.....	10	.....	\$18 00	.....
304	".....	Custom work.....	10	.....	18 00	.....
64	Bridgeton.....	Glass house work.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
49	Clayton.....	General work.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
338	Burlington.....	In iron foundry.....	10	.....	17 00	.....

ENGINEERS.

1208	East Brunswick.....	.....	10	\$1 50	\$9 00	.....
66	Bridgeton.....	.....	12	1 00	8 00	.....
399	Vineland.....	.....	12	.....	12 00	.....
569	Lambertville.....	In rubber works.....	10	2 25	.....	.....
557	".....	In paper mill.....	12	* 1 50	10 50	.....
555	Flemington.....	.....	10	1 50	9 00	.....
539	Lambertville.....	.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
519	".....	In paper mill.....	12	.....	11 00	.....
517	".....	".....	12	.....	8 00	.....
491	Phillipsburg.....	In pipe foundry.....	11	1 50	9 00	.....
477	Oxford.....	Furnace engineer.....	12	* 1 65	.....	.....
706	Franklin Furnace.....	".....	12	.....	.....	\$55 00
705	".....	".....	12	.....	.....	.....
652	Phillipsburg.....	.....	12	.....	11 00	.....
500	".....	.....	12	1 80	12 60	.....
450	Camden.....	.....	12	.....	.....	75 00
992	Jersey City.....	.....	9	3 00	18 00	.....
1001	".....	Engineer and machinist.....	10	2 00	12 00	.....
1004	".....	.....	11½	2 25	15 75	.....
1029	".....	.....	10	.....	10 00	.....
1031	".....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....
1087	Washington.....	.....	10	.....	.....	45 00
1109	Midland Park.....	.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
1202	New Brunswick.....	Engineer, helper.....	12	.....	9 00	.....
581	New Hope (P O address)	.....	12	2 00	.....	.....

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, HODCARRIERS AND PLASTERERS.

958	New Brunswick.....	Bricklayer.....	10	\$3 00	\$18 00	.....
917	Elizabeth.....	".....	10	3 25	.....	.....
893	Red Bank.....	".....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
1040	Jersey City.....	".....	10	4 00	24 00	.....
963	New Brunswick.....	".....	10	3 00	18 00	.....
297	Camden.....	Mason, job work.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
886	Red Bank.....	".....	10	3 00	18 00	.....
1148	Summit.....	".....	10	3 25	.....	.....
378	Mount Holly.....	".....	10	.....	16 00	.....

* Work seven days in the week.

TABLE NO. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—Continued.

BLACKSMITHS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$700 00	75	25	50	1	.....	6	1	\$180 00	\$880 00	Yes	No	Yes
750 00	50	.....	50	.....	\$200 00	5	2	200 00	800 00	Yes	Yes	.....
800 00	10	4	.....	2	9 00	5	1	148 00	768 00	Yes	No	Yes
.....	6½	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	186 00	686 00	Yes	Yes	No
800 00	20	.....	20	.....	.....	7	1	144 00	744 00	No	Yes	.....

ENGINEERS.

\$792 00	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	No	No
444 00	64	.....	45	15	.....	3	1	\$96 00	.....	No	No	No
575 00	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	5	.....	100 00	\$500 00	Yes	Yes	No
690 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	*	550 00	Yes	Yes	No
525 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	72 00	597 00	No	Yes	No
450 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	75 00	450 00	Yes	No	No
600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	*	475 00	Yes	Yes	No
560 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	*	350 00	Yes	Yes	No
400 00	15	15	.....	.....	.....	2	1	96 00	400 00	No	Yes	No
459 00	3	2	.....	1	.....	10	1	84 00	559 00	No	No	No
485 00	68	68	.....	.....	\$300 00	8	2	.....	550 00	No	Yes	No
660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	48 00	528 00	Yes	Yes	No
660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	40 00	570 00	Yes	Yes	No
540 00	48	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	*	.....	Yes	No	No
600 00	12	12	.....	.....	.....	6	1	*	650 00	Yes	No	Yes
890 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	150 00	750 00	Yes	Yes	No
.....
396 00	116	.....	116	.....	.....	4	1	72 00	384 00	No	No	Yes
800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	108 00	648 00	No	No	No
520 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	84 00	481 00	Yes	No	No
600 00	1	.....	.....	.....	286 00	3	2	18 00	690 00	No	Yes	No
540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	108 00	540 00	Yes	No	Yes
450 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	60 00	450 00	No	No	No
.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	3	1	72 00	322 00	.....	.....	No
580 00	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	36 00	436 00	.....	Yes	No

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, HODCARRIERS AND PLASTERERS

\$500 00	130	.....	104	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$260 00	.....	.....	.....
600 00	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	600 00	No	No	No
540 00	100	30	70	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	400 00	No	No	No
900 00	70	15	.....	55	.....	5	1	\$144 00	744 00	Yes	Yes	.....
660 00	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	81 00	700 00	No	No	Yes
700 00	30	.....	30	.....	.....	6	1	180 00	680 00	No	No	.....
550 00	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	300 00	Yes	Yes	.....
700 00	80	11	50	20	.....	3	1	.....	400 00	Yes	Yes	.....
700 00	45	.....	45	.....	.....	6	1	125 00	625 00	Yes	Yes	.....

* Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*
BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, HODCARRIERS AND PLASTERERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
427	Montclair	Mason, stone	10	\$3 51	\$21 00	.....
1189	Paterson.....	" "	10	3 00	18 00	.....
875	Red Bank.....	Plasterer	10	3 00	18 00	.....
901	"	Hodcarrier	10	2 00	12 00	.....
908	Fair Haven.....	"	10	2 00	12 00	.....
1215	New Brunswick.....	"	10	2 25	13 50	.....

PATENT AND ENAMELED LEATHER WORKERS.

796	Newark.....	Enameling	10	.....	\$10 00	.....
797	"	Japanner	10	.....	16 00	.....
798	"	Finisher	10	.....	12 00	.....
799	"	Japanner.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
801	"	Filling	10	.....	12 00	.....
820	"	Finishing	10	.....	12 00	.....
826	"	Japanner.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
852	Roseville	"	10	.....	12 00	.....

TINSMITHS.

1209	New Brunswick.....	Tinsmith	10	\$2 50	.....	.....
951	"	Solderer	10	.....	\$9 00	.....
1229	"	"	10	.....	12 00	.....
1206	"	Spinner	10	.....	15 00	.....
962	"	Polisher	10	.....	9 00	.....
979	"	Dipper	10	.....	8 00	.....
973	"	Stamper	10	.....	9 00	.....
890	Red Bank.....	Tinker.....	10	.....	15 00	.....

SPOKE WORKS EMPLOYES.

532	Lambertville	Finisher.....	10	.....	\$11 00	.....
534	"	"	10	.....	9 50	.....
528	"	Turner.....	10	.....	9 50	.....
529	"	"	10	.....	9 50	.....
530	"	" hubs.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
531	"	"	10	.....	12 00	.....
536	"	Wheelmaker.....	10	.....	10 00	.....
535	"	"	10	.....	12 00	.....
551	Flemington	Sawyer	10	\$1 37	.....	.....
553	"	"	10	1 75	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

BRICKLAYERS, MASONS, HODCARRIERS AND PLASTERERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number working for wages.		COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.		Number in family.	Number working for wages.	Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$564 00						2				Yes	No	No
	182		182				*	\$410 00		Yes	No	Yes
750 00	90		90			1		350 00		No	No	No
415 00	90		90			5	1	\$60 00	415 00	No	No	No
475 00	30		30			1			450 00	No	No	No
475 00	100	20	80			1			300 00	Yes		

PATENT AND ENAMELED LEATHER WORKERS.

\$320 00	33	3	30							Yes	No	Yes
768 00	60				\$128 00	6	2	\$96 00	\$824 00	No	No	Yes
524 00	30			10				72 00	592 00	No	No	Yes
500 00	12					8	1	70 00	520 00	No	No	Yes
450 00	90					1			343 00	No	Yes	No
576 00	28		22	6		4	1		576 00	No	No	No
336 00	150					2		60 00	320 00	Yes	No	Yes
576 00						7	1		600 00	No	No	No

TINSMITHS.

	90		90			3	1			No	No	Yes
	150					6		\$84 00		No	No	Yes
\$500 00	12		12			5	1	72 00	\$372 00	No	No	No
600 00	60					6	1	96 00	496 00	No	No	No
	70	8	20			4	1	78 00		Yes	No	Yes
498 00	6				\$150 00	4	3	78 00	640 00	Yes	No	No
400 00	14					3		66 00	444 00	No	No	Yes
	30		30			1	1		350 00	No	No	No

SPOKE WORKS EMPLOYEES.

\$560 00						5	1	*	\$500 00	Yes	Yes	No
475 00	10					2	1	*	325 00	Yes	Yes	No
480 00						2	1	*	360 00	Yes	Yes	No
475 00						6	1	\$96 00	475 00	Yes	No	No
600 00						2	1	96 00	440 00	Yes	Yes	No
600 00						2	1	96 00	600 00	No	No	No
500 00	13					4	1	84 00	484 00	Yes	Yes	No
625 00						4	1	72 00	625 00	Yes	No	No
400 00	25		25						280 00			
485 00	36		12			2	1	*	280 00	Yes	Yes	No

*Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

RUBBER FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
1213	New Brunswick.....	Putting gum on cloth.....	10	\$1 50	\$9 00	.....
579	Lambertville.....	Foreman.....	10	2 25	.....	.....
576	".....	".....	10	1 25	.....	.....
573	".....	Bootmaker.....	10	.....	.....	.....
572	".....	".....	10	.....	.....	.....
571	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....
570	".....	Foreman.....	10	1 50	.....	.....
568	".....	Rubber worker.....	10	2 00	.....	.....
567	".....	".....	10	2 00	.....	.....
566	".....	Cutter.....	10	1 50	.....	.....
565	".....	Rubber worker.....	10	2 25	.....	.....
577	".....	" (female).....	10	80	.....	.....
578	".....	".....	10	80	.....	.....
1212	New Brunswick.....	Shoemaker.....	10	1 32	7 92	.....
1230	".....	".....	9	1 00	6 00	.....
1231	".....	".....	10	81	4 86	.....
1214	".....	Shoecutting.....	10	1 25	7 50	.....
980	".....	Bootmaker.....	9	1 56	9 36	.....
985	".....	Cutter.....	12	2 00	.....	.....
984	".....	Laborer.....	10	1 00	6 00	.....
954	".....	Bootmaker.....	10	1 40	8 40	.....
950	".....	".....	10	1 40	8 40	.....
1222	".....	Cutting and shoemaker.....	11	1 50	.....	.....
1227	".....	Grinding and mixing gum.....	10	1 25	7 50	.....
1226	".....	Shoemaker.....	8	1 32	7 92	.....
1256	".....	Cutter.....	10	.....	13 50	.....

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

1250	South Amboy.....	Locomotive engineer.....	12	\$3 00	\$18 00	.....
623	Lambertville.....	".....	10	.....	.....	\$100 00
626	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	90 00
627	".....	".....	10	.....	.....	100 00
629	".....	".....	.....	.....	.....	90 00
902	South Amboy.....	".....	12	3 00	18 00	.....
447	Camden.....	Fireman.....	10	.....	12 50	50 00
628	Lambertville.....	".....	10	.....	12 50	50 00
625	".....	Locomotive fireman.....	10	.....	.....	50 00
624	".....	".....	10	.....	.....	60 00
451	Millville.....	Conductor.....	10	.....	.....	70 00
960	Perth Amboy.....	Brakeman.....	12	.....	.....	39 00
928	Elizabethport.....	".....	10	1 75	.....	.....
452	Millville.....	".....	12	.....	.....	36 00
448	Camden.....	".....	12	.....	.....	35 00
449	Millville.....	Baggage master.....	12	.....	.....	54 00
977	Rahway.....	On repairs.....	10	1 50	9 00	.....
975	New Brunswick.....	Track repairs.....	10	1 20	.....	31 00

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

RUBBER FACTORY EMPLOYEES.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$396 00	30				\$425 00	4	3	\$72 00	\$432 00	Yes	Yes	No
685 00					300 00	5	2	*	620 00	Yes	Yes	No
400 00	10					4	1	84 00		No	No	No
519 00	27						1	†	300 00	Yes	Yes	No
520 00	100					6	1	96 00	570 00	No	No	No
456 00						4	1		*	No	No	No
460 00						3	2	*	‡460 00	Yes	Yes	No
600 00					335 00	8	3	72 00	822 80	No	Yes	No
630 00						4	1	96 00	630 00	No	No	No
420 00	40	20	12			5	1	60 00	420 00	No	Yes	No
675 00	13				208 00	3	2	*	450 00	Yes	Yes	No
240 00	12								225 00	Yes	No	No
250 00	10									No	No	No
352 00	30								219 00	Yes	Yes	No
	40	10	30						144 00	Yes		No
	45					†1	1			No	No	No
343 75	20	5		5					204 00	No	Yes	No
224 64	170		60			9		60 00	232 00		No	Yes
500 00	36		36			5	1			No		No
250 00	36		36			1	1					Yes
255 00	130					4	1	120 00	480 00	No		Yes
255 00	130					7	2	120 00	480 00	No	No	Yes
	36		36			2	1	72 00				No
343 75	20	9		1		3	1	60 00	310 00	No	No	Yes
	1					1	1	†	300 00	No	No	No
	150		150		100 00	4		96 00		No	No	Yes

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

\$1,050 00	8	9				4	1	\$96 00	\$796 00	Yes	Yes	No
1,200 00						3	1	96 00	1,200 00	No	No	No
1,080 00						5	1	*		Yes	Yes	No
1,200 00						2	1	*		Yes	Yes	No
1,080 00						3	1	144 00		Yes	Yes	No
1,000 00	10	12				5	1	*	800 00	Yes	Yes	No
600 00						5		150 00	600 00	No	No	
600 00						4	1	*	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
600 00						3	1	*	450 00	Yes	Yes	No
720 00						2	1	‡	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
840 00						4		144 00	700 00	Yes	Yes	No
410 00	10		10					†	300 00	Yes	Yes	No
	10					6	3		102 00	No	No	No
432 00					\$300 00	8	2	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	No
420 00						3		100 00	420 00	No	No	No
648 00						5		120 00	618 00	No	No	
468 00					100 00	8	3		500 00	Yes	No	No
350 00	10	5		5		1	1	†	210 00	Yes	Yes	No

* Own my house. † Single. ‡ Board my son. § Board.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
446	Camden	Platform hand.....	10			\$40 00
1245	Jamesburg.....	Flagman at crossing.....	14	\$1 33	\$8 00	32 00
981	Rahway	Track repairs.....	10	1 20		32 00
722	Andover.....	Laborer.....	10	1 10		
1280	Jersey City.....	Cleaning cars.....	10			45 00

ORGAN MAKERS.

665	Washington	Action department	10		\$17 00	
664	"	"	10	\$1 66		
663	"	"	10	1 85		
1086	"	Wood worker.....	10	2 00		
1085	"	"	10	1 65		
1080	"	Action department.....	10	2 15		
507	"	Foreman (action department).....	10			\$100 00
1079	"	"	10	2 55		
508	"	Action regulator	10	2 00		
509	"	" department.....	10	2 25		
505	Washington	Cabinet maker.....	10	2 00		
506	Easton (P. O. address).....	"	10	2 25		
1083	Washington	"	10	2 00		
1084	"	Case maker	10	2 00		
662	"	" (apprentice).....	10	1 50		
668	"	"	10	1 75		
1082	"	Tuner.....	10	2 75		
666	"	"	10	3 60		
667	"	Machinist (foreman).....	10	2 25		
1088	"	Varnisher.....	10	1 80		
1081	"	"	10	1 75		
511	"	" and finisher.....	10	2 00		
669	"	"	10	2 00		
510	"	Finisher.....	10	2 00		
672	"	" (fly).....	10	2 50		
670	"	Filling.....	10	1 85		
671	"	Rubbing.....	10	2 37		

PAINTERS.

618	Lambertville	Foreman, railroad machine shop.....	10			\$70 00
621	"	In railroad machine shop.....	10	\$1 40		
620	"	"	10	1 80		
619	"	"	10	2 00		
280	Camden	House and sign.....	10		\$15 00	
793	Paterson.....	General work.....	10	2 50	15 00	
991	Jersey City.....	Car painter.....	10			50 00

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$480 00	3	.....	\$120 00	\$480 00	No	No	No
385 00	†	200 00	Yes	Yes	No
350 00	10	.....	.....	10	.....	1	.....	.....	250 00	No	No	No
330 00	5	1	48 00	330 00	No	No	No
580 00	\$400 00	5	2	168 00	648 00	Yes	Yes	No

ORGAN MAKERS.

\$825 00	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	*	\$300 00	Yes	Yes	No
510 00	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	\$120 00	510 00	Yes	No	No
550 00	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	†	300 00	No	Yes	No
575 00	25	.....	12	.....	.....	1	1	†	350 00	Yes	Yes	No
425 00	45	25	12	.....	.....	1	1	†	300 00	Yes	No	No
575 00	36	12	12	12	.....	.....	.....	96 00	636 00	No	No	No
1,200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	200 00	900 00	Yes	Yes	No
725 00	12	.....	12	.....	.....	4	1	72 00	.....	No	No	.....
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	\$60 00	3	2	*	420 00	Yes	.....	.....
560 00	60	.....	60	.....	.....	4	1	50 00	350 00	No	No	Yes
580 00	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	120 00	.....	Yes	No	No
.....	20	2	.....	.....	.....	2	1	78 00	378 00	No	No	No
570 00	25	.....	12	.....	.....	9	2	192 00	570 00	Yes	No	No
580 00	25	.....	12	12	.....	1	1	†	340 00	Yes	Yes	No
450 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	†	240 00	No	Yes	No
425 00	18	12	.....	6	.....	2	1	†	425 00	Yes	No	No
680 00	36	.....	12	24	.....	3	1	156 00	636 00	Yes	No	No
1,080 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	120 00	545 00	Yes	Yes	No
485 00	54	54	.....	.....	.....	5	1	90 00	485 00	No	No	No
525 00	12	.....	12	.....	.....	1	1	†	360 00	Yes	Yes	No
525 00	35	.....	12	.....	.....	4	1	100 00	520 00	No	No	Yes
600 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	108 00	600 00	No	No	No
610 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	108 00	610 00	No	No	No
525 00	60	12	48	.....	.....	3	1	84 00	620 00	No	No	Yes
800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	132 00	732 00	Yes	Yes	No
560 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	96 00	396 00	Yes	Yes	No
725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	†	285 00	Yes	Yes	No

PAINTERS.

\$840 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	*	\$600 00	Yes	Yes	No
400 00	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	*	400 00	Yes	No	No
540 00	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	†	540 00	No	No	No
600 00	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	\$84 00	534 00	Yes	Yes	No
700 00	25	5	20	.....	.....	6	1	180 00	700 00	No	No	.....
375 00	161	.....	161	.....	\$300 00	3	2	156 00	675 00	No	No	Yes
525 00	38	38	.....	.....	.....	4	1	108 00	518 00	No	No	No

*Own my house. †Single. ‡Board.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

PAINTERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
1003	Jersey City.....	Graining and lettering.....	10	\$2 75	\$16 50	.....
794	Paterson.....	General.....	10	2 25	13 50	.....
306	Camden.....	House and job.....	10	.....	18 00	.....
1064	Newark.....	.....	10	3 00	18 00	.....
850	Orange.....	.....	10	2 75	17 50	.....
851	".....	.....	10	2 75	16 50	.....
846	".....	.....	10	2 75	16 50	.....
847	West Orange.....	.....	10	2 50	.....	.....
848	Orange.....	.....	10	3 00	18 00	.....
970	New Brunswick.....	General.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
971	".....	Kalsomining and paper hanging.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
1265	Jersey City.....	.....	10	2 00	12 00	.....
1262	".....	Sign and decorative.....	9	2 25	15 75	.....

CIGAR MAKERS.

1303	Newark.....	Cigar maker.....	.....	.....	\$12 00	.....
993	Jersey City.....	.....	9	\$2 25	14 00	.....
994	".....	Hand work.....	9	1 80	10 80	.....
997	".....	.....	8	2 10	12 60	.....
998	".....	.....	9	2 47	14 85	.....
999	".....	.....	9	1 35	7 50	.....
1002	".....	.....	9	1 50	8 00	.....
1007	".....	Mould and hand work.....	10	2 00	12 00	.....
1011	" Heights.....	Hand work.....	9	2 85	16 00	.....
995	Hoboken.....	.....	9	2 40	14 40	.....
1178	Union Hill.....	.....	9	2 00	12 00	.....
948	New Brunswick.....	Mould work.....	10	2 40	13 00	.....
881	Red Bank.....	.....	10	2 00	12 00	.....
906	".....	.....	10	2 40	12 00	.....
1069	Newark.....	.....	9	2 00	12 00	.....
1043	".....	.....	9	2 00	12 00	.....
867	Montclair.....	.....	9	2 25	13 50	.....
812	Newark.....	.....	10	2 00	12 00	.....
1229	Montclair.....	.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
780	Paterson.....	.....	9	2 50	13 00	.....
1012	Greenville.....	Hand work.....	10	2 25	13 00	.....
1013	".....	.....	10	1 40	8 50	.....
1014	".....	.....	10	2 00	11 80	.....
1015	".....	.....	10	2 00	12 00	.....
912	Red Bank.....	Stripper.....	10	50	3 00	.....
1254	".....	.....	10	30	1 80	.....
879	".....	.....	10	.....	5 00	.....
996	Jersey City.....	Packing Cigars.....	8	4 00	24 00	.....
1302	Newark.....	.....	7	2 50	15 00	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

PAINTERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$668 25	90	23	63	4	.....	1	.....	\$360 00	No	Yes	No	
312 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	\$120 00	No	No	Yes	
800 00	33	.....	30	3	.....	6	1	200 00	800 00	No	No	
500 00	130	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	132 00	450 00	Yes	No	No
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	3	.....	.....	No	.....	Yes
573 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	120 00	.....	Yes	No	No
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	.....	.....	No	No	Yes
.....	78	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	10	.....	.....	2	.....	2	1	144 00	.....	Yes	Yes	No
500 00	100	.....	100	.....	.....	2	1	60 00	460 00	No	.....	No
500 00	104	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	78 00	.....	No	No	.....
540 00	16	15	.....	6	.....	5	.....	144 00	519 00	No	Yes	No
800 00	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	96 00	.....	No	No	Yes

CIGAR MAKERS.

\$576 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$18 00	\$576 00	No	No	No
767 35	14	10	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	96 00	771 00	Yes	Yes	No
561 60	5	.....	.....	5	.....	1	1	*	260 00	Yes	No	No
654 20	15	.....	.....	3	.....	3	1	96 00	654 20	No	No	No
712 80	5	2	.....	.....	.....	6	1	90 00	712 80	Yes	No	No
400 00	11	5	.....	6	.....	4	1	100 00	440 00	No	No	Yes
425 00	.....	45	40	.....	.....	5	2	110 00	578 00	Yes	No	Yes
500 00	15	3	12	.....	\$200 00	6	3	84 00	484 00	Yes	Yes	No
680 00	12	3	.....	9	.....	5	1	96 00	.....	Yes	Yes	No
748 00	3	.....	.....	3	.....	6	1	125 00	748 00	No	No	No
625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	78 00	600 00	No	Yes	No
600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	240 00	No	No	No
.....	30	12	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	240 00	No	No	No
500 00	3	11 1/2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	78 00	578 00	No	No	Yes
680 00	20	8	.....	12	.....	3	1	84 00	552 00	No	No	No
.....	104	12	104	.....	.....	4	1	96 00	376 00	Yes	No	No
580 00	25	.....	5	20	.....	3	1	.....	425 00	Yes	Yes	No
594 00	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	120 00	594 00	No	Yes	No
650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	96 00	.....	Yes	Yes	No
.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	120 00	.....	No	No	Yes
632 00	21	14	3	4	.....	7	1	96 00	717 00	Yes	No	Yes
350 00	70	50	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	†	260 00	No	No	No
550 00	30	.....	14	16	.....	2	1	100 00	500 00	No	No	No
550 00	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	104 00	525 00	No	No	No
156 00	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No
86 40	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No
240 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	60 00	240 00	No	No	No
1,250 00	4	.....	.....	4	.....	7	1	250 00	1,250 00	Yes	No	No
.....	36	36	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

*Single. †Board.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

PRINTERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
1013	Jersey City.....	On newspaper.....	9	\$3 50	\$21 00	.....
1256	".....	Compositor.....	9	.....	24 00	.....
1255	Trenton.....	Book and job compositor.....	10	2 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	14 00	.....
1253	Red Bank.....	Compositor.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
1000	Jersey City.....	".....	10	3 40	21 00	.....
1008	".....	".....	9	4 00	24 00	.....
1016	".....	Job compositor.....	9	.....	18 00	.....
1063	Newark.....	".....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
910	Red Bank.....	Assistant foreman.....	10	2 50	15 00	.....
913	".....	Foreman.....	10	.....	14 00	.....
898	".....	".....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 50	9 00	.....
1292	".....	Compositor.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	6 00	.....
1006	Jersey City.....	Railroad department.....	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	12 00	.....
1257	Paterson.....	Compositor.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
1258	".....	".....	.....	.....	8 50	.....
1283	Newark.....	Compositor, newspaper.....	10	2 50	12 50	\$60 00
1284	".....	".....	10	.....	15 00	.....
1285	".....	".....	*10	.....	15 00	.....
1286	".....	".....	*10	2 75	13 75	.....
1287	".....	".....	*10	.....	13 00	.....
1290	".....	".....	*10	2 50	12 50	.....
1292	".....	".....	10	3 00	18 00	72 00
1293	".....	".....	10	2 80	14 00	56 00
1294	".....	".....	10	2 50	.....	.....
1296	".....	".....	*10	2 50	12 50	.....
1291	".....	Job work.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
1295	".....	Compositor, foreman.....	8	.....	20 00	80 00
1288	".....	".....	*8	.....	20 00	80 00
1289	".....	Compositor, advertising.....	*10	.....	17 00	68 00

DRIVERS.

526	Lambertville.....	Teamster.....	10	.....	\$9 50	.....
989	Jersey City.....	Expressman.....	13	.....	.....	\$45 00
938	New Brunswick.....	Delivery wagon.....	12	.....	9 00	.....
67	Bridgeton.....	Carter.....	10	\$1 25	.....	.....
918	Elizabeth.....	Truck driver.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....
990	Jersey City.....	Driver (brewery).....	9	.....	15 00	.....
1272	Hoboken.....	Express driver.....	15	.....	15 00	.....
966	Rahway.....	Driver.....	10	.....	9 00	.....

* Night work, five days per week.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

PRINTERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.			Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.		COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.			Other causes.	Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?	
\$1,000 00					*1	1				Yes	Yes	No
1,200 00	12			12	6	1	\$180 00	\$855 00	Yes	Yes	No	
704 67	10			4	2			704 57	No	No	No	
			6	4	2	1	60 00		No	No		
950 00	36			36	4		132 00	820 00	Yes	Yes	No	
	15				4	1	156 00		Yes	Yes	No	
800 00	30				8	5			No	Yes	No	
624 00	32				1	1	*	364 00	No	Yes	No	
	12				2				Yes	No	Yes	
672 00	12	2			4				Yes	Yes	No	
468 00					8	2			Yes	Yes	No	
312 00												
560 00				\$120 00	4	2	84 00	564 00	No	No	No	
	30				2		84 00				Yes	
	59	7	52		5		96 00				Yes	
600 00					3	1	72 00	600 00	No	No	Yes	
750 00	14	14			2	1	168 00	450 00	Yes	Yes	No	
750 00					4	1	120 00	650 00	No	Yes	No	
715 00							48 00	715 00			No	
650 00	10			10	1	1		500 00	Yes	Yes	No	
					3		72 00					
754 00	20	14		6	3		126 00					
700 00	20	14		6	4	1	124 00	700 00	No	No	No	
620 00					3		90 00					
					4		120 00					
780 00					3	1	120 00	†520 00	Yes	No	No	
950 00	6				2		84 00					
991 00	15	1			3	1	84 00	700 00	Yes	Yes	No	
800 00	15	12			3	1	108 00	†600 00	No	Yes	No	

DRIVERS.

\$475 00					2	1	†	\$375 00	Yes	Yes	No
600 00				\$150 00	5	2	\$168 00	718 00	Yes	Yes	No
320 00	104		92		6	1	72 00	372 00	No	No	No
	4			140 00	4	2			Yes	Yes	No
369 00											
680 00	12	8		4	3	1	120 00	600 00	Yes	Yes	No
720 00					5	1	150 00	650 00	No	No	No
432 00	60	21			2		96 00	396 00	No	No	Yes

* Single. † Exclusive of medicine, &c. ‡ Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

FURNACEMEN.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
710	Franklin.....	Cinderman.....	12	\$1 40	.....	.....
709	".....	".....	12	1 40	.....	.....
708	".....	".....	12	1 30	.....	.....
768	".....	".....	12	1 30	.....	.....

SEWING-MACHINE WORKS EMPLOYEES.

921	Elizabeth.....	Lathe hand.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$2 00	.....	.....
916	".....	" turner.....	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	\$12 00	.....
922	".....	Elevator employe.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
1070	Newark.....	" Eccentric" maker.....	10	.....	12 00	.....

CLERKS.

1267	Jersey City.....	Railroad, checking freight.....	10	.....	.....	\$60 00
1263	".....	Shoe store.....	.....	\$10 00	.....	.....
1236	Middletown.....	.....	10	.....	7 00	.....
622	Lambertville.....	Machine works.....	10	.....	.....	45 00
1024	Jersey City.....	Railroad car shop.....	10	.....	9 00	43 00
1021	".....	Tea store.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	9 00	.....
957	New Brunswick.....	Factory.....	10	.....	8 00	.....
872	Red Bank.....	Grocery.....	8	.....	12 00	.....
880	".....	Plumbing.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
903	".....	.....	15	.....	8 00	.....
909	".....	Dry goods and grocery.....	14	.....	4 00	.....
911	".....	Grocer.....	15	.....	10 00	.....
915	".....	.....	15	.....	8 00	.....
925	Elizabeth.....	Stock clerk.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
1235	Red Bank.....	Drug store.....	15	.....	12 00	.....
1234	Elizabeth.....	.....	13	.....	12 00	.....
1233	Red Bank.....	".....	12	.....	4 00	.....
905	".....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
931	Fair Haven.....	Insurance.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....

MINERS.

1259	Mount Hope.....	Miner.....	8	\$1 25	.....	.....
1260	Dover.....	Mine driller.....	8	1 25	\$7 50	.....
718	Franklin.....	Zinc ore miner.....	10	1 10	.....	.....
698	".....	Loading ore.....	10	1 65	.....	.....
1261	Rockaway.....	Blaster.....	8	1 25	.....	.....
1262	Port Oram.....	Miner.....	8	1 25	.....	.....
697	Franklin.....	Steam driller.....	10	1 55	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

FURNACEMEN.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
* \$430 00	5	1	\$48 00	\$388 00	No	Yes	No
* 450 00	4	1	24 00	449 00	Yes	Yes	No
* 450 00	6	1	24 00	424 00	No	Yes	No
* 445 00	3	1	24 00	404 00	Yes	Yes	No

SEWING MACHINE WORKS EMPLOYEES.

.....	50	.....	40	10	.....	4	1	.....	.....	No	No	.....
\$500 00	20	.....	4	.....	.....	4	1	.....	\$500 00	No	No	Yes
.....	12	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	\$108 00	.....	No	No	No
520 00	56	6	.....	.....	\$300 00	5	2	164 00	689 00	No	No	No

CLERKS.

\$660 00	26	26	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	\$400 00	No	No	No
490 00	18	3	15	.....	.....	1	1	.....	260 00	Yes	Yes	No
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....
540 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	\$108 00	540 00	No	No	No
.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....
468 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$500 00	5	2	120 00	725 00	Yes	Yes	No
416 00	16	12	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No
624 00	67	43	20	4	.....	.....	.....	200 00	569 00	No	No	Yes
468 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	No	No	No
416 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No
192 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	No	.....
.....	35	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	No	No
416 00	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	96 00	200 00	No	No	Yes
600 00	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	84 00	575 00	Yes	No	No
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	400 00	Yes	Yes	No
624 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	450 00	.....	Yes	.....
167 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	180 00	750 00	Yes	Yes	.....
575 00	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	.....

MINERS.

\$300 00	20	7	.....	.....	.....	4	2	\$72 00	.....	No	No	Yes
300 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	72 00	\$300 00	No	No	Yes
300 00	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	1	.....	300 00	No	No	No
510 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	30 00	461 00	Yes	No
350 00	10	2	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	66 00	350 00	Yes	No	Yes
300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	84 00	.....	No	No	Yes
525 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	No

* Make over time. † Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

NAIL MAKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
512	Oxford	Nailer, four machines.....	10	.....	.....	\$125 00
475	"	" two "	10	.....	.....	50 00
473	"	" two "	10	.....	.....	55 00
471	"	" second hand.....	10	.....	.....	35 00
470	"	" one machine.....	10	.....	.....	50 00
469	"	" one "	10	.....	.....	35 00
513	"	" four machines.....	10	.....	.....	125 00

BAG MAKERS.

1041	Newark.....	Bag maker.....	10	.....	\$12 00	.....
1044	"	Railroad bag maker.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
1072	"	Satchel maker.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
1071	"	Railroad bag framer.....	8	.....	9 00	.....
1304	"	Cutter.....	10	.....	13 00	.....
1305	"	"	10	.....	13 00	.....

HARNES MAKERS.

1307	Newark.....	Stitcher.....	10	.....	.....	.....
813	"	"	10	.....	.....	.....
1013	"	Fitter.....	10	.....	\$14 00	.....
381	Mount Holly.....	Harness maker.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
1066	Newark.....	Reins.....	10	.....	16 00	.....

DRESS MAKERS (Female).

367	Burlington	Dress maker.....	12	.....	\$5 00	.....
285	Camden.....	"	12	.....	5 00	.....
318	"	"	12	.....	5 00	.....
335	Millville.....	"	12	.....	6 00	.....
384	Mount Holly.....	"	12	.....	5 00	.....
374	"	"	12	.....	8 00	.....
313	Millville.....	Shirt maker.....	12	.....	4 00	.....

TAILORS.

1260	Jersey City.....	Making pants.....	13	.....	\$13 00	.....
778	Paterson.....	Operator.....	13	.....	12 00	.....
941	Perth Amboy.....	Tailor.....	10	.....	.....	.....
983	Rahway .....	" .....	.....	.....	10 00	.....
976	New Brunswick.....	Coat maker.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
961	"	"	10	.....	12 00	.....
1021	Jersey City	Garment cutter.....	9½	.....	20 00	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

NAIL MAKERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
†\$1,400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	*	\$600 00	Yes	Yes	.....
†600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	*	475 00	No	Yes	No
†660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	\$60 00	500 00	No	Yes	No
400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	72 00	312 00	No	Yes	No
550 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	No	No
315 00	88	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	No
‡1,400 00	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	*	1,020 00	Yes	Yes	.....

BAG MAKERS.

\$624 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	\$84 00	\$484 00	Yes	Yes	.....
360 00	130	.....	130	.....	.....	3	.....	72 00	392 00	Yes	No	Yes
.....	26	.....	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	312 00	Yes	No	No
300 00	42	6	36	.....	.....	2	1	96 00	450 00	No	No	Yes
568 00	45	3	36	.....	\$175 00	11	2	90 00	635 00	No	No	Yes
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	No	No	No

HARNESSE MAKERS.

\$445 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	\$60 00	\$445 00	No	No	No
416 00	120	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	72 00	416 00	No	No	No
730 00	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	132 00	704 00	No	No	No
575 00	10	.....	10	.....	.....	5	1	125 00	575 00	No	No	No
520 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	1	*	500 00	Yes	No	No

DRESS MAKERS (Female).

\$200 00	60	20	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$200 00	.....	.....	.....
200 00	50	10	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	250 00	No	No	Yes
300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	No	No	.....
200 00	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200 00	.....	.....	.....
350 00	36	10	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	350 00	No	No	.....
200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300 00	No	No	Yes

TAILORS.

\$600 00	30	.....	22	8	.....	4	1	\$84 00	\$534 00	Yes	No	No
.....	78	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
420 00	10	.....	10	.....	\$100 00	4	2	.....	275 00	No	No	No
400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	364 00	.....	.....	.....
278 00	28	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	240 00	.....	.....	.....
402 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	292 00	8	.....	.....	694 00	No	No	Yes
720 00	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	1	144 00	720 00	Yes	No	No

*Own my house. †Pays two assistants (boys). ‡Pays one assistant (boy). §Pays four assistants (boys).

TABLE NO. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

PAPER MILL EMPLOYEES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
518	Lambertville.....	Machine tender.....	12	.....	\$8 00	.....
520	".....	Stock cutter.....	10	.....	9 50	.....
522	".....	Finisher.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
523	".....	" (female).....	10	.....	4 00	.....
524	".....	".....	10	.....	4 00	.....
527	".....	Cutter (boy).....	12	.....	3 50	.....
558	".....	Machine tender.....	12	.....	15 50	.....
559	New Hope (P. O. address)	Stock beater.....	12	.....	12 00	.....
562	".....	".....	10	.....	9 00	.....
1210	New Brunswick.....	Paper stainer.....	10	.....	17 00	.....

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

1018	Jersey City.....	Sail maker, sewing.....	10	.....	\$18 00	.....
432	Trenton.....	Terra cotta worker.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
731	".....	Laborer, terra cotta.....	10	.....	7 50	.....
1268	Jersey City.....	Bookbinder, cutting.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
1266	".....	" rounding and backing.....	10	.....	18 00	.....
434	Trenton.....	Saw grinder.....	10	.....	16 00	.....
430	".....	" maker.....	10	.....	17 00	.....
435	".....	" filer.....	10	.....	13 00	.....
692	Oxford.....	Cooper, nail kegs.....	8	\$2 28	.....	.....
693	".....	".....	8	2 28	.....	.....
1230	Woodside.....	File cutter, machinery.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
1149	".....	" rasps.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
777	".....	Barber.....	.....	.....	7 00	.....
1009	Jersey City.....	".....	.....	.....	14 00	.....
12 6	South Amboy.....	".....	.....	.....	21 00	.....
1257	Jersey City.....	Pencil-case maker.....	10	.....	18 00	.....
987	New Brunswick.....	Bronze lamp worker, cuffing.....	10	.....	6 00	.....
1169	Newark.....	Currier, graining.....	8	.....	13 00	\$50 00
1238	Elizabeth.....	Seaman.....	1	.....	.....	25 00
1022	Jersey City.....	Conductor, street car.....	16	.....	14 00	.....
1176	Hoboken.....	".....	12	.....	12 12	.....
927	Red Bank.....	".....	14	.....	.....	25 00
1155	Newark.....	Electric light, tool hand.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
900	Red Bank.....	Stone cutter, letterer.....	6	3 00	18 00	.....
892	".....	".....	10	.....	21 00	.....
1243	Elizabeth.....	".....	10	.....	18 00	.....
965	Rahway.....	Carriage spring maker.....	10	3 00	.....	.....
982	".....	Spring maker and fitter.....	9	3 25	19 50	.....
424	Trenton.....	Chain maker.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
1150	Belleville.....	Wire weaver, loom.....	8	.....	18 00	.....
1151	".....	".....	9	.....	15 00	.....
410	Trenton.....	Wire drawer.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
418	".....	".....	10	.....	13 50	.....
1205	New Brunswick.....	Carpet weaver, rag and list.....	13	.....	9 00	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

PAPER MILL EMPLOYEES.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total Cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$400 00	12	12				3	1	\$96 00	\$396 00	Yes	Yes	No
475 00	10				\$150 00	4	2	96 00	475 00	No	No	No
450 00						3	1	96 00	450 00	No	No	No
200 00									200 00	No	No	No
200 00									200 00	No	No	No
160 00												
675 00	10					5	1	72 00	675 00	Yes	Yes	No
610 00	13					4	1		500 00	Yes	Yes	
450 00	13					5	1	48 00	450 00	No	No	No
650 00	12							96 00	850 00	No	No	No

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

\$964 00	24	6	8	10	\$350 00	7	2	\$216 00	\$851 00	Yes	Yes	No
600 00						4	1	120 00	520 00	Yes	Yes	No
360 00	12			12	300 00	6	3	144 00	594 00	Yes	Yes	
590 00	26	14		12		4	1	120 00	520 00	Yes	Yes	No
879 00	12					5		168 00	873 75	Yes	Yes	No
750 00	31		31			4		108 00	608 00	Yes	Yes	No
775 00	36	6	30			6	1	120 00	620 00	Yes	Yes	
600 00	40	4	30	6		5	1	120 00	520 00	Yes	Yes	No
675 00	12		12			1	1		275 00			
640 00	12		12			2	1	84 00	484 00	Yes	Yes	No
425 00	30		30			2		96 00	425 00	No	No	Yes
530 00	24					2			400 00	Yes	Yes	No
300 00												
700 00	6	4		2		6	1	120 00	570 00	Yes	No	No
1,080 00						4		175 00	625 00	Yes	Yes	No
936 00						7	1	156 00	750 00	No	No	No
275 00	22	6										
	78					5		120 00	*	No	No	Yes
	110				400 00	5	3	144 00	594 00	No	No	Yes
660 00	25					4	1	84 00	614 00	Yes	No	No
						8		96 00	616 00			
300 00	10	5½								No	Yes	No
600 00	13	13			150 00	7	2	108 00	658 00	No	No	No
	40	30								No	Yes	No
504 00	180		100		180 00				360 00	No	No	No
	50	25	20	5		4	2		330 00	Yes	No	
										No	Yes	No
950 00	6					8	1	72 00	900 00	No	Yes	No
380 00	50	50			100 00	6	2	96 00	480 00	No	No	No
903 00	8					8	1	†		Yes	Yes	No
650 00												
580 00	6			6		4	1	108 00	508 00	Yes	Yes	
650 00	11	6		5		3	1	108 00	558 00	Yes	Yes	
500 00					150 00	3	2	96 00	850 00	Yes	No	Yes

*More than I made. †Own my own house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
1244	Elizabeth.....	Fertilizer work.....	10	.....	\$12 00	.....
267	Williamstown	Sawyer	10	.....	7 50	.....
949	New Brunswick.....	Tanner	10	.....	10 00	.....
937	"	Needle grinder, knitting machines.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
986	Rahway.....	Detective.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
1269	Jersey City	Screwsmith.....	10	.....	15 00	.....
1231	Red Bank.....	Salesman, clothing.....	11	.....	.....	\$55 00
914	"	" confectionery .....	.....	.....	15 00	.....
1034	Jersey City	Saleslady, fancy goods.....	11½	.....	3 00	.....
1274	"	Bookkeeper.....	10	.....	8 10	.....
496	Phillipsburg.....	"	10	.....	12 00	.....
868	Red Bank.....	Agent.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
1025	Hoboken	Baker, bread and cake.....	14	.....	12 00	.....
1036	Jersey City	"	12	.....	17 00	.....
1270	Hoboken	Butcher, retail store.....	14	.....	15 00	.....
1028	Jersey City	"	14	.....	15 00	.....
1032	"	" wholesale.....	15	.....	9 00	.....
268	Williamstown	" retail.....	14	.....	.....	40 00
1039	Jersey City	Plumber and gasfitter.....	10	.....	*18 00	.....
934	Rahway	"	10	.....	18 00	.....
952	New Brunswick.....	"	10	.....	15 00	.....
484	Hackettstown	Woodworker, threshing machines	10	.....	\$1 70	.....
549	Lambertville	" in iron works.....	10	.....	13 50	.....
1033	Jersey City	Telegraph operator.....	11	.....	.....	.....
1211	New Brunswick.....	" climber.....	10	.....	2 10	.....
1143	Newark.....	" constructor	10	.....	2 50	.....
1216	Cranford.....	Felting mill, fuller and scourer.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
1220	Westfield	" dyer and helper.....	10	.....	8 00	.....
1217	Rahway	" extractor	10	.....	9 00	.....
608	Lambertville	Boiler maker.....	10	.....	1 60	.....
607	"	"	10	.....	2 20	.....
606	"	" foreman.....	10	.....	.....	70 00
681	Oxford	" helper.....	10	.....	1 37	.....
497	Phillipsburg.....	" foreman.....	10	.....	3 50	†21 00
498	"	" journeyman.....	10	.....	2 25	.....
1055	Newark.....	Upholstery, railroad shop	10	.....	18 00	.....
968	Rahway	General.....	10	.....	18 00	.....
896	Red Bank.....	Cook, restaurant.....	15	.....	7 00	.....
884	"	"	16	.....	15 00	.....
889	"	Bartender	15	.....	6 00	.....
871	"	"	16	.....	9 00	.....
883	"	Clamming, catching	9	.....	.....	.....
876	"	" hard clams.....	9	.....	.....	.....
874	"	Fruit can making, tomato cans.....	10	.....	13 50	.....
1153	Orange.....	Plaster maker.....	9	.....	.....	20 00
1156	Newark.....	Turner, pearl buttons.....	10	.....	10 50	.....
630	Washington	Varnisher and polisher.....	10	.....	7 50	.....
940	New Brunswick.....	Polisher, metal screws.....	10	.....	10 50	.....
1067	Newark.....	Brass polisher.....	10	.....	18 00	.....

*Three men receive same wages. † Work twenty-one days per month. ‡ And board.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$375 00	90	6	80	4		4	1	\$36 00	\$325 00	.....	.....	.....
580 00	13	4	9			5	1	60 00	420 00	No	No	No
	20							96 00		No	No	Yes
						3			700 00	Yes	No	Yes
720 00						4		180 00	460 00	Yes	Yes	No
700 00						6	1		550 00	Yes	Yes	No
	5	3				3	1	72 00	372 00	Yes	Yes	No
150 00	12	2	4	6	\$525 00	6	2	96 00	596 00	No	No	No
420 00					240 00	3	2	180 00	500 00	No	No	No
600 00						2	1		400 00	No	Yes	No
576 00	2	1				1		60 00	460 00	No	No	Yes
600 00	12			12		5	1	108 00	588 00	Yes	No	No
884 00						6	1	132 00	757 00	No	No	No
700 00						7	1	120 00	645 00	Yes	No	No
750 00	12	4		8	500 00	7	2	180 00	880 00	Yes	Yes	No
432 00	2	2			432 00	4	2			Yes		
480 00						6	1	72 00	480 00	No	Yes	No
994 00	14	10		4		3	1	108 00	688 00	Yes	Yes	.....
700 00										Yes	Yes	No
	78					5		84 00	484 00	No	No	No
540 00						3	1	*	350 00	Yes	No	.....
675 00						4	1	*	500 00	Yes	Yes	No
360 00						1	1		260 00	No	No	No
						5	1	72 00	372 00	Yes	No	No
	200					7		200 00	468 00	Yes	No	No
										Yes	Yes	No
384 00	20	20				6		50 00	350 00	No	No	Yes
	90									Yes		
490 00	10					5	1	*	375 00	Yes	Yes	No
675 00					360 00	6	3	*		Yes	Yes	No
840 00						5	1	*	700 00	Yes	Yes	No
420 00	12					4	1	*	240 00	Yes	Yes	No
882 00	48					4	1	96 00	576 00	No	No	No
520 00	42					6	1	48 00	598 00	No	No	Yes
720 00	52					1			425 00	Yes	Yes	No
750 00	78					6				Yes	No	No
230 00	23		15	8	300 00	4	2	175 00	775 00	No	No	Yes
240 00						1	1			No	No	No
208 00	120						1		208 00			
450 00	60					3	1		250 00	No	No	Yes
320 00	120		120				1		400 00	No	No	Yes
275 00	120					1			300 00	No	No	No
540 00	90		90			1			250 00			
200 00	60								275 00			
	80	18	52	10		5	1	84 00		Yes	No	Yes
315 00	36	12				3	1	84 00	315 50	Yes	No	No
						6	1	70 00		No	No	Yes
700 00	36			36		5	1	84 00	684 00	No	No	No

* Own my house.

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
1062	Newark.....	Morocco finisher.....	9	.....	\$14 00	.....
1306	".....	".....	9	.....	14 00	.....
800	".....	Burnisher saddlery ornaments.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
1301	".....	Watch maker.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
795	Paterson.....	Cabinet maker, cab building.....	10	.....	12 00	.....
99	Millville.....	Millwright, factory work.....	10	.....	15 00	.....

LABORERS.

525	Lambertville.....	Paper mill.....	10	.....	\$8 00	.....
537	".....	Spoke works.....	10	.....	7 50	.....
538	".....	".....	10	.....	7 50	.....
540	".....	".....	10	.....	10 00	.....
547	".....	Iron works.....	10	.....	8 00	.....
548	".....	".....	10	.....	6 90	.....
563	".....	Mill hand.....	10	.....	7 50	.....
564	".....	".....	10	.....	7 50	.....
574	".....	Rubber works.....	.....	\$1 35	.....	.....
582	".....	Mill hand.....	12	.....	.....	.....
583	".....	Paper mill.....	12	1 25	.....	.....
600	".....	Machine shop.....	10	1 30	.....	.....
601	".....	".....	10	1 30	.....	.....
724	Andover.....	Quarryman.....	10	1 25	.....	.....
725	".....	".....	10	1 25	.....	.....
726	".....	".....	10	1 25	.....	.....
727	".....	Railroad.....	10	1 10	.....	.....
701	Franklin.....	Teamster.....	10	1 20	.....	.....
702	".....	".....	10	1 20	.....	.....
715	".....	Ordinary.....	10	1 05	.....	.....
716	".....	".....	10	1 10	.....	.....
717	".....	Loading ore.....	10	1 68	.....	.....
719	".....	Ordinary.....	10	1 05	.....	.....
728	".....	Iron carrier.....	10	1 50	.....	.....
733	".....	Quarryman.....	10	1 10	.....	.....
554	Flemington.....	Ordinary.....	10	1 25	.....	.....
581	New Hope (P. O. address)	Night work.....	10	.....	10 50	.....
925	Monmouth Junction.....	Pennsylvania Railroad Company.....	10	1 20	.....	.....
932	".....	".....	10	1 20	.....	.....
877	Red Bank.....	Sash and blind factory.....	10	.....	3 00	.....
887	".....	Laborer.....	15	.....	3 00	.....
891	".....	Spading.....	10	.....	9 00	.....
897	".....	Gardening.....	18	.....	10 50	.....
899	".....	Anything.....	10	1 50	.....	.....
440	Trenton.....	Iron and steel works.....	10	.....	7 50	.....
443	".....	Saw works.....	10	.....	7 50	.....
426	".....	Iron foundry.....	10	1 25	.....	.....

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.
MISCELLANEOUS OCCUPATIONS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the past year.	Have you run in debt during the past year?
\$500 00	104									No	No	No
500 00	52					1	1		\$500 00	No	No	No
530 00	12					3	1	\$96 00	416 00	Yes	No	No
336 00	35	3						*	280 00	Yes	No	No
446 00			90	20		4		96 00	500 00	No	No	No
500 00	60	60			\$200 00	5	3	60 00	660 00	Yes	No	No

LABORERS.

\$400 00						3	1		\$400 00	No	No	No
380 00						2	1		300 00	Yes	Yes	No
385 00						1	1		275 00	Yes	Yes	No
500 00						6	1		400 00	Yes	Yes	No
400 00	10					5	3	\$72 00	400 00	No	No	No
300 00	18					1	1		300 00	No	No	No
380 00	10					4	1	48 00	380 00	No	No	No
400 00						5		60 00	400 00	No	No	No
415 00	6					4	1	72 00	360 00	No	Yes	No
470 00	130					2	1	72 00	470 00	No	No	No
360 00	18											
385 00	10					2	1	†	300 00	Yes	Yes	No
400 00						2	1	†	375 00	Yes	Yes	No
325 00	50					4	1	60 00	325 00	No	No	No
320 00	48					6	1	60 00	320 00	No	No	No
316 00	50					7	1	60 00	316 00	No	No	No
330 00						4	1	48 00	330 00	No	No	No
375 00						5	1	40 00	375 00	No	No	No
345 00	26				\$300 00	9	2		645 00	No	No	No
310 00								†	275 00	Yes	Yes	No
322 00						4	1	40 00	300 00	No	Yes	No
510 00						4	1	24 00	404 00	No	Yes	No
320 00						6	1		325 00	No	Yes	No
480 00	15								300 00	No	Yes	No
320 00								†	260 00	Yes	Yes	No
370 00	13					6	1	100 00	365 00	Yes	Yes	No
535 00	12				500 00	6	3	60 00	1,035 00	No	No	No
341 00	30					5		48 00		Yes	Yes	No
380 00						4	1	60 00		Yes	Yes	No
144 00	52					1			144 00	No	No	No
141 00	120								*			Yes
433 00									208 00			
504 00						9	2	72 00		No	No	Yes
200 00	†					4	2	10 00	200 00	No	No	Yes
300 00	60				400 00	8	2	144 00	694 00	Yes	No	
360 00	12					2		*	360 00			
350 00	10	4		6	200 00	6	2	108 00	508 00	Yes	Yes	

* Board. † Own my house. ‡ Idle two-thirds of time.

TABLE No. 1—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

LABORERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Number of hours employed daily.	EARNINGS.		
				Daily.	Weekly.	Monthly.
414	Trenton	Iron and steel works	10	\$1 20		
34	Clayton	Glass house	10	1 25		
61	Bridgeton	Plate glass works	10	1 33	\$8 00	
62	"	"	10		10 00	
65	"	"	10		7 50	
68	"	"	10		7 50	
514	Oxford	Nail and iron furnace	12	1 55		
404	Phillipsburg	Machine shop	12		9 00	
633	"	Sheet-iron works			7 20	
673	Washington	Sash and blind factory	10		9 00	
16	Camden	"			8 00	
305	"	Helper, moulder	10		8 00	
196	"	Ship building			7 50	
295	"	(Chemical works)	10		7 50	
294	"	Pen factory	10		7 50	
283	"	Ordinary	10		7 50	
282	"	"	10		7 50	
279	"	Iron ship yard	10		7 50	
274	"	Pennsylvania Railroad	10		7 50	
366	Burlington	Ordinary	10		7 50	
350	"	Iron works	10		7 50	
376	Mount Holly	Laborer	10		7 50	
920	Elizabeth	"	10		7 50	
924	"	Central Railroad	10		8 40	
969	Rahway	Bridge building	10		9 00	
959	Woodbridge	Anything	10		9 00	
1030	Union Hill	"	10		7 00	
1037	Communiapaw	Standard Oil Company	10		9 00	
1038	Jersey City	Erie Railroad	10		7 56	
942	Amboy	Lehigh Valley Railroad	10	1 25		
944	"	"	10	1 70		
937	New Brunswick	Factory	10		10 50	
953	"	"	10		7 50	
956	"	"	10		9 00	
1200	Rahway	Laborer	10	1 25		
1201	"	"	10	1 25		
1203	Trenton	"	10		10 50	
1225	New Brunswick	"	10		9 00	
1207	Woodbridge	"			7 50	
1239	Red Bank	Iron foundry	10		8 00	
1241	Elizabethport	Laborer	10		6 00	
1259	Jersey City	Paving streets	10		10 50	
583	Lambertville	Stock cutter	10		7 50	

TABLE No. 1.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

LABORERS.

Actual income from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	DAYS LOST DURING THE YEAR, NOT INCLUDING LEGAL HOLIDAYS.				Earnings of all others in family.	Number in family.	Number working for wages.	COST OF LIVING FOR SELF AND FAMILY DURING THE YEAR.		ACCUMULATIONS OF SAVINGS.		
	Total.	From sickness.	From inability to obtain work.	Other causes.				Rent.	Total cost.	In former years.	During the year.	Have you run in debt during the year?
\$300 00	50		50		\$200 00	6	2	\$108 00	\$383 00	No	No	.....
325 00	10				125 00	5	2	*	450 00	No	No	.....
.....	64					5	1	108 00	600 00	No	No	Yes
510 00	10					1	1		300 00	Yes	Yes	.....
.....	7					4	1	96 00	.....	No	No	No
.....	8								250 00	Yes	Yes	.....
475 00	30					7	1	48 00	480 00	No	No	No
433 00	4					2	1	100 00	420 00	Yes	Yes	No
340 00	54				500 00	5	3	.....	.....	Yes	Yes	No
450 00	.....				250 00	7	2	96 00	546 00	No	No	No
400 00	12				160 00	5	2	160 00	560 00	No	No	No
400 00	.....				300 00	5	2	150 00	650 00	Yes	Yes	.....
350 00	20	10	10		.....	3	1	100 00	350 00	No	No	.....
350 00	10				150 00	5	2	150 00	550 00	No	No	Yes
350 00	18				150 00	6	2	150 00	500 00	No	No	No
350 00	25	5	20		300 00	6	3	150 00	650 00	Yes	No	No
350 00	20				200 00	5	2	120 00	520 00	Yes	No	No
350 00	20	4	16		300 00	6	2	180 00	680 00	No	No	No
350 00	10	10			200 00	5	2	150 00	500 00	No	No	.....
350 00	20	6	14		200 00	4	2	150 00	550 00	No	No	No
350 00	20				400 00	7	3	150 00	750 00	No	No	No
350 00	20	10	10		300 00	6	2	120 00	520 00	Yes	Yes	.....
100 00	150		150		.....	3	2	.....	.....	No	No	Yes
350 00	20				.....	10	3	120 00	.....	No	No	.....
432 00	52				.....	1	1	.....	240 00	Yes	Yes	.....
450 00	.....				.....	1	.....	.....	300 00	Yes	Yes	.....
390 00	30				.....	5	1	72 00	330 00	Yes	No	Yes
425 00	28	3	20	5	.....	6	1	84 00	434 00	Yes	No	No
417 00	2	2			.....	2	1	72 00	437 00	Yes	No	No
340 00	23	10	13		.....	4	.....	72 00	312 00	No	No	No
500 00	28				.....	1	1	.....	300 00	Yes	Yes	No
.....	.....				.....	4	1	84 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
292 50	75				.....	3	1	84 00	.....	No	No	Yes
445 00	6				.....	6	.....	84 00	384 00	No	No	Yes
.....	.....				.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....				.....	1	.....	.....	208 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	90				.....	4	.....	.....	.....	No	No	Yes
400 00	30	15	15		.....	3	1	48 00	298 00	.....	.....	.....
350 00	.....				.....	1	.....	.....	180 00	No	No	No
290 00	.....				.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
485 00	36		12	24	300 00	6	2	96 00	621 00	Yes	No	No
320 00	12		12		.....	.....	.....	.....	320 00	.....	.....	.....

*Own my house.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS.

GREEN GLASS (Bottle and Vial) FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per month.	Lowest wages paid to men per month.
14	Millville.....		476									
	Green glass.	Blowers.....		119				28			\$200 00	\$95 00
		Tending boys.....				175					36 00	12 00
		Packers.....		16		8					78 00	32 50
		Master shearers.....		5							80 00	70 00
		Shearers.....		13							50 00	45 00
		Box makers.....		5								
		Blacksmiths.....		2							75 00	45 00
		Engineers.....		2							60 00	45 00
		Mill hands.....		4							39 00	36 92
		Carpenters.....		8							65 00	52 00
		Pot makers.....										
		Lear tenders.....		3							50 00	
		Mould makers.....		10				4			78 00	52 00
		Superintendent.....		1								
		Clerks.....		5								
		Laborers.....		65							39 00	37 00
		Masons.....		3							78 00	52 00
		Stopper grinders.....		3							90 00	90 00
2	Bridgeton.....		183					26	55	129		
	Green glass.	Blowers.....		44							*54 00	*6 00
		Tending boys.....				81				80	9 00	2 65
		Packers.....		8						8	8 33	7 50
		Box makers.....		4					4		9 00	6 00
		Master shearers.....		2						2	18 50	15 00
		Shearers.....		4						4	10 40	6 50
		Helpers.....		2						2	7 50	7 50
		Get out ware.....		3						3	11 50	8 00
		Grinders.....		4					4		7 50	7 50
		Batch makers.....		2						2	8 00	8 00
		Pot maker.....		1						1	13 25	13 25
		Clay-room men.....		2						2	7 50	7 50
		Blacksmith.....		1						1		
		Engineer.....		1						1		
		Shipper.....		1					1			
		Lear taker-off.....		1						1		
		Wood sawyers.....		2						2		
		Team drivers.....		4						4	7 80	7 50
		Yard men.....		3						3		
		Machinists.....		3		1				4	18 00	3 50

* Per week.

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

GREEN GLASS (Bottle and Vial) FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.	
\$124 00	\$1000 00						8 1/2	No		There are four factories connected with these works. Three were in operation 9 1/2 months, and in them the blowers averaged \$1,200 during the year, but the average time of all four factories was but 8 months, and the total average wages \$1,000. The tending boys, packers, master shearers, shearers and box makers are necessarily idle when the blowers are not at work, while the rest of the hands are more or less employed continuously. These remarks apply to all glass factories, and account for the difference in the amounts received per month and the actual annual earnings by the different classes of employes.	
19 50	150 00						8 1/2				
52 00	400 00						9				
75 00	600 00						12				
47 00	350 00						12				
60 00	480 00						10				
60 00	720 00						10				
52 50	600 00						12				
37 86	400 00						10				
58 50	650 00						10				
80 00	900 00										
	400 00						12				
65 00	700 00						10				
38 00	400 00						10				
65 00	700 00						10				
90 00	900 00						8 1/2				
*22 00	760 00						8	No	104		Wages are here given for the week, and the time reported lost includes the months of July and August.
3 00	105 00						8	No	104		
7 80	273 00						8	No	104		
7 50	262 00						8	No	104		
17 00	595 00						10	No	104		
8 00	280 00						13	No	104		
7 50	262 00						8	No	104		
9 25	324 00						8	No	104		
7 50	262 00						8	No	104		
8 00	280 00						7	No	104		
13 25	662 50						8	No	12		
7 50	375 00						9	No	12		
17 30	750 00						9	No	50		
9 00	450 00						14	No	12		
8 00	400 00						8	No	12		
6 00	210 00						8	No	104		
6 00	210 00						8	Yes	104		
7 60	327 00						10	Yes	50		
7 50	375 00						10	Yes	12		
9 00	450 00						10		12		

* Per week.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

GREEN GLASS (Bottle and Vial) FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
*88 30	\$415 00	12	12	This establishment was in operation eight months. Most of the workmen complain of dyspepsia. They fail at fifty-five years of age, but begin to decline at thirty-five.
*7 50	375 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	12
.....	
.....	
.....	
120 00	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No.....	.....
16 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 1/2	.....	.....
38 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
75 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
37 50	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
50 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
60 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
60 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
25 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
75 00	850 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
25 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
110 00	1,100 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 00	114 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
35 00	340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75 00	725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 00	350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
50 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
26 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
75 00	850 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Per week.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

GREEN GLASS (Bottle and Vial) FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$90 00	\$425 00						8 1/2	No		This establishment began on February 1st. and was only in operation for five months. The earnings only represent 5 months' work. Many of the workmen left other places to work here, and, consequently, the figures do not give their full year's earnings. The average was also low, on account of broken pots, bad glass, &c. Dyspepsia is the general complaint. Ages of decline and incapacity for work, forty and sixty-five, respectively.
16 00	75 00						8 1/2	No		
36 00	170 00						10			
75 00	375 00						12			
40 00	200 00						15			
50 00	240 00						10			
60 00	300 00						10			
50 00	250 00						12			
25 00	125 00						10			
75 00	375 00						10			
	1,000 00									
25 00	125 00						10			
								No		There are four factories connected with these works. One was an experimental furnace, at which the blowers lost a great deal of time, because of bad glass, broken pots, &c. This accounts for the low average annual earnings, although the factories were in operation for the full 10 months. Dyspepsia and liver complaints are the diseases. Men begin to decline at forty-five; become incapacitated at sixty-five.
94 00	900 00						8 1/2		25	
15 00	125 00						8 1/2		25	
40 00	375 00						10		25	
85 00	825 00						15		25	
45 00	425 00						12		25	
60 00	600 00						10			
50 00	600 00						10			
50 00	600 00						12			
30 00	350 00						10			
50 00	600 00						10			
80 00	900 00									
50 00	600 00						10			
	1,200 00									
50 00	600 00						11			
25 00	300 00						10			
60 00	700 00						10			
								No	15	The ages of decline and incapacity are forty and sixty. Dyspepsia and liver troubles are complained of.
104 50	1,000 00						8 1/2			
15 00	140 00						8 1/2			
38 00	360 00						8 1/2			
80 00	775 00						15			
42 00	400 00						12			
50 00	500 00						10			
62 50	725 00						10			
50 00	600 00						12			
30 00	325 00						10			

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

GREEN GLASS (Bottle and Vial) FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per month.	Lowest wages paid to men per month.	
9	Salem..... Green glass.	Carpenter.....	1	1									
		Pot maker.....	1	1									
		Mould maker.....	1	1									
		Clerks.....	4									\$60 00	\$30 00
		Laborers.....	16									32 00	25 00
11	Salem..... Green glass.	Blowers.....	31	8					8		115 00	90 00	
		Tending boys.....				10					25 00	15 00	
		Packer.....		1									
		Master shearer.....		1									
		Shearers.....		2								40 00	30 00
		Box maker.....		1									
		Blacksmith.....		1									
		Engineer.....		1									
		Laborers.....		2									
42	Bridgeton..... Green glass.	Blowers.....	48	2				15	17	31	90 00	30 00	
		Tending boys.....				18					25 00	11 00	
		Master shearer.....		1									
		Shearers.....		2								45 00	40 00
		Packers.....		2								40 00	38 00
		Blacksmith.....		1									
		Engineers.....		2									
		Laborers.....		5								*8 00	*7 00
6	Clayton..... Green glass.	Blowers.....	247	61				35	96	151	150 00	95 00	
		Tending boys.....				90					25 00	11 00	
		Packers.....		10								40 00	35 00
		Master shearers.....		4									
		Shearers.....		8								45 00	35 00
		Box makers.....		4									
		Blacksmiths.....		2								60 00	50 00
		Engineers.....		2									
		Mill hands.....		4								30 00	28 00
		Carpenter.....		1									
		Pot maker.....		1									
		Mould maker.....		1									
		Clerks.....		6								75 00	30 00
		Laborers.....		15									
Masons.....		2											

* Per week.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

GREEN GLASS (Bottle and Vial) FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$60 00	\$700 00	10	
75 00	850 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
50 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
50 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
.....	375 00	10	
95 00	900 00	8	No	At this factory there are made bottles and shades. The bottle department ran for eight months; the shade department eleven months. The diseases to which hands are subject are mostly liver complaints and dyspepsia. Hands work till sixty and begin to fail at forty years of age.
18 00	160 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
35 00	315 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
60 00	550 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	.....	.....
35 00	325 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
50 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
50 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
45 00	450 00	8½	No	The factory ran 10 months. There were but two journeyman blowers, the rest being all apprentices, owing to the firm's refusal to comply with the conditions of the Glass-blowers' League. The blowers who went there were irregular, and lost a great deal of time.
16 00	160 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....
80 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
42 50	430 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39 00	390 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
60 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
50 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
*7 50	375 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
120 00	960 00	8½	No	Thirty of the blowers made 9½ months' time, and these averaged \$1,200 for the year; the rest were employed less time, some not making more than six months. The actual earnings are calculated for the whole number employed. Dyspepsia is caused by the short time allowed for meals. Workmen fail at sixty, and begin to decline at forty years.
15 00	120 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8½	.....	.....
36 00	288 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
75 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15	.....	.....
40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
50 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
55 00	660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
50 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
27 00	320 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
60 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
75 00	850 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
60 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
50 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
30 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
60 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....

*Per week.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

GREEN GLASS (Bottle and Vial) FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid, ¢ per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$80 00	\$600 00						8	No.....		This factory was in operation eight months, but owing to broken pots and bad glass the work was very irregular, and consequently the average wages of blowers were small. Bilioussness is the general complaint. Forty and sixty years are the ages of decline and incapacity.
	125 00									
	275 00									
	575 00									
	275 00									
	375 00									
	575 00									
	475 00									
	200 00									
	800 00									
	350 00									
	200 00									
94 00	850 00						8 1/2	No.....			The factory ran during nine months of the year.
15 00	140 00						8 1/2			
38 00	350 00						10			
80 00	750 00						15			
42 00	400 00						12			
50 00	450 00						10			
50 00	600 00						10			
50 00	600 00						12			
30 00	300 00						10			
80 00	950 00						10			
35 00	420 00									
29 00	325 00						10			
110 00	550 00						8			The factory ran but five months during the year. Dyspepsia is the general disease.
48 00	290 00						8			
40 00	200 00						10			
85 00	425 00						15			
45 00	225 00						12			
60 00	300 00						10			
60 00	600 00						10			
50 00	600 00						12			
30 00	150 00						10			
75 00	800 00						10			
60 00	500 00									
50 00	600 00						11			
30 00	300 00						10			
60 00	600 00						10			

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

GREEN GLASS (Bottle and Vial) FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$25 00	\$150 00						7 1/2	No.....		This establishment was in operation six months. There were no journeyman blowers engaged there by reason of the refusal of the proprietor to employ them under the rules of their union. All the blowers were apprentices, who work at other factories for 50 per cent. off, but at this one no regularity of price was fixed, and they worked at various rates.
23 00	138 00						7 1/2			
75 00	450 00						15			
42 00	252 00						12			
40 00	240 00						10			
50 00	300 00						10			
60 00	360 00						10			
30 00	180 00						10			
80 00	600 00						8	No.....	50	
22 00	160 00						8		50	
40 00	325 00						10		50	
80 00	640 00						16		50	
40 00	320 00						12		50	
50 00	400 00						10		50	
60 00	700 00						10			
50 00	600 00						12			
30 00	350 00						10			
75 00	850 00						10			
	1,000 00									
25 00	300 00						10			
90 00	630 00						8 1/2	No.....		One factory ran nine and one-half months, and the journeymen made an average of \$1,000, and some as high as \$1,200; but only one-third were employed during this time, while the apprentices were all at work 9 1/2 months; the other journeymen were only employed 4 1/2 months, which thus reduced the average time of the whole to seven months.
15 00	120 00						8 1/2			
37 00	300 00						10			
75 00	600 00						15			
40 00	350 00						12			
50 00	400 00						10			
60 00	700 00						12			
50 00	600 00						10			
30 00	300 00						10			
80 00	950 00						10			
45 00	540 00						10			
27 50	275 00						10			
60 00	600 00						10			

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

GREEN GLASS (Bottle and Vial) FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$130 00	\$1250 00						8	No	12	Many of the blowers hold stock in these works.
18 00	170 00						8		12	
42 00	400 00						10		12	
80 00	800 00						15		12	
48 00	375 00						12		12	
50 00	500 00						10		12	
60 00	700 00						10			
50 00	600 00						12			
30 00	300 00						10			
75 00	900 00						10			
30 00	360 00						10			
65 00	700 00						12			

FLINT-GLASS FACTORIES.

\$105 00	\$840 00							No		The average time of these factories was but eight months; but some of them made nine and one-half months, and in these the blowers averaged \$1,000. Wooden-mould blowers get \$4 per day. Dyspepsia and liver diseases are the complaints, caused by the habit of fast eating, because of the short time allowed for meals. The blowers' eyesight fails early (forty), when they go to gaffing, which pays the same. They stop work at sixty years of age.
17 00	136 00						9			
52 00	416 00						10			
65 00	520 00									
65 00	520 00						10			
60 00	480 00									
65 00	480 00						10			
50 00	600 00						12			
38 00	450 00						10			
60 00	700 00						10			
70 00	840 00						10			
30 00	240 00						9			
60 00	720 00						10			
50 00	600 00						10			
35 00	400 00						10			
75 00	850 00						10			
65 00	700 00						10			
90 00	800 00						9	No	30	
16 00	150 00						9		20	
40 00	360 00						10		15	
80 00	750 00						15		15	
40 00	300 00						12		15	
80 00	950 00						10			
50 00	450 00						10		15	
28 00	300 00						10			
25 00	225 00						9		15	
28 00	300 00						10			
50 00	600 00						10			

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

FLINT-GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per month.	Lowest wages paid to men per month.
374	Jersey City.....		125						100	20		
	Flint-glass.	Finishers.....	20	20							*\$35 00	\$22 00
		Blowers.....	20	20							23 00	15 00
		Gatherers.....	20									
		Stickers-up.....				20						
		Knockers-off.....				20						
		Laborers.....	6	6								
		Shearers.....	2	2								
		Lear men.....	2	2								
		Pot makers.....	2	2								
		Blacksmith.....	1	1								
		Engineer.....	1	1								
		Bookkeeper.....	1	1								
		Shipping clerk.....	1	1								
		Washers.....				5					5 00	3 50
		Truckman.....	1	1								
		Packers.....	3	3							15 00	12 00

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES.

15	Millville.....		96	76		18			47	49		
	Window-glass.	Blowers.....	16	16							\$115 00	\$92 00
		Gatherers.....	16	16								
		Flatteners.....	4	4								
		Flatteners' helpers.....	6	6								
		Second hands.....				16						
		Roller boys.....				2						
		Cutters.....	8	8								
		Master shearers.....	2	2								
		Shearers.....	4	4								
		Box makers.....	3	3								
		Blacksmith.....	1	1								
		Engineers.....	2	2								
		Laborers.....	12	12								

* Weekly wages here given.

TABLE No. 1.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

FLINT-GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$28 00	\$1120 00						10	Yes..		Wages increased. A team of five men make a chimney. Wages are here given for the week.
19 00	760 00									
9 50	380 00									
4 00	160 00									
3 00	180 00									
9 00	360 00									
14 00	560 00									
10 00	400 00									
18 00	720 00									
10 00	400 00									
20 00	800 00									
15 00	600 00									
10 00	400 00									
4 00	160 00									
12 00	480 00									
18 00	520 00									

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES.

\$99 00	\$950 00						10	Yes..		These two factories were in operation for nine and one-half months. The blowers work five days or make five blowings in a week. This is the rule at all of the window-glass factories. Neither do they work during the months of July and August. A full season's work is ten months. The wages of the blowers, gatherers, flatteners and cutters were advanced 10 per cent. during the year at all places in this State. The rate per cent. of wages is the same at all the factories; the difference in earnings is owing to skill and chance of work. Workmen sometimes are troubled with throat and lung diseases.
64 00	640 00						10			
	950 00						11			
	430 00						11			
	100 00						10			
	160 00						10			
	900 00						10			
	950 00						15			
	425 00						12			
							10			
	475 00						11			
	450 00						12			
	350 00						10			

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per month.	Lowest wages paid to men per month.	
17	Bridgeton..... Window-glass.	Blowers.....	196	32							\$120 00	\$90 00	
		Gatherers.....		32								78 00	58 00
		Flatteners.....		8								120 00	90 00
		Flatteners' helpers.....		12									
		Second hands.....					32						
		Roller boys.....					4						
		Cutters.....			16							95 00	85 00
		Master shearers.....			4							45 00	35 00
		Shearers.....			8								
		Blacksmiths.....			2								
		Engineers.....			8								
		Laborers.....			24								
16	Bridgeton..... Window-glass.		143						75	68			
		Blowers.....		24					24			*32 00	13 00
		Tenders.....		24					24			20 00	8 50
		Second hands.....					16				16	4 00	2 50
		Flatteners.....			6					6		25 50	15 50
		Flattening-oven men.....			9						9	9 00	4 62
		Roller boys.....					2				2		
		Cutters.....			12					12		23 00	13 50
		Packers.....			3					3		10 00	6 00
		Box makers.....			3					3		9 00	6 00
		Master shearers.....			3						3	23 00	23 00
		Shearers.....			6						6	12 00	12 00
		{ Shearer's helper } { and glass washers. }			3						3	8 00	8 00
		Batch makers.....			3						3	8 00	8 00
		Pot maker.....			1						1	13 25	13 25
		Clay-room men.....			2						2	7 50	7 50
		Blacksmith.....			1						1	17 30	17 30
		Engineer.....			1						1	8 00	8 00
		Grinders.....			4						4	9 00	9 00
		Shipper.....			1						1	9 00	9 00
		Wood sawyers.....			2						2	6 00	6 00
Team drivers.....			5						5	7 80	7 50		
Yard men.....			3						3	7 50	7 50		
Carpenter.....			1						1	7 50	7 50		
Caller.....			1			1			1	5 00	5 00		
Bookkeeper.....			1						1				
Clerks.....			6						6				

* Wages here given for the week.

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$100 00	\$1000 00									These four factories ran the full blast of ten months. Workmen suffer from diseases which come through colds. Age of decline of blowers is fifty years, and of incapacity sixty.
65 00										
100 00	1000 00									
43 00	430 00									
16 00	160 00									
10 00	100 00									
90 00	900 00									
100 00	1000 00									
40 00	400 00									
45 00	500 00									
45 00	500 00									
28 00	336 00									
20 00	800 00						7 1/2	No	72		Wages are here given for the week, and the time reported lost includes the months of July and August. Workmen begin to decline at about fifty years of age, and become incapacitated for active work at about sixty.
13 00	520 00						7 1/2	No	72	
3 00	120 00						7 1/2	No	72	
20 00	800 00						11	No	72	
7 40	296 00						11	No	72	
3 70	148 00						11	No	72	
17 25	690 00						10	No	72	
8 00	320 00						8	No	72	
7 50	300 00						8	No	72	
23 00	920 00						18	No	72	
12 00	480 00						14	No	72	
8 00	320 00						8	No	72	
8 00	320 00						7	No	72	
13 25	662 50						8	No	12	
7 50	375 00						9	No	12	
17 30	750 00						9	No	50	
8 00	400 00						14	No	12	
9 00	360 00						12	No	72	
9 00	450 00						8	No	12	
6 00	240 00						8	Yes	72	
7 60	327 00						10	No	72	
7 50	375 00						10	No	12	
7 50	375 00						10	No	12	
5 00	200 00						5	No	72	

Wages incr'd 12 1/2 per cent.

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per month.	Lowest wages paid to men per month.	
22	Malaga Window-glass.	Blowers.....	94	16					47	47	\$30 00	\$22 00	
		Gatherers.....		16							30 00	22 00	
		Flatteners.....		4									
		" helpers.....		6									
		Second hands.....					16						
		Roller boys.....					2						
		Cutters.....			8							24 00	20 00
		Master shearers.....			2								
		Box makers.....			3								
		Blacksmith.....			1								
		Engineers.....			2								
		Laborers.....			12								
Shearers.....			6							11 00	9 00		
23	Glassboro..... Window-glass.	Blowers.....	96	16					47	49	110 00	90 00	
		Gatherers.....		16							71 00	58 50	
		Flatteners.....		4									
		" helpers.....		6									
		Second hands.....					16						
		Roller boys.....					2						
		Cutters.....			8							90 00	85 00
		Master shearers.....			2								
		Shearers.....			6							45 00	35 00
		Box makers.....			3								
		Blacksmith.....			1								
		Engineers.....			2								
Laborers.....			12										
24	Winslow..... Window-glass.	Blowers.....	102	16					40	62	150 00	100 00	
		Gatherers.....		16							97 50	65 00	
		Flatteners.....		4									
		" helpers.....		12									
		Second hands.....					16						
		Roller boys.....					2						
		Cutters.....			8							100 00	90 00
		Master shearers.....			4								
		Shearers.....			6							50 00	40 00
		Box makers.....			3								
		Blacksmith.....			1								
		Engineers.....			2								
Laborers.....			12										

* Per week.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.	
*\$25 00	1,000 00					{ \$ 75 2 50	10			Factory in blast 10 months. Wages here given are for the week. No diseases peculiar to the trade. Workmen fail at fifty-five to sixty-five years, but begin to decline at forty to forty-five.	
17 00							10				
25 00	1,000 00						11				
11 00	440 00						11				
2 50	100 00						10				
3 75	160 00						10				
22 00	900 00						10				
25 00	1 000 00						15				
10 00	400 00						10				
11 00	500 00						10				
11 00	500 00						12				
8 25	350 00						10				
10 00	425 00						12½				
95 00	950 00										No special diseases. Age of decline, forty-five; of incapacity for work, sixty to sixty-five.
61 75	600 00										
95 00	950 00										
43 00	430 00										
10 00	100 00										
16 00	160 00										
88 00	875 00										
95 00	950 00										
40 00	400 00										
45 00	450 00										
45 00	450 00										
45 00	500 00										
30 00	350 00										
110 00	1,100 00						9			See above.	
71 00	710 00						9				
110 00	1,100 00						10				
43 00	430 00						9				
11 00	110 00						9				
16 00	160 00						9				
95 00	950 00						10				
110 00	1,100 00						16				
45 00	450 00						12½				
50 00	500 00						10				
60 00	720 00						12				
50 00	600 00										
30 00	360 00						10				

* Per week.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per month.	Lowest wages paid to men per month.	
18	Bridgeton..... Window-glass.	Blowers.....	49	8					19	30	\$110 00	\$60 00	
		Gatherers.....		8							71 50	39 00	
		Flatteners.....		2							110 00	60 00	
		Flattener's helpers.....		6									
		Second hands.....					8						
		Roller boy.....					1						
		Cutters.....			4							90 00	75 00
		Master shearer.....			1								
		Shearers.....			2							45 00	35 00
		Blacksmith.....			1								
		Engineer.....			1								
		Laborers.....			6								
20	Bridgeton..... Window-glass.	Blowers.....	49	8					19	30	120 00	60 00	
		Gatherers.....		8							77 00	39 00	
		Flatteners.....		2									
		Flattener's helpers.....		6									
		Second hands.....					8						
		Roller boy.....					1						
		Cutters.....			4								
		Master shearer.....			1								
		Shearers.....			2							45 00	35 00
		Box maker.....			1								
		Blacksmith.....			1								
		Engineers.....			2								
Laborers.....			6										
21	Bridgeton..... Window-glass.	Blowers.....	96	16							120 00	100 00	
		Gatherers.....		16							78 00	65 00	
		Flatteners.....		4									
		Flattener's helpers.....		6									
		Second hands.....					16						
		Roller boys.....					2						
		Cutters.....			8							95 00	90 00
		Master shearers.....			4								
		Shearers.....			6							45 00	38 00
		Box makers.....			3								
		Blacksmith.....			1								
		Engineers.....			2								
Laborers.....			12										

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per month.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$80 00	\$480 00					{ \$10 00 } { 15 00 }	10			This factory ran only six months. The factory being new the proprietors did not get steady workmen, and complained that they lost money by operating it. Another factory which was started during the year, and ran for six months with about the same number of hands employed at No. 18, paid about the same earnings.
52 00	312 00						10			
80 00	480 00						11			
43 00	258 00						11			
11 00	66 00						10			
16 00	96 00						10			
80 00	480 00						10			
80 00	480 00						15			
40 00	240 00						12½			
45 00	270 00						10			
45 00	270 00						12			
25 00	150 00						10			
						{ 11 00 } { 15 00 }	10		The annual earnings represent only the amount made at these works, which were in operation only six months. Many of the hands worked elsewhere during the season. Liver complaints are the most common diseases. Workmen decline at forty-two to forty-eight, and stop work at fifty-five to sixty years of age.	
85 00	510 00						10			
55 00	330 00						10			
85 00	510 00						11			
43 00	258 00						11			
11 00	66 00						10			
16 00	96 00						10			
80 00	480 00						10			
85 00	510 00						15			
40 00	240 00						12½			
45 00	270 00						10			
45 00	270 00						12			
26 00	156 00						10			
									As a class, window-glass workers are not subject to any diseases. Forty-five to sixty-five are the ages of decline and incapacity for work.	
110 00	1,100 00						10			
71 00	700 00						10			
110 00	1,100 00						11			
43 00	430 00						11			
16 00	160 00						10			
11 00	110 00						10			
91 00	900 00						10			
110 00	1,100 00						15			
40 00	400 00						12½			
40 00	400 00						10			
45 00	450 00						10			
45 00	450 00						12			
80 00	350 00						10			

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per month.	Lowest wages paid to men per month.	
25	Quinton Window-glass.	Blowers.....	100	16					38	62	\$140 00	\$100 00	
		Gatherers.....		16							97 50	65 00	
		Flatteners.....		4									
		Flatteners' helpers.....		12									
		Second hands.....					16						
		Roller boys.....					2						
		Cutters.....			8							110 00	95 00
		Master shearers.....			2								
		Shearers.....			6							45 00	35 00
		Box makers.....			3								
		Engineers.....			2								
		Blacksmith.....			1								
Laborers.....			12										
26	Atco Window-glass.	Blowers.....	49	8					19	30	125 00	90 00	
		Gatherers.....		8							80 00	58 50	
		Flatteners.....		2							125 00	90 00	
		Flatteners' helpers.....		6									
		Second hands.....					8						
		Roller boy.....					1						
		Cutters.....			4							100 00	90 00
		Master shearer.....			1								
		Shearers.....			2							50 00	40 00
		Box maker.....			1								
		Blacksmith.....			1								
		Engineers.....			2								
Laborers.....			6										

MISCELLANEOUS GLASS FACTORIES.

34	Bridgeton Rough-plate glass.	Master shearer.....	27	1						27		
		Shearers.....		3							\$60 00	\$45 00
		Cutter.....		1								
		Laborers.....		22								
32	Millville Glass mould.		8	8							*18 00	*12 00

* Per week.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WINDOW-GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$110 00	\$1100 00						10			No particular diseases. Forty-five and sixty are the respective ages of decline and incapacity of blowers.
71 00	710 00						10			
110 00	1,100 00						11			
43 00	430 00						11			
11 00	110 00						10			
16 00	160 00						10			
100 00	1,000 00						10			
110 00	1,100 00						15			
40 00	400 00						12½			
50 00	600 00						10			
50 00	600 00						12			
50 00	600 00						10			
35 00	400 00						10			
100 00	1,000 00						10				Biliousness is complained of. Ages of decline, forty to forty-five; of incapacity, fifty-five to sixty.
65 00	650 00						10			
100 00	1,000 00						11			
43 00	430 00						11			
10 00	100 00						10			
16 00	160 00						10			
95 00	950 00						10			
100 00	1,000 00						15			
45 00	450 00						12½			
40 00	400 00						10			
50 00	600 00						10			
50 00	600 00						12			
30 00	350 00						10			

MISCELLANEOUS GLASS FACTORIES.

\$75 00	\$900 00						15	No		There is no piece work. No skilled workmen are required. Factory ran ten months. No particular diseases. Forty-five and sixty-five are the ages of decline and incapacity, respectively.
50 00	500 00						10			
75 00	750 00						10			
30 00	360 00						10			
*16 00	950 00						10	No		No special diseases. Ages of decline and incapacity for work, forty-five and sixty-five, respectively.

* Per week.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS GLASS FACTORIES.

Blowers do not work during July and August, which are not included in the time reported lost.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
195	Orange..... Stained glass.	Painters..... Glaziers.....	6	6							\$25 00 24 00	\$12 00 10 00

WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

8	Millville..... Cotton mill.	Weavers..... Weaver boss..... Loom fixers..... Carders..... Card bosses..... " grinders..... " strippers..... " tenders..... Pickers..... Speed tenders..... Spinners..... Spinner boss..... Second boss..... Doffers..... Backers..... Frame tenders..... Warpers..... Watchmen..... Machinists..... Laborers, &c..... Superintendents.....	706	42 1 4 21 2 2 4 22 3 28 20 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 40 50 3	185	10	20				\$7 00 14 00 6 50 22 00 9 00 5 50 7 50 5 50 12 00	\$3 50 9 00 3 75 11 50 6 00 3 75 5 75 5 50 9 00
44	Mays Landing..... Cotton mill. 1,600 spindles.	Weavers..... Card tenders..... " grinder..... " stripper..... " pickers..... Speed tenders..... Spinners..... Doffers and backers..... Frame tenders..... Warpers..... Watchmen..... Laborers..... Bosses.....	379	80 6 1 1 2 8 5 20 1 2 8 4	110 26 4	20 4	10 9				6 00 8 00 11 50	4 00 3 00 9 00 12 00 20 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
94	Gloucester City. Gingham mills 1,700 spindles.	Card tenders..... Strippers..... Grinder..... Pickers..... Spinning-room..... Frame tenders..... Others..... Warpers..... Watchmen..... Engineer..... Fireman..... Carpenter..... Machinists..... Laborers.....	393	8 2 1 2 9 21 1 1 2 1 1 1 4 6	15 13	28 26	11				\$6 50 7 00 6 20 9 00 9 00	\$3 50 4 50 4 00 6 00 4 00
93	Gloucester City. Cotton mills. 4,500 spindles.	Weavers..... Carders..... Card strippers..... Card grinders..... Pickers..... Spinners..... Warpers..... Frame tenders..... Watchmen..... Engineers..... Firemen..... Blacksmiths..... Carpenters..... Machinists..... Laborers..... Bosses.....	761	78 26 4 4 4 30 2 24 2 4 4 2 2 31 25 20	250 65	90 70					8 00 7 50 6 75 7 00 7 20 7 20 7 20	4 00 4 50 6 75 4 50 4 50 4 50 4 50
97	Gloucester City. Bleachery. Print works.	Dyers..... Finishers..... Bleachers..... Folders and packers..... Dryer..... Printers..... Others.....	100	20 20 8 30 1 4 3	8	2	4				15 00 14 00 12 00 15 00	10 00 8 00 8 00 7 00
13	Millville..... Bleachery.	Dyers..... Finishers..... Bleachers..... Folders and packers..... Sewers..... Dryers.....	146	43 15 6 30 4 2	10	10	2				12 00 10 00 9 00 12 00	8 00 7 00 7 00 8 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$4 50	\$245 00		\$2 50	\$3 50	\$190 00	{ 2 00 } { 3 00 }	10	Yes	12	Wages were reduced during part of the year 10 per cent. for most of the hands. Prevailing disease is consumption. Women begin to decline at thirty-five and men at forty-five, and they become incapacitated for work at forty-five and sixty years, respectively.
6 00	300 00									
7 50	375 00									
4 50	245 00									
7 50	375 00	\$6 25	3 50	4 50	245 00					
		4 50	3 75	4 25	235 00					
7 50	375 00			4 00	215 00					
4 50	245 00			5 50	290 00					
9 00	450 00									
10 00	500 00									
8 00	400 00									
15 00	750 00									
15 00	750 00									
7 50	375 00									
						{ 2 00 } { 3 00 }	10	Yes	12	Wages of most hands reduced 10 per cent. during the last five months of the year. Since the reduction weavers have not made the quantity they did previously, and hence their wages are smaller proportionately. See, as to diseases, &c., No. 94.
6 50	350 00	7 00	4 00	4 50	245 00					
5 50	300 00	5 50	3 00	3 50	190 00					
6 75	362 00									
5 50	300 00									
6 75	362 00									
5 40	290 00	5 50	3 00	3 50	190 00					
5 40	290 00									
4 50	245 00	3 00	2 00	2 25	125 00					
7 50	375 00									
10 60	550 00									
9 00	475 00									
15 00	750 00									
15 00	750 00									
13 00	650 00									
7 50	375 00									
18 00	940 00									
						{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No	12	Business unhealthy; consumption is the prevailing disease.
12 00	600 00									
7 50	375 00									
7 50	375 00									
10 00	500 00									
9 00	450 00									
25 00	1250 00									
9 00	450 00	7 00	4 00	5 00	250 00					
						{ 4 00 } { 5 00 }	10	No		Damp work causes colds, and operatives are liable to any disease. Men decline at forty-five and women at forty; stop work at sixty and fifty years respectively.
9 00	450 00									
8 00	400 00									
8 00	400 00									
10 00	500 00	5 00	4 00	3 75	190 00					
		6 00	5 00	4 50	225 00					
		5 00	4 25	4 00	200 00					

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
13	Millville..... Bleachery.....	Engineer.....		1									
		Fireman.....		1									
		Machinists.....		5								\$15 00	\$10 00
		Carpenters.....		4									
		Laborers.....		31									
296	Bergen county.. Cotton mill.		60										
		Weavers.....		15		7					8 50	6 00	
		Spinners.....				6	6					15 00	10 00
		Loom fixers.....		3									
		Carders.....		2									
		Card pickers.....		1		1							
		Speeders.....			3								
		Frame tenders.....				2	2						
		Warpers.....			2		2						
		Dyers.....		4								10 00	8 00
		Watchman.....		1									
Laborers.....		3											
138	Trenton..... Woolen mill.		120										
		Weavers.....			35								
		Spinners.....		4		8							
		Card tenders.....				10						7 00	4 00
		Card feeders.....				10						6 00	3 00
		Card strippers.....		2									
		Card grinder.....		1									
		Card pickers.....		2									
		Dyers.....		4								10 00	8 00
		Wool sorter.....		1									
		Machinist.....		1									
		Carpenter.....		1									
		Bosses.....		6								25 00	18 00
		Fullers.....		4									
Cloth pickers.....			4										
Others.....		4	3	6	6					9 00	4 00		
Laborers.....		8											
129	Trenton..... Woolen mill. Mixed goods. Two factories. 1,132 spindles.		469										
		Weavers.....		70	98							10 00	6 00
		Spinners.....		16		20	10					12 00	8 00
		Card tenders.....		20								4 00	3 00
		Card feeders.....		16								4 00	3 00
		Card strippers.....		5								9 00	7 50
		Card grinders.....		4								9 00	7 50
		Card pickers.....		4								9 00	7 50
		Finishers.....		40									
		Dyers.....		20								10 00	8 00
		Loom fixers.....		15									
		Bosses.....		10								20 00	15 00
		Fullers.....		10								10 00	7 50
		Cloth pickers.....			12								
Others.....		20	10	10	10					8 00	6 00		

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$10 00	\$500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 50	350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Yes....	75	Reduced 10 per cent.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4 00	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 25	.....	.....	.....
12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 3 00 } { 5 00 }	10	No....	.....	Mill ran full time. In this statement allowance is made for individual lost time. Work considered very healthy. Age of decline of women, forty, and of men, forty-five. They stop work at fifty-five and seventy, respectively.
9 00	440 00	\$9 00	\$5 00	7 00	\$350 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
5 00	245 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4 00	196 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 00	340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 00	340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 00	340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 00	440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	588 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 00	686 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00	735 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 00	440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8 00	7 00	6 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 00	.....	8 00	4 00	5 00	245 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 50	368 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No....	.....	There are two kinds of mules in use in these mills. The self-acting mule boys get, generally, from \$3 to \$4 per week. There are 70 broad and 196 narrow looms; the former are mostly run by men, and the latter by women. The card rooms (16 sets of cards) ran day and night; also the fulling rooms. No diseases peculiar to the employment.
7 50	362 00	10 00	5 00	6 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 50	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 50	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 50	375 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 00	990 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7 00	4 00	6 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
7 00	.....	6 00	3 00	4 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.					Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
				Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.				
31	Bridgeton..... Woolen mill.	.....	160					100	60		
		Weavers.....	40	60						\$7 00	\$4 50
		Spinners.....	2			6					
		Self acting mule.....	8							5 00	4 00
		Card tenders.....	2		4						
		“ feeders.....	2								
		“ strippers.....	2								
		“ grinders.....	2								
		Pickers.....	2							7 00	5 00
		Dyers.....	9							12 00	10 00
		Sorters.....	7							12 00	10 00
Overseers.....	4										
Repairers.....	2										
Others.....	3	9						8 00	7 00		
70	Camden..... Woolen mill.	.....	215								
		Weavers.....	28	72						8 00	6 00
		Spinners.....	8							12 00	10 00
		Cloth finishers.....	20							8 00	7 00
		Carders.....	11							6 00	4 00
		Card strippers.....	2								
		“ grinders.....	2								
		Pickers.....		3							
		Dyers.....	12							15 00	10 00
		Wool sorters.....	10							18 00	12 00
		Machinists.....	2							15 00	12 00
		Carpenter.....	1								
		Bosses.....	8							20 00	15 00
		Laborers.....	6								
Others.....		10	8	12							
68	Camden..... Worsted mill.	.....	55								
		Spinners (mule).....	2							12 00	8 00
		Wool picker.....	1								
		Others.....	4	20	10	15				8 00	7 00
		Laborers.....	3								
		Engineer.....	1								
130	Trenton..... Woolen mixed goods.	.....	63					30	33		
		Weavers.....	2	30						10 00	6 00
		Spinners.....			6	2					
		Card tenders.....			6						
		“ stripper.....	1								
		“ grinder.....	1								
		“ picker.....	1								
		Dyers.....	3							10 00	8 00
		Bosses.....	4								
		Fullers.....	2								
Finishers.....	3										
Cloth pickers.....		3		1							

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$5 00	\$250 00	\$6 00	\$3 00	\$4 00	\$200 00		10	No	12	The trade is healthy.
5 00	250 00									
2 50	125 00									
4 50	225 00									
				3 00	150 00					
5 00	250 00									
5 00	250 00									
6 00	300 00									
10 50	525 00									
11 00	550 00									
20 00	1,000 00									
8 00	400 00									
6 00	300 00	5 00	3 00	4 00	200 00					
						{ 2 00 } { 4 00 }	10	Yes	12	Ran' (nearly full time. Some wages have been reduced fully 10 per cent. No diseases peculiar to the trade. Children go to work too young. Women fail at thirty and men at forty, and become incapacitated at forty and sixty years of age respectively.
7 00	350 00	7 00	3 00	4 50	225 00					
9 00	450 00									
7 50	375 00									
5 00	250 00									
5 00	250 00									
6 00	300 00									
				5 00	250 00					
11 00	550 00									
14 00	700 00									
13 00	650 00									
15 00	750 00									
18 00	900 00									
7 50	375 00									
		6 00	4 00	4 50	225 00					
						{ 2 00 } { 3 00 }	10	Yes	12	Ran the whole year. A few hands were reduced in wages. Women decline at thirty and men at forty; unable to work at forty and sixty years, respectively.
9 50	495 00									
9 00	450 00									
6 00	300 00	5 00	3 00	4 00	200 00					
						{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No		In these annual earnings individual lost time is allowed. No diseases. Men work until sixty-five and women until fifty years of age.
8 00	375 00	10 00	7 00	8 00	375 00					
4 00	296 00			3 00	144 00					
4 00	296 00									
7 50	360 00									
7 50	360 00									
7 50	360 00									
9 00	440 00									
20 00	1,000 00									
7 50	360 00									
7 50	360 00									
		7 00	4 00	6 00	294 00					

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
372	Jersey City..... Knitting mill.	Winders.....	150		12				140	10	\$30 00	\$10 00	
		Knitters.....			35				12				
		Cutters.....			2				35				
		Menders.....			5				2	5			
		Pocket sewers.....			2				2				
		Border sewers.....			8				8				
		Facing sewers.....			5				5				
		Braid sewers.....			8				8				
		Sleeve sewers.....			3				3				
		Button-hole sewers.....			3				3				
		Button sewers.....			2				2				
		Hand-workers.....			4	41	1	10		55	2	30 00	10 00
		Folder.....				5				5			
Packers.....				1	2			3					

SILK MILLS.

295	Bergen county. Silk mill.	.....	425						255	170	\$18 00	\$7 00
		Weavers.....		60	65						16 00	8 00	
		Winders.....			35								
		Quillers.....					15						
		Helpers.....				10							
		Hemmers.....			27								
		Throwsters.....					70						
		Warpers.....			3	3						12 00	10 00
		Pickers.....			27							14 00	8 00
		Laborers.....			7								
Engineer.....			1										
244	Hudson county Silk mill.	.....	112						8	104		
		Weavers.....		76	2						15 00	8 00	
		Winders.....					18				11 00	5 00	
		Spoolers.....					5						
		Doublers.....				1	3						
		Twisters.....			4								
Transferrers.....				1	3								
245	Hudson county Throwsters.	.....	40	16	24					40	8 00	4 00
364	Hudson county Dress silk.	.....	70	35	28	2	5	2	62	8	15 00	8 00
363	Hudson county Ribbons, &c.	.....	140	50	27	2	61		11	30		
		Ribbons.....									35 00	9 00	
		Cloth.....								25 00	9 00		

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SILK MILLS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of				Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
				men.	women.	boys.	girls.					
362	Hudson county Silk mill.	113	
		Weavers	70	10	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	
		Warpers	4	8	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	
		Winders .....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	
		Doublers .....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	5	.....		
		Spoolers .....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	6	.....		
394	Paterson.....	Silk throwsters.....	42	3	20	14	5	42	\$9 00	\$7 00	
395	Paterson.....	Silk throwsters.....	8 00	6 00	

FLAX-SPINNING MILLS.

396	Paterson..... Flax spinning	.....	600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Spinners	2	100	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6 00	.....
		Spoolers	1	25	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	.....
		Reelers	1	100	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	.....
		Doffers	1	.....	.....	170	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	.....
		Flax dressers.....	70	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	\$5 00
		Dyers.....	40	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	4 50
		Carders	4	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	5 00
		Machinists	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	9 00
		Clerks	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	6 00
Laborers	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00	5 00		

SHOE FACTORIES.

61	Camden..... Women's and misses' shoes	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Lasting	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$18 00	\$10 00
		Heeling	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	10 00
		Burnishing	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	10 00
		Trimming	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 00	10 00
		McKay machine.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Finishing	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	12 00
		Cutting	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Stock fitting.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Fitting .....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Others.....	.....	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	5 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SILK MILLS.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$12 00							10	No		Good hands run 2 looms.
12 00				\$12 00						
				9 00						
						{ 4 00				
						{ 6 00				
						{ 4 00				
						{ 6 00				
8 00	\$400 00	\$6 00	\$5 00	5 40	\$270 00	4 50	10	No		The average wages paid in this department of the trade are 5 per cent. less than here given.
7 00		5 00	4 00	3 50		{ 1 00	{ 10	Yes		Wages reduced. Boys and girls predominate in this department.
						{ 2 50	{ 11			

FLAX-SPINNING MILLS.

\$5 50	\$270 00	\$4 50	\$3 00	\$3 25	\$160 00	{ 2 50	{ 10	Yes		
						{ 3 00	{ 11	Red.	20	
		4 00	3 00	3 25	160 00	{ 2 00	{ 10	Red.	20	
						{ 3 00	{ 11	Red.	20	
		4 00	2 75	3 00	147 00	2 00	{ 10	Red.	20	
						{ 2 00	{ 11			
						{ 1 50	{ 10		15	
6 50	318 00					{ 2 00	{ 10		10	
8 00	390 00					2 00	10		10	
6 50	318 00					{ 2 00	{ 10		10	
						{ 2 50	{ 11		10	
10 50	515 00					2 00	{ 10		10	
							{ 11			

SHOE FACTORIES.

						{ 2 50	{ 10	No	48	Wages about the same as last year. This is not a union shop, but prices are same as in No. 57 and 58. Teams are irregular in number. No diseases. Ages of decline, forty and forty five, and of incapacity, fifty and sixty five, respectively, for men and women.
\$13 00	\$572 00					{ 3 00				
12 00	520 00									
12 00	520 00									
12 00	520 00									
10 00	440 00									
15 00	660 00									
10 00	440 00									
8 00	352 00									
		\$10 00	\$6 00	\$8 00	\$352 00					
6 00	264 00	6 00	4 00	5 00	220 00					

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
59	Camden	Women's and misses' shoes.	84									
		Lasting.....	8								\$18 00	\$10 00
		Heeling.....	6								18 00	12 00
		Trimming.....	4								18 00	12 00
		Burnishing.....	5								18 00	12 00
		McKay machine.....	1									
		Goodyear machine.....	1									
		Finishing.....	7								20 00	12 00
		Cutting.....	6								12 00	8 00
		Stock fitting.....	3								12 00	7 00
		Fitting.....		30								
		Others.....	2	1	6	4					8 00	4 00
60	Camden	Women's and misses' shoes	42									
		Lasting.....	4								18 00	12 00
		Heeling.....	3								18 00	11 00
		Trimming.....	2								18 00	10 00
		Burnishing.....	3								18 00	10 00
		McKay machine.....	1									
		Finishing.....	4								20 00	13 00
		Cutting.....	3								12 00	9 00
		Stock fitting.....	2								12 00	7 00
		Fitting.....		16								
		Others.....	1	1	2	2					7 00	4 00
62	Camden	Infants' shoes.	79									
		Cutting.....	6								10 00	7 00
		Lasting.....	6								12 00	9 00
		Burnishing.....	6								12 00	9 00
		Finishing.....	6								14 00	10 00
		Trimming.....	6								12 00	9 00
		Stock fitting.....	6								8 00	4 00
		Fitting.....		16								
		Others.....	8	1	12	6					7 00	5 00
57	Camden	Women's, misses' and children's shoes.	144			5	8					
		Lasting.....	12								25 00	12 00
		Operating.....	6								25 00	12 00
		Edge setting and trimming.....	3								20 00	10 00
		Finishing.....	12								20 00	12 00
		Heeling.....	9								22 00	13 00
		Trimming.....	6								18 00	12 00
		Burnisher.....	8								16 00	11 00
		Cutting.....	8								12 00	8 00
		Goodyear machine.....	1									
		McKay machine.....	1									
		Fitting.....		60								
		Stock fitting.....	5								15 00	7 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$14 00	\$616 00						10	No	48	Teams irregular in number. Union factory. See No. 58. No reduction of wages, but more piece work. Many women die early of consumption; they fail at thirty-five years of age, and are unfit for work at fifty. Men's ages of decline and incapacity, forty-eight and sixty-five, respectively.
14 00	616 00									
13 00	572 00									
13 00	572 00									
10 00	440 00									
10 00	440 00									
15 00	660 00									
10 00	440 00									
9 00	396 00									
6 00	264 00	\$12 00	\$6 00	\$9 00	\$396 00					
						{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No	48	Women are exposed to lung and throat diseases. They decline at thirty-five years and stop work at forty-eight. Men at forty-five and sixty-five, respectively.
15 00	660 00									
14 00	616 00									
13 00	572 00									
13 00	572 00									
10 00	440 00									
15 00	660 00									
10 00	440 00									
9 00	396 00									
5 00	220 00	10 00	7 00	9 00	396 00					
		10 00	5 00	6 00	264 00					
						{ 2 00 } { 4 00 }	10	Yes	48	These are six small firms. Not union shops. Employ many boys and girls and inexperienced hands. No regularity in production or uniformity in price. No diseases are reported. Ages of decline, thirty-five and forty-five, and of incapacity for work, forty-five and sixty-five, for men and women, respectively.
9 00	396 00									
10 00	440 00									
10 00	440 00									
12 00	520 00									
10 00	440 00									
6 00	264 00									
6 00	264 00	9 00	5 00	6 00	264 00					
		6 00	3 00	4 00	176 00					
						{ 3 00 } { 5 00 }	10	No	48	Factory was in operation the whole year, but ran half-handed during 4 months. Same in all the Camden factories. Many of the workmen, also, live in Philadelphia, and work a part of the time there. Lung and throat diseases are complained of. Women stop work at forty-eight and men at seventy; begin to decline at thirty-eight and fifty, respectively.
15 00	660 00									
15 00	660 00									
14 00	616 00									
15 00	660 00									
14 00	616 00									
14 00	616 00									
13 00	572 00									
10 00	440 00									
12 00	528 00									
12 00	528 00									
9 00	396 00	12 00	6 00	9 00	396 00					

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
58	Camden.....		78									
	Women's and misses' shoes, machine work.	Lasting.....		9							\$20 00	\$12 00
		Heeling.....		7							20 00	12 00
		Trimming.....		4							20 00	12 00
		Burnishing.....		6							20 00	12 00
		McKay machine.....		1								
		Goodyear machine.....		1								
		Finishing.....		8							21 00	13 00
		Cutting.....		6							12 00	9 00
		Fitting.....			26							
		Others.....		1	2	4	3					
77	Burlington.....		46			2	2					
	Infants' shoes hand-work.	Cutting.....		4							15 00	10 00
		Lasting.....		5							20 00	12 00
		Heeling.....		4							18 00	12 00
		Burnishing.....		4							18 00	12 00
		Finishing.....		6							20 00	13 00
		McKay machine.....		1								
		Fitting.....			16							
		Stock fitting.....		2							9 00	7 00
91	Mount Holly.....		28									
	Infants' shoes, hand-work	Cutting.....		2							15 00	11 00
		Lasting.....		2							20 00	12 00
		Heeling.....		2							18 00	12 00
		Burnishing.....		2							16 00	12 00
		Finishing.....		3							20 00	12 00
		Fitting.....			10							
		Others.....		2	1	2	2				8 00	7 00
90	Mount Holly.....		18									
	Infants' shoes, hand-work.	Cutting.....		1								
		Lasting.....		2							16 00	13 00
		Heeling.....		2							15 00	12 00
		Burnishing.....		2							15 00	12 00
		Finishing.....		2							16 00	12 00
		Fitting.....			5							
		McKay machine.....		1								
		Others.....		1	1	1					8 00	6 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$15 00	\$660 00					{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No	48	See No. 77. The whole shop is one team. Many die early with consumption.
15 00	660 00									
14 00	616 00									
14 00	616 00									
15 00	660 00									
8 00	352 00	\$8 00	\$4 00	\$5 00	\$210 00					
		5 00	5 00	5 00	210 00					
						{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No	48	See No. 77. Throat and lung diseases. Ages of decline, forty-five and thirty; of incapacity for work, fifty-five and forty, for men and women, respectively.
12 00	528 00									
15 00	660 00									
15 00	660 00									
14 00	616 00									
15 00	660 00									
12 00	528 00									
		9 00	4 00	5 00	210 00					
7 50	330 00	7 00	4 00	5 00	210 00					
						{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No	48	Lung and throat diseases. Women fail at thirty, men at forty, and they become unfit to work at fifty and sixty, respectively.
12 00	528 00									
15 00	660 00									
15 00	660 00									
13 00	572 00									
15 00	660 00									
12 00	528 00									
		8 00	4 00	5 00	210 00					
7 50	330 00	6 00	4 00	5 00	210 00					
						{ 2 50 } { 3 55 }	10	No	48	All diseases of the lungs. See No. 86.
12 00	528 00									
14 00	616 00									
14 00	616 00									
13 00	572 00									
15 00	660 00									
12 00	528 00									
		9 00	4 00	6 00	264 00					
11 00	484 00	6 00	4 00	5 00	210 00					
						{ 2 50 } { 3 50 }	10	No	36	Hard on the lungs. Decline begins at thirty-five and forty-five for women and men, respectively; incapacity at fifty-five and sixty-five.
12 00	550 00									
14 00	644 00									
13 00	600 00									
13 00	600 00									
15 00	690 00									
12 00	550 00	8 00	4 00	5 00	230 00					

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$12 00	\$550 00					{ 2 50 } { 3 50 }	10	No	36	Lung and throat diseases. Women decline at thirty and fail at forty-five; men at forty-five and sixty.
14 00	644 00									
14 00	644 00									
12 00	550 00									
15 00	690 00									
12 00	550 00									
		\$8 00	\$4 00	\$5 00	\$230 00					
						3 00	10	No	36	Hands easily get consumption. See No. 86.
12 00	550 00									
15 00	690 00									
15 00	690 00									
15 00	690 00									
13 00	600 00									
12 00	550 00									
		9 00	4 00	6 00	275 00					
						3 00	10	No	36	Weak lungs are unfit to breathe the air in a shoe factory. Ages of decline, forty-five and thirty-five, and of incapacity for work, sixty-five and fifty, for men and women, respectively.
13 00	600 00									
15 00	690 00									
14 00	644 00									
15 00	690 00									
12 00	550 00									
		8 00	4 00	6 00	275 00					
						3 00	10	No	36	Throat and lung diseases prevail. As to ages, see No. 81.
12 00	550 00									
15 00	690 00									
14 00	644 00									
14 00	644 00									
15 00	690 00									
12 00	550 00									
		8 00	4 00	5 00	230 00					
						3 00	10	No	36	See No. 80.
12 00	550 00									
14 00	644 00									
14 00	644 00									
14 00	644 00									
14 00	644 00									
12 00	550 00									
		8 00	4 00	5 00	230 00					
						{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No	36	With proper care there is no danger of disease.
12 00	550 00									
14 00	644 00									
15 00	690 00									
14 00	644 00									
15 00	690 00									
12 00	550 00									
		9 00	5 00	6 00	275 00					

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
120	Lumberton.....		94									
	Infants' shoes, hand and machine.	Burnishing.....		8							\$15 00	\$10 00
		Heeling.....		8							15 00	10 00
		Lasting.....		8							15 00	10 00
		Cutting.....		6							12 00	10 00
		Operating.....		5							15 00	10 00
		Trimming.....		8							15 00	10 00
		Fitting.....			44							
		Goodyear machine.....		1								
		Others.....		3	3						16 00	7 00
115	Lumberton.....		28			2	1					
	Infants' shoes.	McKay machine.....		1								
		Finishing.....		3							15 00	9 00
		Heeling.....		2							16 00	8 00
		Lasting.....		2							15 00	9 00
		Cutting.....		1								
		Operating.....			2							
		Burnishing.....		1							15 00	9 00
		Fitting.....			13							
53	Vineland.....		47									
	Women's, misses' and children's shoes.	Cutters.....		6							15 00	9 00
		Lasters.....		8							12 00	11 00
		Tacker.....		1							12 00	8 00
		McKay machine.....		1								
		Beater out.....		1								
		Heeling.....		1		1						
		*Breasting and nailing.....		1								
		Trimming.....		1								
		Shaving.....		1								
		Heel-scouring.....				1						
		Edge-setting.....		1								
		Buffers.....		1		2						
		Stripping.....		1							7 00	4 00
		Finishing.....		1								
		Stock fitting.....		4		2						
		Heel-tocking.....		1								
		Packing.....		1								
		Heel-burnishing.....		1							14 00	11 00
		Others.....		5		3					7 50	4 00

*Spring heels.

TABLE NO. 3.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$12 00	\$612 00						10	No	6	No diseases peculiar to the trade. The age of decline averages forty, and of unfitness for work, fifty-five.
12 00	612 00									
12 00	612 00									
11 00	561 00									
12 00	612 00									
12 00	612 00									
10 00	510 00	\$10 00	\$7 00	\$8 00	\$108 00					
10 00	510 00	8 00	7 00	7 50	382 00					
						{ 3 00 }	10	No	12	See No. 120.
10 00	500 00					{ 4 00 }				
10 00	500 00									
10 00	500 00									
10 00	500 00									
10 00	500 00									
10 00	500 00	9 00	5 00	7 00	350 00					
		9 00	5 00	7 00	350 00					
12 00	575 00									
10 50	500 00									
10 00	480 00									
12 00	575 00									
15 00	720 00									
15 00	720 00									
9 00	425 00									
12 00	575 00									
18 00	850 00									
4 00	200 00									
12 00	675 00									
8 00	380 00									
5 00	240 00									
12 00										
9 00	430 00									
9 00	430 00									
6 00	228 00									
10 80	550 00									
6 00	288 00									

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
54	Vineland.....	MEN'S DEPARTMENT.....	38									
		Cutters		9							\$12 00	\$5 00
		Lasters		7					7			
		McKay machine.....		1						1		
		Beaters out.....		1		1				2		
		Heelers.....		1		2				3		
		Trimmer.....		1						1		
		Shaver.....		1						1		
		Heel burnisher.....		1						1		
		Edge setter.....		1						1		
		Buffer.....		1						1		
		Acid and cutting.....				1				1		
		Striper.....				1				1		
		Finishers.....		2						2	8 00	7 00
		Stock fitters.....		5						5	12 00	5 00
		Engineer.....		1						1		
		Packer.....		1						1		
193	Newark.....		9	5		1	3		5	4	12 00	8 00
201	Orange.....		75	66	9				54	21	30 00	7 00
240	Jersey City.....		3	3					3		15 00	10 00
297	Newton.....		258									
	Shoe company	Cutters, skilled.....		10		4					18 00	14 00
		Cutters, partly skilled.....		10							14 00	9 00
		Fitters and stitchers, skilled.....			25		25					
		Fitters and stitchers, partly skilled.....			25		25					
		Bottoming, skilled.....		20		20					20 00	16 00
		Bottoming, p'tly skilled.....		20		20					16 00	12 00
		Sole cutters, skilled.....		10							18 00	12 00
		Sole cutters, partly skilled.....		10							12 00	6 00
		Hand-work, infants' shoes.....		12		10					14 00	9 00
		Miscellaneous.....		6			6				14 00	8 00
378	N Brunswick... Shoe factory.		77	38	24	10	5		48	29	18 00	7 00
330	N. Brunswick... Shoe factory.		100	60	28	9	3		79	21	15 00	9 00
340	Hudson county Shoemakers. Custom work.		65	65							16 00	7 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
						{ \$3 00 } 5 00 }		No	24	For wages of women, see No. 50; also for diseases, &c.
\$8 50	\$408 00									
12 50	600 00									
12 00	576 00									
7 00	336 00									
13 00	624 00									
12 00	576 00									
12 00	576 00									
10 00	480 00									
12 00	576 00									
8 00	384 00									
5 00	240 00									
5 00	240 00									
7 50	360 00									
7 80	374 00									
8 00	384 00									
8 00	384 00									
10 00	500 00	\$7 00	\$3 00	\$4 50		4 00	10	No	10	Dyspepsia is the complaint. Hands work until fifty-five; begin to decline at fifty.
11 00	555 00	8 00	4 00	7 00			10		10	
12 50	625 00						13	No	12	Dyspepsia, liver complaints and troubled with lame back. Ages of decline, forty to fifty, and of incapacity, fifty to sixty-five.
							10	No	15	
16 50	825 00					6 00				
12 00	600 00									
		13 50	10 50	12 00	\$600 00	{ 5 00 } 7 00 } 3 00 } 5 00 } 8 00 } 12 00 } 4 00 } 8 00 }				
		10 50	7 50	9 00	450 00					
18 00	900 00									
14 00	700 00									
15 00	750 00									
9 00	450 00									
11 00	550 00					{ 6 00 } 9 00 }				
10 00	500 00					6 00				
12 00	624 00	7 00	5 00	6 00	312 00	4 00	10	No	5	
11 00	500 00	12 00	4 00	6 50	300 00	4 00	10	Yes	28	
12 00	560 00						10		30	

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
140½	Trenton..... Iron works.	Moulders.....	150								\$15 00	\$12 00	
		Machinists.....	26								18 00	10 00	
		Laborers.....	47								9 00	7 50	
		Apprentices.....	28								3 00		
		Others.....	15								15 00	9 00	
			34										
141	Trenton..... Iron works.		78										
		Moulders.....		15								16 00	12 00
		Machinists.....		15								16 00	12 00
		Blacksmiths.....		10								16 00	12 00
		Laborers.....		20									
Others.....		3		4			3			12 00	4 00		
142	Trenton..... Iron foundry.		89										
		Machinists.....		20								16 00	12 00
		Blacksmiths.....		18								16 00	12 00
		Moulders.....		20								16 00	12 00
		Laborers.....		20									
Others.....		4		4			3			12 00	4 00		
133	Trenton..... Foundry, &c.		100										
		Moulders.....		30				2				16 00	12 00
		Machinists.....		20				2				15 00	12 00
		Boiler-makers.....		10								18 00	15 00
		Pattern-makers.....		3									
Laborers.....		15											
143	Trenton..... Foundry.		65										
		Moulders.....		10								16 00	12 00
		Machinists.....		12								16 00	12 00
		Blacksmiths.....		10								16 00	12 00
		Laborers.....		20									
Others.....		4		6			3			15 00	4 00		
106	Burlington Co.. Foundries (4)		109										
		Moulders, core-makers		32		3		2				18 00	15 00
		Helpers.....		34								10 00	7 00
		Blacksmiths.....		4								18 00	12 00
		Pattern-makers.....		4									
		Laborers.....		16		2							
Machinists.....		10					2			18 00	12 00		
105	Burlington Co.. Foundry.		30										
		Machinists.....		10				1				15 00	12 00
		Moulders.....		5								18 00	14 00
		Pattern-makers.....		1									
		Helpers.....		6								10 00	7 00
Laborers.....		4		3									

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
122	Camden Iron works.	Moulders.....	149	30							\$18 00	\$5 00	
		Core makers.....		30								18 00	15 00
		Cupola men.....		4								10 00	7 00
		Helpers.....		40									
		Blacksmith.....		1									
		Carpenters.....		4									
		Laborers.....		30									
		Machinists.....		10								15 00	11 00
140	Trenton Iron and steel works.	Heaters.....	1066	20							25 20	20 00	
		Helpers.....		40								14 00	11 00
		Rollers.....		10								25 00	18 00
		Roughers.....		30								15 00	12 00
		Catchers.....		10								12 00	8 00
		Hookers-in.....		20								10 00	7 00
		Straighteners.....		20								12 00	9 00
		Pilers.....		20								12 00	9 00
		Drag-outs.....		10								10 00	8 00
		Engineers.....		10								12 00	9 00
		Firemen.....		10								10 00	8 00
		Puddlers.....		50								20 00	15 00
		Helpers.....		50								6 66	5 00
		Bridge workmen.....		231								*1 75	1 25
		Machinists.....		40								15 00	11 00
		Blacksmiths.....		30								15 00	11 00
		Chain (small) workmen.....		60								10 00	7 00
		Chain (large) workmen.....		60								15 00	12 00
Laborers.....		350								*1 20	1 10		
Others.....		10		15		20							
139	Trenton Iron works.	Heaters.....	377	9							24 00	20 00	
		Roughers.....		12								15 00	12 00
		Rollers.....		2								22 00	18 00
		Helpers.....		5								12 00	9 00
		Puddlers.....		2								24 00	20 00
		Helpers.....		2								8 00	7 00
		Foremen.....		10									
		Engineers.....		8									
		Machinists.....		6								16 00	12 00
		Blacksmiths.....		3								16 00	12 00
		Carpenters.....		5								16 00	12 00
		Shinglers.....		2									
		Charcoal sinkers.....		25								15 00	12 00
		Wire drawers.....		65								15 00	10 00
		Bundlers.....		3								10 00	7 00
		Firemen.....		10									
		Roll turners.....		2								16 00	10 00
		Hookers-in.....		6									
Laborers.....		200											

* Per day.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
103	Florence Foundry.	Moulders.....	146	20							\$18 00	\$15 00	
		Core makers.....		20							18 00	15 00	
		Cupola men.....		4									
		Helpers.....		60		10						9 00	8 00
		Blacksmith.....		1									
		Carpenters.....		6									
		Laborers.....		25									
102	Burlington Foundry.	Moulders.....	190	35							18 00	15 00	
		Core makers.....		35							18 00	15 00	
		Cupola men.....		6									
		Helpers.....		60								10 00	8 00
		Blacksmith.....		1									
		Carpenters.....		8									
		Laborers.....		35		10							
104	Smithville Foundry and machine works.	Machinists.....	268	140				20			15 00	12 00	
		Core makers and moulders.....		40				10			15 00	12 00	
		Packers.....		8							12 00	9 00	
		Testers.....		8							15 00	10 00	
		Laborers.....		3							9 00	7 00	
		Others.....		4	8						15 00	7 00	
98	Mount Holly Foundry and machine works.	Millwrights.....	91	10				1			20 00	15 00	
		Moulders.....		15				2			18 00	13 00	
		Machinists.....		20							18 00	10 00	
		Carpenters.....		4								10 00	
		Blacksmiths.....		3				1			18 00	10 00	
		Helpers.....		15							9 00	7 50	
		Laborers.....		10									
Others.....		10							10 00	6 00			
69	Camden Foundry.	Moulders.....	19	8							16 00	12 00	
		Helpers.....		4							10 00	8 00	
		Laborers.....		4									
		Others.....		3							10 00	6 00	

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
95	Gloucester City Foundry.	Moulders	181	80							\$18 00	\$15 00	
		Core makers		30								18 00	15 00
		Helpers		30								9 00	8 00
		Blacksmith		1									
		Pattern makers		10									
		Laborers		30									
74	Bridgeton Foundry.	Moulders	20	10							18 00	14 00	
		Pattern maker		1									
		Helpers		4								10 00	7 00
		Laborers		2									
		Blacksmith		1									
		Engineer		1									
118	Bridgeton Steam-heating machinery.	Machinists	79	40				3			18 00	12 00	
		Blacksmiths		5							20 00	12 00	
		Helpers		12							9 00	7 50	
		Laborers		6									
		Others		8		4					20 00	7 00	
73	Bridgeton Machinery.	Machinists	65	30							8 00	12 00	
		Helpers		15							10 00	7 00	
		Laborers		10									
		Engineer		1									
		Others		2		3		4			10 00	8 00	
41	Salem Foundry and machinery.	Moulders	51	15							18 00	12 00	
		Helpers		15							10 00	6 00	
		Machinists		6							15 00	11 00	
		Laborers		15							8 00	6 00	
30	Millville Foundry.	Moulders	123	29					29		18 50	13 00	
		Core makers		14					14		18 50	13 00	
		Clay beaters		12							9 00	8 70	
		Ware cleaners		6		2			6		10 00	6 00	
		Carpenters		4						4	16 00	15 00	
		Machinists		2						2	15 00	14 00	
		Blacksmiths		2				1		2	17 00	10 00	
		Helpers		25									
		Laborers		16						16			
		Cupola men		5								12 00	9 00
		Teamsters		8							8	9 00	8 70

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Average wages paid to men per month.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$16 00	\$800 00						10	No	12	Some piece work, but not regular prices. See No. 69.
16 00	800 00									
8 50	425 00									
16 00	800 00									
15 00	750 00									
7 50	375 00									
15 00	750 00						10	No	12	No diseases. Age of decline, forty-eight; of incapacity, sixty-eight.
15 00	750 00									
8 00	400 00									
7 50	375 00									
15 00	750 00									
10 00	500 00									
15 00	750 00									
						{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No	12	No piece work. No diseases. Forty five and sixty-five are about the ages at which workmen begin to decline and become incapacitated for work.
14 00	700 00									
16 00	800 00									
8 00	400 00									
7 50	375 00									
12 00	600 00									
						{ 3 00 } { 5 00 }	10	No	12	
15 00	750 00									
8 00	400 00									
7 50	375 00									
10 00	500 00									
9 00	450 00									
							10	No	12	A team in a green-sand shop consists of four men, two moulders, and one core maker, and one clay beater; in a dry-sand shop, of nine men, one core maker, one clay beater, one moulder and six helpers. The foundry ran full time. Workmen begin to fail at fifty, and stop at sixty-five years of age.
14 00	700 00									
8 00	400 00									
12 00	600 00									
7 50	375 00									
						{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }		No		
15 00	750 00						9½			
15 00	750 00						9			
8 70	425 00						9			
9 00	450 00						7			
15 00	750 00						10			
14 50	700 00						10			
15 00	750 00						10			
9 00	450 00						9			
8 40	400 00						10			
9 00	450 00						9			
8 72	440 00						9½			

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
45	Millville.....		24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	.....	.....
	Machine shop.	Machinists.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	\$3 00	\$2 00
		Partly-skilled hands....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*1 50	1 25
		Laborers.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Engineer.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
261	Jersey City.....		55	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Foundry.	Iron hollow ware.....	.....	41	.....	14	.....	7	31	24	21 00	9 00
-241	Jersey City.....		100	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	85	.....	.....
	Iron and brass foundry, &c.	Moulders, iron.....	.....	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		" brass.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Core makers.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	9 00
		Piano-plate drillers.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		" finishers.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Carpenter.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Engineer.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Iron welder.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Brass.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Laborers.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50
-262	Jersey City.....		382	.....	.....	23	.....	.....	.....	382	.....	.....
	Railroad repair shops.	Machinists.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 80	10 80
		Turners.....	.....	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 80	10 80
		Fitters.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 80	.....
		Bolt-cutters.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 60	8 40
		Chippers.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 60	.....
		Hangers up.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 60	.....
		Wheel drillers.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 80	.....
		" grinder.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Blacksmith's helpers....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 80	10 80
		Carp'rs and car fram'rs,	.....	125	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 80	10 80
		Painters.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13 80	10 80
		Upholsterers.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Engineer.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Fireman.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Laborers.....	.....	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 60	8 40
-250	Jersey City.....		20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	15	.....	.....
	Car wheels.	Moulders.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Machinists.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Laborers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
274	Newark.....		16	13	.....	3	.....	3	.....	16	19 50	10 80
	Machinists.		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Per day.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$2 75							10	No		Wages given for the day.
*1 40										
*1 00										
*2 00										
12 00	\$575 00					\$4 00	10	Yes	30	Wages reduced 5 per cent. No particular diseases. Men begin to fail at about forty-five years of age.
15 00	725 00						10	No		Employes stop working all the way from fifty-five to seventy years.
15 00	725 00									
10 00	475 00									
20 00	1,000 00									
18 00	725 00									
14 00	675 00									
18 00	725 00									
20 00	1,000 00									
22 00	1,200 00									
9 00	425 00									
12 00	624 00					{ 3 00 } { 6 00 }	10	No		Men are paid by the hour, from fourteen to twenty-three cents, and average ten hours daily.
12 08	628 46									
13 80	717 60									
8 65	449 80									
9 60	499 20									
9 60	499 20									
13 80	717 60									
9 60	499 60									
12 00	624 00									
11 40	592 80									
11 42	593 84									
12 00	624 00									
	600 00									
10 80	561 00									
8 80	457 60									
16 50							10	Yes		Reduced ten per cent. Moulders, when on piece work, make about \$21 weekly.
15 00										
9 00										
16 50	780 00					{ 4 00 } { 7 00 }	10	No		There is no special disease or age.

* Per day.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
267	Jersey City.....	Machinists.....	20	16	1					20	\$19 50	\$9 00
		Pattern-makers.....		2							18 00	
		Blacksmith.....		1							18 00	
248	Jersey City.....	Machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths.	130					13				
		Machine shop :										
		Vise hands.....		8							18 00	15 00
		Pattern-makers.....		2							18 00	
		Lathe hands.....		6				2			16 80	12 00
		Planers.....		2							15 00	12 00
		Drill pressers.....		2							15 00	12 00
		Helpers.....		3							10 50	
		Steam fitters.....		2							15 00	13 50
		Steam fitters' helpers.....		1							10 00	
		Boiler shop :										
		Foreman.....		1							45 00	
		Flange turners.....		2							18 00	
		Fitters.....		2							16 50	15 00
		Riveters.....		10				4			17 40	15 60
		Chippers, caulkers.....		12				2			16 50	15 00
		Outside men.....		3							18 00	
		Layers-out.....		2							18 00	
		Handy men.....		6							13 50	12 00
		Helpers.....		16							13 50	9 00
		Bull gang.....		4							8 40	7 50
		Laborers.....		10							8 40	7 50
		Blacksmith shop :										
		Blacksmiths.....		8				2			18 00	12 00
		Helpers.....		12							12 00	7 50
		Bolt makers.....		3							16 50	13 50
		Bolt cutters.....		2				3			9 00	
		Tool maker.....		1							12 00	
		Carpenters.....		3							13 00	
		Engineer.....		1							15 75	
		Truck drivers.....		5							11 00	9 00
228	N. Brunswick.....	Bronze works	56									
		Foreman.....		1							18 00	
		Burnishers.....		4							12 00	6 50
		Filers.....		20		1					16 00	5 50
		Moulders.....		5							18 00	12 00
		Platers.....		2		4					12 00	11 00
		Packers.....		4	2	1	4				12 00	6 50
		Buffers.....		10							11 00	6 50
209	Newark.....	File manufactory.	160	150		10		10	100	50	15 00	9 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$14 00	\$725 00					\$6 00	10	Yes		Reduced 10 per cent. General debility is the only trouble.
						{ 6 00 } { 3 00 }	10		24	Shop closed four weeks for repairs and other causes. No diseases of a special nature, except that those who work outside get rheumatism. The mechanics live to be very old.
16 00	768 00									
18 00	864 00									
14 00	672 00					6 00				
13 50	648 00									
13 00	624 00									
10 50	504 00									
14 50	696 00									
10 00	480 00									
18 00	864 00									
15 75	756 00									
16 30	782 00					6 00				Riveters work in gangs of five each, each gang having two apprentices.
15 75	756 00					6 00				
18 00	864 00									
18 00	864 00									
13 00	624 00									
9 75	468 00									
8 00	384 00									
8 00	384 00									
15 75	756 00					6 00				
8 25	346 00									
14 50	696 00									
9 00	432 00					3 00				
12 00	576 00									
13 00	624 00									
15 75	756 00									
10 20	490 00									
						3 50	10		14	
9 87										
8 00										
14 00										
11 00										
8 00										
8 00					\$4 50					
12 00	550 00					{ 2 00 } { 6 00 }	10	No	36	

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
63	Camden Machine works.	Machinists.....	24	12				4		24	\$16 00	\$12 00	
		Blacksmiths.....		1									
		Laborers.....		3									
		Partly skilled.....		3									
		Engineers.....		1									
96	Camden Machine works.	Machinists.....	24	6						24	15 00	12 00	
		Blacksmiths.....		1									
		Helpers.....		4		10						8 00	4 00
		Laborers.....		3									
335	New Brunswick Machine shop.		27	23				4			19 50	12 00	
360	Jersey City..... Machine works.		61				4	4		61			
		Draughtsman.....		1								24 00	
		Pattern makers.....		3								21 00	18 00
		Lathe hands.....		14								18 00	16 50
		Vise hands.....		25								18 00	13 50
		Planer hands.....		4								18 00	15 00
		Blacksmiths.....		2								16 50	
		Blacksmiths' helpers.....		2								10 75	10 25
		Engineer.....		1								12 00	
Shop helpers.....		5								9 00			
336	Rahway..... Printing Machinery.		42	42				2		42	18 00	8 00	
373	Jersey City..... Sheet-iron Manufactory.		55	45		10				55	30 00	5 00	
123	Camden..... Tool works, &c.	Blacksmiths.....	40	20							18 00	15 00	
		Machinists.....		20								15 00	12 00
155	Oxford..... Rolling mills.		303										
		Puddlers.....		33									
		Rollers.....		44									
		Heaters.....		16									
		Laborers, &c.....		200									
	Engineers.....		10								10 40	9 00	

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
156	Phillipsburg Sheet iron works.	Puddlers	115	14								
		Helpers.....		12								
		Heaters.....		13								
		Helpers.....		3								
		Trimmers.....		2								
		Helpers.....		4								
		Annealer.....		1								
		Helpers.....		2								
		Washer.....		1								
		Helper.....		1								
		Sheet rollers.....		6								
		“ spannermen.....		7								
		“ furnacemen.....		6								
		“ catchers.....		6								
		Engineers.....		5								
		Water tenders.....		2								
		Bar rollers.....		3								
		“ catchers.....		3								
		“ hook-ups.....		3								
		“ drag-outs.....		3								
		“ cutters.....		2								
		“ cutters' helper.....		1								
		Bundler.....		1								
		Blacksmith.....		1								
		Helper.....		1								
157	Oxford.....		66									
	Iron furnace.	Keeper.....		1								
		Fillers.....		18								
		Engineers.....		2								
		Laborers.....		45							\$7 50	\$6 00
158	Phillipsburg.....		140									
	Iron furnace.	Engineers.....		3								
		Helpers.....		2								
		Blacksmiths.....		3							13 00	9 45
		Helpers.....		5							9 45	
		Fillers.....		12								
		Furnace hands.....		12								
		Laborers.....		78								
		Quarrymen, limestone.....		25							8 40	6 60

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.							Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.			
				Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.			Number of time workers.		
159	Frank. Furnace Iron furnace.	Keepers.....	123	2						123	\$60 45	\$57 35		
		Helpers (first).....		2								51 15	48 05	
		Helpers (second).....		2								49 60	46 50	
		Helper (third).....		1								40 30	37 20	
		Fillers.....		12								49 60	46 50	
		Top fillers.....		2								52 70	49 60	
		Top helpers.....		2								40 30	37 20	
		Cindermen.....		6								44 95	38 75	
		Firemen.....		2								46 50	43 40	
		Brakemen.....		2								44 55	44 55	
		Engineers.....		2								55 00	55 00	
		Water boys.....					3							
		Laborers.....		61									37 20	32 55
		Iron carriers.....		2									49 60	46 50
		Iron loaders.....		2									49 95	41 85
		Stock weighers.....					2							
		Locomotive engineer.....		1									65 00	
		Shift bosses.....		4									55 00	44 95
		Foremen.....		2										
		Blacksmiths.....		2									48 60	45 90
Blacksmith's helpers.....		2									35 10	32 40		
Carpenters.....		5									54 00	40 50		
Machinists.....		2									70 00	40 00		
160	Lambertville... Iron works.	Machinists.....	56	30				5				18 00	10 50	
		Moulders.....		8								18 00	10 50	
		Blacksmiths.....		2								15 00	10 50	
		Wood workers.....		2								13 50	10 50	
		Engineer.....		1										
161	Phillipsburg. } Foundry. }	Laborers.....	407	341		66				407	16 00	7 50		
162	Hackettstown... Foundry and machinery.	Machinists.....	9	2										
		Wood workers.....		2										
		Moulders.....		2										
		Blacksmith.....		1										
		Laborers.....		2										
28	Bridgeton..... Pipe mill.	Welders.....	47	5						5	12 00	10 00		
		Rollers.....		5						5	7 50	6 00		
		Squeezers.....		5						5	7 50	6 00		
		Sawyer.....		1						1	6 00			
		Cutters.....		6						6	7 50	6 00		
		Testers.....		2						2	9 00			
		Skelp binder.....		1						1	12 00			
		Helper.....		1						1	9 00			
		Tong Cleaners.....		5						5	3 50			
		Packers.....		2						2	6 90			
		Engineers.....		2						2	12 00			
		Laborers.....		10						10	6 90			
		Boiler tenders.....		2						2	9 00			

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
131	Trenton.....	Wire works.	500									
		Wire drawers.....		166		2					\$2 50	\$1 75
		Rope makers.....		63		2					\$3 00	\$2 25
		Machinists.....		21		1					\$2 50	2 00
		Blacksmiths.....		21		3					\$2 50	2 00
		Carpenters.....		21		1					\$2 50	2 00
		Laborers.....		182								
		Bosses.....		7							\$3 50	2 50
132	Trenton.....	Saw works.	107									
		Saw-makers.....		10							20 00	15 00
		Polishers.....		5							16 00	12 00
		Grinders.....		10							18 00	15 00
		Filers.....		20							15 00	12 00
		Machinists.....		10							15 00	12 00
		Blacksmiths.....		15							18 00	12 00
		Laborers.....		20								
		Bosses.....		10							25 00	18 00
65	Camden.....	Dredging machinery.	69									
		Machinists.....		15							15 00	12 00
		Blacksmiths.....		9							18 00	15 00
		Helpers.....		6							12 00	8 00
		Ship-carpenters.....		15								
		Laborers.....		20								
		Others.....				4					5 00	4 00
49	Camden.....	Steel-pens.	300	30	256	14						
		Skilled.....									13 00	7 00
		Not skilled.....									8 00	6 00
99	Mount Holly.....	Tack factory.	31									
		Skilled.....		6							15 00	10 00
		Partly skilled.....		6							12 00	9 00
		Not ".....		10							8 00	7 00
		Others.....		1		8					8 00	7 00
137	Trenton.....	Iron wire factory.	146									
		Machinists.....		15								
		Boys.....				6						
		Cutters, twisters and laborers.....		120							10 00	7 00

* Per day.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
*\$2 00	\$590 00					{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No		See No. 135. Wages here-given for the day. Ex-posure brings on dis-ease. There are some men who are sixty years old still working, and are considered as the best and most profitable hands.
2 50	735 00									
2 25	650 00									
2 25	650 00									
2 25	650 00									
1 20	350 00									
3 00	900 00									
18 00	828 00					{ 4 00 } { 5 00 }	10	No	30	On account of slack times, the employes, on the average, only worked nine hours daily, and the wages were reduced accordingly. The lost time thus averaged about thirty days. Iron filings sometimes injure the lungs. Ages of decline and incapacity for work, forty-eight and sixty-five years.
15 00	690 00									
16 00	736 00									
13 00	600 00									
14 00	644 00									
16 00	736 00									
9 00	450 00									
20 00	1,000 00									
14 00	700 00					{ 4 00 } { 5 00 }	10	No	12	No diseases. Ages of decline and incapacity, forty-five and sixty-five years.
16 00	800 00									
10 00	500 00									
18 00	900 00									
7 50	375 00									
4 50	225 00									
9 00	450 00	\$7 00	\$3 00	\$4 00	\$200 00	{ 2 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No		Work only five hours on Saturdays.
7 00	350 00									
12 00	524 00					{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10	No	48	If careful, no diseases. Ages of decline and in-capacity, forty-five and sixty-five years.
10 00	440 00									
7 50	330 00									
7 50	330 00									
15 00	750 00						10	No		
4 50	225 00									
8 00	400 00									

* Per day.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS.—Continued.

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
166	Lambertville... Railroad machinery.	Machinists.....	206	183							\$13 80	\$10 50	
		Helpers.....		26		8						9 60	7 80
		Blacksmiths.....		16								15 50	8 40
		Boiler makers.....		11		4						15 50	8 40
		Carpenters.....		20		3						14 40	8 40
		Coppersmiths.....		44		2						13 80	10 80
		Trimmers.....		2								14 40	9 00
		Painters.....		2		2						12 00	8 40
		Clerks.....		12		4						10 20	7 80
		Laborers.....		42							7 80	6 00	
167	Phillipsburg..... Boiler making.	Skilled.....	20	10				3			16 00	14 00	
		Not skilled.....		10							8 00	7 00	
163	Oxford..... Iron mines.	Miners.....	127	68							7 50		
		Laborers.....		55							6 90	6 00	
		Engineers.....		4							10 15	8 40	
164	Frank Furnace Mining.	Miners.....	31	15							*33 75	29 70	
		Miners (steam drill).....		2							54 00	41 85	
		Shift bosses.....		2							60 00	47 00	
		Machinist.....		1							47 25	40 50	
		Boys.....				5							
		Engineers.....		2							40 00	40 00	
		Foreman.....		1							100 00	75 00	
		Blacksmith.....		1							54 00	48 60	
		Helpers.....		2						37 00	33 75		

HAT FACTORIES.

199	Orange Valley... Felt hat factory.	Forming.....	94	21		15		1		36	\$15 00	\$9 00
		Sizing.....		25		1		1	17	9	18 00	12 00
		Coloring.....		3						3	11 00	9 00
		Pouncing.....		1		1		1		2	13 00	13 00
		Finishing.....		14		4		4	17	1	20 00	10 00
		Trimming.....				5		1	1	5		
		Packing and shipping.....		1						1	9 00	9 00
		Motive power.....		2						2	15 00	11 00

* Monthly rates are given in No. 164.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

IRON & STEEL WORKS, FOUNDRIES, MACHINE SHOPS, &c.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$12 00	\$600 00						10	No		
8 50	425 00					{ 3 00 } { 7 20 }				
13 00	650 00									
11 00	550 00					{ 3 00 } { 5 40 }				
12 00	600 00					{ 3 00 } { 5 40 }				
12 00	600 00					{ 3 00 } { 4 20 }				
11 50	575 00									
10 00	500 00					4 50				
9 00	450 00					3 60				
7 00	350 00									
15 00	650 00						10	No	40	Work nine hours on Saturday. Apprentices are paid sixty cents per day.
7 50	330 00									
							10	Yes		Wages reduced 16 per cent. Product of mines about four hundred and seventy-five tons weekly.
32 00	384 00						10	Yes		Wages here given are monthly rates. Reduced (except those of boys, engineers and foreman) from fifteen to forty-five cents per day.
48 00	576 00						10	15c.		
53 50	642 00						10	45c.		
44 00	528 00						10	35c.		
18 00	216 00						10	25c.		
40 00	480 00						10	20c.		
87 50	1,050 00						12	No		
51 30	615 60						12			
85 00	420 00						10	20c.		
							10	12½c.		

HAT FACTORIES.

\$12 00	\$600 00					\$4 00	10	Yes		Bright's disease, consumption and other diseases arising from excessive use of intoxicants.
15 00	780 00					8 00	10	No	3	
10 00	500 00						10	No	10	
13 00	650 00					4 00	10	Yes		Hands begin to decline at about sixty, and fail five years later. In forming department wages were increased an average of 2½ per cent.; packing, 8 per cent.; packing, 12 per cent.
12 00	600 00					3 50	9	No	18	
		\$10 00	\$7 00	\$8 50	\$400 00		9	No	10	
9 00	450 00						10	Yes		
13 00	600 00						10	No		

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

HAT FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of				Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
				men.	women.	boys.	girls					
220	Orange.....		202									
	Fur hat factory.	Sizing.....	59			1	51	9	\$20 00	\$8 00		
		Stiffening.....	2		2			4	20 00	16 00		
		Coloring.....	6					6	12 00	10 50		
		Shaving.....	2					2	12 00	4 00		
		Blocking.....	4					4	33 00	15 00		
		Finishing.....	54		6	6	54	7	28 00	10 00		
		Pouncing.....	8		4		2	5	24 00	11 00		
		Trimming.....				40		40				
		Packing.....	3					3	35 00	10 00		
		Flanging.....	4					4	28 00	10 00		
		Binding.....						2				
		Sew'g mach. operatives						5				
71	Vineland.....		29	10	10	6	3	10	19			
	Scotch Caps.	Reeling.....			1				1			
		Knitting.....			7				7			
		Looking over.....			1				1			
		Fulling.....		1		1						
		Fudging.....		7						9 00		
		Steaming.....				1				4 50		
		Topping.....					1					
		Lining, making, bind'g					2		2			
		Cropping, sizing, fold'g				4						
319	Newark.....		22	14		3	5	3	19	12 00	10 00	
	Hat forming mill.											
317	Millburn.....		45									
	Hat factory.	Making.....		15		3		2		15 00	9 00	
		Finishing.....		9		4		3		15 00	12 00	
		Forming.....			14							
219	Orange.....		120	75	30			6	9	24 00	12 00	
	Hat factory.											
289	Newark.....		300						257	30 00	9 00	
	Hat factory.											
205	Bloomfield.....		103						101	2		
	Hat factory.	Makers.....		38		2		2	40	2	20 00	7 00
		Blockers.....		3					3		20 00	9 00
		Pouncers.....		3		1			4		22 00	12 00
		Finishers.....		27		3		3	30		20 00	9 00
		Trimmers.....			15		6		21			
		Flangers.....		2		1			2		30 00	10 00
		Packers.....		3					3		30 00	10 00

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

HAT FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
206	Watsessing..... Hat factory.	Makers.....	83	32		2		3			\$15 00	\$3 00	
		Colorers.....		2							12 00	6 00	
		Pouncers.....		1		2							
		Finishers.....		22					3			20 00	8 00
		Trimmers.....					22						
226	Orange Valley..... Hat factory.	Makers.....	135	56				4			14 00	10 00	
		Pouncers.....		6							22 00	12 00	
		Finishers.....		36		4		4			24 00	14 00	
		Trimmers.....					25						
		Flangers and packers.....		4							25 00	15 00	
192	Newark..... Hat factory.	Makers.....	70	25					23	2	18 00	12 00	
		Finishers.....		27		3		3	30		25 00	10 00	
		Trimmers.....			15								
		Binders.....											
309	Newark..... Hat factory.	Makers.....	60	24				1	24	1	12 00	11 00	
		Pouncers.....		2							12 00	10 00	
		Finishers.....		20		3		3	20	1	18 00		
		Trimmers.....			14				14				
314	Newark..... Hat factory.	Making.....	34	10							20 00	10 00	
		Shaving.....		1									
		Finishing.....		9				3			27 00	12 00	
		Curling.....		3									
		Trimming.....		12									

CARRIAGE AND WAGON FACTORIES.

100	Burlington Co. Carriages and coaches.	Wheelwrights.....	59	20				1			\$18 00	\$15 00	
		Blacksmiths.....		10				1			18 00	12 00	
		Painters.....		6				1					
		Others.....		20							18 00	7 00	
178	Hackettstown... Carriages.	Blacksmiths.....	15	4							12 00	7 00	
		Painters.....		4							12 00	6 00	
		Wood-workers.....		3									
		Trimmers.....		4							15 00	8 00	

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

HAT FACTORIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$7 00	\$364 00						10			
9 00	468 00								60	
9 00	468 00								90	
		\$10 00	\$2 50	\$4 00	\$208 00				90	
							10	No		Ran full time about eight months, half time three, and stopped one month. The hands become more or less nervous. Decline at fifty years, but can work at any age on coarser grades.
12 00										
14 00										
15 00										
20 00		15 00	5 00	8 00						
						\$4 00	10	No	78	Wages about the same. Consumption is prevalent among the mechanics, who begin to decline at fifty years, and become incapacitated at sixty. They work in teams of two or three hands.
15 00	585 00									
18 00	702 00									
		12 00	6 00	8 00	195 00					
					468 00					
							10		52	The hands begin to decline at forty-five, and fail at fifty-five years of age.
	384 00									
	384 00									
	480 00									
				4 00	182 00					
15 00	545 00								90	
18 00	613 00								90	
18 00	613 00								90	
		10 00	4 00	7 00	257 00				90	

CARRIAGE AND WAGON FACTORIES.

\$16 00	\$700 00					\$3 00	10	No	50	The work is healthy. Mechanics begin to decline at forty-five, and fail at sixty-five years.
16 00	700 00									
16 00	700 00									
10 00	440 00									
							10	No	24	
9 00	430 00									
9 00	430 00									
12 00	550 00									
12 00	550 00									

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

CARRIAGE AND WAGON FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
179	Hackettstown Carriages.	Blacksmiths.....	10	2							\$12 00	\$9 00	
		Painters.....		3								12 00	6 00
		Trimmers.....		2									
		Body makers.....		2									
		Gearing, &c.....		1									
180	Hackettstown Carriages.	Blacksmiths.....	6	2							12 00	9 00	
		Painters.....		2									
		Trimmer.....		1									
		Wood-worker.....		1									
181	Hackettstown Carriages.	Blacksmiths.....	8	2							12 00	6 00	
		Painters.....		2							12 00	6 00	
		Wood-workers.....		2									
		Trimmers.....		2									
182	Hackettstown Carriages.	Blacksmiths.....	7	2									
		Painters.....		2									
		Wood-worker.....		1									
		Trimmers.....		2									
183	Hackettstown Carriages.	Blacksmiths.....	10	2							18 00	7 50	
		Painters.....		2							12 00	9 00	
		Wood-workers.....		2									
		Trimmers.....		3									
		Salesman.....		1									
366	Jersey City..... Carriages and light wagons.	Body maker.....	10	8		2				10			
		Blacksmiths.....		1								15 00	12 00
		Trimmer.....		3									
		Painters.....		1								18 00	15 00
332	Rahway..... Carriages.....	Blacksmith.....	12	3					5	7			
		Painters.....		1							1		
		Trimmers.....		2							2		
		Body makers.....		3					3				
		Helpers.....		3					2		1		
337	Rahway..... Carriages.	Turners.....	25	3							20 00	9 00	
		Wheelwrights.....		2							15 00	9 00	
		Spring makers.....		4							15 00	9 00	

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

CARRIAGE AND WAGON FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.						Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.			
				Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.			Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	
334	Rahway Carriages.	Body makers.....	47	7		2			6	1	\$20 00	\$9 00	
		Blacksmiths.....		10		2				12	21 00	5 00	
		Painters.....		18						18	16 50	8 00	
		Trimmers.....		6		1		1	1	5	18 00	11 00	
		Finisher.....		1						1			
357	Hoboken Wagons and trucks (8 firms).		62	50		12		3		62	18 00	7 00	
365	Hoboken Wagons and trucks.		6	5		1				6	12 00	7 00	
367	Hudson county Wagons and trucks.		10	8		2				10	19 00	7 50	
251	Jersey City..... Wagons and trucks.		9	7		2					16 00	9 00	
280	Newark Coaches.		10	10					4	6	18 00	10 00	
186	Lambertville ... Spoke factory	Turners.....	65	14							12 00	9 00	
		Finishers.....		15							12 00	9 00	
		Wheel makers.....		18							13 00	9 00	
		Helpers and laborers...		16							10 00	7 50	
		Engineer.....		1									
		Fireman.....		1									
264	Jersey City..... Express wag- ons.	Blacksmiths.....	17	2							15 00	12 00	
		Helpers.....		3							10 00	9 00	
		Body makers or wood-workers.....		2							10 50	12 00	
		Painters.....		5		1					21 00	7 50	
		Finishers.....		2									
		Letterers.....		2					2		15 00	12 00	

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

CARRIAGE AND WAGON FACTORIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$15 00	\$765 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	26	
14 00	715 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
12 00	610 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
15 00	765 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	
15 00	765 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26	
11 50	575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 3 50 } { 7 50 }	9½	.....	.....
9 00	440 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	10	No	12	
11 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 00	10	.....	.....	Men are healthy. Fifty and sixty-five years are the ages of decline and incapacity.
12 50	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	10	.....	12	Men generally healthy. Ages of decline and incapacity for work, fifty-five and seventy.
15 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	No	.....	No particular diseases.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	No	.....
10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 00	10	Yes	.....	Wages reduced. Age of decline, forty; of incapacity for work, sixty years of age.
13 50	675 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 66	485 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14 25	715 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 50	620 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Do not have steady work.

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

CARRIAGE AND WAGON FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
216	Essex county... Carriages.	Blacksmith.....	7	1									
		Helper.....		1									
		Wheelwright.....		1									
		Painters.....		2									
		Trimmer.....		1									
		Engineer.....		1									
214	Newark..... Wagons and carriages.	Blacksmiths.....	14	8							\$18 00	\$10 00	
		Wheelwrights.....		6							18 00	9 00	

TOBACCO AND CIGAR FACTORIES.

124	Burlington..... Cigar factory.		16										
		Cigar makers.....		12								\$16 00	\$10 00
		Strippers.....				2						4 00	2 50
		Wrapper maker.....		1								16 00	12 00
		Packer.....		1								16 00	12 00
		Salesmen.....		3		1					12 00	9 00	
125	Camden..... Tobacco and Cigars.		565						325	240			
		Cigar makers.....		300				25				18 00	10 00
		Strippers.....		25		50						16 00	10 00
		Wrapper makers.....		30								16 00	10 00
		Packers.....		100								16 00	10 00
		Salesmen.....									20 00	7 00	
		Saleswomen.....			50								
126	Bridgeton..... Cigars.		27					2	20	7			
		Cigar makers.....		20								16 00	11 00
		Stripper.....		1		2						16 00	
		Wrapper maker.....		1								16 00	
		Packer.....		1								16 00	
		Salesman.....		1		1							

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
128	Millville.....		21					1	13	5		
	Cigars.	Cigar makers.....		12							\$15 00	\$10 00
		Strippers.....		1		2					4 00	2 50
		Wrapper maker.....		1							14 00	10 00
		Salesmen.....		2								
127	Salem.....		22						15	7		
	Cigars.	Cigar makers.....		15							16 00	11 00
		Strippers.....		1		2					16 00	10 00
		Wrapper maker.....		1							16 00	10 00
		Packer.....		1							16 00	10 00
		Salesmen.....		2							12 00	9 00
329	Paterson.....		36									
	Tobacco and cigars.	Tobacco.....		11	2	14		1	19	8	20 00	8 50
		Cigars.....		8		1		1	7	2	17 00	5 00
231	Jersey City.....		20						16	4		
	Cigars.	Cigar makers.....		16							18 00	7 00
		Strippers.....				3					5 00	3 00
		Packer.....		1							18 00	
232	Jersey City.....		10						7	3		
	Cigars.	Cigar makers.....		7							11 00	3 00
		Foreman.....		1								
		Strippers.....				2	1					
242	Jersey City.....		255						220	10		
	Cigars.	Cigar makers:										
		Hand work.....		140							17 00	8 00
		Mould work.....		90							14 00	7 50
		Strippers.....				18					6 00	3 00
		Packers.....		7							18 00	10 00
291	Newark.....		5						4		12 00	8 00
	Cigars.	Cigar makers.....		4								
		Stripper.....				1				1		
283	Newark.....		28						20		15 00	
	Cigars.	Cigar makers.....		20								
		Strippers.....				8				8		
135	Jersey City.....		3500	1172	2385							
	Tobacco works	GENERAL EMPLOYES:										
		Engineers.....		6						6	25 00	18 00
		Firemen.....		13						13	13 00	12 00
		Machinists.....		27						27	18 00	13 00

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

TOBACCO AND CIGAR FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
235	Jersey City..... Tobacco works.	GENERAL EMPLOYES:										
		Carpenters.....	19							19	\$15 00	\$12 00
		Plumbers.....	10							10	13 25	11 00
		Painters.....	4							4	15 00	12 00
		Laborers.....	37							37		
		Handlers.....	9							9	12 00	11 00
		Drivers & stablemen.....	14							14	15 00	12 00
		Watchmen.....	12							12		
		Prizers.....	5						5		14 50	11 50
		Doorkeepers.....	9	4						13	18 00	9 00
		Printing office.....	6			5				11	14 00	10 00
		Fire patrol (day).....	6							6		
		Foremen.....	34							34	40 00	15 00
		Box makers.....	130		26				22	134	18 00	10 00
		Pensioners.....	6	7							12 00	9 00
		Inspectors.....	47	16						63	10 00	8 00
		Miscellaneous help.....	14	33						47	9 00	8 00
		PLUG FACTORY:										
		Filler stemmers.....					583		583			
		Leaf handlers.....		42						42		
		Leaf stemmers.....	23							23		
		Wrapper assorters.....		20						20		
		Casing room.....	30							30		
		Filler casers.....		47						47		
		Filler separators.....		70					70			
		Drying rooms.....	35							35		
		Drying rooms.....	45							45		
		Rack carriers.....	34							34		
		Rack fillers.....			214				214		8 00	4 50
		Pickers.....			17					17	4 00	3 00
		Rack makers.....	10							10		
		Lump corers.....					447		447			
		B. and N. machines.....					143		143			
		Lump dryers.....					27		27			
		Wrapper stemmers.....					217		217			
		Plug cutters.....					146		146			
		Weighers.....					87		87			
		Retainer men.....	27						24		15 00	12 00
		Rough and ready } packers.....	26						26		20 00	16 00
		Smooth pressed } packers.....	14						14		15 00	10 00
		Finisher packers.....	11						11		10 00	7 00
		Taggers.....					86		86			
		Shape washers.....	8						8			
		Sheet washers.....			8				8		5 00	4 00
		Box liners.....	11						11			
		Carriers.....			10						5 00	3 50
		Fine cut stemmers.....					184		184			
		Fine cut pickers.....					22		22			
		Casing room.....	12						12			
		Cutting room.....	19		13				32		15 00	5 00
		Sewing room.....				17			17			
		Snuff manufacturing.....	29						29		15 00	10 00
		Snuff packing.....	26						26			
		Smoking manufactur'g.....	12						12		11 00	9 00

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

RUBBER FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
148	Trenton.....		86									
	Rubber belt- ing, hose, car springs, &c.	Grinders.....	12	12								
		Calanders.....	12	12							\$18 00	\$8 00
		Moulders.....	4	4							12 00	9 00
		Hose and belt makers.....	18	18							12 00	9 00
		Sundry departments.....	30	30							20 00	7 00
		Steam pressers.....	4	4								
		Carpenters.....	1	1								
		Mach'ist and bl'ksmith.....	2	2								
		Laborers.....	4	4								
136	Trenton.....		139									
	Rubber cloth and gossa- mer.	Rubber cloth, skilled.....	30	30							18 00	12 00
		Partly skilled.....	10	10							12 00	9 00
		Gossamer makers.....		80								
210	Newark.....		42	17	25				10	32	21 00	10 00
	Rubber works.											
236	Jersey City.....		45									
	Rubber car springs, &c.	Hose and belt'g makers.....	20	20	5					25	15 00	10 00
		Mill h'ds and mould- work makers.....	20	20						20	13 50	9 00
184	Lambertville.....		177									
	Rubber works.	Rubber workers.....	92	92		74					15 00	8 00
		Wood workers.....	2	2								
		Engineer.....	1	1								
		Machinist.....	1	1								
		Shipping clerks.....	3	3							13 50	9 00
		Firemen.....	4	4								
322	Newark.....		14	5	4	5				14	15 00	
	Rubber works											
370	Hoboken.....		110	67		20	24		56	55	35 00	6 00
	Rubber works.											

ORGAN FACTORIES.

177	Warren county. Organs.		53	45		7	1		35	18	\$15 00	\$9 00
176	Warren county. Organs.		21									
		Machinists.....	3	3						3	12 00	
		Case makers.....	8	8						8		
		Carver.....	1	1						1		

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

ORGAN FACTORIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$21 00	\$1000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16 00	800 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 50	675 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
9 60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
9 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	No	12	
.....	
12 00	580 00	\$10 00	\$3 00	\$3 75	\$180 00	.....	10	Yes	19	Wages reduced.
10 00	485 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	485 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00	388 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00	388 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 00	340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00	725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00	725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00	725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	485 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	580 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00	388 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25 00	1200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6 00	290 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 00	340 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

PAPER MILLS.

.....	
\$12 00	\$600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3 50	10	No	12	Ran all the year. The average lost time of individuals was twelve days. Damp work. Hands work till sixty-five, but begin to fail at forty-five years of age.
10 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	\$6 00	\$4 00	\$5 00	\$250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3 50	175 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	
11 00	525 00	.....	.....	4 00	200 00	.....	3 50	.....	No	25	Work night and day—two gangs.
15 00	720 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
9 00	430 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
9 00	430 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....
8 00	385 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
9 50	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

PAPER MILLS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
169	Lambertville... Paper mill.	.....	33	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Engineers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Stock beaters.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Machine tenders.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Carpenters.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$15 00	\$9 00
		Stock cutters.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Machinists.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	10 50
		Laborers.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bookkeeper.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Teamsters.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Watchman.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
170	Lambertville... Paper mill.	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Engineers.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Machine tenders.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Stock beaters.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Carpenter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Machinist.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Stock cutter.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laborers.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
171	Warren county Manilla paper	.....	55	45	2	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	7 20
172	Warren county Manilla paper	.....	21	17	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	7 20
222	Milburn.....	.....	19	16	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00	1 25
375	Jersey City..... Manilla and tissue.	.....	36	18	3	4	.....	.....	.....	36	24 00	6 00

BRICK-YARDS.

149	Trenton..... Bricks.	.....	129	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Moulders.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$18 00	\$15 00
	Pressers.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Wheelers.....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	9 00
	Kiln setters.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Toss wheelers.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	9 00
	Laborers.....	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Off-bearers.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	6 00
	Boys.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9 00	6 00

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

BRICK-YARDS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
150	Trenton..... Bricks.		121									
		Moulders.....		11							\$18 00	\$15 00
		Pressers.....		6								
		Wheelers.....		22							12 00	9 00
		Kiln setters.....		10								
		Toss wheelers.....		12								
		Laborers.....		10								
		Off-bearers.....		25							9 00	6 00
		Boys.....		25							9 00	6 00
151	Trenton..... Bricks.		58									
		Moulders.....		6							18 00	15 00
		Pressers.....		3								
		Wheelers.....		11								
		Kiln setters.....		5								
		Toss wheelers.....		6								
		Laborers.....		3								
		Off-bearers.....		12							7 00	5 00
		Boys.....		12							6 00	4 00
152	Trenton..... Bricks.		176									
		Moulders.....		18							18 00	15 00
		Pressers.....		9								
		Wheelers.....		36								
		Kiln Setters.....		15								
		Toss Wheelers.....		18								
		Laborers.....		20								
		Off-bearers.....		30							7 00	5 00
		Boys.....		30							7 00	5 00
144	Trenton..... Terra cotta.		65									
		Skilled.....		4							15 00	11 00
		Not skilled.....		60		1					10 00	6 00
144½	Woodbridge..... Fire brick.		27	22		5					12 00	6 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

BRICK-YARDS.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$14 00	\$450 00					{ 6 00 } { 9 00 }	10	No	100	See No. 149.
12 00	385 00									
10 00	320 00									
12 00	385 00									
10 00	320 00									
9 00	300 00									
7 00	225 00									
7 00	225 00									
						{ 5 00 } { 7 00 }	10	No	100	See No. 149.
14 00	450 00									
12 00	385 00									
10 00	320 00									
10 00	320 00									
10 00	320 00									
8 00	260 00									
6 00	200 00									
5 00	160 00									
14 00	450 00									
12 00	385 00									
10 00	320 00									
11 00	350 00									
10 00	320 00									
9 00	300 00									
6 00	200 00									
6 00	200 00									
						5 00		No		
12 00	600 00									
7 50	375 00									
7 25	400 00					4 00	10	Yes	10	Wages reduced about 25 per cent. At present the average yearly earnings are about \$350, the standard being \$1 per day; special workmen get \$1.25. A year ago the standard was \$1.25 daily; for special workmen, more. Malaria and lung diseases, partially caused by climate, are the complaints.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

SHIP-BUILDING YARDS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
66	Camden	Ship building	216	60								
		Ship carpenters.....		60								
		Machinists.....		40							\$18 00	\$15 00
		Blacksmiths.....		36							18 00	15 00
		Rivet drivers.....		30							18 00	12 00
		Laborers.....		50								

TANNERIES, LEATHER.

308	Newark	Leather	52	15					15		\$16 50	\$7 50
		Tanning hides.....		7					7		12 00	8 00
		Currying and dressing.....		1					2			
		Splitting hides.....		1								
		" " helper.....		1								
		Split'g hides and leath'r		2					2		16 00	9 00
		Tacking on frames.....		1		2			3			
		Finishing and pebbling.....		7		4			11		20 00	7 00
		Graining.....		5					4	1	12 00	
		Dyeing.....		1						2		
		" helper.....		1								
		Engineer.....		1								
		Watchman.....		1								
		Teamster.....		1								
		Salesman.....		1								
		Bookkeeper.....		1								
202	Newark	Patent leather	59	4		2		2	6		9 00	4 00
		Tanners.....		11		3		3	14		20 00	
		Curriers.....		6					6			
		Tackers.....		2					2			
		Softeners.....		3					3			
		Grainers.....		1					1			
		Patcher.....		6		1			7			
		Unskilled hands.....		4					4			
		Splitters.....		2					2			
		Engineers.....		14					14			
		Japanners.....										
305	Newark	Patent leather	80	8					8		16 00	12 00
		Beamsmen.....		10					10		10 00	9 00
		Tanners.....		8					8			
		Splitters.....		24			4		18	6	10 00	6 00
		Curriers.....		25			1		14	11	12 00	6 00
		Japanners.....		5					5			
		Grainers.....										
211	Newark	Pocket-book and binders' leather.	9	1					1			
		Dyer.....		1					2			
		Tackers.....		2		1			3		13 00	7 00
		Finishers.....		2		1			3			
		Grainers.....										
208	Newark	Patent leather	274	273	1			6	138	136	40 00	9 00

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHIP-BUILDING YARDS.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$18 00	\$450 00						10	No	150	The work at this establishment was very slack. The workmen only averaged about half time.
16 00	400 00									
16 00	400 00									
16 00	400 00									
8 00	200 00									

TANNERIES, LEATHER.

\$10 08	\$470 00							No		Total wages paid, \$25,953; total manufactures, \$129,000. No diseases are peculiar to the trade. Workmen fall at from sixty-five to seventy years. Teams of two split hides.
9 75	445 00						10		30	
25 33	1,317 00						10		36	
12 67	659 00						8			
12 50	500 00						8			
10 85	565 00					\$5 42	10		70	
10 25	470 00					5 50	10		30	
10 50	500 00						10		30	
20 00	950 00						10		30	
8 25	375 00						10		30	
14 00	700 00						10		12	
9 00	468 00									
12 00	624 00						10			
25 00	1,300 00						10			
19 23	1,000 00						10			
								No		No diseases. Two splitters work in team.
9 00	450 00						10			
12 00	600 00						10			
							10			
							10			
							10			
							10			
9 00	450 00						10			
30 00	1,500 00						10			
12 00	600 00						12			
12 00	600 00						10			
								No		
	700 00						10			
	470 00						10			
25 00	1,250 00						9			
10 00	500 00						10			
9 00	450 00						10			
13 00	650 00						9			
							10	Yes	10	Wages increased slightly. Leather trade is generally healthy. Tackers and grainers work in teams (two hands).
11 00	540 00									
13 00	640 00									
10 00	490 00									
13 00	640 00									
11 87	600 00						10	No		Considered very healthy. Hands engaged in work up to sixty-five or seventy years.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

HARDWARE, SADDLERY, HARNESS.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
							10 1/2		14	Wages increased in a few cases reduced in none. The time lost was due to shutting down for repairs. On Saturdays hands only work six and one-half hours, or sixty hours for the week. The factory has a mutual benevolent society, which pays a member, in case of continued sickness, \$8 weekly; the dues are ten cents per week for every member sick. The prices appended to piece workers is what they can earn working a full week, time work. They frequently earn more at piece work, according to ability.
						{ 5 50 3 00 7 50 5 00 }				
						4 00 { 3 00 4 00 }				
						5 00 { 3 00 5 50 3 00 7 00 8 00 3 00 6 00 4 00 }				
		\$10 00								
						4 00				
\$11 50						{ 3 00 4 00 }				Much lost time. No particular diseases. Hands work till sixty-five or seventy years.
9 00	\$440 00	7 00	\$2 50	\$5 00	\$240 00	3 50	10	No	20	
12 00	600 00					{ 3 00 4 50 }	10	Yes	6	No diseases. Age of decline, sixty years; of incapacity, sixty-five.
						3 00	10			This shop is contracted out to two men. Begin to fail at seventy years.
9 00	350 00					{ 2 50 4 00 }		No		Lost time for want of work about one-third. The present condition of the harness trade is attributable to convict-labor competition.

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
233	Jersey City..... Newspaper office.	Compositors..... Pressmen..... Job printers..... Stereotypers.....	40	14 12 10 3					14	26	\$21 00 17 00 14 00 16 00	\$16 50 9 00 9 00 12 00
234	Jersey City..... Newspaper office.	Compositors..... Pressmen..... Job printers..... Stereotypers.....	50	15 13 15 4					15	35	23 00 18 00 15 00 16 00	18 00 10 00 10 00 12 00
294	Newark..... Printing office.	Compositors..... Pressmen.....	12	6 6	2 3			2 2			16 00 16 00	15 00 12 00
286	Newark..... Printing office.	Compositors.....	15	14	1		1	13	2		21 00	7 00
238	Jersey City..... Job printing office.	Compositors..... Pressmen.....	7	3		2		2		7	18 00 12 00	4 00 4 00
287	Newark..... Newspaper office.	Night workers.....	10	7		1		2	8	2	18 00	
288	Newark..... Printing, &c.	Compositors..... Pressmen..... Bookbinding.....	22	8 2 1		2		2 4	10 6	10 6 6	18 00 10 00	15 00 10 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS.—Continued.

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$18 50	\$925 00						8	No		Too much drink. They work up to sixty or seventy years; decline at forty-two.
13 00	650 00						10			
11 50	575 00						10			
14 00	700 00						8			
20 00	1,000 00					\$5 00	8	Yes		Wages increased 9 and 10 per cent. Begin to decline at forty, and fail at about sixty-five years of age.
14 00	700 00						10			
12 50	625 00						10			
14 00	700 00						8			
15 50	700 00					4 00	10	No		Consumption is the particular disease. Men work till sixty, but decline at about forty years.
13 50	650 00					{ 3 00 } { 6 00 }	10			
16 00	800 00						9	No		See No. 294.
12 00	530 00					4 00	10		20	No piece work in this office. No diseases. Men should leave liquor alone. They work till seventy, but begin to fail at fifty five years of age.
8 00	375 00									
11 00	590 00					2 00	9½	No	75	Consumption and lead poisoning. Men become incapacitated at about sixty; fail at forty years of age.
16 50	800 00					{ 3 50 } { 5 50 }	10	No		Consumption. Age of decline, forty years; of incapacity, sixty. No piece work in this establishment.
18 00	900 00					{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }				
16 00	800 00			\$6 50	\$320 00	{ 2 50 } { 5 00 }				

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS.—Continued.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of				Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
				men.	women.	boys.	girls.					
300	Essex county...	Tailor.	16	4	2		10		16	\$9 00	\$8 00	
318	Essex county...	Tailor.	12									
		Pressmen.....		4						12 00	8 00	
		Operators.....					3					
		Basters.....					5					
299	Essex county...	Coat making	41									
		Pressmen.....		6						12 00	8 00	
		Operators.....					10					
		Basters.....					25					
315	Newark.....	Button-hole makers....	8	4	1		3		8	11 00	9 00	
197	Newark.....	Manufacturing tailor.	40	10	30				40	12 00	8 00	
204	Newark.....	Coat making	57	13	15		29			13 00	9 00	
263	Jersey City.....	Dress making.	12		9		2	1	1	10		
311	Newark.....	Corsets.	400	20	380				300			

BUILDING TRADES, SASH, BLIND AND PLANING MILLS.

46	Vineland.....	Lumber, saw, planing, turning, scroll-sawing.	28						28		
		Skilled.....		8						*\$2 50	\$2 00
		Not skilled.....		9						1 75	1 50
		Day laborers.....		11						1 25	1 10
256	Jersey City.....	Sash, doors and blinds.	38	30		8			38		
		Foremen.....		2						30 00	
		Planers.....		8						18 00	15 00
		Sawyers.....		5							
		Laborers.....		15						†12 00	7 00
246	Jersey City.....	Sash, doors and blinds.	11	11					11	18 00	9 00

* Per day. † Only for skilled laborers.

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$8 50	\$340 00	\$6 50	.....	.....	\$260 00	{ 1 50 3 00 }	10	Yes	75	Wages reduced 20 per cent.
10 00	500 00	10 00	\$6 00	\$8 00	400 00	.....	10	No	.....	No diseases. Work till sixty-five; begin to fail at fifty years of age.
.....	.....	7 00	5 00	6 00	300 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$1 50	10	.....	40	.....
.....	.....	8 00	4 00	6 00	270 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	7 00	2 00	4 50	200 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	470 00	5 50	3 50	4 50	210 00	.....	10	.....	30	Hands work till sixty; begin to fail at fifty. Teams consist of two hands.
10 00	500 00	8 00	2 00	6 00	300 00	.....	10	.....	.....	No diseases. Sixty and sixty-five years are the ages of decline.
10 00	500 00	8 00	6 00	.....	300 00	.....	10	No	.....	No diseases. Work till sixty-five. Women take work home; the girls work in shop.
.....	.....	8 00	4 00	3 43	144 00	2 00	11	No	40	Dyspepsia is the only disease.
15 00	750 00	.....	.....	6 00	300 00	.....	9	No	.....	No special diseases.

BUILDING TRADES, SASH, BLIND AND PLANING MILLS.

\$2 25	\$689 00	These wages are for the day. No diseases. Workmen are active until fifty; stop at seventy years.
1 62	496 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 17	358 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	1,500 00	\$5 00	10	Lung complaints. Ages of decline and incapacity, forty-five and sixty years, respectively.
16 50	825 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15 00	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 75	485 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 50	650 00	10	No

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

BUILDING TRADES, SASH, BLIND AND PLANING MILLS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
247	Jersey City.....	Sash, doors and blinds.	12	8		4				12	\$21 00	\$6 00
198	Washington.....	Carpenters.....	12	12								
328	Paterson.....	Carpenters.....	40	36		4		4		40	15 00	9 00
327	Paterson.....	Carpenters.....	8	7		1		1		7	15 00	15 00
326	Paterson.....	Carpenters.....	6	6						6	15 00	13 50
352	Jersey City.....	Carpenters.....	53	45		8		8		53	18 00	12 00
350	Hudson county	Miscellaneous.....	500	500						500	18 00	10 00
316	Newark.....	Miscellaneous.....	8	6		2		2		8	12 00	
320	Newark.....	Builders.....	35					3		35		
		Bricklayers.....		5							21 00	
		Plasterers.....		10							21 00	
		Laborers.....		15								
		Teamsters.....		2								
353	Jersey City.....	Bricklayers, plasterers.	275	275						275	24 00	10 00

BARBER SHOPS.

253	Jersey City.....	Barbers.....	3	3							\$12 00	\$11 00
271	Jersey City.....	Barbers.....	5	5						5	13 00	11 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

BUILDING TRADES, SASH, BLIND AND PLANING MILLS.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$14 50	\$725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$6 00	10	.....	.....
12 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Yes	.....	Wages were reduced 10 per cent.
12 00	530 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	10	.....	50	Foreman gets \$17.50 per week. Wages are being reduced.
15 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	10	.....	.....	Foreman gets \$17.50. Do not pay less than \$15 to workmen.
14 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
15 00	660 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 3 50 7 50 }	10	Yes	48	In some cases wages increased 25 cents per day.
13 00	624 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9½	Yes	24	Wages from \$2 to \$3 daily; union men get \$3.
12 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	No	15	
14 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	7 50	.....	.....	.....	Work till sixty-five or sixty-eight years; begin to decline at fifty years of age.
14 00	700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18 00	720 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	72	Receive \$4 daily during busy season, and \$2 to \$3.25 during dull season.

BARBER SHOPS.

\$11 50	\$575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	These are wages paid by the majority of employers, a first-class barber receiving \$13 weekly. They work fifteen hours on Saturday, eight on Sunday.
11 75	585 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	No diseases.

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

BARBER SHOPS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
266	Jersey City.....	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	\$12 00	\$10 00
347	Hudson county Miscellaneous.	.....	90	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	90	13 00	8 00

BAKERIES.

212	Newark.....	Bakers.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$20 00	\$10 00
292	Newark.....	Bakers.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	12 00
293	Newark.....	Bakers.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	14 00	11 00
252	Jersey City.....	.....	11	9	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	.....
		Foreman.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bakers.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14 00	10 00
		Drivers.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Clerks.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
268	Jersey City.....	.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....
		Foreman.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Bakers.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	10 00
		Drivers.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	10 00
341	Hudson county Miscellaneous.	Bakers.....	325	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	8 00
312	Newark.....	Bakers.....	15	14	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	16 00	10 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

BARBER SHOPS.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$11 50	\$575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	Employed eight hours on Sunday. Consumption. Are fit for active work until fifty-five; decline at forty years of age.
10 50	525 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12-13	.....	.....	Work on Saturdays till 11:30 P. M., and on Sundays till 2 P. M. Receive a half holiday every other week.

BAKERIES.

\$15 00	\$700 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	Wages increased 10 per cent. No diseases. Men work until sixty or sixty-five years of age.
12 50	625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	No particular diseases. Unfit for work at sixty; decline at forty-five years.
12 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	No	.....	.....	See No. 292. There was no lost time, if willing to work.
18 00	900 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	Bakers become incapacitated for active work at sixty; begin to fail at forty years of age.
11 50	575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 50	425 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4 00	\$200 00	.....	.....	.....
20 00	1,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	No	.....	A great many are troubled with weak eyes, caused by working so long and by the heat of ovens. They decline at forty-five, and cease work at sixty-five years.
13 00	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 50	625 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	No	6	Single men receive from \$8 to \$12 per week and board. Poor eyesight is the general trouble.
13 00	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	No	.....	No diseases. Men begin to fail at fifty years.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

BREWERIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
198	Newark.....	Brewers..... Drivers.....	30	20	10					20	\$85 00 60 00	\$50 00 50 00
203	Newark.....		40	40							20 00	10 00
196	Newark.....		32	32							63 00	15 00
307	Newark.....		91	91						91		13 00
355	Jersey City.....		32	32							40 00	10 00

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

273	Jersey City.....	Plumbers & gas fitters.	11	7		4	4		11		\$18 00	\$12 00
272	Jersey City.....	Plumbers & gas fitters.	7	5		2	2		7		17 00	11 00
270	Hoboken	Plumbers & gas fitters.	12	8		5	4		12		18 00	12 00
339	Hudson county Miscellaneous	Plumbers & gas fitters.	45				9				18 00	10 00

STONE AND MARBLE WORKS.

243	Jersey City.....	Stone cutters.....	15	15					15		\$20 00	\$15 00
	Brown and blue stone cutting.											
239	Jersey City.....	Stone cutters.....	16	11					16		18 00	15 00
	Blue stone cutting.	Truck drivers.....		4							13 00	10 00
		Yardman.....		1								
260	Jersey City.....		18	18					18		28 00	12 00
	Marble, man- tel, monu- ment yard											
259	Marble works...		22	17		5	5		22		30 00	10 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

BREWERIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$55 00	\$660 00									Wages here given for the month. No diseases.
56 00	670 00						12			Men are at work till fifty five, but begin to fail at fifty years.
12 50	650 00						10-12	No		Rheumatism is the complaint. Workmen decline at about sixty, and become incapacitated at sixty-five years.
17 00	750 00						12			
18 00	900 00						10			Work till seventy-five; begin to fail at sixty years.
12 50	625 00						10	No		

PLUMBING AND GAS FITTING.

\$15 00	\$700 00					{ 2 50 } { 4 00 }	10		24	Lead colic is the disease. Thirty-five and fifty are the ages of decline and incapacity for work.
14 50	700 00						10		12	Lead colic. Ages of decline and incapacity, forty and fifty-five.
15 00	715 00					{ 3 00 } { 4 00 }	10		18	
12 00	600 00					{ 3 00 } { 7 00 }	10	No	12	A first-class plumber receives \$3 a day, and laborers who assist him from \$1.75 to \$2.25.

STONE AND MARBLE WORKS.

\$17 50	\$900 00						10	No	6	Men are paid by day, receiving from \$2.50 to \$3. There is no difference in the cutting, no fancy work being done.
16 50	800 00						10			
11 00	500 00									
12 00	525 00									
17 00	875 00						9		6	
16 50	800 00					{ \$4 00 } { 10 00 }	9		12	Apprentices receive from \$4 to \$10 weekly.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
230	Jersey City..... House and sign painting.		11	4						11	\$18 00	\$12 00
258	Jersey City..... House and sign painting.		11	9		2				11	18 00	10 00
348	Hudson county Painters (miscellaneous).		180	180							18 00	8 00

GENERAL INDUSTRIES, NOT TABULATED ELSEWHERE.

35	Millville..... Various firms.	Blacksmiths.....	519	10							\$18 00	\$12 00
		Carpenters.....		50							* 3 00	2 00
		Cigar makers.....		25							10 00	8 00
		Dress makers.....		40								
		Domestics.....		100								
		Masons.....		25								
		Painters.....		30							18 00	15 00
		Ship carpenters.....		20							‡ 2 50	2 00
		Shirt makers.....		30								
		Shoemakers.....		40							12 00	8 00
		Tailors.....		10	30						15 00	10 00
		Watermen.....		50							‡ 40 00	15 00
		Laborers.....		50								
56	Vineland..... Various firms.	Bakers.....	475	10							10 00	7 00
		Barbers.....		20							12 00	9 00
		Blacksmiths.....		10							20 00	12 00
		Carpenters.....		50								
		Dress makers.....		20								
		Harness makers.....		15							15 00	10 00
		Hod carriers.....		15								
		Laborers.....		100								
		Masons.....		30								
		Music teachers.....		15								
		Painters.....		40							18 00	12 00
		Shirt makers.....		100								
		Shoemakers.....		30							12 00	8 00
		Tailors.....		20							12 00	10 00

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS.—Continued.

GENERAL INDUSTRIES NOT TABULATED ELSEWHERE.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
116	Camden Co.....		3814									
	Various firms.	Blacksmiths.....	100								\$20 00	\$12 00
		Barbers.....	100								12 00	8 00
		Bricklayers.....	150									
		Carpenters.....	125									
		Clerks.....	300	100							25 00	8 00
		Carpet weavers.....										
		Carriage makers.....	150								18 00	10 00
		Dress makers.....		150								
		Harness makers.....	50								15 00	10 00
		Hod carriers.....	125								12 00	8 00
		Masons.....	100									
		Milliners.....		100								
		Music teachers.....		50								
		Oil cloth workers.....	250								25 00	7 00
		Paper mill.....	20									
		Painters.....	100								18 00	12 00
		Paper hangers.....	60								18 00	12 00
		Printers.....	300								18 00	10 00
		Sash, doors and blinds	250								12 00	8 00
		Plasterers.....	100									
		Shirt makers.....	20	200								
		Silk goods.....	4	15	20						18 00	10 00
		Shoemakers.....	125								18 00	10 00
		Tailors.....	100									
		Tin roofers.....	50								15 00	10 00
		Wheelwrights.....	100								15 00	10 00
		Laborers.....	500									
107	Burlington Co..		3580									
	Various firms.	Bakers.....	50	40	40	25	6				12 00	8 00
		Barbers.....	60				20				12 00	7 00
		Blacksmiths.....	100								18 00	12 00
		Boat builders.....	15								15 00	10 00
		Boot and shoemakers.....	180								15 00	10 00
		Carpenters.....	240								18 00	12 00
		Carriage makers.....	120								18 00	10 00
		Coopers.....	60								18 00	10 00
		Clerks (store).....	300	100	40	30					20 00	6 00
		Dress makers.....		75								
		Flour and grist mill.....	75								12 00	7 00
		Furniture makers.....	25								18 00	12 00
		Harness makers.....	90									
		Hod carriers.....	75									
		Jewelers, watch mak'rs	50									
		Livery stable workers..	40									
		Laundry workers.....	100	40							10 00	5 00
		Milliners.....		60								
		Masons.....	200									
		Painters.....	140								18 00	12 00
		Saw and planing mill..	200								12 00	7 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

GENERAL INDUSTRIES NOT TABULATED ELSEWHERE.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$15 00	\$725 00					{ 2 00 } { 4 00 }	10-15	No	25	A large part of the work is done by piece, but is irregular. These are not transient workmen, of whom there are a great many.
10 00	466 00									
18 00	850 00									
15 00	720 00									
12 00	550 00	\$3 00	\$5 00	\$6 00	\$275 00					
10 00	460 00									
12 00	550 00									
		9 00	4 00	5 00	220 00					
12 00	550 00									
10 00	460 00									
16 00	750 00									
		8 00	4 00	5 00	220 00					
		8 00	3 00	4 00	180 00					
12 00	550 00									
9 00	420 00									
15 00										
16 00										
12 00										
9 00										
16 00	750 00									
12 00	550 00	8 00	3 00	5 00	220 00					
12 00	550 00	7 00	3 00	4 00	180 00					
12 00	550 00									
12 00	550 00									
12 00	550 00									
12 00	550 00									
7 50	350 00									
						{ 2 00 } { 4 00 }				See No. 116.
10 00	500 00						8	No	12	
9 00	450 00						12	No	12	
15 00	750 00						10	No	12	
12 00	500 00						10	No	50	
12 00	550 00						12	No	25	
15 00	700 00						10	No	25	
15 00	650 00						10	No	50	
15 00	650 00						10	No	50	
9 00	468 00	8 00	4 00	5 00	260 00		12	No		
		12 00	5 00	6 00	200 00		12	No	100	
8 00	400 00								12	
13 00	600 00						10	No	25	
12 00	600 00						10	No	12	
*2 00	500 00									
*2 50	700 00									
8 00										
6 00	312 00	5 00	3 00	4 00	208 00		12	No		
		10 00	4 00	6 00	200 00		12	No	100	
*3 00	800 00									
15 00	650 00						10	No	50	
8 00	400 00						10	No	12	

*Daily wages here given.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
369	Jersey City..... Laundry.	Starchers..... Ironers..... Engineer..... Dryer..... Driver.....	35	17	11				30	5	\$24 00	\$6 00
368	Jersey City..... Laundry.		85	52	28	3	2			85	30 00	9 00
343	Jersey City..... Mattress makers.	Mattress makers.....	20	20					20		25 00	9 00
342	Jersey City..... Paper hanger	Paper hangers.....	35	30		5			30	5	40 00	16 00
323	Paterson..... Jewelry.	Jewelers.....	7	4	1	2					18 00	10 00
325	Paterson..... Telephones.	Operators..... Inspectors..... Linemen.....	11 1 8		7 1 8		4				15 00 14 00	10 00 10 00
361	Jersey City..... Furniture.		21	19		2				21	38 75	9 50
345	Jersey City..... Uphoistery.		28	28					28		17 00	10 00
269	Jersey City..... Horseshoers.	Horseshoers.....	7	6		1				7	19 50	12 00
344	Jersey City..... Horseshoers.		35	35						35	18 00	9 00
346	Hudson county Blacksmiths & wheelwrights	Miscellaneous.....	136	120		16		5			18 00	7 00
356	Jersey City..... Drug mill.	Druggists.....	30	30						30	20 00	6 00

TABLE No. 3.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$13 00	\$650 00	\$14 00	\$6 00	\$7 00	\$350 00		9			
14 00	700 00			7 00	350 00					
7 50	375 00									
6 00	300 00									
11 00	550 00	12 00	6 00	6 17		{ 3 00 } { 6 00 }	10	Yes		Wages increased 10 per cent. Men get from \$1.50 to \$5; women from 66½ cents to \$2 per day.
14 00	650 00						10	No	30	
21 00	670 00					{ 4 00 } { 7 00 }	10		120	
15 00	780 00	6 00	6 00	6 00	312 00	5 00	10	Yes		Wages increased. Hands work till seventy-five years.
12 50		*30 00	3 75	5 00		3 75	8			Operators' wages increased every six months until they reach \$25.
12 50							10			
10 50	525 00					3 00	10		12	
13 00	570 00						10		48	Suffer much from lung diseases because of dust. Hands stop work at fifty-five to sixty-five; decline at thirty-eight years of age.
14 50	725 00					6 00	10			
15 00	725 00						10		12	
12 00	600 00								12	Apprentices get from \$5 to \$8 weekly.
11 25	585 00						10	No		

*Per month.

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.							Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.	
			Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.			
321	Newark.....	Soda water.....	12	12						\$16 00	\$8 00	
290	Newark.....	Bottlers.....	2	2					2			
		Washers.....	2	1		2						
		Drivers.....	3	3								
376	Jersey City.....	Oakum.....	35	25		10			35	12 00	6 00	
215	Orange.....	Lumber.....	16	16						12 00	9 00	
301	Orange.....	Wood working.....	43	38		5		2	43	19 50	12 00	
359	Jersey City.....	Shirts and shirt fronts.....	20	1	17			2	16	4		
187	Flemington.....	Basket making, saw-mill.....	15									
		Basket makers.....				4			4			
		Machinists.....		2								
		Sawyers.....		3								
		Laborers.....		6						10 50	7 20	
255	Jersey City.....	Brush.....	28	6	3	5	14		18	10		
		Brush drawers.....				2	14					
		Borers.....		2						15 50	13 00	
		Finishers.....		1								
		Varnishers.....			3							
		General workers.....		2		2				13 50	8 00	
		Sand-wheel worker.....				1						
		Engineer.....		1								
303	Orange Valley.....	Wood cases and paper boxes.....	20									
		Wood cases.....		3		1			4	17 00	9 00	
		Paper boxes.....		3	10		1		11	3	17 00	6 00
		Bookkeeper.....		1						1		
		Driver.....		1						1		
237	Jersey City.....	Tin works.....	120	45	3	30	42		90	30	15 00	7 00
351	Newark.....	Liquorice.....	150	142		8					18 00	8 10

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS.—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$10 00	\$500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....
12 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	No	.....
9 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$4 00	8	No	.....
12 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	No	.....
8 22	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00	11	.....	25	No skilled labor.
10 50	500 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	Trade healthy.
16 30	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	{ 3 00 } { 8 00 }	10	No	.....
.....	.....	\$8 00	\$3 00	\$5 00	\$250 00	1 50	8½	No	.....	No diseases. The women usually remain until married.
6 60	330 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	6 60	10	Yes	.....	Reduced basket makers' wages 5 per cent.
15 50	750 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8 00	400 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	8 50	3 00	5 00	250 00	.....	10	.....	.....	The drawing is all done by hand. Workmen become incapacitated by sixty; decline at forty years.
14 00	725 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13 50	675 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	5 00	4 00	4 50	225 00	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 75	575 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 00	.....	.....	.....
5 00	250 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	.....	.....	.....
12 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	No	.....	No peculiar disease.
13 00	650 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11 50	575 00	.....	.....	6 00	275 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....
12 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12 00	600 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10 00	450 00	.....	.....	5 00	250 00	.....	10	Yes	.....	Wages reduced. Not very active after forty-five years of age.
9 00	450 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	5 00	8-10	.....	.....	No diseases peculiar to the trade.

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
377	New Brunswick Fruit-jar trimming factory.	Press-room.....	300	67		8				75	\$9 00	\$5 00
		Screw-room.....		25		5			8	22	9 00	5 00
		Spinners.....		18					13	2	18 00	10 00
		Solderers.....		38		12			35	15	15 00	9 00
		Polishers.....		18		4			20	2	12 00	6 50
		Machinists.....		17		3		3	5	15	20 00	11 00
		Examiners.....		9		1				10		
		Glass tighteners.....		2		10			11	1		
		Blanking-room.....		7		8			6	9	7 50	6 00
		Packers.....		5	30	2				37	9 00	6 00
		Box makers.....		12						12	12 00	6 00
		Blacksmiths.....		2						2	18 00	9 00
		Painter.....		1						1		
		Printing-room.....		1		1				2		
		Outside men.....		10						10	9 00	6 00
358	Jersey City..... Cooperage works.	Sugar barrels made by hand and ma- chine.....	175	65					65	85	16 00	7 50
		Laborers.....		47		20			47	47	20 00	13 00
		Light or syrup barrels.....		18					20	9 00	9 00	2 50
		Machine men, &c.....		25					18	18	13 00	7 50
				10					25	10	18 00	10 00
				10		8			10	8	15 00	9 00
									8		8 00	5 00
354	Jersey City..... Iron chains.		16	16					12		24 00	9 00
349	Jersey City..... Tin roofing.		48	40		8		8			17 00	9 00
388	New Brunswick Wall paper.	Printing.....	182	67	4	39	2			110	32 00	6 00
		Block cutting.....		13		9		9		22	28 00	12 00
254	Jersey City..... Carpet clean- ing.	Factory hands.....	20	3		8				20	19 00	8 00
		Carpet layers.....		2								
		Carpet sewers.....			3							
		Drivers.....		2							13 00	10 00
		Bookkeepers.....		2							9 00	8 00

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Average wages paid to men per week.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$7 50						\$2 00	10	No	18	
7 00						4 00			18	
14 00						2 00			90	
12 00						4 00			18	
10 00						2 00			18	
13 00						5 00			18	
6 50						3 50			5	
8 50						4 00			90	
6 50						7 00			90	
7 50	\$7 00	\$3 50	\$4 50			3 00			18	
9 00						5 00			10	
13 50						3 00			12	
12 00										
12 00						3 00				
7 50									20	
13 00							10	No	30	Light barrel factory was burned down.
16 00									30	
6 00									30	
11 00									30	
14 00									200	
11 00									200	
7 00									200	
16 50	\$600 00						8	Yes		Increased wages 10 per cent.
11 00	517 00					{ 4 00 } { 9 00 }	10	No	30	New work is paid better than jobbing.
12 00		6 00	6 00	6 00		{ 2 50 } { 6 00 }	10			Some printers are paid by year; others work from eight to ten months.
19 60	1,000 00					{ 2 25 } { 10 00 }		No	12	
12 33						2 25	10	Yes		Wages increased 10 per cent. The women lost about three months' time.
15 00										
11 50		9 00	6 00	7 50	\$200 00					
8 50										

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	Number of time workers.	Highest wages paid to men per week.	Lowest wages paid to men per week.
313	Essex county... Horse car Railroad.	Blacksmiths..... Track boss..... Conductors..... Drivers..... Stablemen..... Trackmen..... Night watchmen..... Physician..... Tow boys..... Carpenters..... Painters..... Lamp cleaner.....	61	2 1 18 18 10 4 2 1 2 2 2 1			15					
40	Salem..... Oil cloth.	Sizing..... Coating..... Printing..... Varnishing..... Trimming..... Packing.....	107	12 15 42 20 10 8					42		\$15 00 8 00 15 00 9 00 8 00	\$12 00 7 00 11 00 7 00 7 00
265	Jersey City..... Button fac- tory.	Grinders..... Pressers..... Turners..... Drillers..... Polishers..... Button selector..... Die-maker..... Engineer..... Laborers..... Foremen.....	32	1 10 3 3 3 1 1 2 2		5			19	13		
72	Vineland..... Button fac- tory.	Machine operators..... Button workers..... Engineer..... Laborers.....	25		10 2		8					

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

POTTERIES.

These returns were made by the Kilnmen's Association of Trenton.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	When working in teams the number in a team.	Highest wages paid to men per day.	Lowest wages paid to men per day.
379	Trenton	21					3	21			
		Kilnmen	16						8-13	\$2 00	\$2 00	
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2							2 25		
		Apprentices						3		1 75	1 33	
381	Trenton	13					1	13			
		Kilnmen	10						4-9	2 00	2 00	
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2							2 25	2 25	
		Apprentice						1				
382	Trenton	14	8				6				
		Kilnmen	6						6-8	2 00	2 00	
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2									
		Apprentices						6		1 33	1 17	
383	Trenton	12	9				3	12			
		Kilnmen	7						12			
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2									
		Apprentices						3		1 50	1 33	
384	Trenton	19	15				4	19			
		Kilnmen	13						7-10	2 00	2 00	
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2							2 25	2 25	
		Apprentices						4		1 50	1 25	
385	Trenton	14	12				2	14			
		Kilnmen	10						5-9	2 00		
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2							2 25		
		Apprentices						2		1 50	1 25	
386	Trenton	23	19				4	23			
		Kilnmen	17						9-14	2 00		
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2							2 25		
		Apprentices						4		1 50	1 17	

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

POTTERIES.

These returns were made by the Kilnmen's Association of Trenton.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Total number of hands employed.	Number of men.	Number of women.	Number of boys.	Number of girls.	Number of apprentices.	Number of piece workers.	When working in teams the number in team.	Highest wages paid to men per day.	Lowest wages paid to men per day.
387	Trenton.....	.....	22	19	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kilnmen.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8-14	.....	\$2 00	\$2 00
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	2 25
		Apprentices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1 64	.....
388	Trenton.....	.....	19	15	.....	.....	.....	4	19	.....	.....	.....
		Kilnmen.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9-10	.....	2 00	.....
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....
		Apprentices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1 75	1 17
389	Trenton.....	.....	15	11	.....	.....	.....	4	15	.....	.....	.....
		Kilnmen.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6-9	.....	2 00	.....
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....
		Apprentices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1 66	1 17
390	Trenton.....	.....	20	16	.....	.....	.....	4	20	.....	.....	.....
		Kilnmen.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8-12	.....	2 00	2 00
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....
		Apprentices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	1 75	1 17
391	Trenton.....	.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		Kilnmen.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	2 00	2 00
		Kilnmen boss.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	2 25
392	Trenton.....	.....	18	16	.....	.....	.....	2	18	.....	.....	.....
		Kilnmen.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8-10	.....	2 00	2 00
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	2 25
		Apprentices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1 50	1 33
393	Trenton.....	.....	16	11	.....	.....	.....	5	16	.....	.....	.....
		Kilnmen.....	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6-10	.....	2 00	.....
		Kilnmen bosses.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 25	.....
		Apprentices.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	1 50	1 17

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

POTTERIES.

These returns were made by the Kilnmen's Association of Trenton.

Average wages paid to men per day.	Average annual earnings of men from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Highest wages paid to women per week.	Lowest wages paid to women per week.	Average wages paid to women per week.	Average annual earnings of women from July 1st, 1883, to July 1st, 1884.	Wages paid to boys and girls per week.	Number hours worked per day.	Have wages been increased or reduced during the year? How much?	Number of days lost time during the year—not including legal holidays.	Remarks.
\$1 64	\$528 00 594 00 432 00								26	Three gloss kilns, 26 days each, and two 20 days each; four biscuit kilns, 18 days each.
2 00 1 66	480 00 540 00 320 00								52	Three gloss kilns, of 27 days each, and one of 23 days; three biscuit kilns, of 21 days each, and two of 19 days each.
1 42	480 00 540 00 340 00								52	Two gloss kilns, 26 days each; two biscuit kilns, 21 days each.
2 00 1 42	504 00 567 00 357 00								37	Two gloss kilns, 26 days each, and one of 21 days; two biscuit kilns, 18 days each, and one of 17 days.
	480 00 540 00									
	528 00 594 00 374 00								26	Three gloss kilns, 22, 20 and 18 days; three biscuit kilns, 19 days each.
1 27	504 00 567 00 319 20								37	Two gloss kilns, 26 days each; two biscuit kilns, 18 days each.

TABLE NO. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

COUNTIES.	Total number of hands employed, estimated.	Yearly hands, with board, per month.	Monthly hands, with board, per month.	Daily hands, with board, ordinary work, per day.	Daily hands, with board, special work, per day.	HARVESTING.			
						Cradling, with board, per day.	Mowing, with board, per day.	Haying, with board, per day.	Binding, with board, per day.
Atlantic county.....	1,500								
Highest wages.....		\$16 00	\$18 00	\$1 25	\$1 75	\$2 50	\$2 00	\$2 75	\$1 75
Lowest wages.....		10 00	12 00	90	1 25	1 75	1 50	1 25	1 25
Average wages.....		12 00	15 00	1 00	1 50	2 00	1 75	1 50	1 50
Lost time, days.....			50	50	75				
Burlington county.....	3,600								
Highest wages.....		20 00	\$25 00	\$1 00					
Lowest wages.....		10 00	12 00	90					
Average wages.....		12 00	15 00	95					
Lost time, days.....				50					
Hours worked daily.....		8-15	8-15	10					
Camden county.....	2,500								
Highest wages.....		\$16 00	\$20 00			3 50	2 50	2 00	2 00
Lowest wages.....		10 00	10 00			2 00	2 25	1 25	1 25
Average wages.....		13 00	16 00	\$1 00	\$1 50	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 50
Lost time, days.....			75	50	50				
Cape May county.....	350								
Highest wages.....		20 00	\$22 00	\$1 25	\$1 75	2 75	2 50	2 00	2 00
Lowest wages.....		12 00	13 00	1 00	1 25	2 00	1 75	1 25	1 25
Average wages.....		15 00	17 00	1 10	1 50	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 50
Lost time, days.....			75	50	50				
Hours worked daily.....		12-15	12-15	10	10	10	10	10	10
Cumberland county.....	2,100								
Highest wages.....		\$18 00	\$20 00	\$1 25	\$1 50	\$2 50	\$2 00	\$1 50	\$1 75
Lowest wages.....		10 00	10 00	90	1 25	2 00	1 50	1 25	1 25
Average wages.....		14 00	16 00	1 00	1 40	2 25	1 75	1 40	1 50
Lost time, days.....			50	100	90				
Hours worked daily.....		12-15	12-15	10	10	10	10	10	10

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

HARVESTING.		Daily hands, ordinary work, without board, per day.	Women, house-work, milking, &c, per week, with board.	Boys and girls, per month.	Remarks.
With board, per day.	Without board, per day.				
			\$4 00		These wages include board, and, for yearly and monthly hands, washing. When not included, 25 cents extra per day. Wages stationary. There is not much piece work in farming. Sometimes work is done by contract. The grain and hay are harvested once in awhile by the acre, but the price is not uniform. Potatoes are often dug by the basket or bushel, while corn is husked and grain threshed on shares or by the bushel; but all this is according to special contract.
			1 00		
			2 00		
			{ 1 00	{ \$4 00 }	See above. So far as concerns day hands no yearly wages can be given, as the work only lasts for a short time, and the men seek other work during the remainder of the year. Hands are paid according to their efficiency; no fixed price.
			{ 3 00	{ 6 00 }	
\$2 50	\$3 00	\$1 25			
2 00	2 50	1 00			
2 25	2 75	1 10			
10	10				
			{ 1 00	{ 3 00 }	See above. The yearly and monthly hands have board, washing and mending, with use of horse and carriage occasionally.
			{ 3 00	{ 3 00 }	
			3 00		See above. House rent in West Jersey is low, and generally a large garden is included. This is equal to 20 per cent. of the wages.
			1 00		
			2 00		
			15		
			{ 2 00	{ 4 00 }	See above. Berry picking, mostly by boys and girls, is a very large business in Vineland, great quantities being shipped to the cities. Wages range from 50 cents to \$2 per day, the work being paid per quart (2 cents).
			{ 4 00	{ 4 00 }	
			4 00		
			1 00		
			2 00		
			15		

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

COUNTIES.	Total number of hands employed, estimated.	Yearly hands, with board, per month.	Monthly hands, with board, per month.	Daily hands, with board, ordinary work, per day.	Daily hands, with board, special work, per day.	HARVESTING.			
						Cradling, with board, per day.	Mowing, with board, per day.	Haying, with board, per day.	Binding, with board, per day.
Gloucester county.....	2,000								
Highest wages.....		\$15 00	\$18 00		\$1 50	\$2 50	\$2 00		\$2 00
Lowest wages.....		8 00	10 00		1 00	1 75	1 50		1 25
Average wages.....		10 00	12 00	\$1 00	1 25	2 00	1 75	\$1 50	1 50
Lost time, days.....			50	50	75				
Hours worked daily.....		10-15	10-15	10	10	10	10	10	10
Salem county.....	3,050								
Highest wages.....		\$18 00	\$20 00	\$1 25	\$1 50	\$3 00	\$2 50	\$2 00	\$2 00
Lowest wages.....		10 00	12 00	90	1 00	2 00	1 50	1 25	1 25
Average wages.....		12 00	15 00	1 00	1 25	2 50	2 00	1 50	1 50
Lost time, days.....			75	50	75				

TABLE No. 2.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

AGRICULTURAL LABORERS.

HARVESTING.		Daily hands, ordinary work, without board, per day.	Women, house-work, milking, &c., per week, with board.	Boys and girls, per month.	Remarks.
With board, per day.	Without board, per day.				
				{ 1 00 } { 3 00 }	See remarks on page 201.
			\$3 00		
			1 00		
			2 00		
			15		
					See remarks on page 201.
\$3 00			\$4 00		
2 00			1 00		
2 50			2 00		

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES.
BOTTLE AND VIAL BLOWERS. (Green Glass.)

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received per Piece.	What Constitutes a Piece.
1	Millville.....	Gaff for two blowers.....	12 oz. panels, 11c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
2	".....	".....	6 oz. pres., 84c., less 10 per cent.....	1 gross.....
3	".....	Blow in shop.....	4 oz. panels, 89c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
4	".....	".....	14 oz. weight, 12c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
5	".....	".....	6 oz. nursing bottles, \$1.08, less 10 p. c.	1 gross.....
6	".....	Gaff for two blowers.....	6 oz. weight, 96c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
7	".....	Blow in shop.....	½ oz. vials, 60c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
8	".....	".....	17 oz. weight, 13½c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
9	".....	".....	6 oz. snuff bottles, 93c., less 10 per cent.	1 gross.....
10	".....	Gaff for two blowers.....	2 oz. vials, 64c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
11	".....	".....	6 drachm vials, 64c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
12	".....	".....	1 oz. vials and less, 60c., less 10 per ct.	1 ".....
13	".....	".....	4 oz. plain, 75c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
14	".....	".....	1 oz. plain, 60c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
88	".....	".....	8 oz. weight, 9c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
221	Salem.....	".....	2 oz. inkstands, 70c., less 10 per cent.....	1 gross.....
222	".....	Blow in shop.....	13 oz. weight, 11½c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
223	".....	".....	12 oz. weight, 11c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
224	".....	" and finish.....	14 oz. weight, 12c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
225	".....	".....	20 oz. weight, 13½c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
226	".....	" in shop.....	½ oz. weight, 60c., less 10 per cent.....	1 gross.....
228	".....	".....	2 oz. weight, 64c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
22	Glassboro.....	" and finish.....	Wines, 6 to gallon, 14c., less 10 per cent.	1 dozen.....
27	".....	".....	Wines, 6 to gallon, 13c., less 10 per cent.	1 ".....
52	".....	".....	16 oz. weight, 13c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
53	".....	" in shop.....	4 oz. weight, 75c., less 10 per cent.....	1 gross.....
55	".....	".....	6 oz. weight, 90c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
25	Bridgeton.....	" and finish.....	14 oz. weight, 12c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
56	".....	" in shop.....	6 oz. weight, 8c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
57	".....	Gaff for two blowers.....	2 oz. weight, 64c., less 10 per cent.....	1 gross.....
59	".....	Blow in shop.....	1 oz. weight, 60c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
140	Woodbury.....	".....	4 oz. weight, 75c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
144	".....	Gaff for two blowers.....	8 oz. weight, 9c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
220	".....	".....	8 oz. weight, 12c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
227	".....	Blow and finish.....	17 oz. weight, 13½c., less ten per cent.....	1 ".....
23	Wilton.....	".....	18 oz. weight, 14c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
216	".....	".....	14 oz. weight, 12c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
218	".....	Gaff for two blowers.....	2 oz. panels, 67c., less 10 per cent.....	1 gross.....
39	".....	Blow and finish.....	12 oz. panels, 11c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
40	Clayton.....	" gaff.....	14 oz. minerals, 12½c., less 10 per cent.	1 ".....
41	".....	Gaff for 2 apprentices.....	2 oz., 64c., less 10 per cent.....	1 gross.....
42	".....	Blow in shop.....	3 oz., 72c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
43	".....	".....	5 oz., 85c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
44	".....	Gaff for two blowers.....	10 oz. weight, 10c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
45	".....	Blow in shop.....	8 oz. weight, \$1.08, less 10 per cent.....	1 gross.....
46	".....	".....	6 oz. weight, \$1, less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
211	Williamst'wn	".....	8 oz. size, \$1.02, less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....
212	".....	".....	12 oz. weight, 11c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
214	".....	Gaff or finish.....	4 oz. weight, 75c., less 10 per cent.....	1 gross.....
271	".....	Blow and finish.....	12 oz. size, 11c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
20	Camden.....	" qt. fruit jars.....	Quart bottles, 9c., net.....	1 ".....
21	".....	" and finish.....	16 oz. bottles, 13c., less 10 per cent.....	1 ".....

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES.

BOTTLE AND VIAL BLOWERS. (Green Glass.)

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Disease Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
3 men, 160 dozen per day.....	.....	60	Dyspepsia and lung.....	1
3 men, 21 per day.....	.....	65	Lung trouble.....	1
3 men, 21 per day.....	40	60	Dyspepsia.....	1
3 men, 160 to 175 per day.....	40	62	Liver.....	1
3 men, 17 gross per day.....	40	.....	.....	1
3 men, 18 gross per day.....	38	65	Dyspepsia and bilious.....	1
3 men, 30 gross per day.....	42	65	Dyspepsia and rheumatism.....	1
3 men, 140 per day.....	43	65	.....	.....
3 men, 18 to 20 per day.....	35	65	.....	1
3 men, 25 to 30 per day.....	42	65	Liver and dyspepsia.....	1
3 men, 28 per day.....	40	60	.....	1
3 men, 30 to 35 per day.....	45	65	Dyspepsia.....	1
1 man and 2 apprentices, 22 per day.....	45	70	.....	1
3 men, 30 per day.....	40	60	Loss of eyesight.....	1
3 men, 150 per day.....	42	62	Dyspepsia.....	1
1 man and 2 apprentices, 14 per day.....	35	50	Consumption.....	1
2 in a shop, 90 per day.....	40	60	.....	1
3 in a shop, 144 per day.....	35	50	Consumption.....	1
2 in a shop, 84 per day.....	40	50	Lung and throat.....	1
2 in a shop, 84 per day.....	38	50	Felons.....	1
3 in a shop, 27½ per day.....	40	50	Consumption.....	1
3 in a shop, 27 per day.....	40	60	.....	1
2 in a shop, 75 per day.....	45	60	Dyspepsia.....	1
2 in a shop, 75 per day.....	45	60	Dyspepsia.....	1
2 in a shop, 70 per day.....	40	65	Dyspepsia.....	1
3 in a shop, 19 per day.....	45	60	Dyspepsia and bilious.....	1
3 in a shop, 13 per day.....	45	60	Dyspepsia and bilious.....	1
2 in a shop, 84 per day.....	40	60	.....	1
3 in a shop, 166 per day.....	40	60	Lung trouble.....	1
3 in a shop, 21 per day.....	40	60	Dyspepsia.....	2
3 in a shop, 25 per day.....	50	60	Lung diseases.....	1
3 in a shop, 26 per day.....	45	55	Dyspepsia.....	1
3 in a shop, 200 per day.....	40	60	Dyspepsia and liver.....	1
3 in a shop, 156 per day.....	40	50	Dyspepsia and consumption.....	1
2 in a shop, 90 per day.....	35	50	.....	.....
2 in a shop, 65 per day.....	45	60	Biliousness and dyspepsia.....	1
2 in a shop, 80 per day.....	40	60	.....	1
3 in a shop, 24 per day.....	40	60	.....	.....
2 in a shop, 95 per day.....	42	65	.....	.....
2 in a shop, 100 per day.....	40	60	.....	.....
3 in a shop, 20 to 25 per day.....	43	63	Throat diseases.....	.....
3 in a shop, 24½ per day.....	45	65	Exposure to sudden chills.....	.....
3 in a shop, 22½ per day.....	40	60	Dyspepsia.....	.....
3 in a shop, 180 to 200 per day.....	45	65	Throat diseases.....	1
3 in a shop, 17 per day.....	42	65	Liver complaints.....	1
3 in a shop, 18 per day.....	42	62	Extreme heat and cold cause diseases.....	1
3 in a shop, 15 per day.....	40	50	Throat and lung.....	1
3 in a shop, 140 per day.....	41	60	Dyspepsia.....	1
3 in a shop, 16 to 18 per day.....	41	50	Consumption.....	1
2 in a shop, 80 per day.....	40	50	Dyspepsia.....	1
2 in a shop, 100 per day.....	41	60	.....	.....
2 in a shop, 80 per day.....	45	60	Not subject to any.....	1

TABLE NO. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

BOTTLE AND VIAL BLOWERS. (Green Glass.)

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received for the Piece.	What constitutes a piece.
24	Camden	Gaff for 2 apprentices...	2 oz., 64c., less 10 per cent.....	1 gross
26	"	" 2	8 oz. weight, 9c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
29	"	Blow and finish	10 oz. weight, 10c., less 10 per cent.....	1 "
204	Winslow.....	Fruit jars.....	Quart bottles, 9c., net.....	1 "
205	"	Blow in shop.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 oz. vials, 60c., less 10 per cent.	1 gross
206	"	" and finish.....	Wines, 6 to gallon, 14c., less 10 per cent.	1 dozen.....

FLINT GLASS BLOWERS. (Covered Pots.)

84	Millville.....	Gaff for 2 blowers.....	2 oz. weight, 64c., less 10 per cent.....	1 gross
85	"	Blow in shop.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ and 1 oz., 60c., less 10 per cent.....	1 "
87	"	" "	10 oz. weight, 10c., less 10 per cent.....	1 dozen
464	"	Gaff for 2 blowers.....	12 oz. weight, \$1.17, net.....	1 gross
465	"	Blow in shop.....	1 oz., 60c., less 10 per cent.....	1 "
462	"	Blow in wooden mould	Tinctures, \$4 per day .....	.....
459	"	Blow in shop.....	{ 32 oz. pres., \$1.93, net; 12 oz., \$1.17; white glass 5 per cent. advance. and for stoppering 11 per cent.... }	1 gross

WINDOW-GLASS BLOWERS, GATHERERS, FLATTENERS
AND CUTTERS.

75	Millville.....	Blower	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c	1 box, 100 sq. ft.
76	"	"	50 to 60c.....	1 " " "
77	"	"	56c., average.....	1 " " "
127	Bridgeton	"	55c	1 " " "
135	"	"	56c., average.....	1 " " "
188	"	"	57c., "	1 " " "
190	"	"	53c., "	1 " " "
160	"	"	\$1.60 double thick.....	1 " " "
166	Malaga	"	56c., average.....	1 " " "
165	"	"	58c., "	1 " " "
164	"	"	60c., "	1 " " "
177	Glassboro.....	"	55c., " price.....	1 " " "
150	"	"	53c., " "	1 " " "
184	"	"	54c., " "	1 " " "
137	"	"	60c., " "	1 " " "
173	Woodbury.....	"	56 $\frac{1}{2}$ c., " "	1 " " "
153	"	"	58c., " "	1 " " "
154	"	"	54c., " "	1 " " "
208	Winslow.....	"	65c., " "	1 " " "
136	"	"	58c., " "	1 " " "
81	Millville.....	Gatherer.....	65 per cent. of what blowers earn.....	Gather glass....
191	Bridgeton.....	"	65 " " " "	" " " "
128	Malaga	"	65 " " " "	" " " "
181	Glassboro	"	65 " " " "	" " " "
209	Winslow.....	"	65 " " " "	" " " "
170	Woodbury.....	"	65 " " " "	" " " "
74	Millville.....	Cutter	25c	1 box, 100 sq ft.

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*
 BOTTLE AND VIAL BLOWERS. (Green Glass.)

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
3 men in shop, 15 to 20 per day.....	40	65	Throat and lung.....	2
3 " " 160 per day.....	40	65	Dyspepsia and liver.....	
3 " " 150 ".....	40	60	Throat.....	
2 " " 96 ".....	45	50	.....
3 " " 25 ".....	40	60	.....
2 " " 80 ".....	40	60	.....

FLINT GLASS BLOWERS. (Covered Pots.)

3 men in shop, 27 per day.....	40	65	Early loss of eyesight.....	1
3 " " 28 to 30 per day.....	40	65	Lung and bilious.....	1
3 " " 160 per day.....	40	60	Rheumatism.....	2
3 " " 14 ".....	36	56	.....	1
3 " " 25 to 30 per day.....	40	60	Liver complaint.....	1
{ 32 oz., 8½; 12 oz., 15; 16 oz., 12½ gross } per day.....	40	50	Dyspepsia.....	1

WINDOW-GLASS BLOWERS, GATHERERS, FLATTENERS AND CUTTERS.

44 per week of 5 days.....	50	60	Throat and lung.....	2
40 to 48 per week of 5 days.....	50	60	.....	1
46 per week of 5 days.....	45	60	Liver.....	1
46 " ".....	45	60	Early loss of eyesight.....	1
46 " ".....	40	50	.....	1
45 " ".....	45	60	Rheumatism.....	1
43 " ".....	45	60	Rheumatism.....	2
25 " ".....	40	65	.....	2
45 " ".....	48	65	Rheumatism.....	2
44 " ".....	45	65	.....
45 " ".....	45	60	Colds and lung.....	
45 " ".....	40	60	Dyspepsia.....	2
47 " ".....	42	63	Throat.....	1
46 " ".....	45	62	Rheumatism.....	1
45 " ".....	45	50	Rheumatism.....	
46 " ".....	45	60	Colds and rheumatism.....	1
46 " ".....	45	65	Colds.....	
47 " ".....	45	65	.....
45 " ".....	45	65	Throat.....	1
48 " ".....	45	55	Rheumatism.....	1
44 boxes per week of 5 days.....	40	60	Consumption.....	1
46 " ".....	.....	.....	.....	1
45 " ".....	45	68	.....	1
40 to 48 " ".....	45	66	.....	1
45 " ".....	45	65	.....	1
45 " ".....	45	68	.....	1
14½ per day.....	40	60	.....	2

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*
 WINDOW-GLASS BLOWERS, GATHERERS, FLATTENERS
 AND CUTTERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received per Piece.	What constitutes a piece.
82	Millville.....	Cutter.....	25c.....	1 box, 100 sq. ft...
126	Bridgeton.....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
187	".....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
193	".....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
157	Malaga.....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
152	".....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
179	Glassboro.....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
180	".....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
151	Woodbury.....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
174	".....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
175	".....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
200	Winslow.....	".....	25c.....	1 " " " " " "
104	Millville.....	Flattener.....	1/4 the wages of each blower.....	1 " " " " " "
159	Malaga.....	".....	1/4 " " " " " ".....	1 " " " " " "
178	Glassboro.....	".....	1/4 " " " " " ".....	1 " " " " " "
148	Woodbury.....	".....	1/4 " " " " " ".....	1 " " " " " "
200	Winslow.....	".....	1/4 " " " " " ".....	1 " " " " " "

MISCELLANEOUS WORKMEN IN GLASS FACTORIES.

119	Millville.....	Stopper grinder (flint).....	12 1/2c., less 15 per cent.....	1 dozen.....
458	".....	".....	Pint bottles, 12 1/2c., less 15 per cent..	1 " ".....
455	".....	Lamp worker.....	1/4 drachm vials, 30c.....	1 gross.....
456	".....	".....	1/2 " " 30c.....	1 " ".....
231	".....	".....	1/4 " " 25c.....	1 " ".....
69	Bridgeton.....	Pot maker.....	Paid by month.....	1 pot.....
213	".....	".....	" " " " " ".....	" " " " " ".....

HATTERS.

1047	Newark.....	Maker.....	10 to 15c.....	1 hat.....
1157	".....	".....	10c.....	1 " ".....
853	".....	".....	96c. for making; 15c. for shaving...	1 dozen.....
914	".....	".....	8 to 18c.....	1 hat.....
807	".....	".....	8c.....	1 " ".....
805	".....	".....	16c.....	1 " ".....
831	".....	".....	10 to 20c.....	1 " ".....
834	Orange.....	".....	20c.....	1 " ".....
836	".....	".....	12c.....	1 " ".....
845	".....	".....	18c.....	1 " ".....
338	".....	Sizer.....	25c.....	1 " ".....
821	".....	".....	10c.....	1 " ".....
841	Newark.....	".....	12c.....	1 " ".....
861	Orange.....	Pounger.....	12, 15, 20, 25, 30c.....	1 dozen.....
1152	".....	".....	20 to 75c.....	1 " ".....
1055	Newark.....	Curler.....	\$1.....	1 " ".....

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—*Continued.*

WINDOW-GLASS BLOWERS, GATHERERS, FLATTENERS AND CUTTERS.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
15 per day.....				
86 per week.....	50	65	Loss of eyesight.....	1
90 ".....	45	60		1
92 ".....	50	60		1
90 ".....	44	64		1
92 ".....	45	66		1
86 ".....	45	65		1
92 ".....	45	65		1
84 ".....	48	63		1
90 ".....	45	60		1
90 ".....	45	65		1
90 ".....	46	66		1
Flatten the glass of four blowers.....	50	60		2
" " ".....	45	60		1
" " ".....	45	65		1
" " ".....	45	68		1
" " ".....	45	60		1

MISCELLANEOUS WORKMEN IN GLASS FACTORIES.

26 per day.....	50	70		
16 to 20 per day.....			Liability to colds.....	1
10 per day.....	40	65		
12 ".....				
11 ".....	45	60		
9 per week.....			Very unhealthy.....	
4 ".....	40		Consumption.....	

HATTERS.

15 to 18 per day.....	40	50	Nervousness and rheumatism.....	
15 to 18 ".....	47	60	Nervousness.....	
Make 52 and shave 150 hats per day.....	40	60	Rheumatism and kidney disease.....	5
18 to 24 per day.....				
24 ".....	60	70	Rheumatism.....	
12 ".....	60	65		
12 to 18 ".....	50	61		1
15 ".....	50	65		2
15 ".....	30	50	Consumption.....	2
8 ".....	30	45	Consumption.....	4
6 ".....	40	60		2
30 ".....	45	70		
15 ".....	40	50		
12 ".....	40	50		3
3 to 10 ".....	40	50		
5 ".....	28	40	Shakes.....	
	46	55	Blood poisoning.....	2

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

HATTERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received per Piece.	What constitutes a piece.
1054	Newark.....	Curler.....	\$1.50.....	1 dozen.....
1058	".....	Flanger.....	12 to 45c.....	1 ".....
808	Orange.....	Finisher.....	\$2.....	1 ".....
809	".....	".....	1.62 to \$2.62.....	1 ".....
810	".....	".....	1.50 to 2.25.....	1 ".....
818	".....	".....	12½c.....	1 hat.....
823	".....	".....	\$1.75 to \$2.50.....	1 dozen.....
829	Watsessing....	".....	1.50.....	1 ".....
830	".....	".....	1.50.....	1 ".....
854	Orange.....	".....	1.88.....	1 ".....
864	Newark.....	".....	1.50.....	1 ".....
1045	".....	".....	3.25.....	1 ".....
1046	".....	".....	2.75.....	1 ".....
1048	".....	".....	2.75.....	1 ".....
1050	".....	".....	3 00.....	1 ".....
1053	".....	".....	1.30 to \$1.36.....	1 ".....
1061	Belleville....	".....	1.75 to 2.25, stiff hats.....	1 ".....
1165	Newark.....	".....	1.15, for men's; \$1, for ladies'	1 ".....
1166	".....	".....	1.25 to \$1.50.....	1 ".....

SHOEMAKERS.

1102	Newton.....	Cutter.....	1¼ to 5c. per pair.....	} 6 pieces (4 qrs., 2 vampers, 2 button laps.)
368	Burlington ...	" infants' shoes.....	Average price, 18c.....		1 dozen pairs....
352	".....	".....	12½c.....	1 ".....
359	".....	".....	18c.....	1 ".....
360	".....	".....	20c.....	1 ".....
386	Mount Holly..	" infants' shoes.....	15c.....	1 ".....
238	Camden.....	" women's and misses'.....	10c.....	1 ".....
239	".....	".....	12½c.....	1 ".....
256	".....	".....	20c.....	1 ".....
244	".....	Fitter (female).....	9c.....	1 pair.....
372	Mount Holly..	".....	9c.....	1 ".....
351	Burlington ...	".....	9c.....	1 ".....
341	".....	".....	9c.....	1 ".....
353	".....	".....	9c.....	1 ".....
392	Vineland.....	Closing (female).....	Women's, 33c.; misses', 25c...	Case of 60 pairs.
1101	Newton.....	" seams (female).....	6c.....	1 dozen.....
1073	Vineland.....	" in linings ".....	1c., and 10 p. c. added.....	1 pair.....
1099	Newton.....	Vamping (female).....	11 to 13c.....	1 dozen.....
1100	".....	Closing the linings (female).....	7 to 12c.....	1 ".....
258	Camden.....	Heeler.....	60c.....	1 case.....
253	".....	".....	66c., women's.....	1 case, 72 pairs...
273	Mount Holly..	".....	15c., infants'.....	1 dozen pairs....
239	Burlington ...	".....	4½c.....	1 pair.....
358	".....	".....	1½c.....	1 ".....
370	".....	".....	1¼c.....	1 ".....
403	Vineland.....	".....	46c.....	1 case, 60 pairs...
340	Burlington ...	Shoe operator.....	5c.....	1 pair.....
362	".....	" (female).....	5c.....	1 ".....

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—Continued.

HATTERS.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
4 per day.....	45	60	Throat bronchitis.....	2
40 to 12 per day.....	45	60	Blood poisoning.....	3
1½ per day.....			Consumption.....	1
1 to 1½ per day.....	45		Consumption.....	1
1½ to 2 ".....			Shakes.....	1
1 dozen, 4 to 6 hours' work.....	40			2
1½ to 1¾, 10 hours' work.....	30	50	Consumption, hatters' shakes.....	4
2 per day.....	35	50	Consumption, hatters' shakes.....	2
11 per week.....	45	55	Consumption, hatters' shakes.....	1
1 per day.....	40	55	Consumption.....	
2 ".....	50	55	Consumption.....	
¾ ".....	40	60	Blood poisoning.....	1
1 ".....	40	55	Consumption, hatters' shakes.....	
1¼ ".....	40	55	Enlargement of heart.....	
1 ".....	55	60	Consumption most prevalent.....	1
2 ".....	40	50	Blood poisoning.....	3
2 men produce 3 to 3½ by "lathe".....	45	60	Blood poisoning, consumption.....	
2 men finish 10 to 12 per day.....				
2 per day.....	40	45	Poisoning.....	

SHOEMAKERS.

100 pairs per day, average.....	60	65	.....	1
11 to 12 per day.....	45	65	Throat and lung.....	1
16 per day.....	40	55	Throat and lung.....	1
10 ".....	43	62	.....	1
12½ ".....	45	48	.....
13 ".....	45	65	Lung.....	
100 per week.....	45	60	Dyspepsia and lung.....	2
85 ".....	40	60	.....	1
10 per day.....	35	50	Dyspepsia.....	
100 per week.....	35	50	Throat and lung.....	
80 ".....	35	50	Lung.....	
85 ".....	35	50	.....
90 ".....	38	55	Throat.....	
100 ".....	35	50	Throat.....	
2½ cases per day.....			.....
40 per day.....			.....
120 ".....			.....
Average, 13 per day.....			.....
25 ".....			.....
20 to 26 per week.....	45	62	Throat.....	1
22 to 24 ".....	45	65	.....
12 to 15 per day.....	46	66	.....	1
50 per day.....			.....
200 ".....	45	65	.....
175 to 180 per day.....	45	65	Consumption.....	1
7½ per day, with 2 boys' help.....	45	65	Consumption.....	
250 per week.....	40	60	Weak lungs.....	
160 ".....	36	52	Liver and lung.....	

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—Continued.

SHOEMAKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received per Piece.	What constitutes a piece.
444	Camden	{ Operator and pasting. }	{ French. 18c ; Congress, 33½c ; }	1 dozen.....
		men's	button, 50c.....	
441	N. Brunswick	Burnisher.....	9c.....	1 pair.....
262	Camden	" and trimmer.....	3c.....	1 "
260	"	"	3c.....	1 "
345	Burlington.....	"	15 to 20c.....	1 dozen pairs..
243	Camden	Finisher, women's.....	54c.....	1 case, 72 pairs
242	"	" misses'	20c.....	1 "
249	Burlington.....	" infants'.....	2¼c.....	1 pair.....
403	Vineland	"	{ 45c. black shank ; 60c. 2d quality ; }	1 case, 60 pairs
			90c. Galloon finish.....	
254	Camden	Trimmer	3c.....	1 pair.....
391	Vineland.....	Edge setter	45 to 60c. ; 90c. ; \$1 05.....	1 case, 60 pairs
344	"	" infants'.....	15c.....	1 dozen pairs..
1074	"	"	1½c.....	1 pair.....
442	Newark.....	Laster.....	3¾ to 7c.....	1 "
259	Camden.....	" women's & misses'.....	12½c (average).....	1 "
248	"	"	12½c.....	1 "
395	Vineland.....	"	2¾ to 7c.....	1 "
348	Burlington.....	"	20c.....	1 "
365	"	"	4½c.....	1 "
394	Vineland.....	Second laster	23c.....	1 case, 60 pairs
390	"	Buffer.....	.....	1 case.....
389	"	Sciver.....	.....	1 "
396	"	Beater-out.....	35c.....	1 case, 60 pairs
400	"	Tacker.....	25c.....	1 " 60 "
407	"	Shaver.....	1c.....	1 " 60 "
405	"	Br-asting and nailing.....	.....	1 " 60 "
1098	Newton.....	Bottoming infants.....	10 to 15c.....	1 pair.....

SILK WORKERS.

738	Paterson.....	Ribbon weaver.....	\$3.00 per cut.....	10 yards.....
739	"	"	3 00 "	10 "
742	"	"	4 00 "	10 "
743	"	"	3.65 "	10 "
745	"	"	2 50 "	10 "
746	"	"	3 55 "	10 "
747	"	"	3 60 "	10 "
749	"	"	3 20 "	10 "
754	"	"	3 25 "	10 "
756	"	"	3 50 "	10 "
766	"	"	3 40 "	10 "
782	"	"	3 80 "	10 "
1173	W. Hoboken..	Silk weaver.....	20c.....	1 yard.....
1174	Union Hill...	"	5¼c.....	1 "
1175	"	"	6 to 8c.....	1 "
1177	"	"	7c.....	1 "
1180	Jersey City ...	"	18c.....	1 "
1181	Union Hill...	"	6 to 8c.....	1 "

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—*Continued.*

SHOEMAKERS.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
50 per day.....				
75 to 80 per day.....	45	65	Consumption.....	1
75 to 85.....	45	65	Consumption.....	1
90 per week.....	40	62	Bronchitis.....	1
28 ".....	45	55		
75 ".....	43	65		
100 ".....	40	60	Liver.....	2
8 cases per week, 2 men to help.....	40	60	Consumption.....	1
75 to 80 per day.....				
Average 3½ cases per day.....				1
100 per week.....	43	63	Lung disease.....	1
Average 120 per day.....				
" 45 ".....	40	60		2
20 per day.....	42	62		1
18 ".....	45	65		1
90 " (average).....	45	65	Lung.....	1
12 ".....				1
50 ".....	42	62	Lung.....	1
8 ".....				
8 cases per day.....	40	60		
6 per day.....	45	65	Throat and lung.....	1
8 " with 2 boys' help.....	45	65	Kidney.....	1
Average 8 per day.....	45	68		1
7 per day.....	45	60		1
8 ".....		75		2
12 to 18 per day.....				

SILK WORKERS.

9 yards per day.....				3
8 " ".....				3
8 " ".....				2
8 " ".....				2
8 " ".....				1
7 " ".....				2
10 " ".....				3
10 " ".....				
7 " ".....				2
7 " ".....				4
9 " ".....				2
10 " ".....				2
9 " ".....				2
32 " " (2 looms).....	50	50	Nervousness.....	4
20 " ".....				2
24 " " (2 looms).....	50			2
9 " ".....				3
20 " " (2 looms).....				

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—Continued.

SILK WORKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received per Piece.	What constitutes a piece.
1183	Union Hill.....	Silk weaver.....	25c.....	1 yard.....
1186	"	"	7c.....	1 "
1187	"	"	5c.....	1 "
1182	W. Hoboken..	Hand-loom weaver.....	35c.....	} 1 yd., 95 Porter, (112) picks to inch, 27 inches broad).....
1111	Wortendyke..	Handkerchiefs.....	60c.....		1 dozen.....

WOOLEN MILL OPERATIVES.

316	Camden	Spinner	\$1.....	100 runs.....
317	"	"	1.....	100 "
309	"	Weaver.....	10c.....	1 yard.....
314	"	"	12c.....	1 "
315	"	" (female)	9c.....	1 "
319	"	"	12c.....	1 "
320	"	"	10c.....	1 "
321	"	"	9c.....	1 "
411	Trenton.....	"	3c., cassimere.....	1 "

COTTON MILL OPERATIVES.

118	Millville.....	Weaver (female).....	37c., twilled muslin.....	1 cut.....
336	"	"	37c.....	1 "
333	"	"	37c., twilled muslin.....	1 " 50 yards.....
105	"	"	37c.....	1 "
91	"	"	80c.....	1 "
329	Glo'ster City..	" gingham.....	46c.....	1 " 50 yards.....
328	"	"	44c.....	1 "
327	"	" (female)	40c.....	1 "
326	"	"	37c., twilled muslin.....	1 "
322	"	"	21c., plain	1 "
325	"	"	40c.....	1 "
1132	Midl'd Park ..	"	18c towels	1 dozen.....
1142	East Newark..	Spinner.....	\$1.62.....	1 pound yarn.....
1141	"	"	5.18.....	1 "

CIGAR MAKERS.

993	Jersey City...	Cigar maker.....	\$11.....	1,000 cigars.....
991	"	" hand work	9.....	"
997	"	"	12.....	"
998	"	"	9.....	"
999	"	"	9.....	"
1002	"	"	9.....	"
1007	"	" mould and hand	8 to \$9.....	"
1011	"	" hand work..	11.....	"

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—*Continued.*
SILK WORKERS.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
7 to 8 yards per day				
18 yards per day, 2 looms.....				1
24 " " " "				
5 " " " "				6
2½ dozen per day.....				

WOOLEN MILL OPERATIVES.

1½ piece per day	45	65	Overworked.....	
1½ " " " "	45	65		2
13 yards per day.....				
12½ yards per day.....	45	65	Dyspepsia.....	1
13 " " " "	35	50		
10 to 12 yards per day	35	50		
12 yards per day.....	35	50		
9 " " " "	35	50		
40 " " " "				

COTTON MILL OPERATIVES.

6 looms, 10 cuts per week.....	35	45	Consumption.....	
12 cuts per week.....	30	40	Consumption.....	
12 " " " "	35	50	Consumption.....	
5 looms, 8 cuts per week.....	30	40	Consumption.....	
8 cuts per week, 8 looms.....				
14 " " " "	45	65		
12 " " " "				
10 " " " "	35	50	Consumption.....	
10 " " " "	35	50		
18 " " " "	35	50		
14 " " " "	45	60		
1,800 pieces in 2 weeks.....	60	65		
650 " " " "				

CIGAR MAKERS.

225 cigars per day.....	50	70	Dyspepsia, consumption.....	2
200 " " " "	40	58	Consumption.....	
175 " " " "	37	55	Dyspepsia, consumption.....	6
275 " " " "	35	50	Dyspepsia, weak eyes.....	5
150 " " " "			Consumption.....	5
175 " " " "	34	60	Consumption.....	
300 " " " "	35	65	Consumption.....	
250 " " " "	32	52	Nervous debility.....	4

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

CIGAR MAKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price received per piece.	What constitutes a piece.
1178	Union Hill.....	Cigar maker, hand work...	\$7 to \$9.....	1,000 cigars.....
948	New Brunswick..	" ".....	8.....	".....
881	Red Bank.....	" ".....	8.....	".....
906	".....	" ".....	6.....	".....
995	Hoboken.....	" ".....	12.....	".....
1069	Newark.....	" ".....	12.....	".....
1043	".....	" ".....	8.....	".....
867	Montclair.....	" ".....	8 to \$12.....	".....
812	Newark.....	" ".....	8 to 14.....	".....
1129	Montclair.....	" ".....	80c to \$1 20.....	100 ".....
780	Paterson.....	" mould and hand..	{ Mould, \$8 and up; } { hand, \$1 more. }	1,000 cigars.....
1012	".....	" hand work.....	\$8 to \$15.....	".....
1014	Greenville.....	".....	8 to 12.....	".....
1013	".....	".....	8.....	".....
996	Jersey City.....	" packer.....	1 to \$2.25.....	".....
1254	".....	{ Stripper, buncher and } { wrapper. }	15c.....	100 ".....

RUBBER WORKERS.

573	Lambertville.....	Boot maker.....	12 to 20c.....	1 pair.....
1212	New Brunswick..	Arctic shoes.....	5½c.....	1 ".....
1230	".....	Women's shoes.....	2¼c.....	1 ".....
1231	".....	".....	2¼c.....	1 ".....
980	".....	Boot maker.....	13c.....	1 ".....
954	".....	".....	14c.....	1 ".....
1222	".....	Cutting.....	25c.....	100 pairs.....

ORGAN MAKERS.

511	Washington.....	Varnisher.....	10c.....	1 case.....
1084	".....	Case maker.....	50c.....	1 case.....
666	".....	Tuner.....	25c.....	An octave.....
665	".....	Action maker.....	\$2 40 to \$3.25.....	The action of an organ.
508	".....	" regulator.....	13½c.....	One action.....
500	".....	" rimmer.....	18c.....	".....
506	Phillipsburg.....	Cabinet maker.....	31c.....	Case.....
510	Washington.....	Finisher.....	40c.....	Case.....
571	".....	Rubbing.....	\$1 to \$1.25.....	Organ.....

TABLE NO. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—Continued.

CIGAR MAKERS.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
260 to 340 cigars per day.....	35	50	Consumption.....	2
300 cigars per day.....	50	80	.....
310 " ".....	45	60	.....
400 " ".....	35	65	Consumption.....	
200 " ".....	38	55	Consumption and Dyspepsia.....	7
250 " ".....	55	60	.....
250 " ".....	40	60	Bright's Disease of Kidney.....	1
Average 250 cigars per day.....	40	65	Consumption and Throat.....	2
150 to 300 cigars per day.....	45	55	Consumption.....	1
300 to 350 " ".....	40	45	Consumption.....	
275 to 300 " ".....	50	60	Consumption.....	1
150 to 300 " ".....	28	40	Consumption.....	1
200 to 250 " ".....	40	85	Consumption, Asthma, Dyspepsia.....	2
175 cigars per day.....	35	45	Consumption, Dyspepsia.....	3
3 to 4 " ".....	40	60	Dyspepsia.....	1
200 " ".....	50	65	.....

RUBBER WORKERS.

24 pairs per day.....	40	50	Consumption.....	1
45 " ".....			Consumption.....	
36 " ".....			.....	1
12 " ".....	35	49	.....	2
10 " ".....	36	48	.....	3
600 " ".....			Consumption.....	2

ORGAN MAKERS.

20 cases per day.....			Kidney complaints.....	1
4 " ".....			.....
26 with 2 assistants per day.....	50	60	.....	3
2 to 5 per day, 3 assistants.....			.....	1
15 per day.....			.....
12 " ".....			Lung disease.....	
7½ " ".....			.....
5 " ".....			Dyspepsia.....	
2 " ".....			.....

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—Continued.

POTTERS.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
{ Per day—140 mugs, 100 brush vases, } 120 bowls. Help costs \$2.65 per day.....	45	53	Asthma, consumption.....	1
36 per day.....	32	40	Asthma, consumption.....	1
16 per week; \$1 per week for help.....	30	40	Asthma.....	1
3½ per day; help \$1.25 per week.....	30	.....	".....	.....
{ 7's, 4 per day; 9's, 3 per day; 12's, 2 } per day. Help, \$1.25 per week.....	30	40	".....	1
4 per day.....	32	40	".....	1
2½ per day; help, \$1 per week.....	30	40	".....	1
2½ per day; help, \$1.25 per week.....	35	40	".....	1
3½ per day; help, \$1.25 per week.....	30	40	" chills.....	1
17½ dozen per week.....	40	50	".....	.....
1 dozen per day; help, \$1.10 per week.....	30	40	" consumption.....	.....
{ Average 2½ doz. per day; help, \$1.25 } per week.....	30	50	".....	.....
850 per week; help, \$16 per week.....	35	40	" consumption.....	.....
{ 130 tea per day, 120 coffee per day; } help, \$20 per week.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
65 7 in. per day; help, \$20 per week.....	30	40	Asthma.....	.....
35 5's per day; \$1.32 per day for help.....	28	35	".....	.....
80 per day; help, 58c per day.....	38	45	".....	.....
{ 100 common ovals per day; help, \$10 } per week.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

IRON WORKERS.

5,400 lbs. per day; 2 puddlers, 2 helpers..	50	60	.....	1
5,400 " " 2 " 2 " ..	50	70	.....	.....
69 to 75 per week.....	45	58	.....	2
25 (2 rollers and 2 catches) per day.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average 9 tons per day.....	50	55	.....	.....
5 heats, ½ ton to each, per day.....	50	68	.....	.....
24 per team per day.....	45	60	.....	.....
24 " ".....	40	65	.....	.....
38 per day.....	45	60	.....	3
18 in ten hours.....	35	45	Rheumatism, pulmonary complaints.....	.....
83 per day.....	60	.....	.....	.....
83 ".....	50	65	.....	.....
7 ".....	60	.....	.....	.....
11 per week.....	45	.....	.....	.....
{ 25 doz. 10 in. half round; 18 doz. 10 } in. cross-cut; 22 12 in. half round, per day.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—Continued.

IRON WORKERS.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received per Piece.	What Constitutes a Piece.
418	Trenton	Wire drawer.....	2½c	100 pounds
410	"	"	No. 8, 4c.....	"
1150	Belleville...	Wire weaver.....	{ Single loom, 5 to 22c. pr. sq ft.; broad loom, 4 to 6c.....	{ Single loom, 100 feet; broad loom, 24..... }
1151	"	"	{ Work in prs.; right-hand man, 6c. for 70-mesh; 5c for 60-mesh; left-hand man, 10 per ct. less.....	1 square foot.....
424	Trenton.....	Chain maker.....	10c.....	100 links.....

TAILORS.

1260	Jersey City..	Pants maker.....	75c. to \$2.50	1 pair of pantaloons.....
798	Paterson....	Operator (female).....	\$4 to \$6, coat, vest and pants .....	.....
976	N. Br'nsw'k	Coat maker.....	4.50.....	1 coat.....
961	"	"	6 to \$8.....	"
1021	Jersey City..	Garment cutter.....	Paid by week.....	.....

DRESS MAKERS (Females).

367	Burlington.	Dress maker.....	\$5, average price.....	1 dress.....
285	Camden	"	2 to \$25	1 "
318	"	"	2, lowest; average, \$5.....	1 "
335	Millville....	"	2 to \$8; average, \$6	1 "
384	Mt. Holly...	"	2 to \$10; average, \$5	1 "
374	"	"	Average, \$8.....	1 "
313	Millville....	Shirt maker	" 50c.....	1 shirt.....

PRINTERS.

1256	Jersey City..	Compositor.....	38c.....	1,000 ems.....
1008	"	"	38c.....	"
1016	"	" (newspaper)	35c.....	"
1000	"	"	38c.....	"

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

IRON WORKERS.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
100 per day.....	45	66		1
50 "	48	65		1
.....				2
50 of 60-mesh; 40 of 70-mesh, per day.....				
1,500 links per day.....				

TAILORS.

{ Low-priced, 17; high-priced, 12 (with help of wife), weekly..... }	34	57	Dyspepsia.....	2
3 coats per week.....	30	60	Constipation.....	
2 "	50	60	"	
2 "	50	60	"	
{ 13 men's suits, with shears; 50 men's suits, with knife; 40 to 100 ladies' cloaks, with machine, per day..... }	45	60	.....

DRESS MAKERS (Females).

1 per week.....	37	55	.....
.....	35	50	.....
1 per week.....	35	50	Consumption.....	
1 "	35	45	"	
1 " .....			.....
1 " .....			.....
8 " .....			.....

PRINTERS.

9 to 12 thousand per day.....	50	65	.....	3
9 to 11 " .....			.....	3
7 in 9 hours' work.....			Consumption.....	
9 in a day.....	50		Paralysis.....	3

TABLE NO. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYEES—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS WORKMEN.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received per Piece.	What Constitutes a Piece.
479	Hackettstown...	Trimmer, carriages.	\$8 for ordinary buggy....	One top.....
482	"	"	*9 " wagon....	Whole body
797	Newark	Japanner, leather	32c.....	1 hide.....
801	"	Filling up hides		1 " or split.....
826	"	Japanner, leather.....	35c to 40c	1 "
821	"	Finisher, japanner.....		1 " or split.....
798	"	"		1 "
1044	"	{ Frame makers, (R. } R. bags).	{ Finest, \$150; coarsest } \$1 20.	1 dozen frames.....
1071	"	{ Satchel maker, com- } plete, except cut'g } and operating.	{ Club satchel, \$2; ja- } panned frame clasp. } muslin lined, \$1 75. }	1 dozen.....
813	"	Harness maker— Stitcher.....	80c to \$4	One set of harness.....
1066	"	Rein maker.....	{ 20 to 50 cts for single } flat reins; 55c. to \$1 } for double.	1 pair.....
1176	Hoboken	Conductor on street car.	{ Round trip, 37½ cts.; } half trip, 22½ cts. }	{ Half trip, 1 h. 20 m.; } round trip, 2 h. 10 m. }
819	Newark	Currier	\$1 92 per dozen	Half hide or split.....
1169	"	" graining	12c. to 16c.....	One hide.....
955	New Brunsw'k.	Tinsmith	5c.....	1 gross fruit jar cans.....
1062	Newark	Morocco finisher.....	{ \$1 55 for pebble; \$1 75 } kid.	1 dozen hides.....
883	Red Bank.....	Catching clams.....	70c.....	1 bushel
876	"	"	70c.....	1 "
874	"	Fruit can maker.....	{ 60c. for gallon, 35c. } for 3 lb. cans.	100 cans.....
1205	New Brunsw'k.	Carpet weaver.....	12c.....	1 yard.....

GLASS FACTORIES.

14	Millville.....	Stopper grinders.....	12½c., less 10 per cent....	1 dozen.....
37	Wilton	Blowers (bottle and vial)	Qt. fruit jars, 9c. net.....	1 "
6	Clayton.....	"	{ 1 oz vials 60c., less 10 } per cent.	1 gross.....
4	Bridgeton.....	Blowers (bottle and vial)	{ 10 oz round or oval, } 10c., less 10 per cent.	1 dozen.....
38	Williamstown..	"	{ 2 oz vials 64c., less 10 } per cent.	1 gross.....
36	Woodbury	"	{ 16 oz weight 13c., less } 10 per cent.	1 dozen.....
15	Bridgeton.....	" (window glass. } Cutters	{ 16 oz weight 13c., less } 10 per cent.	1 "
			Average price 56¼c	1 box, 100 square feet.....
			25c.....	1 " " "

* About half the amount received 10 years ago.

TABLE No. 3.—INDIVIDUAL EMPLOYES—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS WORKMEN.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
6 per month.....	40	40	Eyesight.....	1
2 men, 100 per week.....	40	60		
6 splits per day.....	38	45		
7 per day.....				
124 per week.....	35	45		3
120 ".....	40	50		8
Average 1½ dozen per day.....				2
1 dozen club satchels per day.....				2
{ 15 of the 20c. single, 5 of the 50c. single, 5 of the 55c. double flat and 3 of the \$1 double, per day. }			Dyspepsia.....	2
9 half trips, 5 to 5½ round trips per day.....				
7 dozen per week.....	55	65		
20 per day.....	50	60		5
5 ".....	25	30		3
10 of pebble, 8 kid per week.....	40	60		
10 bushels per day.....	45	65		
10 ".....	40	55		
400 gallon, 600 3-lb per day.....	45	65	Consumption.....	4
10 to 15 per day.....	50	70		

GLASS FACTORIES.

27½ dozen per day.....				
100 per day by 2 blowers and gatherer.....				
28 " 3 men.....				
180 " 3 ".....				
27½ " 3 ".....	35	55	Dyspepsia.....	
140 " 3 ".....				
145 " 3 ".....				
44 boxes per week.....				
90 " ".....	40	60		

TABLE NO. 3.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received for the Piece.	What constitutes a piece.
57	Camden..... Women's and children's shoes.	Lasting..... Operating..... Edge setting..... Finishing..... Heeling..... Trimming..... Burnishing..... Cutting..... Fitting.....	{ Infants', aver. 1c.; women's } and misses', aver. 12½c..... } Average price, 1c..... { Infants', 2c.; women's and } misses', 3c., average..... }	1 pair..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 case, 72 pairs.. 1 "..... 1 pair..... 1 "..... 1 dozen pairs ..

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

44	Mays Landing.. Cotton mill.	Weavers..... Spinners..... Speeder tenders..... Warpers.....	{ 20c. for single; 40c. for dou- } ble width..... }	1 cut, 50 yards.. 100 pounds..... 1 hank..... 1 side.....
8	{ Millville..... } Cotton mill. }	Weavers.....	{ Twilled muslin (8 picks per } inch), 37c..... }	1 cut, 50 yards..
129	Trenton.....	Woolen mixed goods.....	Br'd loom, \$1.60; nar. loom, 80c.	1 cut, 40 yards ..
70	Camden.....	{ Woolen goods weavers .. } Spinners.....	9 to 13c..... \$1.....	1 yard..... 100 runs.....
180	Trenton.....	Woolen mixed goods.....	Average, 3c. pr yd.; \$1.20 pr cut	40 yards.....
372	Jersey City..... Knitting mill.	Winders..... Knitters..... Cutters..... Pocket sewers..... Borders..... Facing..... Braid..... Sleeves..... Button-holes..... Button sewing..... Folders.....	1¼ to 2c..... Lowest, 7c.; highest, \$3.25 .. 5c..... 6 to 12c..... 10 to 20c..... 10c..... 12 to 18c..... Machine, 6½c.; hand, 30c..... 5 to 8c..... 4 to 6c..... 8 to 15c.....	1 pound..... 1 dozen..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 ".....

SILK MILLS.

244	W. Hoboken....	Silk weaving..... " winding..... " twisters..... " weaver.....	23 and 40c..... 20 and 45c..... 2c. for 80 threads..... 7 to 10c.....	1 yard..... 1 pound..... 80 threads..... 1 yard.....
362	Town of Union	Weavers, handkerchiefs.....	32c. to \$1.....	1 dozen.....
295	Wortendyke	Winders, soft silk..... Hemming handkerchiefs.....	45 to 70c..... 2¾ to 5c.....	1 portee..... 1 yard.....

TABLE No. 3.—ESTABLISHMENTS—Continued.

SHOE FACTORIES.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Disease Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
{ Infants', 250; women's and misses', } 20 per day..... }			Throat and lung disease.....	
250 per day.....				
{ Infants', 117; women's and misses', } 78 per day..... }				
28 per week.....				
24 ".....				
78 per day.....				
78 ".....				
80 per week.....				

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS.

{ 6 single; 3 double, per loom, weekly; } weavers tend from 3 to 6 looms each. }				
9 to 10 weekly.....				
6 to 8 per day.....				
1 to 1½ per day.....				
{ 3 cuts per loom in 2 weeks; weavers } run from 4 to 8 looms each..... }			Consumption, general debility.....	
4 cuts, br'd loom; 8 cuts, nar., per week.				
12 to 16 yards per day.....				
1½ runs per day.....				
1 cut per day.....				
75 pounds per day.....				
15 low. price; ½ doz high. price, per day				
25 to 30 per day.....				
15 per day.....				
8 to 10 per day.....				
12 per day.....				
10 to 12 per day.....				
Machine, 20; hand, 3½ per day.....				
25 to 30 per day.....				
25 to 30 ".....				
12 to 15 ".....				

SILK MILLS.

7 yards per day, hand-loom.....				
4 to 10 per day.....				
120 per day.....				
15 per loom in 10 hours.....				
.....				
.....				
.....				

TABLE No. 3.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

CIGAR FACTORIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received per Piece.	What constitutes a piece.
127	Salem.....	Makers.....	\$5.50 to \$15.00.....	1,000 cigars.....
126	Bridgeton.....	".....	5.50 to 15.00.....	1,000 ".....
125	Camden.....	".....	5.00 to 18.00.....	1,000 ".....
329	Paterson.....	".....	8.00 to 15.00.....	1,000 ".....
281	Jersey City.....	".....	9.00 to 13.00.....	1,000 ".....
232	Jersey City.....	{ Packers.....	1.00 to 2.25.....	1,000 ".....
		{ Makers.....	7.00 to 10.00.....	1,000 ".....
242	".....	".....	{ Hand work, \$8.50 to \$14; mould, } \$7 to \$10.50.....	1,000 ".....
288	Newark.....	{ Packers.....	\$1.00 to \$2.25.....	1,000 ".....
		{ Makers.....	8.00 to 14.00.....	1,000 ".....
291	".....	".....	8.00 to 12.00.....	1,000 ".....

HAT FACTORIES.

205	Bloomfield... Hat factory	Makers.....	10 to 14c.....	1 hat.....
		Blockers.....	18c.....	1 dozen.....
		Pouncers.....	24c.....	1 ".....
		Finishers.....	\$1.50 to \$2.00.....	1 ".....
		Trimmers.....	50c.....	1 ".....
		Flangers.....	14c.....	1 ".....
		Packers.....	8c.....	1 ".....
199	Orange Vall'y Hat factory	Sizing.....	12 to 18c.....	1 hat body.....
		Finishing.....	\$2.00 to \$3.00.....	1 dozen hats.....
		Trimming.....	60c.....	1 ".....
71	Vineland..... Scotch cap factory.	Knitting.....	29 to 35c.....	1 dozen caps.....
		Topped.....	3c.....	1 ".....
		Lining.....	6c.....	1 ".....
		Binding.....	3½c.....	1 ".....

IRON AND STEEL WORKS, &c.

140	Trenton..... Iron & steel works.	Heaters.....	50¼c.....	1 ton (2,240 lbs.)..
		Helpers.....	29c.....	1 " " ..
		Rollers.....	36c.....	1 " " ..
		Roughers.....	29c.....	1 " " ..
		Catchers.....	21c.....	1 " " ..
		Hookers.....	18c.....	1 " " ..
		Straighteners.....	16c.....	1 " " ..
		Puddlers.....	\$3.85, less ⅓ for helper.....	2,240 lbs.....
		Chain makers.....	7 to 15c., small.....	100 links.....
		".....	{ \$2.00, ½ inch; \$2.80, ¾ inch; } 50c., 2 inch.....	100 lbs.....
29	Bridgeton..... Nail & iron works.	Nailers.....	10 to 90c.....	1 keg of nails. }
		Feeders.....	6 to 40c.....	1 " " .. }

TABLE No. 3.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

CIGAR FACTORIES.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
800 to 2,000 weekly.....	45	65	Consumption.....	
800 to 2,000 ".....	45	65	Consumption.....	
600 to 2,000 ".....	45	65	Lung affection.....	
150 to 350 per day.....				
800 to 1,700 per week.....	35	50	Dyspepsia, weak eyes, consumption.....	
.....				
100 per week.....	35	58	Dyspepsia and weak eyes.....	
Hand work, 1,000; mould, 1,500 per week	40	60	Dyspepsia and weak eyes.....	
3,000 per day.....				
225 ".....	60	65		
200 ".....	55	60		

HAT FACTORIES.

24 to 30 hats per day.....	50	65	
60 dozens, per day.....			
60 " ".....			
2 " ".....			
4 " ".....			
30 " ".....			
30 " ".....			
1 " ".....	50	65	Bright's disease, pulmonary consumption
1 " ".....			
3 " ".....			
4 " ".....			
.....			
.....			
.....			

IRON AND STEEL WORKS, &c.

40 to 45 per week.....	45	68	
40 to 45 ".....			
25 per day, 2 men.....			
40 per week.....			
40 to 45 per week.....			
40 to 45 ".....			
40 to 45 ".....			
5,400 per day.....			
1,200 ".....			
650, 475 and 2,600 per week.....			
33 kegs per week.....			

TABLE No. 3.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

IRON AND STEEL WORKS, &c.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received per Piece.	What Constitutes a Piece.
29	Bridgeton..... Nail and iron works.	Puddle Mill— Enterers at rolls..... Puddlers..... Helpers..... Rollers..... Catchers..... Squeezer tenders..... Hooker-up..... Dragger-out..... Sheet Mill— Heaters..... Helpers..... Rollers..... Catchers in puddling mill..... Finisher..... Hooker-up..... Sheet layers..... Stalkers..... Shearers..... Pipe Mill— Welders..... Rollers..... Testers..... Skelp benders.....	7c..... \$1 87 for team..... 27c..... 8½c..... 8½c..... 6½c..... 6c..... 6½c..... 38c..... 27c..... 11c..... 9c..... 9c..... 7c..... 7c..... 6c..... 9c..... 1 to 2c..... ½ to ¾c..... 1 to 1½c..... 1 to 2c..... { No. 4 to 6, 2¼c..... { No. 4 to 8, 4c..... { No. 4 to 9, 4¾c.....	1 ton..... 1 "..... 1 heat..... 1 ton..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 heat..... 1 ton..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 pipe..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 1 "..... 100 pounds..... 100 "..... 100 ".....
131	Trenton..... Wire mill.	Wire drawers.....		

PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.

286	Newark.....	Printers, compositors.....	33c.....	1,000 ems.....
294	".....	" ".....	32c.....	1,000 ".....
234	Jersey City.....	" ".....	38c.....	1,000 ".....
233	".....	" ".....	35c.....	1,000 ".....

TABLE No. 3.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Office number.	Location.	Subdivision of Trade.	Price Received per Piece.	What Constitutes a Piece.
265	Jersey City.....	Pressers.....	2½c.....	1 gross.....
	Button factory.	Turners.....	¾c.....	1 ".....
4	Salem.....	Oil cloth printer.....	2¼c.....	1 yard.....
149	Trenton.....	Moulding common brick...	\$2 25 to \$2 50.....	2,700 to 2,500.....
	Brick yards.	" best " ..	\$3.....	3,000.....
		" pressed " ..	\$2.....	2,000.....
202	Newark.....	Tackers.....	6c.....	1 hide or split....
	Patent leather.	Softeners.....	9c.....	1 " "
		Grainers.....	16c.....	1 " "
		Patchers.....	3c.....	1 " "
		Splitters.....	60c.....	1 hide.....
211	Newark.....	Tackers.....	5c.....	{ 1 hide, buf- }
	Pocket book			{ fing or cov. }
	and binders'	Grainers.....	3c.....	{ 1 side, buf- }
	leather.			{ fing or cov. }
308	Newark.....	{ Splitters (hides and }	22½c.....	1 hide.....
	Tannery.	{ leather). }		

TABLE No. 3.—ESTABLISHMENTS—*Continued.*

MISCELLANEOUS INDUSTRIES.

Quantity Produced.	Age at which the workmen begin to decline.	Age at which the workmen become incapacitated for active work.	Diseases Peculiar to the Trade.	Number of families residing in the house.
15 to 24 per day.....				
68 to 110 ".....				
150 per day by 2 men.....				
2,700 per day; 2,500 per day.....				
{ 3,000 per day, with helper to wheel } clay and pile.				
{ 2,000 per day, with helper to wheel } clay and pile.				
.....				
150 per week.....				
100 ".....				
400 ".....				
100 " 4 men or team.....				
300 hides weekly.....				
600 sides ".....				
.....				
175 hides per week.....				

PART II.

SUGGESTIONS ON BEHALF OF WORKINGMEN.

CHAPTER I.—THE CONDITION OF WAGE-EARNERS. REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS BY INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN AND OTHERS, RELATING TO THE GENERAL CONDITION OF EMPLOYEES IN THE VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE.

CHAPTER II.—INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

CHAPTER III.—IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABOR UNDER CONTRACT.

CHAPTER IV.—IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOR PROBLEM.

1871

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

of the County of Santa Clara, California, for the year ending December 31, 1871.

The Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, California, in compliance with the provisions of the Act of the Legislature, passed at the regular session of 1869, and amended in 1870, relating to the duties of the Board of Supervisors, do hereby submit to the Board of Supervisors of the County of Santa Clara, California, for the year ending December 31, 1871, the following report:

CHAPTER I.

THE CONDITION OF WAGE-EARNERS.

REMARKS AND SUGGESTIONS BY INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN AND OTHERS,
RELATING TO THE GENERAL CONDITION OF EMPLOYEES IN THE
VARIOUS INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS IN THE STATE.

The plan pursued, during the past two years, for obtaining the earnings, expenses and such facts as would reveal the industrial and social condition of our wage-laborers, was again followed in collecting the desired information for the present report. Two sets of blanks, for individuals and establishments, were issued, and, under direction of agents of the Bureau, filled out. The statistical portion of the data secured has been tabulated in tables Nos. 1, 2 and 3, constituting Part I., a summary of which will be found in the introduction. From both workmen and those interested in the social question, suggestions were also invited; and these, even though not the most valuable part of this report, will certainly be exceedingly interesting, showing, as they do, the influence which the growth of the various phases of modern socialism has on the economic thought of the largest element of our population. Individual employes have freely expressed themselves on subjects which to them seem important, but are of no less concern to the whole body politic. Their responses to questions Nos. 22 and 23 of Blank No. 3 for Individual Employes, are reproduced, as far as practicable, here.

STATEMENTS BY INDIVIDUAL WORKMEN.

REPLIES TO QUESTIONS NUMBERS 22 AND 23, BLANK NUMBER 3.

BOTTLE AND VIAL AND FLINT-GLASS BLOWERS: MILLVILLE.—“The hollow-ware (green and flint) glass blowers have a controlling influence in the churches, municipal government and all benevolent societies. Their organization, the League, has done much to educate them and to improve their general condition. Although maintain-

ing a high standard of wages, the workmen so manage their affairs as to meet with very little serious opposition from the employers, who frequently advise and co-operate with them in measures which have proved a mutual benefit. This especially has been the case in prohibiting the running of the factories during July and August. The employers thus have been able to preserve a better market for glassware, while the blowers have found that their wages have been increased, so that they actually make more money working ten months than they could if the factories were in operation during the whole year."

"During the year, in this State, the bottle business has been good. The factories generally ran during the full ten months, and, going out of blast in June, a large number of orders remained unfilled, which had to lie over until September."

"Formerly the blowers were addicted to drink, but at present the majority are total abstainers. Their condition, moral, social and intellectual, is generally good." "Fair." "About the average." "Morally they have greatly improved." "Their social standing keeps pace with their moral and intellectual state, which is advancing." "Organization has done much for us. Enlargement of educational facilities would greatly benefit us." "The morals of seventy-five per cent. are unexceptionable." "Our trade is kept in good condition by the intelligent action of the League." "Compulsory education should be adopted by our State at once." "Two-thirds are moral and intelligent." "Education is neglected." "The Workingmen's Institute here is proof of the progress of the workingmen. If it were better attended by them, its benefits would be more widely diffused." "Laws prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor would improve the workingmen's condition." "A few are intelligent only." "Our condition is improving slowly."

"We have intelligence in some things in a marked degree." "Night schools have been a great benefit." "As intelligent as in other trades, which is not saying much for us." "Piece-work induces us to work too hard." "Glass blowers work too hard for their own good." "Local option has improved our condition." "A general eight-hour law would do much good." "Piece-work injures glass blowers." "The mothers should look after the morals of their daughters."

"We view the importation of foreign labor, as now managed by many manufacturers, as very dangerous. It is a system of slavery not unlike that which has just been abolished in this country. We are opposed to all riotous conduct, but favor the free use of the ballot to strike down all adversaries to what we believe a just cause. If the shortening of the time of work would compel those benefited to devote themselves to acquiring knowledge, it would be of great service. My impression is that, at present, a great many blowers are better off in their workshops than out of it. The 'child-labor law' was a move in the right direction, and I hope to see the day when it will be unlawful to employ women at a cheaper rate than that paid to men for similar labor. Many children still work in the mills longer than the law allows. Our compulsory school laws should be made more stringent, and the result will be a nation of strong and vigorous men and women, and not of physical wrecks. When a person earns a dollar, he should have it in lawful money, with the privilege of spending it where he chooses. Trades organizations are necessary to mechanics, who are thereby led to study and observation concerning their trades. In large establishments all business between employer and employes should be transacted through committees."

CLAYTON.—"There has been a very marked improvement among blowers during

the past few years." "Glass blowers are better off than most other workmen, because they are better organized." "When compared with the great body of wage-workers, they stand high intellectually." "More time devoted to their education would improve them." "Less hours of work would give more time for improvement." "Socially and morally their standing is good, but generally their early education has been neglected." "Blowers are in the advance in these respects." "Very moral and religious. They lead in the temperance movement. A few exceptions." "A prohibitory liquor law would do much for our improvement."

WILLIAMSTOWN.—"Glass blowers are advancing intellectually and morally. I believe the cause is intelligent organization. I notice that those who take the most interest in their organization, are those who improve fastest. Intelligent labor is better for the capitalist than pauper labor." "The educated comprise only a few of our trade." "Strict adherence to the cash system will aid us." "All workmen should combine in one organization." "Whiskey and beer are the great obstacles here." "We should have enforced attendance at school."

SALEM.—"We are better morally than intellectually." "Less work and more wages, I think, would improve us in every way." "Our social and intellectual status is fair." "Lessening the hours of work would benefit us." "We go into the factory too young and work too hard afterwards." "Working fewer hours would make us better off." "Intemperance is the cause of very much wretchedness in our families."

GLASSBORO.—"The entire prohibition of the liquor traffic would improve our circumstances very much." "Compulsory education would elevate the next generation." "Blowers, on account of the short time allowed for meals, eat too fast, and hence have dyspepsia." "There is more indulgence than among any other class of tradesmen." "The greatest evil is strong drink." "More legislation is needed, although much has already been done." "Their improvement is in their own hands. As long as they blindly vote for party, they will never be better off."

BRIDGETON.—"The working people must rise in a body. The glass blowers are too isolated from the great body of wage-workers, and while they themselves, because of their better wages, may occupy a higher social position, yet if all the workingmen would come together in one great organization, their power, both socially and politically, would be much greater. Then their opportunities for mental improvement would increase." "Only a few who are intelligent." "Our morals are low here on account of rum."

WOODBURY.—"Eight hours of work instead of ten would benefit us." "The agitation of the labor questions improves the condition of the laboring classes." "We work too hard. The quantity of a day's work should be regulated." "I think there has been a great advance within ten years." "No trade is in a better condition." "It would be improved by doing away with beer." "The most important question is that concerning the number of hours of work, which should be only eight daily. If this system were generally adopted, it would improve the trade, for a better price would be received for work, and more privileges secured for workmen and their families. If tradesmen will not accept the situation, it is their own fault. The importation of foreign labor under the contract system is also a great injury."

CAMDEN.—"As a class, our moral, social and intellectual standard is good." "Less selfishness among workingmen would improve their condition." "A majority are moral, but many drink." "Many of the hands drink to excess."

WILTON.—"The liquor traffic has had a bad effect on our trade; prohibition would

do good." "The moral conduct is generally fair, except that some like whiskey."
 "The standard is far from what it should be."

WINSLOW.—"It would be beneficial to our trade if employers looked after their own business and did not depend on some one else." "More work or larger wages would benefit me." "Strong drink injures a great many of us."

WINDOW-GLASS BLOWERS, GATHERERS, CUTTERS AND FLATTENERS: MILLVILLE.—
 "Prohibition is needed." "The efforts of our leading men for our improvement are being appreciated." "Organization is raising the intellectual standard." "Excepting of those who drink, our morals are good." "Associations elevate their members."
 "Very little interest in educational matters." "The condition of window-glass blowers is to be deplored." "Stop foreign immigration under the contract system."
 "We are progressing, but there are some demagogues among us."

MALAGA.—"An improvement is needed in our public school system, so as to provide for the highest grades of education." "We cannot be said to be remarkable for intelligence." "Only ordinarily intelligent and hardly that." "Men are rated according to their merits here." "The eight-hour law is not applicable to all, but I think would generally be a benefit." "It is time for us to try to better our condition."
 "Labor should have an equitable share of the profits." "Rowdiness is departing."
 "Most of us are ignorant." "Benevolent societies have done a good work among us."
 "A great many are not only moral but very religious." "We need a high tariff so as to compete with foreign workmen."

GLASSBORO.—"If we compare our condition with that of foreign laborers, it is very good." "It depends on what we compare it with." "We believe that we do not yet get our share of the profits." "We need an industrial training school for our children." "Should drink less." "Proper training of the children is one of the great needs." "We have fixed the standard of our wages; that shows intelligence."
 "Morality would be good, except for drunkenness." "There is still great need of reform."

WOODBURY.—"Sabbath-breaking should not be tolerated." "Too large a portion of our wages go to the sellers of rum and beer." "We need a place for social resort like the Millville Institute." "We now get cash for our work; this is the result of agitation." "Too much time is wasted on light literature." "There is great need of education among us." "We have shown ourselves equal to our employers in all our dealings with them." "Foreign immigration, to a large extent, should be prevented."
 "We are indebted largely to our Sunday schools for our morality." "The workingmen, as a rule, are honest." "There is no reason why we should not be socially the equals of our employers."

BRIDGETON.—"A man who puts on airs here is ridiculed." "Strong drink is the prevailing vice." "In favor of an eight-hour law." "Opposed to socialism, but want true reform." "Compulsory education by all means; the next generation would show its good." "There are some demagogues among us; these must be got rid of before we advance much." "Many of our men love beer more than their families."
 "Drunkenness has greatly decreased within a few years." "It is the bane of the working classes." "Reform must begin with the young." "I want to see co-operation generally adopted." "Our intelligence is nothing to boast of." "We have made great improvement."

WINSLOW.—"The State should provide industrial schools." "Stopping foreign immigration would benefit us." "Total abstinence." "A liberal education should

be provided for those who want it." "High tariff for us, or a reduction of wages." "It is necessary for our business." "We are gradually improving."

MISCELLANEOUS GLASS WORKERS: MILLVILLE.—"We are educating our children." "Our social condition is good." "Our children are well dressed and go to Sunday school." "Ordinarily moral and intelligent." "Our education has been too much neglected." "Very few can be called really moral and intelligent." "Morals are rather loose in some respects." "Great laxity in morals among the young." "Compulsory education." "Our condition is better than formerly, but that is not saying much." "Opposed to foreign contract labor." "Eight hours daily would improve the business." "Condition very hopeful." "Fair." "There always will be a higher and a lower class, and to the latter will belong the laborer." "While very much improved, compared to what they used to be, the workmen are still far from what they should be." "I know very little about trades unions, but believe that they are a great benefit to us." "Eight hours should be a legal day's work." "Fewer hours and increase of wages." "Not so much intemperance as formerly, but in some vices we are worse." "Am in favor of an eight-hour law."

SALEM.—"The cash system has greatly improved our condition." "The entire doing away with bosses' stores would be better for us." "Since the truck system was abolished, we have improved." "Our wages are too low, but I cannot see how to raise them."

MALAGA.—"Co-operation should supersede the present wage-system." "If workmen continue to improve as they have for the past ten years, their condition will soon be good." "Good wages lie at the foundation of the workmen's improvement. Hence there is not much chance for unskilled labor."

WILLIAMSTOWN.—"The strict enforcement of the child-labor law would help us." "Labor should rule, not capital; this can be brought about by organization." "Encourage trades unions, for organization has done more than anything else to make wage-workers intelligent and moral." "By reducing the hours for labor, more time will be given for study, which is necessary for our improvement."

CAMDEN.—"A more general diffusion of knowledge is needed." "Every workman should uphold his interest at the ballot-box." "The wages of unskilled labor are altogether inadequate to support a family comfortably."

BRIDGETON.—"We want the organization of all trades." "Our standard is not as high as it should be." "We owe a good deal to organization, and are becoming better." "Hope to see the laboring classes better organized." "Less hours of work, with the same or better wages; mental improvement." "More legislation is needed to protect the wage-worker." "Legislation is what we want to protect the laborer." "Our organization is elevating us."

CLAYTON.—"The workmen should hang together, otherwise they are powerless." "Technical education would be a great help to our boys." "The workmen's morality is better than that of the wealthy classes." "Temperance reform will raise the working people." "Twenty years have made a great difference, for the better, to workmen; due to popular education." "We keep pace with other trades." "Organization." "While foreign immigration pours in so rapidly, there is no chance for unskilled labor." "The temperance work is doing much good for the advancement of wage-men. Intemperance has been the great drawback."

GLASSBORO.—"Have but little time to give to these subjects. Work and sleep is my lot."

WOODBURY.—“Intellectually, we do not stand high.” “We have many men above the average.” “I have no hope of a much better lot.” “A good system of co-operation would help us.” “Technical education. I see no other way for us to get a trade.” “Our condition is below par.” “Organization improves us.” “Lower tariff and cheaper living.” “Good night schools are wanted.” “Our social condition is regulated by our wages, and they are poor.” “Intelligence and morality are at a discount in this trade.”

SILK WORKERS: WORTENDYKE.—“Good evening schools, technical schools, free libraries and reading rooms, public lectures on topics of the day (except politics), proper encouragement of temperance and musical societies, rigid enforcement of the excise laws and more public parks. Such a programme would raise us to a higher level.”

WEST HOBOKEN.—“The employment of women and children in our mills hurts us very much. The children should be compelled to go to school. Importation of contract labor should be forbidden and the factory inspection laws enforced.” “Children, until fourteen years, should go to school. Eight hours for a day’s work. The factory inspectors should have power to investigate the treatment which the hands receive. The bosses should not be allowed to deduct fines, for what they call ‘bad work,’ from wages.” “The employment of women and children forces us to work for low wages.” “Greatly in favor of compulsory education. A general eight-hour law would result in more work for those who now are idle a considerable part of the time; all could then earn enough to allow their children to go to school, and they themselves would have more chance to get recreation and improvement. The present immigration is more hurtful to our trade than to any other. This we can see daily in our mills. The immigrants bring their wives and children to work, and permit any kind of treatment from the boss or foreman. Most of them are very ignorant, and include all nationalities. They never will be union men. Women with families should not be allowed in the factories, if they have a husband working. Children deprived of an education will never amount to anything. Industrial schools ought to exist in every city, so that poor children may learn a trade. Many a young man has been prevented by his parents’ poverty from serving as an apprentice, and therefore is without a trade.”

PATERSON.—“We want less hours of labor, compulsory education, and no child under fifteen years of age to work. Every wage-worker should belong to his trades union.” “Eight hours of daily labor would increase our wages, and give us steadier employment. Children under fourteen years of age should not be allowed in the mills. Compulsory education.” “Fewer hours and the education of the children are the wish of all silk workers. Owing to misrepresentations concerning the condition of this branch (weaving) of the trade, large numbers of operatives have been induced to emigrate from Great Britain and settle here, thus overcrowding the market. These deluded people eventually find that with the increased cost of living, their condition is no better than formerly.” “The importation of foreign labor within the past five years has been very disastrous to this branch of trade. We look for a reduction in the hours of labor, a fair day’s wage, the strict enforcement of the child-labor law, and the education of the young ones.” “No children under fifteen years should work. Compulsory education. Not so many hours of toil, more factory inspectors and enforcement of all labor laws.” “No child labor, compulsory education, less hours of work.” “No over-time should be permitted.” “Eight hours should be a legal day’s work.”

"We want eight hours as a day's work, and no longer; no children under fourteen years in the factories; inspection; incorporation of trades unions." "Shortening the day's work in busy times would shorten the slack times. I have been working since I was six and a half years, and though now sixty-five, I have no money. Silk dyeing is so irregular that many times I have had to go at something else. From October until March or April work is very slack; from the last week in May till the last week in July many hands are out of work; then there will be a rush, and machinery will run all hours till October. In winter we are kept on short time or laid off." "The working people of my class live like the rest of wage-workers; they are an ill-fed, ill-clothed and ill-instructed mass. We are employed any number of hours daily, from one to thirteen, as there is no limit to a day's work, nor does any one know when his day's work is done. For example, last January and February I worked only about thirty hours per week, and had to provide for our little home; while in May and June I had to work from seventy-four to seventy-eight hours weekly, in hot, stifling rooms, where the thermometer ranged from 90 to 110 degrees. As to our earnings, we are left entirely at the mercy of the boss. When times are dull our wages are cut down; and if we grumble, we are told that there are plenty waiting to take our place. In busy times we are worse off yet, for then we are told that we are making too much time and money. We should not be allowed to work longer than a regular day, say of eight hours."

UNION HILL.—"The women should not be employed in the mills, because they compete with the men. The children should go to school." "Foreign immigration has a great effect on our trade, and it is for this reason that we cannot have strong unions, for the foreigners will not listen to any one who attempts to speak to them on that subject. Their children and wives come to work also. There are still plenty of children under lawful age working here."

HATTERS: NEWARK.—"There ought to be some way of doing away with convict labor in our State Prison. It has taken the work away from about two hundred men in this State." "Inventions in machinery do great harm to hand labor, for there can be ten times as much produced now, by unskilled hands, than formerly. Machinery ought to be taxed. Eight-hour law would reduce 'stopping time.' I have earned more in former years and paid no more for my support than I do now." "It is getting worse every year; at present one cannot make a living at hatting." "My occupation is getting poorer continually, owing to the bad system of convict labor and pauper immigration." "The bosses are grinding the men down to the lowest point. Our trade is getting ruined through convict and Italian labor." "Our social condition compares favorably with that of the other trades. We are growing in morality and intelligence, and intemperance is losing its hold upon our workmen. The prohibition of beer in the factories is a blessing. Child labor is often uncalled for and is hurting our own and succeeding generations. The tenement-house system is also a drawback to morality." "The child-labor law, if strictly enforced, will be a great benefit. Immigration has thrown too much labor on the market." "Free libraries and technical schools should be provided. Overcrowding of tenement-houses should be stopped. The building of small houses ought to be encouraged." "Men should not spend so much time in saloons. Free libraries, where workmen could spend their evenings, would materially improve their condition." "Small cottages for workmen." "I suggest education, the abolition of private ownership in land, the issuing of all money by government alone, the incorporation of trades

unions, a graduated income tax." "Large tenement-houses are injurious to the workingmen." "No importation of cheap labor." "The only way to stop convicts from competing with honest labor is not to put them at any work. Pauper immigration should be checked."

ORANGE.—"Convicts should be made to furnish shoes and shirts for the inmates of other institutions. They should learn the trades by hand. Children ought to be sent to school. Let the child-labor law be enforced according to the letter." "Our cities are overcrowded with men whom necessity compels to work in shops and factories for starvation wages, thus depriving the mechanic of his livelihood. The surplus of immigrants should be sent to the government lands, the government supplying means to them for its cultivation until they are able to support themselves out of it." "There are too many men in this as in every other trade. More than one-half of our work is done by machinery, which is detrimental. National banks must be abolished, the government to do our banking, as well as to own our railroads. This would make provisions from other States much cheaper." "It would be well for us if we had no convict labor competition. Italian labor is the worst thing we have to contend with, and it is as bad for us as it was for the freight-handlers and longshoremen. These foreigners are ignorant of our language and customs." "Our government should adopt means to take the immigrants to places where they could make a home for themselves, as on the public lands in the West, and that would benefit our condition very much." "All raw material should be admitted free of duty, which should be put on manufactures." "Every mechanic should have an education, the same as the lawyer or physician." "We have a great deal to complain of. There is depression in business. Italian immigrants are ruining our trade, for they work cheaper than any American can. Convict and pauper labor should be stopped." "Organization of the different branches of labor should be encouraged. Contract convict labor should be abolished. All laws should be approved by the people before becoming operative. An eight-hour law. Let children go to school until fourteen years old." "We are charitable to each other in time of trouble, and have a pretty fair share of intelligence. My branch of trade (pouncing) is greatly injured by machinery competing with us. We cannot now save money as formerly. I have managed, by hard work and economy, to save enough to acquire a lot and house (not all paid for yet), and consider myself very fortunate, compared with some of my fellow-workmen's condition, which, to a great extent, is not their fault." "Outsiders leave their own trades and work foul at hatting. Whenever hatters make a demand for wages, these turn in and do our work for less. We cannot make a living now." "Drink is the workingman's curse." "We want reduction of the hours of labor and free libraries, where the workingman could spend his few spare hours." "You will find the hat finisher, as a rule, social and always ready with a helping hand. It is almost impossible for a hatter to keep his head above water now. If we could get more work or more money for it, we could pull through all right. I cannot clothe my family as it should be done. A few men may receive a snug salary, but nearly all have a hard row to hoe."

ORANGE VALLEY.—"Contract convict work injures both the mechanic and merchant. Our trade is damaged by the importation of partly manufactured hats, on which the duty is low. They are finished in this country and to that extent does away with our branch, sizing or making. Let us have compulsory education. The child-labor law is a good thing." "We want steadier work."

SPRINGFIELD.—“Abolish contract convict labor; enforce laws in aid of morality and sobriety. Stop obscene language, which is so very common in hat shops.”

BELLEVILLE.—“Free public libraries. No overcrowded tenement houses. Contract convict labor should be abolished all over the country. Importation of foreign labor under contract is wrong.”

WATSESSING.—“Eight hours a day and better prices would give us a chance to improve ourselves.”

SHOEMAKERS: CAMDEN.—“Most of us lack a common school education. Until there is a reform in this respect our condition will not improve.” “Too much cannot be done for our educational interests.” “Give us a government in the interest of the whole people.” “Compared with that of workmen generally, our condition is good.” “We lack independence.” “Too extravagant in our expenditures.” “We have intelligent workmen among us, but many are ignorant.” “Intemperance is a fearful curse, and we must have a prohibitory law before our condition is much bettered.” “Legislation of itself will not do much for us.” “More time for educating ourselves.” “Sick benefit societies are a great benefit.” “We should have trade schools.” “Education is the great need of wage-workers. Industrial schools are necessary, for it is impossible for many boys to learn trades without them. The public schools should not only teach a common school education, but fit the children for any position in life. The next generation will be what the public schools make it.” “There is great room for improvement in education.”

“During the past year, the men and women engaged in the shoe manufacturing business in Camden, have improved, in a very marked degree, socially and intellectually. They have made better wages, taking the whole year, than ever before, not because of any increase in the rates, but on account of the greater regularity in work. Still, they have one great drawback. A large number of transient workmen comes over from Philadelphia. They do not work for less wages, but as they only belong to the Philadelphia Union they take no interest in the Camden one. Besides, in case of trouble with individual workmen, the employer is very independent, because he can always get a supply of hands from Philadelphia. In morality, religion and temperance the trade stands second to none in the country. There is, also, a large organization of women here, who are connected with the business. They show considerable intelligence in the management of their union.”

“Poverty stands in the way of our improvement.” “Am satisfied that we are advancing.” “What we want is justice, not philanthropy.” “Put down the banking system and crush out all monopolies.” “If we would all stick together, we could accomplish much in a few years.” “A strict enforcement of the child-labor law would help the next generation.” “Labor statistics will give us information for bettering our prospects.” “As long as wage-workers are bound to party, our condition will not be much better.” “Our remedy for existing evils must be mainly political.” “Two dollars is a fair daily wage for me, but have often made \$2.50. Yet at the end of the year I average only about \$6.50 a week.”

MOUNT HOLLY.—“The condition of wage-workers is better now than at any previous period in the world's history.” “Not sufficiently intelligent to take a high place socially.”

VINELAND.—“Very moral and intelligent.” “Very intelligent, at least we think so.” “I am a non-user of tobacco, and enjoy better health than those that do.” “Our shoemakers are sober, industrious, moral and intelligent.” “There is much dif-

ference so far as morals, religion and intelligence is concerned." "Cannot say much for the workmen here." "Eight hours should constitute a day's work." "Tobacco and liquor are a great injury, and workingmen would be better off without them." "Their condition will improve when they are less extravagant." "Workingmen get low wages enough without wasting it in tobacco and rum. Both must be done away with before working people can accomplish anything." "Tobacco is a great evil among workingmen." "Night schools should be provided. Women should not be allowed to work when unfit. A compulsory education law. Eight hours for a day's labor. A protective tariff on everything but raw material. Good water in factories, and organization of labor."

"As regards the moral character of the working classes in Vineland, it certainly compares favorably with that of the so-called higher classes. Probably not more than one-fourth are religious. The sale of intoxicating liquors is prohibited here. To be sure, the traffic is surreptitiously engaged in to some extent, but the offense is punished whenever detected. We have three small circulating libraries. There are no organized shops in Vineland, but there should be. Nor are there any co-operative stores. There is only one at North Vineland, mostly run by farmers, and, although only begun on a small basis, is prospering."

BURLINGTON.—"Very intelligent and moral; stand high socially." "The shoemakers are not fully up to what they should be in morality and intelligence." "A high tariff alone will not give workmen good wages. It must be backed by organization." "Low wages are the cause of the want of morality and intelligence." "The sanitary condition should be looked after." "At the present time the honest workmen have a life of drudgery." "Not much more can be done by legislation; the rest must be accomplished by workingmen themselves." "What has been accomplished is due to organized effort, not to political parties." "Except for beer and whiskey, we are very moral; cannot say as much for our intelligence." "Some are immoral, but not many." "Our social system is rotten to the core." "The harangues of political demagogues should not be listened to." "We stand higher morally and intellectually than ever before." "Workingmen, as a body, do not possess that intelligence which leads men to think and act for themselves." "The moral status of the workmen and their families is not inferior to any other class in the country." "Workingmen's organizations are of more benefit to them than political parties."

NEWARK.—"I think that the public school vacations are entirely too long. In summer the children should be kept at school two hours daily, and during that time should be instructed in reading, writing and arithmetic, in which they are principally deficient. Convict labor is one of the great evils of our time. Immigration should be restricted, and encouragement given to our population to cultivate our vast public lands." "The shoemakers of Newark must have a better organization, if they are ever to improve; also less breweries and saloons."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—"Trades unions and labor organizations will benefit the workingmen."

COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS EMPLOYEES: CAMDEN.—"The State should furnish free libraries for the people." "Workingmen should take more interest in public affairs." "There is too much neglect of intellectual cultivation." "We are social among ourselves." "Am glad that opinion is turning in favor of the elevation of poor women." "Labor for women is as honorable as it is for men." "The chance

of getting books to read has a great effect on mind and morals." "Intelligence is confined to the few." "Education lies at the foundation of mental as well as moral improvement, and we are lacking in this."

TRENTON.—"Our condition will not be improved by labor agitators." "A practical eight-hour law will do us a great deal of good."

MIDLAND PARK.—"I don't think our condition is as it should be."

MILLVILLE.—"There is not much chance for factory girls." "We have a Christian Association, which is doing much good for us and the young men." "Night schools are a great help to us." "Novel reading is the curse of young girls." "A few are intelligent, but most of them are little inclined to intellectual pursuits." "Let there be a strict enforcement of the child-labor law." "Eight hours for a day's work." "Our wages are low, and, even by combining, it seems hard to raise them." "Morally good." "Capital is against us, and it is powerful." "Am in favor of free night schools." "Night schools are improving us." "Am in favor of co-operation." "Eight hours of work are all that should be imposed on any one." "We want a compulsory education law, and to have it strictly enforced." "The standard of morality between the sexes is too low here. No worse, perhaps, than in other places."

GLOUCESTER CITY.—"The morality of the girls in this factory is beyond question." "Women should organize, so as to be able to protect themselves." "Novel reading is a great injury to our girls." "We are fully equal to any class of society." "Bad reading and bad company are wrecking some young girls." "There should be a better chance for young men to get an education." "What is wanted is that the men should drink less and keep better hours, then their condition would be better." "Reading of poor books has done much to corrupt the morals."

IRON WORKERS: TRENTON.—"Workmen should organize to keep up their wages." "Organization is a good thing for the working people." "Eight hours a day is enough." "An eight-hour law would do good." "I think moulding is a very healthy trade. At fifty-five I can do as much work as in my younger days, and have not failed in any way except, perhaps, in my eyesight. Most moulders who take ordinary care of themselves and do not drink to excess, are good at fifty years of age. The iron workers of Trenton are, as a rule, moral and industrious. Too many drink a great deal, but not more than other tradesmen. They keep posted on current events, and read the newspapers. Many are members of church. A very large number have saved money, and some own their own homes." "Rum does much to lower them." "Want a better chance for education." "The state of our trade here is deplorable. We work for less than in most places, and one man does not know what the others get. There is no organization; every one is for himself. It is a wonder that we are so well off. The men are generally a hard-working set, and many have saved money, but only by depriving themselves and their families of many comforts." "We want greater regularity. At one time business is brisk, and then it is slack." "We are fairly intelligent and moral."

CAMDEN.—"There is too much selfishness. Everybody is only for himself."

MILLVILLE.—"The child-labor law is not enforced, or it would be better for our children." "The school-room and play-ground are the places for children under fourteen years."

PATERSON.—"Better education and legal prohibition of the sale of liquors." "The iron trade is generally depressed, almost as much as during the panic of '73. Indiscriminate immigration should be stopped." "Up to 1884 I (moulder's laborer) got

\$1.20 daily, now only 90 cents. If it were not for the slight income from my little store, I do not know what I should do. The rents at present are entirely too high." "Before 1884 I got along, with the help of my wife, comfortably, but after the reduction to ninety cents per day and irregularity in work, it has been impossible. We want enforced education."

MT. HOLLY.—"Wage-work is at best slavery, but is especially hard when we are absolutely under the control of the wage-master." "The public school must do the work of improving our condition."

BURLINGTON.—"The advance made is encouraging, although much is yet to be done." "Too much selfishness in our social system." "There is too much work necessary to keep body and soul together to allow any improvement intellectually."

PHILLIPSBURG.—"The condition of workmen is exceptionally good here." "The intelligence is above the average." "Eight hours of labor is sufficient for any mechanic. Keep out foreign labor." "Sober and industrious." "I (top filler) have worked here thirty years. Have to be very economical to live." "The condition of many workmen would be improved morally, if their employers shared more equally with them in the joint results of capital and labor. More would be enabled to marry and make for themselves pleasant homes. Now their income would hardly be sufficient to keep them alone. If married, the joint income of parents can barely support the family decently. We want eight hours only for labor; with ten hours, a man only has three hours a day for himself."

MACHINISTS: LAMBERTVILLE.—"The condition of the men is good."

PATERSON.—"The manufacturers show no interest in the welfare of their employes. A reduction in the hours of labor would be of great value, and the non-employment of children and enforced education a blessing for the rising generation."

ELIZABETHFORT.—"The labor question will never be settled until land becomes common property."

TRENTON.—"Do not believe in prohibition entirely, but think that many workmen would be better off if we had it." "Arbitration is the best way to settle disputes between employer and employed." "A glass of beer occasionally will not hurt anybody, but workingmen drink too much for their own good."

OXFORD.—"Foreign labor does not affect us very seriously, as only about eight per cent. of skilled mechanics who come to this country are machinists; they are absorbed without any perceptible effect on prices."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—"Our condition can be improved by trades unions, doing away with prison labor and having compulsory education and fewer hours of labor."

NEWARK.—"I am employed in the electric light company, together with four hundred hands, who work ten hours daily, except on Saturday, when the time is nine hours, although the company pays for ten. From one-half to two-thirds of the labor is more or less unskilled, and these workmen receive \$7.00 to \$13.00 weekly. Tool makers earn from \$3.00 to \$3.50 per day, there being about twenty in the factory. Probably one hundred of the men have families to support on \$10.00 to \$12.00 per week, while many, who earn similar wages, are single men. Foremen are paid \$1.00 to \$6.00 per day, and laboratory men (30 or 40) are also well paid. The glass blowers in the 'incandescent department' earn \$3.00 to \$3.25 daily, working ten hours. In my opinion the most beneficial thing for the mechanic would be an eight-hour day, as machinery has so increased his productive power that a few years' work results in a glutted market and consequent depression in trade."

MILLVILLE.—“The intelligence does not amount to much.” “Our want of early education is against us.”

BURLINGTON.—“We need physical as well as intellectual development.”

CAMDEN.—“When rum has been banished there will be some hope.” “The social condition is fair considering our opportunities for education.”

MOUNT HOLLY.—“Wages are too low to allow us to do anything in the way of mental improvement.” “Do away with the middlemen and give the workmen the profits.” “We are entering on a new era for the workingmen.”

CARPENTERS: PATERSON.—“I think a good education is indispensable in any trade. Prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors would tend to lessen accidents, make better workmen and elevate them generally. A law compelling bosses to furnish proper materials and give plenty time for building of scaffolding would also make accidents less frequent. The general health in cities would be materially improved if landlords were compelled to see to it that the tenements are, at least twice a year, properly cleaned and renovated. Tenement-house inspection should take place, at least in thickly-populated localities. Kitchen and sleeping-rooms should have sufficient capacity, and a law should prescribe the number and size of windows in each room, as there are bed-rooms in Paterson without windows or any means of ventilation at all. There should be an official architect, or engineer, to see that sanitary rules are complied with, and that buildings are properly erected.” “Eight hours only for a legal day's work is wanted.”

ORANGE.—“I do not object to immigration provided it is confined within reasonable limits. Master builders, who are looking for cheap labor, encourage it strongly. There should be a tax of \$150 on each immigrant. That would be better for our own workmen, as it would keep out a class of men who are willing to take our places at cheap wages. I honestly believe in an eight-hour day. Men are confined more now than in days gone by. A man does more work now in ten hours than he used to when working from sun to sun. Free schools and everything to help enlighten the rising generation should be encouraged. Mechanics do not get a just share of the benefits resulting from improvements brought about through machinery. It is a good idea for men to get together to form unions for the protection of themselves and families. Strikes I do not believe in, unless they are forced on us. Disputes should be settled by arbitration.” “Eight hours a day would make work for more hands. Those immigrants who come without money settle in New York and vicinity and work for just enough wages to be able to live. They do not care how they cut down prices. That is the reason why we have so many idle workingmen here.” “Eight hours for a day's work.” “Shorter laboring time.” “A shorter day.”

TRENTON.—“Better let well enough alone and stop this labor agitation.”

JERSEY CITY.—“Our children should have training which will supply them with moral courage; their minds should not be contaminated with filthy literature. Workingmen labor too many hours at present, as long as we did before machinery came into general use. It is not right that men should spend their days in work and their nights in sleep. Government savings banks which will take in small deposits would benefit us immensely. Safety is of more account than large interest. It is necessary to organize to protect our trade, but we should also support and encourage each other to resist the evils of drink.” “Let us have better wages, or more time at present wages.”

NEW BRUNSWICK.—“Trades unions bring workingmen together to discuss matters of interest to their craft, and thus they are improved intellectually.”

LAMBERTVILLE.—“The condition of the men here is very good.”

WASHINGTON.—“Most of the men are temperate, industrious and moral.”

BURLINGTON.—“Compulsory education would make the next generation more intelligent.”

CAMDEN.—“As a rule carpenters are moral and intelligent.” “The church is doing much for us.” “There is room for great improvement.” “We are moving forward intellectually.” “We are beginning to look to our interests politically. That will emancipate us.” “There is considerable intelligence among workingmen. When whiskey disappears there will be more.” “The next generation will see workingmen in better condition than ever before.” “The signs of the times are hopeful.” “Our tendency is upward.” “There is not much immorality in the trade.” “Our families dress well, go to church, and are in respectable society.” “Men will not stick together or we would be able to do something.”

MILLVILLE.—“Many of our workmen are fully up to those in professional life.” “Strikes should be avoided if possible.” “Rum and beer are our great enemies.”

BLACKSMITHS: CAMDEN.—“Take away the influence of the church and very little has been done for the improvement of the workingmen.” “They have intelligence, but lack education.” “The working people are as moral and intelligent as any other class of society.”

BRIDGETON.—“Fewer hours for work and more time for study.”

CLAYTON.—“Their improvement can be effected by the proper use of the ballot.”

BURLINGTON.—“We all work too many hours.”

PHILLIPSBURG.—“We are promptly paid, well used and given steady work.” “Did my first work here and never expect to earn enough money to get away. Was a soldier and draw a pension of eight dollars monthly.”

TRENTON.—“There has been a great improvement among the ironworkers, especially so far as rum is concerned.”

ENGINEERS: NEW BRUNSWICK.—“Higher wages, I think, would better our condition.”

BRIDGETON.—“International organization would do good.”

VINELAND.—“Abolish rum and tobacco.”

LAMBERTVILLE.—“Our condition is much lower than it should be. This results principally from the use of liquor and from ignorance.”

PHILLIPSBURG.—“Our condition is very good.” “Prohibition, both of tobacco and liquor, would benefit us.” “Men are treated well and are satisfied.”

CAMDEN.—“An employer's liability law so far as railroads are concerned should be passed. Our wages are too low for the risk we run.”

WASHINGTON.—“Our condition is very good.”

JERSEY CITY.—“There is no protection for an engineer or the public in New Jersey. Anybody, whether qualified or not, is allowed to take charge of an engine and boiler, and many who have served a long apprenticeship are pushed aside by incompetent men who work for cheap wages and endanger the public safety. What is wanted, at least in Hudson county, is a requirement that every engineer should pass a suitable examination and obtain a license, and any one acting without it should be punished. So should a manufacturer who employs an unlicensed man.” “The employment of boys should be prohibited, as they are not competent to take charge of an engine.” “A great many boys run engines here. If that were prevented it would benefit us and save a great many lives. There should also be boiler inspection.

In this city there is not enough school accommodation; something should be done to provide it. Give us more schools."

CIGAR MAKERS: JERSEY CITY.—"Let us have compulsory education." "A protective tariff."

HOBOKEN.—"Children under fifteen should go to school at least sixteen weeks in the year. Our convicts should devote two hours daily to education."

NEWARK.—"Our prisons should be like a well-regulated shop, under a skillful workman as overseer; the goods made should be sold at market prices. Then there will be no need of workmen stealing to keep their families from starving." "If the craft would stick better to their unions, no trade could pay better wages, as anybody when he has work and wishes to work can make a good living. In 1880 I worked for \$4 per thousand, and was glad to get half cash and half truck, on which about fifteen per cent. was lost. In 1881 we formed a union and began agitation. Our prices went up to \$6 per thousand. In 1883 a general strike forced them up to \$8. The greatest curse is rum-holes, which make tramps of many good-hearted lads. If there were more free reading-rooms and places of amusement where they could go, it would be better for all hands." "I have earned \$10, \$11 and \$14 per week; the average was about \$12. Our only strength is in organization. Foreign workmen injure us, as they are willing to work for low prices, and it takes a long time before they can be taught to look ahead for their own welfare."

GREENVILLE.—"The entire abolition of the wage system will relieve the workmen. Until then, more education, reduction of the hours of labor, prohibition of foreign labor under contract, and no woman or child labor, equal pay for both sexes, incorporation of trades unions, strict inspection of factories and mines." "The tenement-house system of cigar-making, and women and child labor have been and still are a great injury to our trade. The cheap cigars thus made in New York are thrown on the market, and compete with the products of our labor. Ten hours are too long to work, and result in overproduction, which throws out of employment many workmen, who, in order to get something to do, are willing to work for very low wages. This keeps the average wages down."

LABORERS: LAMBERTVILLE.—"Men are in good condition morally, but have to live very close."

RED BANK.—"Although the producing element of this country is merely living, I would like to see them pressed so hard that they would be forced to study the political situation and interest themselves in political economy. It is the only way to make them seek for the cause of their poverty."

TRENTON.—"An eight-hour law, enforced, would help us." "If we were intelligent we would not be in our present condition." "I think great progress is being made socially." "Mental improvement is the demand of the age."

CLAYTON.—"The laborers are moral and intelligent. Poverty keeps them down."

BRIDGETON.—"There is plenty of room for improvement." "Our wages are insufficient to give us a chance for improvement." "Co-operation would do good, for then we would receive the value of our labor."

PHILLIPSBURG.—"The labor market here is overstocked, and wages are low. We want such legislation as will discourage immigration. A union of all laborers in co-operative stores to save the waste now paid to the middlemen, who live on the fruits of labor. Reduction of the hours of daily labor to nine, or even eight, which would give us time for recreation and improvement, provided the wages remained

sufficient for our support. Labor associations, with library and club-room; and all disputes between employer and employed to be settled by arbitration."

CAMDEN.—"Free schools are a great blessing, for our children are our only hope." "The labor problems should receive our earnest attention." "The most rigid economy is necessary to keep body and soul together." "No decent house can be rented for less than \$12.00 to \$18.00 a month, while the cost of living is so high that nothing can be saved." "It is well in these times to keep paid up in benevolent and life-insurance associations." "We certainly are better off than our fathers were." "Much immorality—whiskey is at the bottom." "We trust our children will be better off than we are." "Poverty keeps the workmen down. Intellectual improvement must begin with financial improvement."

BURLINGTON.—"House rents are entirely too high for our present wages." "Individual intelligence is needed."

MOUNT HOLLY.—"Justice demands that we should have more wages for our work."

RAHWAY.—"More wages are the only cure." "More wages and less rent."

JAPANNERS: NEWARK.—"Higher wages and fewer hours of labor. A higher tariff on foreign manufactures, such as silks." "Better ventilation is required in a great many rooms where the men have to work. There is too much heat and gas, which injure the nervous system; also, cause rheumatism and colds. The bosses should pay a uniform price to the sub-bosses and such a rate that the latter could pay a practical workman living wages. In a number of factories the subs. have a practice of putting green hands to work and giving them as much to do as a practical hand. This they cannot, of course, do. But the others have to do it for them, in addition to their day's work. The subs. say that is the only way they can make their wages. If they would try to get a uniform price and only take an apprentice or two a year, and not flood the trade with tramp japanners, whom the bosses can get for any price, they would do a great deal better by themselves and their workmen. In some branches, where the work is very enervating, eight hours a day should be long enough to work. A practical workman ought to get \$14 weekly." "There is a great lack of education; now and then a workman is bright but ignorant." "If the bosses and sub-bosses would give their men work and pay them living wages and not take boys to do men's work at small pay, it would be better for all of us."

BRICKLAYERS AND MASONS: NEW BRUNSWICK.—"Fewer hours and more organization." "Ignorance and intemperance are the principal causes which prevent us from improving."

CAMDEN.—"The workingmen's indifference to their own condition must be first overcome."

SUMMIT.—"The work is now generally done under the team system. None of the men prefer it, but the bosses contend that better and more work can be performed. It certainly has increased the quantity by fifty per cent., and taxes our skill and strength to the utmost limit of physical endurance. It is already telling on our young men, who, exhausted after a hard day's work, try to recuperate by the use of stimulants, and do not stop short of intoxication."

MOUNT HOLLY.—"The whole thing in a nut-shell is for workingmen to be their own employers."

PATERSON.—"The trade suffers from foreign immigration, also from want of organization. Compulsory education is necessary. Rents are too high for the wages we get."

MONTCLAIR.—“A stone mason works very little more than one-half the year, and therefore our wages (\$3 50 per day) are not too high. I made during the year \$564. In 1883, my income was \$485, and \$396 in 1882, when we received only \$2.75 daily. Winter eats up all our summer's profits; yet we live, and I do not know a pauper among us. The great want is education, of which there is plenty for those who can afford to keep their children long enough at school. I would like to see night schools everywhere; they would be a great benefit. Drink is a great drawback to some.”

CARRIAGE MAKERS: HACKETTSTOWN.—“Our condition is about the same as that of other mechanics.” “Intemperance is the great vice of the painters.” “General habits are good.” “Our worst trouble is the payment of wages in store orders.” “We are paid in store orders principally. Occasionally we get some money, but not over \$1 to \$1.50 all told. Last year during five months work I only got \$7 in cash. We have to pay well for our goods. Most of the carriage manufacturers pay in store orders.” “The condition of the men morally is good. As the temperance cause advances they improve materially.” “Irregular pay is the greatest evil.”

RAHWAY.—“Better wages are my wish” (blacksmith). “Do away with interest and the buying and selling of land. Reduce the hours of labor and salaries of those who are not wage-workers. Compulsory education.”

MOUNT HOLLY.—“Strikes have not benefited wage-workers.”

PAINTERS: LAMBERTVILLE.—“Most are sober and industrious. Condition very good.”

CAMDEN.—“There is some improvement.” “We are keeping pace with the age.”

NEWARK.—“Organization of some kind would be of immense advantage.”

ORANGE.—“If a man supports his family only one-half as well as it should be kept, it takes all his earnings to do it.”

PATERSON.—“There should be some protection against foreign immigration. A general reduction of labor to eight hours daily is necessary. Citizens taking homes under the ‘homestead act’ should be aided by the general government. Alaska ought to be made a penal colony for government and bank defaulters. Compulsory education. No over-time for women and children should be permitted.”

ORGAN FACTORY EMPLOYEES: WASHINGTON.—“Our condition is exceptionally good.” “Good.” “Better than the average.” “Generally very good.” “Men in this factory are better off than the average in our town.” “The men are prospering.” “We should have more legislation compelling definite periods of payment of wages, for example, on the 10th of the month for the preceding month.”

PRINTERS: NEWARK.—“A day of nine hours, instead of ten, would further the good health of our craftsmen, for they could go to work at eight A. M., and thus have an hour for out-door exercise. Now, when they get out of bed, they take a light breakfast and go immediately to work, to be confined all day, inhaling the odors peculiar to our business.” “It is very hard to strike average wages for compositors. Some men are faster than others. I myself never make less than \$18 a week, and frequently run up to \$21. So do others; but some do not earn over \$12 or \$14.”

JERSEY CITY.—“Amateurs, or boy printers, with a small press at home, injure our trade; so do ‘drummers,’ and also the fact that boys who have served only one year are taken in by bosses at bosses' own prices.” “A boy should be compelled to serve an apprenticeship of five years, and learn the whole business. Under the present state of affairs a boy, at most, can learn but one branch, and he rarely does that. He generally leaves after learning only the rudiments, and launches out as a journey-

man, taking the place of some journeyman out on a strike, and, after a few years of this kind of work, he picks up enough to be able to retain a situation."

TRENTON.—"Our pay is too small. Not one printer in six in Trenton who does not lose one-sixth of his time by the system of 'laying off.'"

BAKERS: HOBOKEN.—"The trouble in our trade is that employers are always going to the Commissioners of Emigration to procure foreign labor as cheap as possible. Hence, we cannot make fair or decent wages, not enough to support a family. Workingmen should meddle less with politics and pay more attention to their trades unions. Let us have more schools, of which we have not enough."

JERSEY CITY.—"My trade is filled with intemperate and illiterate men, principally foreign-born. There are a very few exceptions. If twelve hours only constituted a day's or night's work we could get a chance for improvement. Strikes with us have never accomplished anything, because the men have never worked together. My position is better than that of the average, both in salary and hours of labor, and I am satisfied personally. I am in favor of compulsory education and more schools, of which we have not enough. One of my children waited four months before there was room in the infant class for him. The city should abolish the high school and turn it into a grammar department to accommodate poor children. The high school attendants are able to pay for their own education. For the poor a common school education is sufficient, and would improve the moral condition of our children."

TAILORS: NEWARK.—"Immigrants have ruined our trade. At one time it was a good one." "Only want eight hours' work daily. He who works long hours helps to keep down trade. Compulsory education and strict enforcement of the child-labor law are necessary."

NEW BRUNSWICK.—"A reduction in the hours of labor will tend to improve the workingmen."

JERSEY CITY.—"Immigrants should be compelled to locate on farms, and government aid should be extended to them."

HARNESSMAKERS: MT. HOLLY.—"Too many idlers."

NEWARK.—"Our trade has been injured considerably by boys, who have been taken in without serving a regular apprenticeship; also by the contract convict labor, by which a large amount of harness has been made and thrown on the market at a price which it is impossible for our employers to compete with. Machinery has also injured our trade. I think the State ought to establish technical schools and free libraries in all localities where workmen are found in large numbers."

BAGMAKERS: NEWARK.—"Time-work would be better for our business. Contract convict labor ought to be abolished; it has hurt our trade. The present tariff should be maintained." "Men who become citizens should have the preference in work, especially if it is public work. Better work would be done if we did not work by the piece. Men now overwork themselves to make big wages, and then the bosses cut us down."

CHAINMAKER: TRENTON.—"I am in favor of an eight-hour day."

WIRE WEAVERS: BELLEVILLE.—"Those employed in our trade are moral and intelligent. Beer-drinking is a great evil, but even in this respect there has been a slight improvement. Wire weaving is very hard, and few can work at it after fifty years of age; the close attention impairs the eyesight. We have two things to fear— increase of apprentices, and free trade." "I think the tariff is an injury to our business, as well as to all others."

WIRE DRAWERS: TRENTON.—“Prohibition is about the only thing which will elevate workingmen.”

FILE CUTTERS: WOODSIDE.—“Perhaps the protective tariff does benefit us, but I cannot see it. Immigrants should be prevented from coming here to undermine our scale of wages. The wages in a great many of our branches are cut very bad by them. The workingmen would be better off if united in unions.” “Our work is so tedious and hard that workmen should be paid an average of \$15 per week instead of \$10 or \$11. A dozen should consist of twelve and not thirteen files, as now.”

BARBER: JERSEY CITY.—“Too many boys. The trade is being ruined.”

SPOKE TURNER: LAMBERTVILLE.—“Many own their own homes, and all are sober and industrious.”

DRESS MAKERS AND SHIRT MAKERS: CAMDEN.—“There is a marked improvement in the intelligence of women.” “More attention should be given to educating girls.”

MILLVILLE.—“The W. C. T. U. is doing much good for the young girls here.” “A man ought to be ashamed to wear a shirt a woman has made for four cents.”

BUTCHERS: JERSEY CITY.—“People ought to buy their meat and vegetables in the daytime, before six o'clock in the evening, so as to give the retail butcher a chance to spend more time with his family. That will help to better our condition.”

WILLIAMSTOWN.—“Since the child-labor law, night schools have been provided for the boys. This will, in time, improve them.”

PLUMBER: NEW BRUNSWICK.—“Stop child labor.”

TELEGRAPH OPERATOR.—“I work on my own account. I think there is a good chance for co-operation in telegraphy.”

SAW MAKERS: TRENTON.—“Persons who work at an unhealthy trade should get better wages than we do.” “The importation of Italian and Hungarian laborers has injured the social standing of working people.”

COOPERS: OXFORD.—“They are moral, but not as well read as they should be.” “As a rule, moral, industrious and sober. The majority own their own houses.”

CLERKS: JERSEY CITY.—“It would be well for employers to hire men who are competent to keep books, instead of taking boys just out of school. It prevents good men from getting fair wages and often from getting any employment at all.”

ELIZABETH.—“I cannot expect more wages when so many idle men are around our shops clamoring for work.”

NAILERS: OXFORD.—“Men only work about fifteen years as boss workmen before they begin to decline.” “Have not had an intoxicated man come to work in eighteen years; very seldom hear profane or obscene language.”

UPHOLSTERER: RAHWAY.—“If our trade would only be steady we would do much better. We have to work very hard, and do a year's work in eight months. Upholsterers drink too much and lose too much time.”

PEARL BUTTON MAKER.—“Formerly we had a tariff on raw material. This was taken off, and we were benefited; but the tariff on finished products was reduced to 35 per cent., which is too low to allow us to compete with foreign goods.”

BRASS POLISHER: NEWARK.—“A union would improve our trade. There are twenty-six polishers working in our shop when on full time, and they average \$2.50 per day.”

CAB BUILDER: PATERSON.—“Since December my wages have been cut down from \$2.50 to \$2 per day. All piece-work has a bad effect, a few only reap the benefit. Men who have piece-work make a large income, while the mechanics make only \$10 or \$12 per week, and have to work a great deal harder.”

EXPRESSMAN: JERSEY CITY.—“ We have to work hard, thirteen hours daily ; ten is sufficient.”

CARTER (Glass Works): BRIDGETON.—“ We are overworked and underpaid.”

CAULKER: JERSEY CITY.—“ Italian immigrants have been a great detriment to our trade. We are unable to compete with them. Their morals are bad, and they have a bad influence. Employers use them to prevent us from gaining our ends.”

PATTERN MAKER: PHILLIPSBURG.—“ I served four years' apprenticeship at cabinet-making, and then was obliged to take three years' instruction to learn pattern-making, because the former trade had been monopolized by Germans, who work at greatly reduced wages. The Italian and Hungarian laborers have also been instrumental in lessening wages in our vicinity. Ten hours in winter compels us to use artificial light, and injures our eyes ”

RUBBER-BOOT MAKER: NEW BRUNSWICK.—“ More wages.”

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES: CAMDEN —“ The men are especially sober, also moral and intelligent. The great responsibility they are under should bring higher wages.” “ We have an accident society.”

MILLVILLE.—“ There should be a law making the companies liable for accidents to their employes.” “ The employes are intelligent, honest and industrious.” “ There should be a railroad employers' liability law. The company (West Jersey) is very kind to its workmen, and when they meet with accidents generally provides for the families.”

PLUMBER: JERSEY CITY.—“ A majority of the Jersey City plumbers are just able to read and write. The average age of apprentices is but fifteen years.”

MISCELLANEOUS OBSERVATIONS.

GLASS BLOWERS' WAGES:—The blowers, gatherers, flatteners, and master shearers belong to the Window-Glass Workers' Association, and the rate of their wages is the same at all of the factories. The difference in the annual earnings is owing to difference in skill of individuals and the chance of work. This is also the case with the green-glass vial blowers.

The organized carpenters of Jersey City struck, on April 7th, 1884, for an increase of twenty-five cents per day in wages. This was granted. Only one hour was lost on account of the strike. Old rate, \$3.25 ; new rate, \$3.50 per day.

On May 12th the bricklayers and plasterers of Hudson county demanded that nine hours should thereafter constitute a day's work. Demand granted without loss of time.

“ In some of the Newark industries there have been very dull times, while others have done well enough. The building trade, that is the masons and carpenters, and others in that line, has been fairly prosperous, so far as wages are concerned. These have been kept up. But workmen in the 'inside' trades have suffered considerably, for most of them have not had as steady employment as during the previous year.

“ The sub-contract system, where work is taken home by individuals, is one of the greatest evils which the regular mechanic has to contend with. The head of the

family receives from a tailoring establishment, for example, a number of pantaloons and coats to be made up at home. There the whole family set to work, night and day, to finish them. The regular employe, working but ten hours in the shop, cannot begin to compete with this kind of labor. But the public is also interested in a sanitary point of view. It frequently happens that the material is given to parties in whose houses or families there are contagious diseases, such as scarlet fever and diphtheria. In this way the diseases are spread, for the infected clothes are sold to the general public. This sub-contract system is also in vogue in the hatters' trade, where the 'buck-eye,' that is, a man who starts a kettle and takes out work, causes a good deal of trouble."

A plumber thinks that our "plumbing arrangements are extremely bad, especially in tenement-houses, factories and stores. To remedy this partly, several suggestions may be offered. Water-closets should be supplied from a tank or cistern, and no valve-closets of whatsoever kind should be allowed. Each trap should have a separate ventilation pipe, extending up to and about three feet above the roof. All soil and waste-pipes should be continued, full size, through and about eight feet above the roof. They should be of cast iron, and their joints made with molten lead. All soil and waste pipes running through cellars should be above the floor (except in cellars where the water oozes through from the surface) so that every joint is in sight. For the purpose of carrying off surface-water in cellars, a trap should be placed in a convenient place, the trap to have a ventilation-pipe extending outside of the building. In every case where lead pipes connect with iron pipes, the joints should be made by means of a ferule (metal) caulked with molten lead."

"In the hardware trade (Newark) the moral condition of the workmen is much better than ten years ago. They do not drink as much strong liquor, confining themselves mostly to beer, and not a great deal of that."

A Newark harness manufacturer is of the opinion, that the serious fluctuations and other obstacles in their trade are entirely attributable to convict labor. "Previous to the introduction of this branch of manufactures in the State prisons, it was profitable for apprentices to learn the trade, and for journeymen to continue at it. Each succeeding year, however, shows a decrease in the number of apprentices and skilled workmen—the one having no encouragement to learn, the other none to remain in a business handicapped with so much uncertainty. There is probably no trade which suffers more seriously from convict competition than ours. If this were removed, the full average inducement would be offered to labor to learn and remain in it. It is an acknowledged fact that to-day, in the line of harness, prison goods control the market."

A resident of Millville writes: "The town is nearly clear of intemperance and its deplorable accompaniments. There is little work for the police, little disorder, and almost no suffering from poverty. The working people generally live in their own houses. Churches are numerous and prosperous, and there are six flourishing building and loan associations. But the place is backward in education. There is no academy, and no high school worthy of the name. The school-rooms are crowded, while the instructors are not the best. Normal School graduates are rarely employed as teachers; and even the praiseworthy attempt of our superintendent to compel all public school teachers to pass a suitable examination met with a formidable opposition from

the leading citizens. So, although a creditable sum is annually spent for educational purposes, only a small proportionate benefit is obtained. As a rule the glassblowers are poorly educated. Their trade occupies their attention from a very early age; and it is a frequent remark that the less a man knows the better he blows. The present generation have obtained all their instruction at the night schools, which the town now supports. What Millville especially needs is a technical school, where the boys can be taught something more than the usual common school branches, something which will be of use to them in their trade, and enable them to fill the more responsible and lucrative positions which are now supplied from outside."

The following interesting communication, dated Montclair, August 1st, 1884, was received from the managers of the Crump Label Company:

"In inclosing our return for the years 1883-84, it may be of statistical interest to know of our experience in handling labor with and without the liquor habit. Employing from 175 to 200 hands, and originally locating our works in an isolated part of the town, we for several years enjoyed the advantages common to a community free from liquor saloons. In time, however, the concentration of so many employes under one roof attracted the attention of several liquor dealers, two of whom finally settled opposite our premises, and pushed their traffic to the utmost, selling alike to minors and adults. Drunkenness prevailed, gambling and other crimes of various kinds were committed, and homes neglected.

"All personal efforts to regulate the traffic with these saloons proved unavailing, and eventually, after trying many plans, we decided that the habits and iniquities of these particular places should be made public throughout the town. Upon doing so, much indignation was aroused against the liquor traffic, and a 'Law and Order Committee' was appointed, with our president as one of its members. Money was liberally contributed, and the committee applied itself to the strengthening of public sentiment and the enforcement of such laws as are now upon our statute books. The efforts made by the 'Law and Order Committee,' with the publicity given to their work, created so strong a temperance sentiment that a large majority of our employes committed themselves to it, and many of them resolved not to stop in their reformatory efforts short of entire prohibition. The work of our police justices was reduced to almost nothing but prosecutions for illegal liquor selling. Money heretofore spent for liquor was applied to the necessities and consistent indulgences of life, many of our hands purchased real estate, and homes were re-established which for years had been broken up.

"Several months have now elapsed, and at the time of present writing it is a noticeable fact that our employes are much more reliable and efficient than heretofore, the work is better and more quickly performed, and a higher standard seems to be sought for by all. Previous to this work we had manufactured ale and liquor labels to the extent of about twenty millions annually. As we have departments in designing, engraving, electrotyping, printing, cutting and lithographing, where these labels were handled, the question presented itself to us, whether or not it was fair to our hands to employ them upon work which contributed to the progress of the liquor traffic. We decided that it was not, and at a meeting of the directors of the Crump Label Company, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

"*Resolved*, That from and after this date no order will be accepted by this company for printing labels for any kind of liquor, wine, ale, beer or other intoxicating drinks, including cider, nor for any advertising matter connected therewith.

"The money value of these labels was perhaps \$20,000 per year, and although much was said by the liquor dealers about using their influence to 'boycott' us in those industries from which they bought, we have as yet suffered little or no inconvenience."

"One of our oldest employes," reports a gentleman connected with the Wortendyke Manufacturing Company, "began to work in the concern in 1826, when only eighteen years old. He is now about sixty-six, is in good health and doing his day's work in a manner equal, if not better, than younger men. He owns his own house and lot clear of incumbrance. When he started he worked fourteen hours a day, now ten; he never loses any time unless he takes a vacation. The condition of workmen wholly depends on their disposition to attend to their occupations. Those who are diligent get along well; those who do not, do not succeed."

"In our brickyard (Woodbridge) we have men sixty years of age; one man has been here for thirty years, others for twenty. The work is heavy, but as long as they are strong enough men can continue it. Malaria and lung diseases trouble the hands, but they are partially caused by the sudden changes of weather in this section."

"A large portion of the men in our works (sheet-iron, Jersey City,) are addicted to drinking. Malaria is prevalent, but is due to locality."

THE LORILLARD TOBACCO WORKS.—"In Jersey City, the firm of P. Lorillard & Co., is engaged in the manufacture of plug, fine cut, smoking tobaccos and snuff. These works, the largest private establishment of the kind in the world, give employment to over 3,500 persons, 1,172 of whom are males, and 2,385 females. The magnitude of this business calls for the employment of persons in various departments of labor even outside of the army of employes immediately engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, from the skilled machinist to the ordinary laborer in the one class, and from the young girl, whose fingers handle the delicate tobacco leaf with a dexterity almost marvelous, to the man or woman grown old in the service of the firm, and enjoying a life pension in consideration of the years of active service in their employ. Together, they embrace all classes and conditions in life, thus affording an excellent opportunity for studying labor questions in this locality.

"The care and interest manifested in the physical, mental, moral and financial status of their employes by the Messrs. Lorillard & Co., is worthy of more extensive imitation by manufacturers in other branches of industry throughout the State. During the past year the firm have established in a central location a library and reading-room for the free and exclusive use of their employes. The rooms are open daily from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.; fifty-two daily, weekly and monthly papers and magazines and 6,500 books are at their disposal, under the care of a competent librarian selected from their number. These volumes they are at liberty either to read on the premises or take to their homes, *without any security for the safe return thereof whatever*. As an evidence of the care and interest displayed on the part of the employes, it may be stated that, while 7,500 volumes have been loaned up to August, the loss of books has been merely nominal. The rooms are well supplied with maps, atlases, gazetteers, dictionaries, stereoscopes, &c., in fact, everything that will tend in any way to make them attractive. Attached to the library is a game and smoking room, where cards, chess, dominoes and checkers are furnished on

demand. The contents of a want and complaint box, conspicuously placed, receives due attention. It may also be stated as a fact particularly worthy of consideration, that there is a total absence of "don'ts" attached to notices upon the walls. In short, the whole enterprise is in the hands of those for whose benefit it was devised and the success thereof has been very encouraging to the firm.

"Realizing that all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy, an annual excursion is given in July to their employes. While the entire expense thereof is borne by the Messrs. Lorillard, the whole arrangements as to time and place are placed in the hands of a committee selected by the factory hands. The large river steamer, Long Branch, and four barges barely held the participants therein during the present year. In addition, excursions for the benefit largely of the minor children or the families of employes are given during the summer season. Some idea of the extent of these children's excursions, as they are termed, may be formed from the fact that over 14,000 little ones and their parents took advantage of the four excursions during the year 1883. Milk, crackers and cake are liberally provided, while a corps of physicians are on hand to look after the sick, who are present upon these occasions in large numbers.

"Within the factory rewards for labor are not forgotten. Prize rolls for the best workmanship are awarded weekly, based upon a percentage of earnings; from ten to twenty-five per cent. being added to the pay of those considered worthy of commendation by reason of perfection of work turned out. Liberal contributions are made to various public charities, likely to be called upon by the employes. A physician is constantly at the factory, whose duty it is to look after the sanitary condition and surroundings of the employes, and render quick assistance in case of accident.

"Three years ago this firm promulgated a circular, setting forth the principle that labor should, in years of prosperity, realize some of the advantages thereof, and in accordance therewith the firm have since, at Christmas, divided among the employes the equivalent of an average week's earnings during the year. This action has proved naturally satisfactory to the recipients, as the only condition for participating in the bounty is six months of employment in the factory prior to the date of distribution.

"Arrangements are now being perfected whereby the employes, especially the young ones, will be afforded an opportunity of attending a night school about to be formed in the library building. Every opportunity will be furnished, under competent instructors, for the mental improvement of such as attend. It may be truly said that no expense or trouble is spared to render employment in the establishment an object to be sought for and the opportunities afforded thereby of great value, if taken advantage of."

THE SINGER SEWING MACHINE WORKS.—A gentleman who has achieved considerable distinction in economic investigation, wrote at the close of the year:

"As you invite suggestions, allow me to call your attention to the Singer Sewing Machine Works, at Elizabeth. These shops formerly employed a larger number of men than they do now, and used to manufacture machines largely for export. The proprietors have, within the past two or three years, found that their materials were so much more expensive in this country than in Europe that they have erected, with American capital, works in Scotland of twice the capacity of their American establishment, and employing 7,000 men. An investigation into the precise reasons which have led to this change, in view of the fact that sewing machines were invented entirely in this country, and that the Singer Company actually had to send American overseers to superintend every detail of the works in Scotland, could not fail to be

instructive. I understand that the company has about 120,000 machines on hand in this country, a number, of course, far in excess of the demand, and that the machine shops in Elizabeth do not employ more than two-thirds of their usual number of hands, while in Scotland they are running on full time."

An agent of the Bureau, who was instructed to investigate the matters alluded to above, applied for information to the superintendent of the Singer Machine Company's Works, at Elizabeth, and also to the general manager at the New York office. This was the only practicable means of investigation at the time. The report of the result of the interviews with the gentlemen mentioned is given below:

"About twenty years ago, the Singer Company decided to erect a factory in Scotland for the purpose of supplying the European trade, principally because labor there cost about one-half of what it did here, and on account of the advantages to be secured in the matter of freights. Raw material, also, was cheaper in Europe, but it constituted so small a percentage of the total cost of a sewing machine that hardly any consideration was given to it, and since then the difference between the price of American and foreign raw material has been very greatly reduced. The main item of expense has been and is labor.

"Since the erection of the works at Glasgow the foreign trade has increased to such an extent that the Elizabeth factory has been obliged to supply annually a large number of machines for the foreign market, in addition to those manufactured in Scotland. Consequently, additional works were erected over there, and are now about ready for occupancy. When completely furnished with plant, it is expected that the Glasgow establishment will supply all the foreign trade, leaving the Elizabeth works to fill domestic orders, which amount to about 200,000 machines annually. The factories in Scotland will have a capacity of 10,000 machines per week, and will employ over 5,000 hands. At present, in the neighborhood of 2,500 employes are occupied over there.

"There is no surplus stock on hand in this country; in fact, the superintendent asserts that the company never has been so close in stock before. The principal office of the company is in Union Square, New York. There are twenty-six branch offices in the United States. Each of these offices has a large number of sub-offices or general agencies. For example, the Chicago branch office has eighty-five of these general agencies, each of which have several subdivisions. The Chicago district has constantly on hand 60,000 machines, which constitute barely a four-months' supply. The branch offices nearest to the New York main office, such as Newark, Boston, Philadelphia, keep only two months' stock ahead, while those at a great distance, like San Francisco, are supplied for nine months. The average amount of stock allowed to the different branch offices used to be a six-months' supply, but it has been reduced one-third. No American overseers are employed in the Glasgow works. The superintendent was at one time employed at Elizabeth, but he is a Scotchman by birth.

"A comparison of the pay-rolls show that the average pay of employes at the Glasgow factory is less than one-half of that which the Elizabeth hands receive for similar work.

"About one-third of the product of the Elizabeth works was formerly exported. As soon as the Glasgow factory is in full operation, this export will cease, and probably the American production will be proportionately decreased, so that instead of employing 3,300 hands, the number at the Elizabeth works will not exceed 2,500.

"For a number of weeks past the Elizabeth factory has been run in a peculiar

manner, at least so it seems to outsiders. Many hands have been discharged one week and re-employed the next, or discharged from one department and put to work in another. This was explained by the superintendent, who said that the company was getting out a new pattern, and only had been manufacturing on the old one for the purpose of filling orders. When a large order was received, sufficient hands were put at work to fill it, after which they were discharged again, as the old machines were not made up for stock. The departments turning out the new-style machine were running full, and as soon as the agencies had been stocked the work would again be regular."

A BUSINESS TRAGEDY.—The following account of the rise, growth and fall of the "Wortendyke Industry," is taken from the *New York Evening Post* of January 5th, 1885:

"Nestled among the hills in Franklin township, New Jersey, about ten miles northwest from Paterson and twelve miles from Hackensack, is the neat and pretty industrial hamlet of Wortendyke, formerly known as Godwinville, and, also, at a still earlier date, as Newtown. Franklin township is regarded, in a sense, as the garden of the ancient Dutch county of Bergen, noted especially for its extensive apple and other orchards, and for its manufacture of that potent and seductive liquor known for an hundred years as Jersey 'apple-jack.'

"The name of Wortendyke is associated no less with the primitive history than with the manufacturing and other enterprises of this section of New Jersey. The Wortendyke family emigrated from Holland and settled in New York as early as 1711. Subsequently, two brothers Wortendyke, attracted by the advantages offered by New Jersey to settlers, planted themselves at Pascack, now on the line of the New Jersey and New York Railway. From Pascack, Cornelius Wortendyke removed in the year 1796 to Franklin township, and founded the rustic hamlet of Newtown, since called Wortendyke. Through the energy of this pioneer was established the beginning of what afterward became one of the grandest isolated industries in the country, presided over at different dates by representatives of four generations of Wortendykes, and manipulating within a period of about three-quarters of a century three of the greatest textiles known and utilized. * * * In 1875, when most industries all over the country were suffering under the prevailing depression, it was a matter of surprise to witness the Wortendyke Company breaking ground for an extensive enlargement of the cotton branch, and, also, for the erection of a spacious mill to be occupied as a silk factory. All this was accomplished and, apparently, the result vindicated the wisdom of the undertaking. Enlargements and re-enlargements were made during the decade prior to 1882, until the spacious mills formed a group of the finest factory structures in the State, while all the surroundings—the entire village, in fact—were as nearly perfection as they could well be. The place came to be called the 'model industrial community,' and was widely known as such through descriptions published in the newspapers in this country and in European industrial centers. The completion of the last great addition to the mills was celebrated January 19th, 1882, by a grand reception, at which 1,000 guests, including some of the first manufacturers in the country, also many other distinguished people were entertained in princely fashion by the Messrs. Wortendyke, then in the very zenith of their success. It did not seem at this date that anything was too great for them to accomplish. Up to this time, for threescore and ten years, and during three generations, it had been but one continuous success, that within the few immediately preceding years had bloomed into a veritable industrial triumph. Congratulations poured in on all sides, and the hale, strong, clear-headed, iron-gray president, as he received his friends and acknowledged their compliments that night, seemed good for at least twenty years more of active business life; the son, in the vigor of his young manhood, for fifty years, and there was no apparent reason why the noble industry, one of the most perfect of its kind in every respect, should not go on indefinitely expanding.

"Yet, though this occurred less than three years ago, both father and son are dead, and the concern has been hopelessly bankrupt for upward of a year. The date

referred to was the culminating point in the history of the great Wortendyke industry. The magnificent buildings, apart from the Midvale 'annex,' the principal one of which is 220x110 feet in extent, comprise upward of 100,000 square feet of flooring space. The buildings are of such tasteful construction and so well grouped that the architectural effect is most pleasing. The equipment of power and machinery in all departments is superb. Subsequent to the last expansion nearly 1,000 operatives were employed, nearly equally divided between the silk and cotton departments. Every morning a procession of country wagons would arrive from various outlying hamlets within a radius of ten miles about, depositing their freighting of blooming girls, mainly the daughters of small farmers; at six o'clock they would appear again to convey them home. The character of these operatives was phenomenal; no one could obtain work under the Wortendykes save through the highest recommendations. Besides those who came to work from a distance, a large number occupied the neat cottages of the company—who owned nearly the entire village—about one hundred in number, or the comfortable homes of their own, secured by the steady and remunerative employment afforded. A considerable number of these latter were of the better class of English, German and Holland skilled work-people, mainly weavers, brought over by 'direct importation,' the company's agents selecting them carefully on the other side, and, if need be, paying for their passage. Upon their arrival they were furnished with dwellings and work, and in many instances soon came to own their little homes. The administration was truly paternal, the comfort, and even recreation of all being the especial care of the company. A beautiful grove with summer and winter pavilion, and a fine cornet band contributed to their enjoyment; hops, picnics, and fairs being held, and concerts and dramatic representations being given during the winter months. No liquor is sold anywhere in or about the village, the permanent welfare and comfort of the community being sought in the enforcement of all wise rules that have been made for local government.

"On the occasion referred to, when the last great banquet was given, to celebrate the completion of the large additional silk mill, some of the features were very peculiar. Tables 200 feet in length extended throughout the upper floor of the new building, and a thousand people were seated at once. The A. C. Wortendyke Cornet Band furnished excellent music. The guests were served by the pretty and ladylike girls employed at the factory, whose fathers and brothers sat with others at the board, and when the dancing began these same young girls, suitably attired for the occasion, were led forth to engage in the dance by the finest gentlemen in the room. Every possible convenience centered at the factory. The spacious offices contained telegraph apparatus, telephonic instruments and a post office. Gas for lighting the factory buildings, the principal residences, and the streets and grounds was manufactured on the premises. The scene was a brilliant one on the night of January 19th, 1882; lights blazed everywhere, crowds were arriving throughout the early evening from all points by private and public carriages, by train and on foot. The place was thronged with people; all was hilarity and rejoicing. There was not the slightest sign of decadence anywhere, nothing to indicate that disaster was impending.

"But during the succeeding year the crash came, and in August, 1883, a receiver, Mr. John Reynolds, was appointed. In September an inventory was filed in chancery showing total liabilities amounting to about \$800,000, and total assets aggregating in round figures, \$318,000. * * * The mills, which have been in partial operation for some time past, closed down entirely January 1st, and Wortendyke, except for some unlooked-for interposition of capital, will soon be a 'deserted village,' with the grass growing in the streets, as it did before Cornelius Wortendyke founded the industry there four generations ago.

"The latest report from the village is to the effect that at least forty families are sadly destitute, and the resources of the township authorities and private individuals are severely taxed to supply them with bread. Hundreds are removing to Paterson and other manufacturing towns, in the hope of obtaining work, which at present is not to be had anywhere. What the future of the industry is to be, if, indeed, it is to have a future, it is impossible to predict."

THE FUTURE OF THE FACTORY SYSTEM.—"Whether the factory system can be made the ideal system of industry depends upon the men in charge of great indus-

trial enterprises. Whether it can be made the ideal system or not, it will remain, for the large system of production cannot fall back to the small method. Industrial co-partnerships, or co-operation even, must find a foothold with the factory system, not without it.

"The fact that the factory has stimulated the growth of such magnificent model industrial establishments as the Familistere at Guise, or the printing works at Tours, France, is sufficient to convince one, not too sordidly disposed, that the factory is capable of producing the very highest results in raising the lowly. When we consider what the first century of the system has accomplished—and really its work has been done in half a century—we may well speculate as to the future of so powerful an element in our social and industrial conditions.

"It is obvious, from all the facts presented, that the factory system has not affected society so badly as has been generally believed; and if, in its introduction, it has brought evils to light, it has, at the same time, not only sought to remove them, but has done much to remove others. The unheard-of power it has given labor, the wealth that has sprung from it, are not the sole property of any class or body of men. They constitute a kind of common fund which, though unequally divided, 'as are all the gifts of nature to finite understandings,' ought, 'at least, to satisfy the material and many of the moral wants of society.' The weal or woe of the operative population depends largely upon the temper in which employers carry the responsibility intrusted to them.

"I know of no trust more sacred than that given into the hands of the captains of industry, for they deal with human beings in close and vital relations; not through the media of speech or of exhortation, but of positive association, and by this they can make a man. Granted that the material is often very poor, the intellects dull, and that the apathy of the operatives often offers antagonism to efforts in their behalf, then all the more sacred the trust and all the greater the responsibility. The rich and powerful employer, with the adjuncts of education and business training, holds in his hands something more than the means of subsistence for those he employs—he holds their moral well-being in his keeping, in so far as it is in his power to hold their morals, and he thus becomes something greater than a producer. At all events, he has no right to return the apathy and indifference of his people with apathy and indifference. Nor is it sufficient for him to say that the operatives he congregates accept work with its consequences, as he is not justified in placing men and women in jeopardy, physically, without providing and insisting upon the adoption of sufficient precaution. Law and public sentiment, or both, in the future will insist upon the saving of the moral characters of operatives, as well as their limbs and lives; and they will insist, too, upon means for protecting the child of a woman obliged to toil in the factories before as well as after its birth.

"The facts from the industrial history of nations, not the gift of prophecy, enable us to foretell the future of a system which has in it more possibilities for good for the masses, who must work for day-wages, than any scheme which has been devised by philanthropy alone. This may sound like sentiment; I am willing to call it sentiment; but I know it means the best material prosperity, and I know that every employer who has been guided by such sentiment has been rewarded two-fold—first, in witnessing wonderful improvement in his people, and second, in counting an increase in his dividends and in the wages of his operatives."—*Hon. Carroll D. Wright, on "The Factory System of the United States," Vol. 2, Tenth U. S. Census.*

CHAPTER II.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

The frequent demands for technical schools, by those workmen who have seen fit to make the "suggestions" published in the previous chapter, are a fair indication that industrial education would be popular with wage-earners generally. But outside of the class which would be especially benefited, favorable public attention is being attracted to this subject; and those who have watched the growth of our public school system, still in its infancy a quarter of a century ago, are willing to prophesy that the necessity of manual training schools will be conceded in the near future. Excellent as our public schools are, a serious defect in the course of instruction is that the education is not as practical as it should be made, particularly since many of our educators have concluded that it should be "advanced." Our boys are not trained in a knowledge of any mechanical art, as in former periods, when it was possible for them under the system of apprenticeship, now almost obsolete, to acquire proficiency in a trade; while too many come from the school with the notions that intellectual training entitles them to get a living without hard work, or that manual labor is degrading, and they make strenuous efforts to obtain vacant clerical positions for which there are hundreds of applicants. For these reasons skilled workmen among our native population are seldom to be met with now, our industrial establishments being largely filled with foreign-born artisans, and the situation of the American boys, as has been truly observed, is critical and alarming. They are, in a certain sense, the wards of the State, whose imperative duty it is to place its youth in the way of becoming good, self-supporting citizens. To find a substitute, therefore, for the old system of apprenticeship has become a matter of public concern.

The pith of this whole question of industrial education is contained in the following quotation from a recent work :*

* Education in Its Relation to Manual Industry, by Arthur McArthur.

"Perhaps the most numerous class attending the public schools are the children of the poor or of those in moderate circumstances, and they are content, and are compelled to be content, with the minimum of mental education. Would not that education be greatly enhanced if it provided some manual exercise which would enable them to enter at once upon their intended trade or business with the greatest advantage? Give them the tool, and a knowledge of its use, together with a general education, and it will be for them to do the rest. They will encounter the inevitable inequalities of human intelligence, and if they are turned from the people's schools without any practical skill to aid them in the unequal combat, they can only count upon one-half of their abilities, and can only put forth one-half of their strength. An eclectic education would recognize the necessities of their condition."

This subject has been discussed in former reports, but its importance warrants further information concerning some of the industrial schools in existence. In our report for 1883 reference was made to the Skinner school, New Haven, Conn., where the system of industrial education was inaugurated in October, 1883. The following extract from a letter received, a few weeks since, from Mr. J. R. French, the principal, shows that the work is still in progress:

"Since your last report, we have continued the work in the Skinner school, and with general satisfaction. The improvement made by the class during the past year was very marked, and some of the boys who finished the grammar school course in the spring have gone to work in the shops. One boy, who is employed by a pattern-maker, has developed great mechanical skill, the foundation of which was laid in the facility with tools which he acquired last winter. His employer already considers him a valuable hand. Some of the boys are taking a second year's course, and all our working models for the beginners are made by one of that class. An exhibition of the work which we made in the spring attracted much attention, and enlisted increased interest on the part of the public. Original works, designed and made by members of the school, were then shown. Among them was a model of a farm-house, containing pieces of wood neatly jointed together. An ornamental set of bookshelves was also shown, which would have done credit to a skilled cabinet-maker.

"The board of education made an increased appropriation for the works this year, and have voted \$600. The instruction is now carried on in the Dwight and Skinner schools, the same as last year. But we have extended the work by receiving classes from the other districts. These classes are sent in the afternoon, and receive two hours' instruction every week. Lessons are given on four days of the week, and in this way upwards of one hundred boys receive the benefit of them. They gladly make up their school work, and are eager not to lose a lesson even in stormy days when the city schools have no session in the afternoon. They are making many useful articles, which we make serviceable in our school-rooms, such as easels, tables for primary work, moulding boards for geography classes, pairs of steps for teachers' use, foot-stools, &c. The boys are all eager to have the opportunity to go into the shop, and thus far I am satisfied with the success of the experiment."

In Essex county, this State, we have two technical schools in successful operation—at Montclair and Newark.

THE MONTCLAIR TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

At a meeting of the inhabitants of the Montclair School District, called to vote a special district tax, May 23d, 1881, a committee was appointed to investigate the subject of industrial or technical schools, and to report at the next annual meeting. This was done, and the school district meeting, on May 22d, 1882, by a unanimous vote, decided that "it is the opinion of the people of this school district that the pupils in the grammar schools, from twelve to fourteen years of age, be given opportunity to learn the proper use of wood-working tools under a competent instructor, and that a change in the studies and recitations of such pupils as elect to do this work be made, so as not to interfere with the regular studies of the school." One thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose, and during the ensuing summer a room in the school-house was fitted up with plain carpenters' benches, tool-racks, and sets of carpenters' and carvers' tools. A competent teacher, for a comparatively small salary, agreed to attend to the work of instruction.

The boys in the second and third grammar classes, from eleven to fourteen years of age, were selected for experimentation, with the consent of their parents. A course of study having been determined upon and text-books purchased, work was begun on October 1st, 1882, with about fifty boys in attendance. Walter Smith's system of "Industrial and Free-hand Drawing" is used. While the boys were in the workshop, the girls of the same classes, under charge of the regular teachers, received lessons in needle-work, drawing and transferring patterns to goods and then working out the patterns with silk or colored woolens (the "Kensington stitch"), embroidery and plain sewing. They were also instructed in "household economy" from a text-book.

The clerk of the board of trustees, Mr. John J. H. Love, who has kindly furnished the foregoing information, thinks that two years' experience has given very satisfactory results. The pupils have also kept up with their regular classes in the grammar school, and passed the examinations at the end of each month and year. The expense

for the first year was \$630.86, and that for the second, \$683.85. This included everything connected with the school, teacher, material, tools, etc.

The following are two of the reports of the instructor, Mr. John V. Shaw, to the board of trustees of the public school district, Montclair:

MR. SHAW'S REPORTS OF WORK IN THE MONTCLAIR TECHNICAL SCHOOL.

"February 1st, 1884.

"We have now in the technical school four classes, each receiving two lessons of one hour per week. Two of the classes are learning the use of carpenters' tools, the others taking rudimentary lessons in carving. The average attendance in the carpentry classes is eighteen and twenty, respectively; that in the carving, sixteen. The plan of instruction is the same as that of last year, and is substantially as follows: In the first lesson the pupils were taught the names of the various tools, and their uses explained. In the second, the class was supplied with blocks, which were spaced off, and practice given in striking straight blows with the hammer. In the several succeeding lessons, practice was had in driving nails, and in the use of planes and saws, in accurate boring with brace and bit, also in lining with chalk-line, and in the uses of gauges, mallet, and chisels; then followed planing to gauge-mark and planing boards out of "wind," practicing in tool-sharpening, &c. These exercises occupied the lessons to the sixteenth, inclusive, after which pupils were given practice in making mortises and tenons, and then taught to make a frame with halved corners. This was followed by instruction in the manner of making dovetails; also, in making frames with mitered joints, in the construction of which no miter-box was allowed, the miters being struck out by measure. They were next instructed (drawing on black-board) in the manner of laying out and constructing a box with corners dovetailed together. Then came practice in making frames with locked joints, or with corners halved, and the ends of wood projecting. We are now engaged on the last frame in the course of lessons, the joints of which are to be mortised and tenoned together. The pupils are to conclude the course by constructing a box such as was made by the classes last year. The following is the summary of the pupils' practice, or its results:

"By Miss Boyd's class—Number of frames, 67; blocks dovetailed together for practice, 36.

"By Miss Bennet's class—Number of frames, 72; blocks dovetailed together for practice, 34.

"By Miss Goodell's class—Number of pieces of carved work, 55.

"By Miss Monroe's class—Number of pieces of carved work, 60.

"In addition to this work, the carpentry classes have assisted me in constructing sixteen tool-boxes for the use of the carvers; they have also made six frames of a somewhat ornamental character, for mottoes, intended for the walls of the work-room. The work of the mottoes (by permission of the principal) was done by the girls of the industrial classes. It is beautifully executed, and, with the exception of drawing the designs, is, as above stated, entirely the work of the children, and will, I think,

not only ornament the work-rooms and do credit to the young 'workers,' but the silent teachings of their inscriptions may not be entirely unheeded, but be, in some degree, an incentive to habits of industry and perseverance. It should be mentioned that taking the carpentry classes from their regular course to assist in constructing the tool-boxes has thrown us a little behind time in finishing the lessons, but we expect to get through by the end of the present month.

"The carving classes are making satisfactory progress, mastering by degrees the rudimentary principles, and are now being advanced to the more difficult manipulations of the art. Their first attempts were necessarily in straight line carving; after some lessons they were advanced to curved work; they are now engaged on a panel, the design of which is a branch with fruit and leaves. Up to the present time they have been working pine wood. After the completion of the design they are now doing, they will attempt something in better material, such as walnut or cherry wood, when better results may be expected.

"My method of conveying instruction, both to the carpentry and carving classes, is (beside the usual drawing on the black-board) to prepare a finished specimen of all work, so that the pupils may have a clear conception of what their own should be; then at different times, as their work progressed, to make before them the various portions, explaining the reason for each manipulation and the consequence of deviating from the rules given. This, of course, is supplemented by constant supervision and instruction as they proceed.

"With regard to the conduct of the boys, it may be stated that we have no incorrigible ones, but some who require restraining influence, and who, after a short departure from strict discipline, can easily be brought again to perfect order. The percentage of boys who seem to have a natural aptitude for mechanical operations exceeds that of last year. We have some not over twelve years who show a proficiency beyond others of sixteen, and are giving evidence of superior ability. The ardor with which the boys continue to enter upon and pursue their studies is to me still a matter of surprise. With very few exceptions, there seems no diminution in their former eagerness to commence their work, or in their unwillingness to desist when the lesson-hour has expired. Some so love their work that they have requested me to let them practice a short time during the noon hour. A number have a fine artistic taste, and desire to produce beautiful objects. I have employed these in gilding the scroll and ornamental work on the motto frames, in which occupation they have been much interested, and I may say delighted. This artistic work has been done after the school hours, so as not to interfere with any of their studies.

"It may not be out of place for me to suggest that, if it should meet the approbation of the trustees, I would like to modify the plan of work somewhat for the pupils' practice during the remainder of the school year, as the continued repetition of frame-making seems to be rather monotonous, and as other work may be substituted which would afford as large a field for improvement, and at the same time be more interesting to the pupils. It is so natural for boys to wish to construct something that will be pleasing to the eye, and would be a continued interest as their work progressed, that I feel the change would be a desirable one. In conclusion, allow me to state that I am much encouraged with the work, and would be very glad to have the parents of the children visit the school, inspect the productions of the pupils, and encourage us by their presence."

“February 1st, 1885.

“In carpentry, the work has been nearly the same as during the first six months of the preceding two years, namely, the first lesson was devoted to teaching the names and uses of tools; in the second, some practice was given in nail driving and striking straight with the hammer. In the remainder of the lessons, up to the present time, the boys have been employed in making the various joints used in carpentry, such as the mortised, halved, mitered, dove-tailed, &c., the joints forming the corners of frames. They are now about to commence a box nearly two feet long, the making of which they have looked forward to as something to be desired. In the carving classes, the pupils were for a time employed on straight-line carving. This work, although intended as an initiatory step in tool-handling, was put in the form of a panel. After some practice they were advanced and employed on designs with curved lines, forming scrolls and leaves. They are now engaged upon their fifth design, which is put in the form of a small ‘wall-pocket,’ the upper portion showing a bunch of grapes with leaves, the lower a basket of fruit. Specimens of all their work are sent for your inspection except the last (wall-pocket), of which we have none completed. I shall, during the remainder of the year, depart from the course pursued last year, when the work was all in form of panels, and let the pupils work on articles which may be in some degree useful, as brackets, picture-frames, ink-stands, &c. This, while it will afford equally good practice in tool-handling, will render the studies of the boys more interesting, and give a greater zest to their labors. With regard to the proficiency the boys have made in the carpentry classes, I think that it is about the same as during the first six months of last year. I find the same difference in their natural aptitude—some taking to the use of tools almost intuitively, others learning it with much difficulty. In the carving classes, the percentage of boys showing marked ability seems to be greater than that of last year; indeed, I have been somewhat surprised at the degree of skill some have exhibited during the comparatively short time they have been at work, and also at the unabated enthusiasm shown by the members of both the carpentry and carving classes. In the latter there are some of marked ability, showing a persistency, skill and love for their work that is quite remarkable in such young persons. In some cases I have permitted them to work after hours, as they seemed to have a strong desire to pursue their studies. The deportment of the pupils has been generally good; there have, of course, been some departures from the strictest discipline, and must always be, but their conduct has been quite satisfactory. One very encouraging aspect of the work is that the enthusiasm shown by them at the first is not diminished, but they continue to pursue their studies with a commendable diligence and ardor.”

THE NEWARK TECHNICAL SCHOOL

Is the outgrowth of a feeling on the part of the manufacturers and business men of that city that young men and mechanics engaged in the factories and shops should have some elementary knowledge of the principles of technical science. Public sentiment in this direction was sufficiently aroused in 1881 to cause the enactment by the Legislature of the following act :

CHAPTER CLXIV.

An act providing for the establishment of schools for industrial education.

1. BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any board of education, school committee, or other like body, of any city, town or township in this State, shall certify to the Governor that a sum of money, not less than three thousand dollars, has been contributed by the voluntary subscriptions of citizens, or otherwise, as hereinafter authorized, for the establishment in any such city, town or township of a school or schools for industrial education, it shall be the duty of said Governor to cause to be drawn, by warrant of the Comptroller, approved by himself, out of any moneys in the State treasury not otherwise appropriated, an amount equal to that contributed by the particular locality as aforesaid for the said object; and when any such school or schools shall have been established in any locality as aforesaid, there shall be annually contributed by the State in manner aforesaid, for the maintenance and support thereof, a sum of money equal to that contributed each year, in said locality, for such purpose; *provided*, however, that the moneys contributed by the State, as aforesaid, to any locality, shall not exceed in any one year the sum of five thousand dollars.

2. *And be it enacted*, That all moneys raised and contributed as aforesaid, shall be applied, under the direction of a board of trustees, organized as hereinafter provided, to the establishment and support of schools for training and education of pupils in industrial pursuits (including agriculture), so as to enable them to perfect themselves in the several branches of industry which require technical instruction.

3. *And be it enacted*, That any city, town or township shall have power to appropriate and raise by tax, for the support of any such school therein, such sum of money as they may deem expedient and just.

4. *And be it enacted*, That there shall be a board of trustees of each of such schools, which shall consist of the Governor, *ex-officio*, who shall be president thereof, two persons selected by the State Board of Education, two by the citizens and associations contributing, two by the board of education, school committee, or other like body, of the locality where such school is established, and one by the common council, township committee or other governing body thereof, if such city, town or township shall contribute to the maintenance of such school. The said board of trustees shall have control of the buildings and grounds owned and used by such schools, the application of the funds for the support thereof, the regulation of the tuition fees, the appointment and removal of teachers, the power to prescribe the studies and exercises of the school and rules for its management, to grant certificates of graduation, to appoint some suitable person treasurer of the board, and to frame and modify at pleasure such by-laws as they may deem necessary for their own government; they shall report annually to the State and local boards of education their own doings, and the progress and condition of the schools.

5. *And be it enacted*, That said trustees shall receive no compensation for their services; but the expenses necessarily incurred by them in the discharge of their duties shall be paid upon the approval of the Governor.

6. *And be it enacted*, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall go into effect immediately.

Approved March 24th, 1881.

A number of citizens of Newark having subscribed the necessary amount (\$5,000) to secure the benefits of this act, a suitable building was secured and the school opened. The trustees are: Governor Leon Abbett, president (*ex-officio*); Edward Goeller, vice-president; William N. Barringer, secretary; Augustus F. R. Martin, treasurer, and Edward Weston, George H. Phillips, Moses Bigelow and James F. Connelly. The director is Charles A. Colton. The following extracts are taken from the circular issued at the close of the year:

"It is not expected that the students will become experts in any of the branches taught; but if at the end of the course they shall have been trained to better habits of thinking, closer methods of observation and a greater ambition to excel in the various employments in which they are engaged, having thus developed into workmen of greater skill, the friends of the school will have accomplished the object designed in its establishment.

"Applicants must not be less than sixteen years of age, and must be residents of Newark; of good moral character, and well grounded in the studies of a grammar school education, viz.: spelling, reading, writing, grammar, geography, arithmetic and history of the United States. Certificates of graduation from any grammar school in Newark will be accepted as the requisite qualification for admission. Applicants who have not graduated at a grammar school must pass an examination equivalent to the above.

"The course of study will require three years, or possibly four, a school year lasting six months, viz.: from October to the following April, or longer if deemed advisable.

"By permission of the trustees, students not desiring to take the full course may take a special course in any of the branches taught.

"The sessions of the school will be five evenings in the week, viz.: from Monday to Friday inclusive.

"The hours of each session will be from 7:20 to 9:30.

"The first full course will begin about February 9th, 1885.

"The studies will include algebra, geometry, trigonometry, descriptive geometry, physics, chemistry—theoretical, descriptive and applied—and free-hand and mechanical drawing.

"A well-equipped room for drawing will furnish ample opportunity for practice in this branch.

"The best models will be used that can be procured, and special attention given to the training of students so that they may give a proper representation of an object on paper, and prepare themselves for draughtsmen.

"The department of chemistry and physics will be well supplied with the necessary apparatus.

"Special instruction will be given in the nature, care and proper use of tools.

"Tuition will be free.

"Students must provide themselves with text-books and drawing materials.

"The following text-books will be used: Wells' Algebra, Davies' Legendre's Geometry, Church's Descriptive Geometry, Elliot & Storer's Chemistry, Gage's Elements of Physics.

"Applicants for admission are requested to answer the following questions :

- "1. Name in full..... Age.....
Residence.....
- "2. Occupation
- "3. Where employed.....
- "4. Name of employer.....
- "5. Number of hours per day employed.....
- "6. Father's or guardian's name and residence.....
- "7. Father's occupation.....
- "8. What school attended.....
- "9. Have you a certificate of graduation from any school in the city.....
- "10. Object in coming to this school.....
- "11. How do you usually spend your evenings....."

The director, under date of February 23d, 1885, kindly furnished the following statistics of the school :

"Number of applicants for Newark Technical School, February 9th, 1885.....	156
"Number of applicants admitted.....	106
"Number of students on the roll, February 23d.....	96

"*Occupations Represented.*—Machinists, 39; clerks, 20; book-keepers, 5; carpenters, 3; painters, 3; draughtsmen, 3; electricians, 3; plumbers, 2; printer, 1; engraver, 1; locksmith, 1; grocer, 1; janitor, 1; harness-maker, 1; pattern-maker, 1; jeweler, 1; tinsmith, 1; dyer, 1; out of business, 8; total, 96."

"Average number of hours per day employed.....	10
"Graduates of grammar schools.....	48

"AGES OF STUDENTS.

"Between 16 and 17.....	36
"Between 18 and 19.....	31
"Between 20 and 21.....	14
"Between 22 and 25.....	11
"Between 26 and 30.....	3
"Over 30.....	1
"Total.....	96

"Oldest student, 42.

"Eight of the students are married."

CHAPTER III.

IMPORTATION OF FOREIGN LABOR UNDER CONTRACT.

Wide-spread alarm has been excited among the working classes in this country because of the recent practice of obtaining foreign workmen, under contract, by our mining companies, manufacturing corporations, contractors and other large employers of labor; and the least reflection must convince that these fears are not without reason, when viewed from the wage-worker's standpoint. Modern industrial development has necessitated the use of expensive machinery, and the concentration of manufacture into large and few establishments, thus not only destroying the individuality of the workman, but making possible a constantly increasing power of production, which has frequently ended in misproduction and brought on hard times. Now, when it is considered that, within the past twelve years, 1880, 1881 and 1882 were the only ones during which there has not been, in nearly every department of industry in this country, a surplus of labor, and a large percentage of our laborers without employment, due to conditions of trade over which they had no control, it can readily be understood why they should become alarmed at any indication that their lot will be made still harder to bear. The American workmen can have no sympathy with any scheme calculated to make them poorer than they now are. Having been taught to believe that they have rights, and that whatever tends to destroy their independence and self-respect is contrary to the spirit of our institutions, they naturally resent the attempt of employers to reduce wages by the importation of the most degraded elements of foreign nationalities, and treating them as mere chattels. They recognize the fact that the inevitable result must be to lower their own social condition, and ultimately reduce them to the level of the poorest classes of the immigrants. And we believe that this system of importing foreign contract

labor does not concern wage-earners alone. It is a subject of deep interest to the public, for, if not checked, it will soon change materially the relations of employer and employed in this country.

This evil originated during and immediately following the late war, at a time when it became public policy to stimulate, by government aid, the development of the resources of the country in advance of private enterprise. It was considered wise by many employers and public men, who entertained the false notion that the rate of wages prevailing here prevented the profitable prosecution of any great undertakings, to secure cheap labor from abroad. The first experiment in this direction was the introduction, under the Burlingame treaty, of Chinese laborers by the "Six Companies," to aid in the construction of the Pacific Railroad and the carrying out of some large California projects. But in a few years this course met with such a protest from the people of the Pacific States that the treaty was considerably modified and the further bringing of Chinese to the United States prohibited. But the system of procuring labor through such channels had been established, and when the anti-Chinese law went into operation, it was easy to substitute Hungarians and Italians.

No true republican can have any sympathy with that spirit of proscription which demands that America shall be held for Americans alone, and it has always been the policy of our government, on the supposition that the advantages to be gained are mutual, to welcome all who sought our shores to enjoy the blessings of liberty under our free institutions. But we have always maintained the right to exclude those undesirable persons who are liable to become a public burden, such as paupers and criminals, and why should we not adopt the same course in respect to those whose coming here for mercenary motives alone, without any thought of accepting the responsibilities of citizenship, will result in injury to a portion of our own people, and put them on the road of becoming paupers and criminals? Our government is based upon the intelligence and virtue of its citizens, and can never become more perfect than the people who control it. It does not depend upon any ruling class, but the voice of the humblest and poorest laborer is just as potent in determining, for good or evil, the future of our institutions as is that of the most cultivated or wealthy "captain of industry." Is it not, then, essential to the future welfare of our country that the dignity, independence and self-respect of each individual citizen should be cultivated and afforded the opportunity

of qualifying himself for the proper discharge of every duty incidental to citizenship? But how is this possible, so long as our laboring population is subjected to the competition of and mingling with such races as are now being brought over here under the contract labor system referred to? Every man, woman and child working in our factories have some influence, morally, intellectually and socially, on those with whom they are brought into contact. If superior to the average in intelligence and refinement, the new-comer will elevate the standard of the whole. If, on the contrary, persons of inferior education or coarser habits are added to the number, not only the workmen but the character of the employment in which they are engaged is degraded, and as the inferior is increased in numbers, the superior is decreased in proportion.

This can be noticed in every community, especially in the mining and manufacturing centers, where this low class of people has been brought into competition with American citizens. The effect has been to drive the other workmen away, lower the dignity of labor and reduce the social standing of the whole community. Even the immigration of a few families, ignorant and unrefined, will cause a depreciation of property in the neighborhood in which they settle. Though it may be the spirit of caste, this disposition to protest against being forced into social contact with our inferiors is instinctive and universal.

The following extract from an article which appeared in a recent issue of a Scranton, Pa., newspaper, and was written by ex-Mayor T. V. Powderly, is interesting in this connection :

" I was an eye-witness to the incidents, and can produce reliable witnesses to bear me out in the statements which I make. * * * I spent the better part of last week in Connellsville, and while there took some time in investigating the conditions and surroundings of the wage-workers of that section of the country. I had ample opportunity afforded me of viewing, in all its details, the new style of slave labor.

" The opposition to the Hungarians in the coke region amounts to hatred—a hatred which is liable at any time to burst forth in a blaze which may sweep them entirely out of that country. This antipathy is not confined to the workmen alone; it is shared in by *business men and workingmen alike*; and they all unite in cursing the advent of the Hungarians to the coke region. Last Monday the largest firm engaged in the manufacture of coke sent a force of Hungarians down into the mine and the men employed there immediately quit work. There was no meeting called for the purpose of coming to an agreement, but just as soon as it was ascertained that a Hungarian was entrusted with a lamp, the other men employed there left. I asked some of the men why they would not work with the Hungarians, and the answer was: ' We don't care whether they pay these men more wages than they do us or not.

It is not a question of wages. We might as well commit suicide as to go into the mine with them. They don't understand the manner of handling the safety lamp, and may set off the gas at any time and burn us all to death. They don't know how to read and cannot tell when they see the danger sign.'

"At the request of the men, I remained in Connellsville last Wednesday night for the purpose of visiting an Assembly. Shortly after the meeting opened a message was handed in to the chairman, asking whether the doors could not be thrown open to the public. The request was granted and the hall was soon filled by business men and farmers. They said they all suffered through the evils of Hungarian labor, and wished to counsel with the workingmen as to the best means to take in removing this curse from the country. They work for little or nothing, live on fare which a Chinaman would not touch, and will submit to any and every indignity which may be imposed upon them. In a word, they are utterly devoid of that spirit necessary to make them good and patriotic American citizens.

"The following day, I spoke at an out-door meeting at the mine where the strike occurred. At the meeting it was resolved to inaugurate a series of meetings throughout the entire coke region, and enlist the sympathy of every interested person in the valley. * * *

"I had often heard of the employment of women at the coke ovens, but never had an opportunity of seeing it before. The women are not employed by the corporations, but they accompany their husbands and fathers to the ovens early in the morning and assist in drawing and forking coke. At 6 o'clock in the morning I went to the coke works and saw for myself that the stories told were not exaggerated. At one of the ovens I saw a woman drawing the hot coke from the chamber. She had no covering on her head and very little on her person. Her only attire consisted of a short chemise and a pair of cow-hide boots. In a freight car close by stood another woman forking the coke as it came to the car. Forking is the term used to indicate the disposition of the coke when it is thrown into the car. The person who does the forking throws the coke to either end of the car as it is wheeled in. This woman stood in the doorway and was dressed in a coarse, loose-fitting outer garment and an apron; her person, from the waist up, was exposed. When she stooped over to handle the coke, she caught her hair between her teeth in order to keep it out of her way. Her feet were encased in a pair of heavy shoes, and her legs were exposed from the knees down. Her babe, which she had brought to the works with her, lay in front of the car with scarcely any covering, except the shadow of a wheelbarrow, which was turned up in order to protect the child from the rays of the sun. Many more such scenes as these met my view, some of them even worse than the ones I have described. These will, however, suffice to give your readers an idea of what *imported contract labor really means*.

"Before the Hungarians were imported, the task for an ordinary man was to draw five ovens, but the Hungarians take the contract for six ovens for less money than the American formerly received for five. He compels his wife or grown-up daughter to accompany him to the ovens in the morning and assist in the work until about noon; after that she may go home. While the owner of the works does not employ the women, he is responsible for the crime of permitting them to work there, and should be held up to public execration and scorn. * * * I have seen nine of them, eight men and one woman, occupying two small rooms; have inquired into their mode of living and ascertained, beyond the shadow of a doubt, that the store bill for the nine persons for the previous month was but twenty-seven dollars."

The precise number of foreign laborers brought to the United States under the contract system, probably never can be ascertained, but it is notorious that the number has been sufficient to affect materially the standard of wages in several communities throughout the land. We know it to be a fact, that American capitalists do procure under this system large masses of degraded and illiterate persons to take the places of resident workmen of greater skill. These employers either hire the newly-arrived foreigners, unacquainted with our language or customs, to work for wages very much lower than the current rates, or they send agents abroad and procure laborers under contracts binding them to serve for a period of years at the contract price. Another mode, mostly confined to the degraded and illiterate classes of Italians and Hungarians, is followed by companies regularly organized for the purpose. In New York, for example, a company with a capital of \$25,000 has been incorporated under the laws of that State to carry on the business of dealing in low-priced labor. Its circulars to contractors and employers offer to furnish, at the shortest notice, any number and class of workmen, skilled and unskilled, that may be needed. The company obtains the laborers by paying for them their passage money and providing them with a sufficient subsistence. They, on the other hand, contract to remain in its employ for a stated period, their services being sub-let to other employers, and their wages collected until the alleged advances have been repaid. Although thus far no mass of these contract laborers has been concentrated in any one locality in this State, the employment, in squads, of Italians and Hungarians through the agencies referred to is becoming quite general in various parts of New Jersey.

The only reasons assigned by those who employ this kind of help is, that these laborers work for less wages, are more docile and easier managed than the American. "They do not strike." By this is meant that they do not know enough to demand proper remuneration for their labor, being content to live on much less than can or will be put up with by our more refined workmen, hundreds of whom are kept in enforced idleness because they will not become the slaves of arrogant employers. An enlightened public sentiment should protest against a practice which can only result in bringing down our whole laboring classes to the level of the dregs of European populations. It means an increase of pauperism and crime under laws which, though enacted for the ostensible purpose of protecting the

wages of labor, will only prove the instrument of increasing the profits of a few individual employers. For, strange as it may appear, those engaged in industries protected by high tariffs have been foremost in this unrighteous business of employing imported contract labor, and it is time that this great outrage on our wage-earning population be stopped.

Competition of laborers must necessarily lower wages, and where this competition becomes very fierce wages will gravitate to a point only sufficient to maintain mere existence. But every reduction in wages is a public calamity, for the price of labor is the measure of wealth. As wages are high or low, the aggregate wealth is proportionately affected; and the public really gains nothing from low wages, for a reduction can only be temporarily advantageous even to the competing manufacturers who seek to undersell each other. In the end, the selling price of articles must come down all along the line. Consumers might be benefited by the decreased cost, if the reduction in wages could be confined to a single or few industrial products. But this is impossible. The purchasing power of those whose wages have been cut down being lessened, their demand for the products of other industries must fall off. Decreased consumption necessitates decreased production, which ultimately results in a general wage reduction. Our wage classes are the largest consumers, and when their purchasing power declines the whole trade of the country suffers.

The larger the remuneration which working people receive, the more will they have to buy with and the greater will be the activity in every department of trade. As a matter of fact, those countries where wages are the highest are the most prosperous, while the converse is even more strikingly true. It is as true to-day as when Adam Smith wrote, that "the wages of labor are the encouragement of industry, which, like every other human quality, improves in proportion to the encouragement it receives." Sir Thomas Brassey, who was the largest employer of labor in modern times, has left upon record as his experience the statement that, in those countries where he paid the highest rate of wages, he obtained the greatest amount for the same money. Some of the most successful manufacturers in this country, who have made the subject a matter of investigation, admit that while the wages are nominally higher here, the cost of labor for actual work done is less than in any other part of the world, and,

except in a few special industries, we believe this is generally true.* This statement of the superiority of American work and organization is shown in a striking way in a table recently published † giving the

NUMBER OF OPERATIVES EMPLOYED AND POUNDS OF RAW MATERIALS CONSUMED IN TEXTILES BY THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

	A.—COTTON.			B.—WOOL.			C.—FLAX.			D.—SILK.		
	.000 Omitted.		Pounds per operative.	.000 Omitted.		Pounds per operative.	.000 Omitted.		Pounds per operative.	.000 Omitted.		Pounds per operative.
	No. of operatives.	Pounds consumed.		No. of operatives.	Pounds consumed.		No. of operatives.	Pounds consumed.		No. of operatives.	Pounds consumed.	
United Kingdom.....	² 482.	¹ 1,404,000.	2,914	² 265	¹ 338,000.	1,275	² 109.	¹ 227,000.	2,080	² 41.	¹ 2,900.	71
United States.....	172.	⁴ 750,000.	4,350	⁴ 195.	⁴ 320,000.	1,640	.....	¹ 45,000.	.....	⁴ 31.	⁴ 2,700.	87
" "		⁵ 65,000.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Germany, 1, 3.....	250.	300,000.	1,200	195.	190,000	975	203	145,000.	715	77.	4,500.	59

¹ Mulhall, "Dictionary of Statistics." ² Report to Parliament, 1883, part xi, page 441. ³ "Das Deutsche Wirthschaftsjahr 1881" (The German Economic Year 1881); Report of Secretary-General of Chambers of Commerce; also see Statistical Almanac for the German Empire, 1883. ⁴ Census Reports of 1880. ⁵ Other industries in which cotton is principal material, but not classed as specific cotton industries. See Census Bulletin No. 300.

TEXTILE FIBERS CONSUMED BY ENGLAND, UNITED STATES AND GERMANY IN 1880.

	.000 Omitted.				Total fiber. Million pounds.
	Cotton, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	Flax, Jute, and Hemp, lbs.	Silk, lbs.	
United Kingdom.....	1,404 000.	338 000	796 000.	2,900.	2,541
United States.....	815 000	320 000	45 000.	2,700.	1,183
Germany.....	300 000.	190 000.	200 000.	4,500.	695

PRODUCTIVE CAPACITY OF ONE OPERATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN AND GERMANY, TAKING 100 AS THE UNIT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	Cotton, lbs.	Wool, lbs.	Flax, Jute, and Hemp, lbs.	Silk, lbs.
United States	100	100	.....	100
United Kingdom	67	77	.....	81½
Germany	27½	60	.....	68

*"It would be a legitimate field of inquiry to ascertain what are the conditions which enable England to manufacture machinery and other products at less prices than similar goods can be manufactured in France, and at prices equal to those in Germany, while the rates of wages paid to the workmen engaged in those manufactories in England are, on the whole, higher than those paid for similar labor in France, and more than double those paid in Germany."—*Labor in Europe*, U. S. Secretary of State's office, 1885.

Prof. Cairnes, who did not accept unconditionally the conclusion that the higher price of labor in some countries than in others is simply due to its efficiency, however, estimated that a day's labor in America produced as much as a day and a third's in Great Britain, to a day and a half's in Belgium a day and three-fourths' or two days' in France and Germany, and to five days' labor in India.

† "Wages and Trade," by J. Schoenhof, published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

It may be asserted that the natural advantages of a country, the ease with which raw materials are converted into the finished product, renders labor more remunerative, in consequence of which a higher rate of wages will prevail. But this by no means follows. Nature is by far more bounteous in Mexico and Spain than in England, Holland or Germany; yet the condition of the laborer, physically, intellectually and financially, is inferior. The Southern States of the Union have equal natural resources with the Eastern and Western, yet wages are generally lower in the former. The explanation is, the difference in the character of the workmen. "All superiority in production," says a recent writer, "is due to men, not to materials," and an observation covering many years, in a great variety of industries, has convinced the writer that employers who have shown the most regard for the welfare of their employes, and also paid a high rate of wages, secured the best men and most efficient service, kept ahead of their competitors in the market and made the most money. Well-paid and intelligent labor is far more profitable than that which is ignorant and discontented, and employers certainly mistake their own interests when they seek to carry on their business on any other principle.

Various opinions concerning imported contract labor, as well as on the general subject of immigration and its effect on wages here, will be found under "Statements by Individual Workmen," in the preceding chapter. The following article, by one of our citizens, also may be read with profit in this connection.

CHAPTER IV.

IMMIGRATION AND THE LABOR PROBLEM.

One of the most important questions which presses upon the attention of the American people at the present time, is the adjustment of the relations between capital and labor. When the manufacturing interests of the country, its mines, its railways, its commerce, are found to be at the mercy of associations made up in great part of men of foreign birth and training, who have assumed all the powers and privileges of American citizenship with very little or no Americanization of thought or feeling, and the right is boldly asserted and forcibly maintained by great bodies of men, not only to refuse to work for compensation they consider insufficient, but to prevent others from working who would gladly do so if left to themselves; when these bodies assume to dictate to employers the number and kind and quality of the men they may hire, and refuse to allow business to go on except under rules and regulations prescribed by themselves, the situation becomes serious enough to demand earnest attention. The conditions of the labor problem have changed almost entirely during the past twenty years, and the methods which sufficed for its adjustment in the earlier part of our national existence fail utterly at the present time. For many years after the close of the Revolutionary war the differences between employer and employed were few and easily arranged. Our laboring element was then almost entirely composed of persons born in this country and imbued with our national instincts and sentiments. We had no great fortunes on the one hand, and nothing like pauperism on the other. Capital, scanty at the most, was so generally distributed that the distinctions between those who had, and those who wanted it, were slight and easily overcome. Land was cheap, and a few years of assiduous labor sufficed to give any man a competence, and place the laborer in independence of his employer. And the laborer of American birth was not slow to avail himself of these advantages.

Active, energetic, self-reliant educated to a knowledge of men and affairs which schools seldom teach; inured from infancy to self-denial; trained by necessity to adapt himself to the constantly varying demands upon his resources, the ordinary farm hand of that day was an artist of very considerable merit, and passed muster in ten or a dozen departments of industry, each of which, with the increase of wealth and the introduction of machinery, has become the specialty of its possessor.

He had not only to till the ground, but to prepare it for cultivation and provide in good part the tools with which the clearing and tilling were done. He must be practiced in woodcraft, a chopper, a lumberman, a rough carpenter, at least. He must be a mason, expert enough to build the stone walls with which the farm was enclosed, and the fences of New York and New England still bear abundant testimony to his proficiency in an art which many regular masons never attain. He must kill and dress the animals slain upon the farm for the use of the family or for market. He must make the garden, and set and graft and prune the orchard; gather the apples and store them properly, or crush them into cider or vinegar; and in the long winter evenings he must sit by the kitchen fireside, shaving out axe-helves or fork handles or rake teeth, or stitching the shoes which were made or mended for his own use or that of his employer's family. In all these things master and man worked side by side, doing the same tasks, sitting at the same board, sharing, in a very great degree, the same cares and ambitions. The laborer saved his wages and accumulated experience and skill until, his apprenticeship to the business fully accomplished, he married the daughter of his employer, or some one in similar rank, and set up for himself in the same way. We were then an almost purely agricultural people. Our cities were few and small, our manufactures scarcely in embryo, and the favorite doctrine of some of the most advanced statesmen of our country at that time was, that we should confine ourselves, for a long time to come at least, to the production of raw material, which the cheaper labor of Europe should work up.

This Jeffersonian ideal of a nation of farmers and small planters, thrifty, industrious, energetic and virtuous, and necessarily poor in comparison, a Swiss confederacy on a gigantic scale, was quickly repudiated by our people. The war of 1812, into which we were plunged absolutely without preparation, demonstrated the need of a

system of manufactures on this side the Atlantic. American invention, stimulated by the interruption of intercourse between us and the European sources from which we had drawn our entire supply of a vast number of necessary articles, set itself to work to make up, by improved processes, for our deficiency of labor, and the close of the war found us fairly set out upon the manufacturing career in which we have developed such an astonishing success.

But with the introduction of manufactures upon a large scale came immigration, and immigration of a widely different character from that which had settled and built up the original colonies. The latter had been, for the most part, the influx of political or religious agitations, and those it had deposited on our shores had been men of thought and action, the possessors of a certain degree of intelligence, and generally of some property. The tide which now set in was composed of the labor element, in large and steadily increasing proportions. The former had furnished us with the leaders in our national growth and progress, the latter needed to be moulded and instructed in the simplest duties of the citizenship they were eager and anxious to claim. So long as the influx was confined to a few thousands yearly, who were scattered thinly over the whole area of the Northern and Eastern States, and brought into direct contact with our own people, we gained by it in most of the elements of national prosperity as well as in numbers. But when this stream, increased by its own momentum, assumes such proportions as to absorb whole branches of industry—when the newly-arrived immigrants, instead of spreading all over the North and West, consolidate in great masses in our cities, our manufacturing and mining centers and upon our great public works, and passing at once from the restrictions of their native lands to the liberty of the American citizen, seeking to control the politics whose letter and spirit they have not begun to understand, the problem takes another aspect, and requires different treatment.

We have opened our doors to the oppressed and down-trodden of all nations without restriction. We have welcomed the active brains and the willing hands which found no adequate sphere of action in their native countries, throwing open to them with unexampled liberality, after a very brief probation, our citizenship and nearly all of our honors. With a generous confidence in the strength and permanency of our institutions, we have not hesitated to receive many of those restless spirits whose normal condition is that of revolt and

conspiracy against established order, and who would, if left to themselves, overturn and subvert about everything in society which men generally esteem or reverence. And so long as these agitators have been few in number and confronted with the prosperity and peacefulness of our native-born or thoroughly assimilated elements, we have suffered little from their contact. Their leaven works only in masses prepared for it by ignorance and suffering, and is dangerous to us principally in those epochs of financial and industrial prostration to which we come inevitably every few years. Then when the great centers of industrial activity are paralyzed, the markets overstocked with manufactured goods, and consequently with labor; when women and children starve in silence or grow frantic in hunger; when the difficulties of the situation require the calmest and most careful treatment, and the wisest men are often at fault, the agitator who "has left his country for his country's good," half-taught, seeing but a single feature of the questions he assumes to decide—seeing, it may be, and too often is, his own profit in the misery of those he attempts to lead, becomes an evil force which cannot be safely neglected or ignored. Men of this stamp are always to be found wherever our foreign-born population is massed together, and it needs only a glance at our manufacturing or mining neighborhoods to see that this population is, almost exclusively, American only in name. The New England farmers' daughters who filled the cotton mills of Lowell and Lawrence thirty-five to forty years ago, neat, intelligent and self-respecting, are replaced by French, Canadian and European women, who care less for their personal appearance and nothing at all for mental improvement, and accept the squalor of their neglected household as matters of course. A glance at the list of members of nearly any trades unions, even those whose branches of industry were in the exclusive possession of native Americans twenty-five years ago, recalls the significant fact that nine out of ten of the names are foreign.

American ingenuity has substituted machinery for hand labor, and subdivision of work for general skill, and the workman of foreign birth steps into the places the brain of his rival has created, and forces the latter out by degrading the price and the character of the labor.

Here, also, another force is at work actively—the free school, perhaps the most efficient of all our agencies for lowering the standard of labor. We give to nearly every child born in this country or

reaching it in early youth, the opportunity of acquiring not the merely rudimentary education which is the curriculum of the German public school, but one sufficiently advanced to put him in the way of what are considered genteel occupations—clerkships, bookkeeping, commercial or other agencies, &c., &c. But the lad thus taught will not, in the greater number of cases, work with his hands if he can help it. He will neither take a place upon the farm nor in the shop, particularly if he is American-born. All the rougher, coarser kinds of labor he relegates at once to the “mud-sills” of society, a very necessary element indeed in it, but one in which no one with any ambition will remain a day longer than he cannot help. Meantime the plows must be held, the ditches dug, the railroads built, the team work in the great shops go on. The graduates of our free schools, as we have seen, will not do these things. We have a society which has outgrown its mud-sills, and as a society without mud-sills is a pyramid without a base, we invoke the foreign element to fill the gap, and it comes to us by the ship-load—comes with the power of the genie in the tale, who served his employer with tremendous efficiency so long as the latter could find work for him to do, but the moment the work failed turned his hands upon and destroyed his master.

The analogy between the two cases is nearly perfect. So long as we can find work for the immigrant at wages he considers remunerative he will labor at our bidding. But the moment that we fail to furnish either the work or the pay, and we know perfectly that such moments are certain to come to us at not infrequent intervals, our property, nay, our very lives, are at his mercy. For in the place he has chosen for his residence he is very largely in the majority. Very likely he may be the mayor of the city, control its common council, or patrol its streets in the uniform of the police. He sits in our legislative halls, either in person or by the men whom he has elected to represent him exactly on account of their subserviency to his demands. He stands between the leading political parties, holding the balance of power, and threatening defeat to either if it hesitates to do his bidding. He may be ignorant, bigoted and prejudiced, with scarcely rags to cover his nakedness, or a kennel to shelter him from the weather, but his ballot has the same weight as that of the citizen of culture and standing, whose stake in the prosperity and permanency of our institutions is immense. The highest privilege of the citizen,

that of participating in and becoming an equal component part of the government of the nation, is placed within his grasp, nay, thrown at his very feet, and he is not only permitted but urged and even paid to take it up, and use it as freely and as fully as if he was born upon the soil, to make it the means of accomplishing his designs for his own elevation, or sell it for whatever it will bring him in cash. Most enlightened nations have put a price upon their citizenship; we offer it without money to whoever will come and take it, excepting, with singular inconsistency, the Indians and the Chinese. The share in the sovereignty of a great nation, the honor which a monarch might not disdain, is to be had for the asking, after a nominal residence of five years, often, by the connivance of our courts with the corrupt practices of politicians, reduced to as many months or weeks.

The evils inseparable from such procedures have thus far been annoyances, rising only occasionally and incidentally to seriousness. Our national growth has been so unparalleled, the assimilation of foreign element so rapid and so complete, and the safety valve of our immense extent of cheap lands so efficient in adjusting and disposing of excess of pressure in any particular locality, that it is only within a very recent period that unrestricted immigration has excited any uneasiness among us. There was so much to be done, so many forests to be cleared, such an extent of arable land lying waste for lack of tillers, so many miles of railroad to be built, such masses of coal and iron, and lead and copper waiting for the miners who should come and make them factors in our individual and national progress; so many streams, whose priceless motive power ran idly to the sea, for lack of human hands to put it to profitable use, that it has seemed and seems still to many of us, that the influx of labor cannot be too great or too sudden. Every able-bodied man who comes to us is an addition to our productive force, and so long as demand exceeds production, the more producers the better.

Unfortunately this is not the normal condition of the labor problem. Production, taking the world over, exceeds demand enormously. The labor of all the human beings who are able and willing to work, exerted for a very few hours of each day, would far exceed the consuming power of the race, and some one must consequently be idle, even though idleness entails starvation. The nations of Western Europe, the principal sources from which our laboring population is recruited, have long suffered from the experience of this truth. With

them, the course on which we have so lately entered has been followed steadily for centuries, production has increased faster than consumption, property has been concentrated in the hands of the very few, and labor has been pauperized or forced to emigrate. In the British Islands alone, the advanced post of modern enlightenment, the industrial center of the world, but for the emigration of the last fifty years the pauper element would have exceeded one-tenth of the population. Even with this relief and in spite of it, this standing menace has frequently risen to one in thirteen of the whole people.

Now, during the first century of our national growth, we have enjoyed an exceptional freedom from this terrible disease. The few paupers among us have been the victims of their own improvidence or vice almost exclusively. There was work for all who sought it, generally at high—always at a fair rate of remuneration. But in that century we have perfected our national outline. We have sketched boldly and broadly, but the leading features of our development are settled and deeply marked. The filling-in process has fairly begun, and this necessarily involves condensation, and to some extent contraction. Our splendid landed domain has been in great measure absorbed by speculators and railway grants. Our coast lines of settlement, but lately slender and often interrupted threads, are becoming broader and more solid. A net-work of railways covers most of the older States, and in several of them the progress both of population and of internal improvements is checked. The productive form of human labor has been magnified by the introduction of machines in nearly every branch of industry. The most delicate and intricate of manufacturing processes, those for which extraordinary qualities of mind and body, and long and painful training were formerly necessary, are now performed by machinery with a precision and certainty far beyond the attainment of manual labor. The mechanic prepares the work and watches the machinery during its performance. The task which once cost the workman an hour of hard labor, is completed by the machine in a few seconds. And the latter has neither mouth nor stomach, wife nor child. If there is work for it, it is done swiftly and without complaint. If there is none, it rests and consumes only the interest of the amount involved in its purchase. It has invaded the depths of the forests, and elbows the laborer on the prairie farm; everywhere the sternest, deadliest competitor of human labor, compared to which all other competing forces are as nothing. The dis-

trust and instinctive antagonism which the introduction of machinery excited among the English laboring classes, not very many years since, have not been experienced here, because the laborer in most cases has found the machine in possession or imperatively demanded by the necessities of the case when he came upon the ground. While there was many times more work to be done than the laborers in reach could perform at any price whatever, and the machine would take up the heaviest and hardest part of it and do it readily, the laborer has accepted it as a helper without thinking of its rivalry. This process has already begun to reverse itself, and every year of the future the difficulties attending the reversal are likely to increase. We are gradually but steadily reducing the distinction between the situations of the laborer in this country and in Europe. We have accumulated wealth for the few; we are preparing poverty for the many. By abandoning the lower kinds of industry to workers of foreign birth we have decreased the quantity and degraded the quality of the average day's performance; we have taken the soul out of our labor, the personal interest and professional pride, which is the surest guarantee of excellent workmanship even in the humblest laborer; the common interest and kindly feeling so desirable in the relations between employer and employed, and instead of these we have inaugurated a scramble between conflicting interests; the one seeking by all available means to get the most work for the least money, the other equally anxious to get the most money for the least work. Neither party studies—with occasional exceptions—the interest of the other. Each is intent upon securing his own advantage, and that, too, for the present only. Wisdom and foresight would plainly indicate that so far from this antagonism being necessary, it is prejudicial to both in the long run. The workman cannot improve his condition by the ruin of his employer; the latter cannot continue to prosper by starving his men. Each succeeds best by doing the best by the other, if a reasonable amount of time is allowed for the operation, but just at this point immigration meets us again. Were the labor supply limited to the workmen now in the country and their natural increase, to settle the matter on such a basis would be only a question of a few months or, at most, years. Men thrown in together, and forced to depend on each other for the means of existence, would soon learn to agree. But with shiploads of laborers landing at our principal seaports every week in the year; coming from countries in

which wages are lower than our standard, and where the workman is accustomed and obliged to live in a far more economical way than obtains among his class on this side; coming too, it may be, when the labor market here is fairly supplied, the temporary advantage is with the employer, and he avails himself of it. If his employes will not accept the terms he offers, they can leave his work, and the newcomers will take their places, glad to receive the wages or the conditions their predecessors reject. Now, to the American laborer of twenty-five or thirty years since, such an occurrence would have been an inconvenience but not altogether a disaster. Failing to obtain the work he wanted at one place or in one trade, he would turn to another and yet another, until he had found something by which he could live. But the foreign-born operative has but little of this cat-like facility of falling upon his feet. He knows but a single trade; often, in the subdivision of mechanical employments, which is almost uniformly prevalent and becoming still more so, only a small fraction of that. Thrown out of his place, he must find another almost precisely similar, or acquire a new training by a slow and painful process, during which he earns little or nothing, and he has in far the greater number of cases nothing laid up. That men should grow desperate and wicked under such circumstances is not surprising. That they should combine in leagues of various kinds; limit the hours of labor, or the amount of work to be done in a given time; refuse to work with apprentices, or men outside of their own associations; strike, and agree not only to remain idle themselves, but to prevent others from working; set their faces against piece-work, and "spot" those of their companions who are willing to avail themselves of their superior skill or sleight to earn more than the wages fixed upon as the common standard, is the most natural thing in the world. Where there are ten men to work and only work enough for nine, each of the ten must content himself with doing nine-tenths of a man's work, or one must remain idle—that is, go hungry. But if by combination or intimidation, or any other means, the ten can continue to be paid full wages for doing the work of nine, the whole may live, so long as the work lasts. The remedy seems so natural, its application so easy, it appeals so directly to the apparent interest of the laborer, as well as to his better feelings, his generosity, his helpfulness, his sympathy for those in similar circumstances to his own, that its adoption has been a matter of course. The workman who stands alone is

often at the mercy of his employer, who may give or withhold the work on which his support depends, and fix the price he will pay for it, certain that in the struggle for existence continually going on, what is refused by one will be eagerly accepted by another. Each man alone is but an atom. But when these atoms, pressed into cohesion by a great common need, unite in a body which embraces the whole or the greater number of their fellows in the same craft; when other trades, following this example form similar associations, and these recognizing, in this respect at least, that labor is a unit, and that the interest of each trade is more or less directly connected with that of every other, combine to throw the whole of their united force upon any point of attack, the balance of power is not likely to remain in the hands of the employer. The individual workman is poor, but the union of which he is a component part has only to levy a very insignificant tax upon each of its members to put a sum in its treasury at least equal to the capital of any single employer. The latter may refuse work, but his capital, locked up in unused buildings, machinery and stock, is not only idle, but depreciates in value by being unemployed. The workman has only to be sure of support in idleness for a sufficient length of time to force compliance with his demand. This the union assures him in a greater or less degree. He can select the time and place of attack. He can seize the moment when large contracts or financial constraints make it vitally necessary to his employer to keep his works running to their full power, and he can bring the tremendous force not only of his own trade, but of a dozen or twenty others to his aid. The isolated atoms have become a homogeneous mass of immense proportions, needing only good leading to be practically irresistible. If legislation is necessary, the votes which make legislators are ready. If the civil power is involved, its agents owe their official existence to the breath of the very mass they are called upon to restrain. We recognize with increasing uneasiness the rapid accessions of power to our great corporations. We have seen with alarm consolidations of railway lines embracing amounts of capital far exceeding the whole taxable property of some of our States, with the revenues of a moderate-sized kingdom, and a force of employes counted by tens of thousands, practically under the control of a single man, an autocracy which an emperor might covet. But the trades unions are capable of exerting a power beside which that of the greatest railway combination is insignificant—the power of

hundreds of thousands of men united in a common interest, seeking a common object, and restrained by no considerations of danger to their property. The railway corporation may be soulless, but it has brains and capital, two forces whose power in restraining it from evil are enormous. The members of the trades unions have generally so little to lose that each of them risks it with slight hesitation at the command of his order. The capitalist has given bonds to society in the extent of his acquisitions that he will not absolutely war against its real interests. Having accumulated his money by perseverance and self-denial, he knows its worth too well to risk it in operations certain to result in disaster to the community in general. The operative has the boldness of him who has nothing to lose. The railway king sees his account in the permanent and increasing prosperity of the property he controls. The trades unionist is very likely to cherish a more or less decided belief that in the overturn and destruction of all property tenures, he may very possibly gain considerably, while he can scarcely be a heavy loser in any contingency.

The whole railway system of the country was paralyzed only a few years since by strikes inaugurated by its own operatives, a movement which needed only a little more brains on the part of its organizers to have achieved a success, the effects of which are not pleasant to contemplate. The pliant tools which had so long and so faithfully done the bidding of the great corporations, controlling elections and making and unmaking legislators at their bidding, turned short upon their masters, and brought the transportation business of a half a dozen States to a virtual standstill. And what was done then, was but the specimen of what may occur at any time, with a breadth and scope compared to which those strikes are but a trifle.

In the summer of 1882, the freight handlers in New York and Jersey City demanding an advance of their wages from the railway companies which employed them, struck and maintained their position for more than two months, obstructing and paralyzing to a greater or less degree for the whole of that time the greatest artery of a nation's commerce. Though one of the youngest of the trades organizations, and with its connection with the others only begun, this body of men was able to hold the business of our metropolitan city in check, and endanger its daily food.

About the same time, or just before it, the iron workers of Pittsburg employed in a set of mills whose pay roll was fully \$2,000,000

monthly, turned out, and continued their strike for one hundred and eleven days. Their brethren in Ohio joined the movement, and maintained their strike nearly the same time, when the supplies failed and they were obliged to give up the contest. The men had lost at least \$10,000,000 in the wages they would have received for the weeks they had remained idle. The loss to the manufacturers can only be conjectured.

Such cases show the power of single organizations. We have yet to learn what we may expect when the whole of them are drawn into close union towards which they are tending.

What, if the united associations of all the trades had made common cause with the railway employes, the freight handlers, or the iron workers, in the strike of either of them? What, if among these half-taught but terribly-in-earnest enthusiasts, there had been a single man with the inborn genius of a great leader; a man who could have organized an army from those stalwart masses, inured to toil, accustomed to danger, and embittered by the crude but tormenting sense of a great wrong only dimly comprehended, yet intensely felt in the relations between them and their employers? Before such a man, with such a force, the military power of the United States sinks into an insignificance absolutely appalling. We have in reality far less than 20,000 effective men upon the lists of our regular army, scattered in little squads here and there over the vast expanse of our territory, impossible of speedy concentration without the aid of the railways and telegraphs, and each of these has its brotherhood—its association of employes, bound together by the rigid and inflexible systems of the unions, and sympathizing more or less deeply with all the other trades united in a common effort—the railroads, the telegraph, the entire resources of the country are in their reach, and may be controlled by them. We have scarcely an arsenal whose stores of arms and ammunition might not be seized by the nearest band of strikers without a skirmish. There is not one of our great cities which could not be starved out in a very moderate number of days by a general uprising of the trades unions, which now enroll hundreds of thousands of able-bodied men, in easy reach of each other.

Against all of this we have the safeguards of the common sense of the workingmen, and their patriotism. With intelligent, sensible laborers, deeply imbued with national feeling, keenly zealous of their country's interest, or with such men, largely in the majority in the

trades unions, nothing is to be feared from them. But, as I have endeavored to show in the preceding pages, these qualities are less predominant than formerly. The stock is being watered at a fearful rate. About six and a half per cent. of our entire population in 1880 were engaged in mechanical labor, say 3,250,000 in all. Well, the immigration of 1881 was in round numbers 700,000 nearly, and in 1882 rather more than 700,000, of whom an immense proportion, exceeding to an astonishing degree that of previous years, were skilled laborers. We have added in these two years to our mechanical population more than ten per cent. Ten years of such immigration would add at least sixty per cent. to the number of our artisans without any increase from our own people, and these men find their way inevitably into the trades unions which they at first antagonize. Their sympathies are with them from the beginning. The instinct of self-preservation draws them to these bodies as soon as their footing in the shop is fairly established. Brought in to check the assumptions of the unions, they no sooner feel their feet safe than they join them in the desire to hold a rein upon their employers.

Then, as the lower element comes in at the bottom of the association, the better and more intelligent men go out at the top. The man whose capacity or ambition leads him to court for himself and his children a better position than that of the mere operative, naturally revolts against the terrible leveling of the union, and seizes the first opportunity to lift himself above and out of it, leaving behind him those who are content to be themselves for life, and leave their children after them the hirelings of others. The man of brains and skill, proud of his business and seeking to excel in it, refuses to be confined to the union standard. Men of this stamp, whose power for good in the association might be immense; whose practicality would be its balance and regulator, soon abandon it, and the places they vacate in its leadership are eagerly seized by the tricksters and schemers of the concern, intent upon their own exaltation at the expense of no matter whom.

Apprentices must be excluded from the shops to make room for workmen of foreign birth. The employer, the foreman, the workman himself, may not bring his son up to his own business under his own eye, because every gap in the ranks of the mechanical army has a foreigner standing ready to step into it. The labor of the convicts in our prisons, a mere drop in the great ocean of mechanical produc-

tion, is regarded with ceaseless hostility by the unions because the few thousands of convict men, women and children, who, working under conditions fatal to their general efficiency, swell by ever so little the gross sum of our mechanical production, do, in their efforts to relieve the tax-paying citizens from some part of the cost of their maintenance, work which foreign-born mechanics or laborers might perform.

Nay, further, as might have been expected, this spirit of exclusiveness which has begun with shortening the hours and the stated quantity of labor for a day's work, which forbids apprenticeships, and would, if it could, stop productive labor in our penal institutions, has begun to turn back upon the sources from which it sprang. The cry against the competition of imported labor has been taken up on the Pacific coast by men themselves of foreign birth. Those who have scarcely got inside the doors of our country, have been eager and anxious to bolt them in the faces of the masses who stand on the other side of the threshold, and the Chinese have been excluded from our Western shores to leave room for the Europeans who throng the Eastern ports.

The vice-president of the Freight Handlers' Union of Jersey City, in the last days of their strike, when the tide had turned against them and hope was gone, was only a little in advance of the masses of his order in saying: "It's that —— —— Castle Garden that's killing us." When forced to admit that the work he and his brethren claimed as their specialty could be done and well done by Italians and Hungarians, just a faint conception of the source from which the strongest competition with his labor was coming dawned upon him, and he, like the dweller upon the Sand Lots of San Francisco, was ready to take up the cry: "We are ruined by foreign cheap labor."

What is the natural conclusion? Is unrestricted immigration to go on until an equilibrium between the two continents is created—until the overflow from Europe and Asia has imparted to America that density of population from which the old world seeks relief by unloading its suffering millions upon us? Until, with that density of population, its inseparable consequences shall be fully fastened upon us, in wealth concentrated in the hands of the very few, land owned by large proprietors only, manufacturing confined to gigantic establishments, labor pauperized, and pauperism made the heritage of millions? Or will the policy of exclusion which has begun with the Chinese,

strike in time at the Italians, the Germans, the Swedes, the Irish—the foreigners generally—at the demand of adopted citizens?

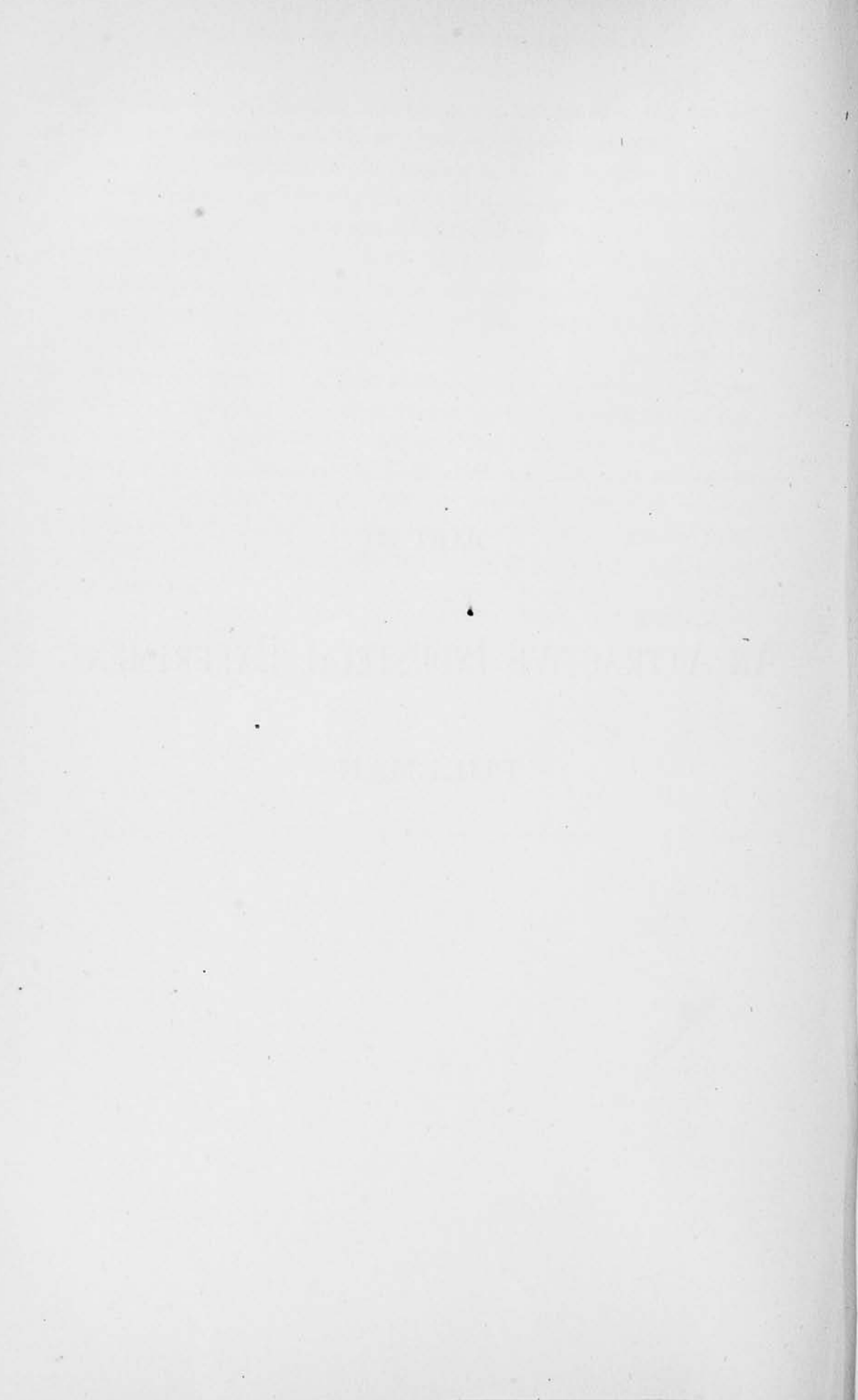
Worse things than this might happen to us. It might—I do not say it would—be happy for us, if, even by a process as violent, as little in harmony with our institutions and traditions, the nation should be given time to assimilate and digest the vast mass of crude materials for citizenship recently turned into it; if our adopted citizens should be given opportunity and scope to accommodate themselves to American institutions, without the reinforcement of the ideas and habits of the nationalities whose allegiance they have cast off, by ceaseless contact with new arrivals; if by education and association with Americans, they should be brought to the conclusion that in putting on the new allegiance they have assumed its duties and obligations as well as its privileges, and that as American citizens they have rather to interest themselves in the prosperity and permanence of their adopted country and its institutions, than in fomenting disorder and revolution either here or elsewhere.

A. S. MEYRICK.

PART III.

—
AN ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENT.

—
PULLMAN.



PART III.

AN ATTRACTIVE INDUSTRIAL EXPERIMENT. PULLMAN.*

At the annual convention of the chiefs and commissioners of the various bureaus of statistics of labor in the United States, held at St. Louis in June, 1884, it was determined to make a full and exhaustive investigation of the economic experiment conducted by Pullman's Palace Car Company on the plan projected by Mr. George M. Pullman, the president.

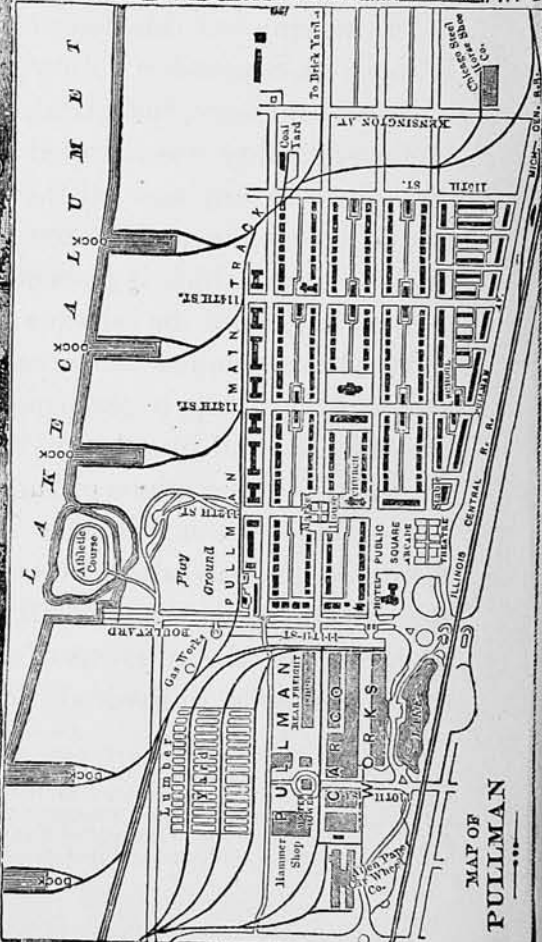
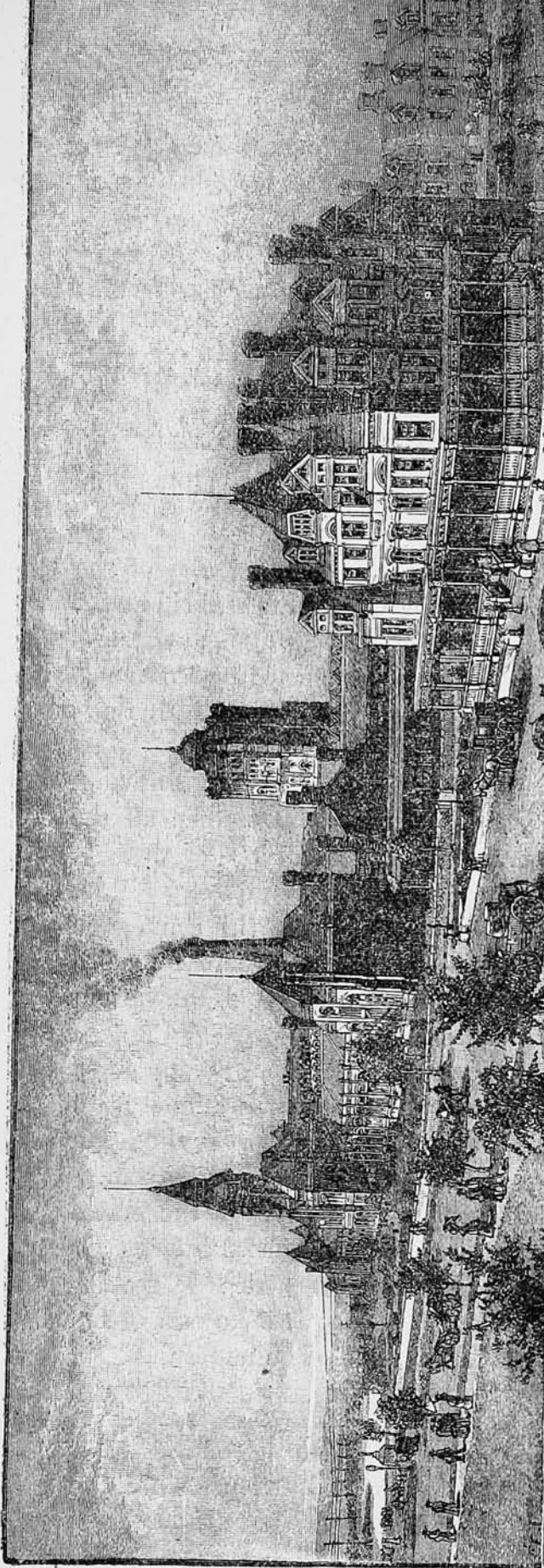
In carrying out this determination the convention met at Pullman, Illinois, in September following, and for three days studied all the economic, sanitary, industrial, moral and social conditions of the city.

Every facility was afforded for the closest scrutiny of every feature and phase of any and all the affairs the members of the convention saw fit to examine. The results of their investigations are embodied in this report, which is presented as a joint report through the various annual reports of the bureaus represented.

We have availed ourselves of material furnished the press by Duane Doty, Esq., a gentleman connected with the educational work of Pullman, and by other writers, but chiefly our report is the result of our own observations of things and conditions as we found them.

Our object in making the investigation was to give to the manufacturers and capitalists of our respective States official information relative to one of the most attractive experiments of the age, seeking to harmonize the interests of labor and capital. It is no part of our duty to eulogize individuals, but to analyze and examine results.

*The illustrations accompanying this report are taken from an article entitled "Pullman: A Social Study," by Richard T. Ely, Ph.D., published in *Harper's Magazine* for February, 1885. Special articles (with illustrations) on the experiments which preceded the building of Pullman city will be found in *Harper's Magazine*, viz.: "The Social Palace at Guise," by Edward Howland, vol. XLIV., p. 701; "Industrial Experiments at South Manchester," by Edward Howland, vol. XLV., p. 836; "Saltaire and its Founder," by George M. Towle, vol. XLIV., p. 827.



The enterprise of Herr Krupp at Essen ; the philanthropy of M. Godin in the establishment of the Familistère at Guise, France ; the humanity of Sir Titus Salt, that brought into existence the industrial town of Saltaire, in Yorkshire, England ; and the broad Christian inspiration which resulted in the founding of Pullman, have given the world, in the four greatest manufacturing countries, four magnificent schemes for the uplifting of a large portion of the people seeking a living through wages.

In all the countries named there have been many other experiments worth a careful study of all interested in social advancement. This is thoroughly true of our own country, and we might call attention with justice to the success at Peacedale, R. I. ; at St. Johnsbury, Vt. ; at Williamantic and Manchester, Conn., and at other points. But for comprehensive plan, for careful recognition of all the strong points, and the fullest anticipation of all weak features, for the beauty of the executed plan, for the financial and social success thereof, Pullman city as the outgrowth of the newest of the great manufacturing nations stands at the head.

HISTORY.

The commissioners had no opportunity to consult Mr. Pullman personally, he being away at the time of our investigation, and we have, therefore, taken such statements of fact as appear in our report, from documents already before the public.

Pullman's Palace Car Company was founded in 1867 with a capital of \$1,000,000 ; its extended operations have been conducted on the strictest business principles, and have, from time to time, necessitated increases in its capital stock, until now its capital represents nearly \$16,000,000, and \$2,000,000 in debenture bonds ; its palace cars are operated on upwards of 70,000 miles of railway in America and Europe. Its capital stock has been paid in dollar for dollar, and no watering processes have ever entered into the financial operations of the company. Its dividends have been regular and ample, and its affairs conducted on the same scientific basis that has characterized the construction of the works.

Four or five years ago Mr. Pullman determined to bring the greater portion of the works of the company into one locality. To accomplish this he must leave the great cities for many reasons, and yet it

was essential that a site should be selected where communication could be had with the whole country, and near some metropolitan place like Chicago. He wished above all things to remove his workmen from the close quarters of a large city, and give them the healthful benefits of good air, good drainage, and good water, and where they would be free, so far as it would lay in the power of management to keep them free, from the many seductive influences of a great town.

He was fortunate in securing about 4,000 acres of land on the Illinois Central Road, a dozen miles to the south of Chicago. This land was located in the town of Hyde Park, and here he built his city.



A STREET IN PULLMAN.

LOCATION.

The city is situated upon the west shore of Lake Calumet, which is a shallow body of water three and a half miles long by a mile and a half in width. This lake drains into Lake Michigan through the Calumet river, Lake Michigan being not more than three miles distant. The site of that portion of the city, now fully covered with buildings, is from eight to fourteen feet above the level of Lake Calumet. The soil is a drift deposit of tough blue clay ninety feet in depth, resting upon lime rock. The land gradually rises to the north and west to an elevation of twenty-five feet above Lake Calumet, this lake being usually from three to five inches higher than Lake Michi-

gan. There is no land of a marshy character in this neighborhood. The bottom of Lake Calumet is of hard blue clay, from which the best cream-colored brick is made. It was deemed unwise to permit any sewage to flow into Lake Calumet, so the system of drainage adopted is what is known as the *separate* one.

On the 25th day of May, 1880, ground was first broken for the building of the Palace Car Works, and the city of Pullman. The land was an open and not over-promising prairie.

The first efforts were directed towards the scientific drainage of the future town. In old cities drainage follows construction, for the average village or city is but the haphazard conglomeration of odds and ends in the way of buildings, whose inartistic forms, defective construction, and inconvenient arrangements are supplemented by such drainage and sewerage systems as can be utilized. It is rare, of course, in the nature of things, that drainage is thought of at the outset. It comes after a lapse of time when the soil has become charged with the accumulated filth of years, and all attempts at sewerage are more or less unsatisfactory.

The city of Pullman, on the other hand, has been built scientifically in every part, and is exceptional in respect to drainage and sewerage, if in no other regard. For here the drainage preceded the population, and the soil is now as free from organic contamination as when it formed a portion of the open prairie. Every house has been constructed from approved plans, and under the supervision of competent builders and engineers.

The perfection of the site selected was accomplished through surface drainage, and the construction of deep sewers.

These should be described as a matter of logical order before anything is said of the buildings of the town.

SURFACE DRAINAGE.

The atmospheric water goes from roofs and streets through one system of pipes and sewers directly into Lake Calumet. Brick mains from three to six feet in diameter are built in alternate streets running east and west, the intermediate streets being summits from which the surface-water flows into the main sewers. The fall is sufficient to secure good cellars for all the dwellings in the city, the drain-pipes

leading from cellars being at least eighteen inches below the cellar bottoms. A two-foot cobble-stone gutter borders either side of every street, leading at short intervals of 150 feet into catch-basins, these basins connecting either with the lateral or the main sewers. This system of surface drainage is calculated to carry easily an amount of water that would cover to the depth of one and one-half inches the entire area drained. For the drainage from lots six-inch pipe is used, while for block drainage and for laterals pipe varying from nine to eighteen inches in diameter is used. The parks and play-grounds are all thoroughly drained. The amount of vitrified pipe already laid down in the town is as follows: Of eighteen-inch pipe, 4,500 feet; of fifteen-inch pipe, 6,500 feet; of twelve-inch pipe, 6,600 feet; of nine-inch pipe, 16,000 feet.

There are also several miles of six-inch pipe. In addition to the piping of diameters from six to eighteen inches, the necessary quantity of four-inch tile has been used to carry water from cellars and downspouts to the laterals from brick houses for 1,476 families. The lands surrounding the town are well drained by ditches.

DEEP SEWERS.

In every other street running east and west, and lying between the streets having brick mains for surface drainage, there are sewers made with vitrified pipe which lead to a large reservoir under the water tower, entering it at sixteen feet below the surface of the ground. These glazed pipe sewers are from six to eighteen inches in diameter and constitute another and separate system of drains which carry the sewage proper, by gravity, from houses to the reservoir. This reservoir has a capacity of 300,000 gallons, and the sewage is pumped from it as fast as received and before sufficient time elapses for fermentation to take place. The ventilation of this reservoir is perfect. Flues run from it to the top of the tower above it, and a flue leads from it to the large chimney which takes off the smoke from the fires under the boilers of the Corliss engine. The sewage is sent to the model farm through a twenty-inch iron main, and, at the farm end of this pipe, it goes into a receiving tank, which contains a screen placed in a vertical position through which substances that are more than half an inch in diameter cannot pass. The pressure of the sewage upon

the tile piping in the farm seldom, if ever, exceeds ten pounds to the square inch, provision being made at the pumping station and at the farm to relieve the pipes from greater pressure. About 100 gallons of sewage are now pumped daily for each person of the population. This seems a large amount, but when it is remembered that every tenement is provided with the best of closets and sinks, and that the water taps are all inside the houses, it will be seen that a large amount of sewage per capita is unavoidable.

MODEL FARM.

About 140 acres of land have been thoroughly under-drained and piped for the reception of sewage with which these acres are irrigated by means of hose. Hydrants are placed at proper intervals so that the distribution can be easily effected. There is nothing offensive about this work, nor can one detect noxious odors at the pumping station or at the farm. All organic matter in the sewage is at once taken up by the soil and the growing vegetation, and the water, making from 100 to 500 parts of the sewage, runs off through the under-drains to ditches, which carry the filtered waters into Lake Calumet. Where the sewage water leaves the drains it is as clear and sparkling as spring water, and laborers often drink it. One acre of land will take care of the sewage made by 100 persons. The population is now only 8,500, but there is land enough already prepared to receive the sewage made by a population of 15,000. The pumps now at the pumping station can handle 5,000,000 of gallons a day if necessary, and the main to the farm could carry the sewage for a population of 50,000. These pumps are now required to handle about a million gallons a day, coming from shops, homes and public buildings. All waste products at Pullman are carefully utilized, being transformed by vital chemistry into luxuriant vegetable forms.

This farm is now a source of profit, and its products are sold in the markets of the country from Boston to New Orleans.

BUILDINGS.

With the scientific drainage and sewage system, in the construction of which nearly one million dollars (\$1,000,000) were expended under-

neath the ground before anything appeared on its surface, came the erection of the works and the dwellings of the town. It is sufficient to say that the same care exercised in guarding the future health of the place has been bestowed in the erection of works and dwellings.

In the center stands the water-tower, taking a supply of water from Lake Michigan and distributing it through the town. Underneath this immense tower is the reservoir into which flows the sub-sewage of the place as described. Around the tower are located the principal works; to the south and north of the works, chiefly to the south, are the dwellings.

The appearance from the railroad as one rides toward Chicago is effective. The neat station; the water-tower and the works in front; the park and artificial lakes intervening; to the right a picturesque hotel backed by pretty dwellings; the arcade containing stores, library, theater, offices, etc.; still further to the right, and beyond, a church which fits into the landscape with artistic effect.

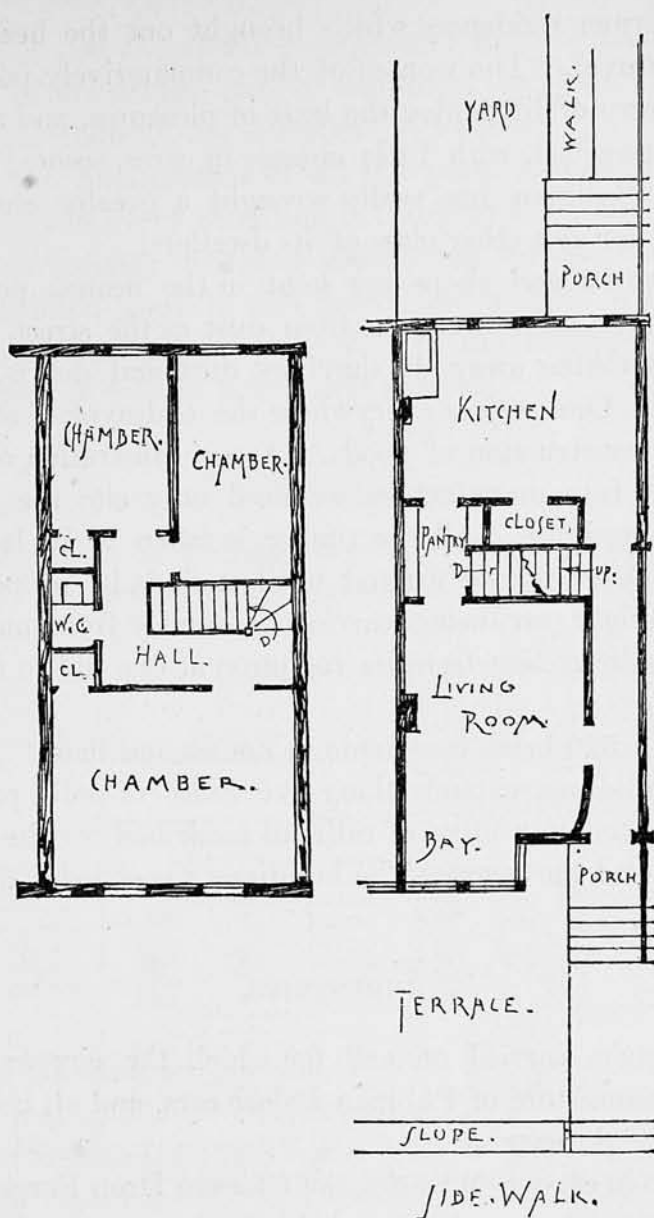
The laying out of the whole town has been under the guidance of skilled architects, aided by civil engineers and landscape gardeners.



WORKMEN'S COTTAGES.

The dwellings present a great variety of architecture, yet give harmonious effects. They are not built like the tenement houses of ordinary manufacturing towns, where sameness kills beauty and makes the surroundings tame, but a successful effort has been made to give diversity to architectural design.

The streets are wide, well built, and, wherever possible, parked. The lawns are kept in order by the company; the shade trees are cared for, and all the police work is done under competent supervision.



PLAN OF COTTAGES.

Every care has been taken to secure convenience inside as well as outside the dwellings. The cheapest tenement is supplied with gas and water and garbage outlets. The housekeeper throws the garbage into a specified receptacle and has no more care of it.

The testimony of every woman we met was that housekeeping was rendered far more easy in Pullman than in any other place. In fact, the women were in love with the place; its purity of air, cleanliness of houses and streets, and lessened household burdens, are advantages

over their former residences which brought out the heartiest expressions of approval. The women of the comparatively poor bear most of the drudgery of life, enjoy the least of pleasures, and are most narrowly circumscribed, with little change in cares, scenes, or social surroundings. Pullman has really wrought a greater change for the women than for any other class of its dwellers.

All the works and shops are kept in the neatest possible order. The planing rooms are as free from dust as the street, blowers and exhaust fans taking away all shavings, dust and debris, as fast as it accumulates. One notices everywhere the endeavor to save time and space in the construction of goods. As an illustration of the science which enters into manufacture we need only cite the shops where freight cars are built. All the timber is taken in in lengths at one end and is never turned around until it finds its proper place in a completed freight car, being carried constantly from one process to another in a direct line from its reception at one end to its utilization at the other.

There are 1,520 brick tenements in houses and flats. The frontage of all the buildings extends along five miles of solid paved streets, and there are fourteen miles of railroad track laid for the use of those in the shops and the town. The buildings are of brick or stone.

INDUSTRIES.

The industries carried on and for which the city was built comprises the manufacture of Pullman Palace cars, and all classes of passenger and freight cars.

The Pullman car-wheel works, the Chicago Drop Forge Company's works, the Spanish-American curled hair factory, the Pullman Iron and Steel Company for the manufacture of iron and steel and of railroad spikes, and other works which are collateral to the principal business of the place, are located here.

The Allen paper car-wheel works, and the Union Foundry for making car wheels, car castings and architectural and general castings, have been conveniently located at Pullman.

Among the manufactures of the place should be mentioned that of brick. The Pullman company's yards turned out the past year about twenty millions of brick. The ice industry is also growing in import-

ance. There is also an extensive carpenter's shop by means of which the erection of dwellings, public buildings, etc., here and in other places may contribute to the industries of Pullman.

Gradually the manufacture of all the parts necessary to the construction of cars in every condition is being added to the enterprise of the town. A laundry is being established for cleansing the vast quantities of linen used in the palace car service, which will give employment to women; it is the policy of the company to encourage the employment of women and young persons.

POPULATION.

The rapid growth of Pullman is exhibited in the following tabular statement of the several enumerations of the population that have been made:

DATES OF TAKING THE CENSUS.	Families and Households.	Number of Men.	Number of Woman.	Number of Children.	Total Population.
Jan. 1, 1881.....	1 family.....	1	2	1	4
March 1, 1881.....	8 families.....	31	14	12	57
June 1, 1881.....	102 ".....	357	119	178	654
Feb. 1, 1882.....	321 households.....	1,168	445	471	2,084
March 8, 1883.....	705 ".....	1,956	984	1,572	4,512
Aug. 15, 1883.....	910 ".....	2,878	1,039	1,906	5,823
Nov. 20, 1883.....	1,048 ".....	3,128	1,388	2,169	6,685
Sept. 4, 1884.....	1,295 ".....	3,817	1,773	2,613	8,203
Sept. 30, 1884.....	1,361 ".....	3,945	1,845	2,723	8,513

Of the population on September 30th, 1884, 4,205 were born in the United States, 527 in the Canadas, 425 in England, 596 in Ireland, 170 in Scotland, 85 in France, 953 in Germany, 297 in Norway, 851 in Sweden, 212 in Denmark, 55 in Italy, 137 in other countries, such as Holland, Greece, and in Asia and Africa.

Omitting fractions, the religious preferences of the population may be expressed as follows:

Presbyterian, 8 per cent.; Congregational, 2 per cent.; Baptist, 4 per cent.; Methodist, 8 per cent.; Lutheran, 24 per cent.; Episcopalian, 11 per cent.; Catholic, 27 per cent.; Dutch Reformed, 2 per cent.; Universalist, 1 per cent.; Swedenborgian, 1 per cent.

The remaining twelve per cent. of the population includes those of other beliefs but who expressed no religious preferences.

There are seventy-five pianos in the city, and the private libraries

contain 30,000 volumes, while newspapers and magazines are freely taken in Pullman.

Of the 3,945 men there, only about 900 are registered as voters (October 29th, 1884), and this is probably three-fourths of the voters residing in the city.

Nearly all the men accounted for on the population statistics are employed in the works of the company. Of course there are a few tradesmen and others. The total number employed in the works is about 4,000, but this includes some who live in surrounding villages and who come down from Chicago.

WAGES, RENTS AND LIVING EXPENSES.

The wages paid in the works at Pullman are somewhat higher than those paid for like work in other places. They have been adjusted on the hour basis, and from such basis piece wages have been arranged. The attempt to justly equalize and adjust wages has sometimes caused complaint amongst the workmen, and in one instance a strike of small moment. The strike took place among the freight-car builders, who formerly received \$18 for the construction of a car. Through a re-adjustment of the forces necessary to the preparation of the material of which the car was built, the price per car was reduced to \$12, four men being able to build a car in eight hours, the result being the wage of \$3 per man for eight hours work. Under this arrangement there was no cessation, no breaks in time; in the old arrangement when \$18 per car was paid, the men made long waits for material and did not earn any more, and often not as much, as at the present price per car, and with steady employment. But the first effect of the re-arrangement of forces and consequent re-adjustment of prices was a strike of short duration. With this exception no strikes have occurred at Pullman city, and so far as we could learn there was no complaint regarding wages paid.

In the early days of the city, more men were borne on the rolls than were actually necessary. In bringing the force employed to an economic basis, under which one man should be paid for one man's work, and only one man employed where only one was necessary, discharges or transfers took place, and this caused some complaint, but as the motto of Pullman is, "work for all, and all to work," that sentiment soon found lodgment and complaint ceased.

It costs quite as much to live in Pullman as in any other locality with which it can be reasonably compared. A two-room tenement in a second-story flat, but having all the conveniences of water and gas, and for sewage and garbage, rents for \$4 per month, and a three-room tenement, similarly situated for \$4.50 per month. Two-room flats in small houses large enough to accommodate five families, rent all the way from \$5 to \$8.50 per month, while two, three and four-room tenements in large blocks rent from \$6.50 to \$10 per month. Four-room tenements on the first, second and third floors of three-story flats, rent for from \$11 to \$13.50 per month, while four and five-room tenements in two-story flats may be had for \$14 and \$15 per month. Single five-room cottages rent for from \$16 to \$19 per month, while single houses of from six to nine rooms vary from \$22 to \$100 per month.

The average monthly rental per room in the whole city of 1,520 houses, having 6,485 rooms, is \$3.30. In the manufacturing towns of Massachusetts, the average rental per room is \$2.86 per month.

The rentals at Pullman are a little higher for the same number of rooms than in Chicago, but in Chicago the tenement would be in a narrow alley, while in Pullman it is on a broad avenue where no garbage is allowed to collect, where all houses have a back street entrance, where the sewage arrives at a farm in three hours' time from its being deposited, and where beauty, order and cleanliness prevail, and fresh air abounds.

There are no taxes to be paid other than personal, and, when all the advantages which a tenant has at Pullman are taken into consideration as compared with his disadvantages in other places, the rent rates are in reality much lower.

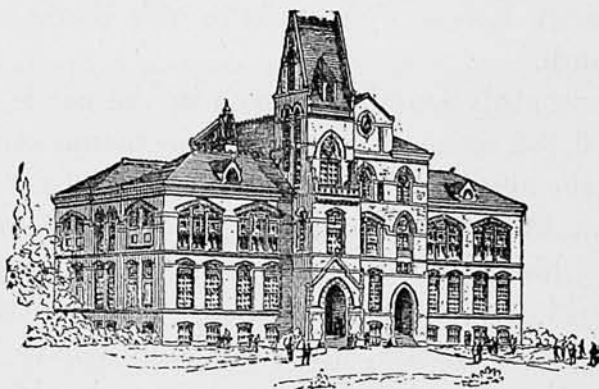
The tenant is under no restrictions beyond those ordinarily contained in a lease, except that he must leave his tenement at ten days' notice, or he can give the same notice and quit. This short limitation has been established in order that no liquor saloons, objectionable houses, or anything likely to disturb the *morale* of the place, can become fastened on the community.

All the houses in Pullman city are owned by the company. This policy has been considered the best in the early years of the city in order that a foundation may be securely laid for a community of good habits and good order.

The men are employed without restriction. There are no condi-

tions laid upon their freedom; they are paid fortnightly, and they expend their wages when and where they see fit, their rent being charged against their wages. This, at first, caused some complaint, but the system is now generally liked, for when wages are paid there is no bother about rent bills, and the wife and children know that the home is secure. Repairs, if due to the carelessness or negligence of the tenant, are made by the company at the lowest possible expense, and charged against the tenant. Of course, the company, like all landlords, expects to keep the houses in tenantable condition.

There has been some friction in this matter, but as the policy of the company becomes more generally and better understood, the complaint ceases.



THE SCHOOL HOUSE.

SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, AMUSEMENTS, ETC.

The company has erected a very fine school building having fourteen commodious rooms, which now contain about 900 pupils. The schools are under the charge of the school authorities of Hyde Park. They are in a prosperous condition and well accommodate the school population.

There are two or three religious societies, and the beautiful church which has been built by the company, while occupied by any sect or by anybody that wishes to hold meetings there, is awaiting the occupancy of some society that chooses to lease it at a fair rental.

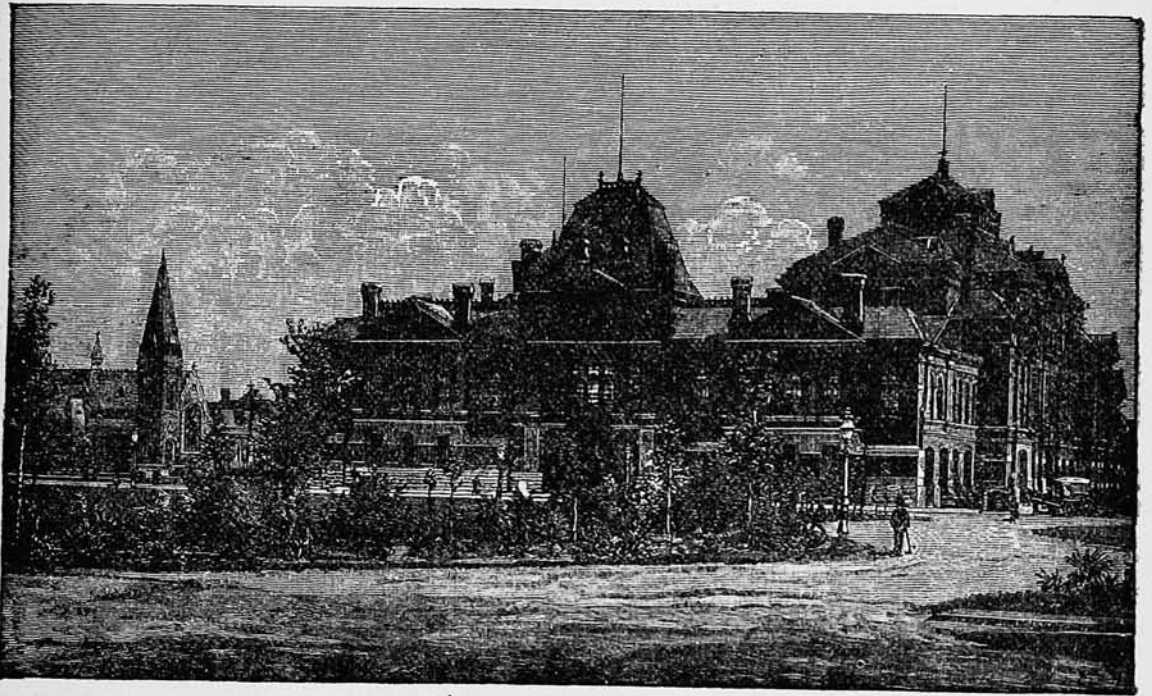
In the arcade is to be found a library handsomely fitted and well stocked with books.

The company has also provided a gymnasium, an amphitheater for games, base ball grounds, and in the arcade is one of most æsthetic theaters in the country.

All these influences are gradually elevating the society of Pullman city, and their influence is largely felt.

There is but little crime or drunkenness in Pullman, and one policeman, an officer appointed by the authorities of Hyde Park, constitute the police force for 8,500 people. In two years but fifteen arrests have been made; there is no beer guzzling, for there are no liquor saloons in the town. The hotel provides its guests with liquors, but under orderly restrictions.

There is no pauperism; two or three families, where the head had been taken away, or where some accident or misfortune had rendered it necessary, have been aided; but pauperism, as such, does not exist at Pullman.



THE ARCADE AND PUBLIC SQUARE.

HEALTH, ACCIDENTS, ETC.

In a paper entitled "Pullman From a State Medicine Point of View," by Oscar C. De Wolf, M.D., Commissioner of Health, Chicago, read before the American Public Health Association at Detroit, at the session of November, 1883, we find the following significant statements:

"The town has now 7,500 inhabitants, and its average annual population has been 5,000. During the two years of its existence sixty-nine persons died, its death-rate being therefore 6.9 per 1,000. The death-rate of the rest of Hyde Park (a village of which Pullman is legally a part, and which includes much rural territory) is 15 per 1,000. The causes of death were:

"Zymotic diseases, 23; constitutional diseases, 3; local diseases, 22; developmental diseases, 3; violence, 17; unknown, 1. Total, 69.

"The large percentage of deaths by violence is due to the fact that Pullman is the center of numerous railroads, and to the casualties attendant on its manufactures. The deaths under five years of age were thirty. Of these there died from zymotic diseases twelve, of which there died from

"Cholera infantum, 6; diphtheria, 3; Scarlatina, 2; (toy pistol) septicæmia, 1.

"This favorable showing speaks for itself."

Dr. De Wolf's statement had reference to the two earlier years of the existence of Pullman. The last year presents as good a record.

From November 1st, 1883, to November 1st, 1884, there were fifty-three deaths in Pullman. Hence there was an average of 7.599 deaths per year for every 1,000 of population. For three years Pullman has had this low death-rate. The average for American cities is over three times this number and the average annual death-rate of the world is thirty-two out of every 1,000 of population. The average death-rate in the city of Mexico is fifty-six per 1,000 or eight times the rate in Pullman. Of these fifty-three deaths two were of persons over fifty years of age, two of persons between forty and fifty, two of persons between thirty and forty, four of persons between twenty and thirty, four of persons between ten and twenty, none of persons between five and ten. Eleven were of children over one and under five, while twenty-eight, or more than one-half the deaths, were of children under one year of age. The healthful conditions here are unequalled by those in any city in the world. The lowness of the death-rate is remarkable. With one-quarter of the physicians that ordinarily administer to a population of this size, Pullman has only a little more than one-quarter of the deaths usual in the same number of people.

The company has adopted a very broad and liberal policy relative

to compensation for accidents received during or by means of work in the shops. At present it is contemplated to secure the insurance of all the employes of the company against accidents by the men taking out policies in worthy companies, from which insurance, in case of disability, they would receive one dollar per day, Pullman's Palace Car Company guaranteeing to pay an additional one dollar per day. This arrangement is perfectly just and must result in putting the men on the best possible basis as regards compensation for accidents. It is generous on the part of the company employing them, because they are not by law ordinarily liable for damages in case of accident.

MORAL INFLUENCE.

Dr. De Wolf, in the report already cited, in speaking of the influence of Pullman city on its inhabitants, says :

“The change in population from emigration amounts to one per cent. *per annum*. These emigrants go forth educated in a way that entitles them to be called sanitary missionaries. There are no special requirements to induce change in the habits of people taking up residence in Pullman, but it is a matter of common observation that insanitary habits, such as making yard cesspools, &c., soon vanish under the silent but powerful influence of public opinion as shown in the habits of neighbors. Families with dirty, broken furniture soon find it convenient to obtain furniture more in accord with their surroundings. Men who are accustomed to lounge on their front stoops, smoking pipes, and in dirty shirt sleeves, soon dress and act more in accordance with the requirements of society. All this is accomplished by the silent educational influence of their surroundings. There are no saloons in the town, and one great element of debasement is thus avoided.”

Dr. De Wolf has spoken the truth, and another year's experience at Pullman has intensified the force of all he has said.

When Pullman city was first founded, many families came there who had been in the habit of living in a filthy, shiftless way. They came from tenements that were not neat, and that had no pleasant surroundings. Their presence in the new city was like a rubbish heap in a garden—out of place, and unseemly. One may contemplate

the feelings of Mr. Pullman on witnessing these evidences of unappreciation of all the beauty he brought into existence, and it would have been natural for him and for his coadjutors to have indulged in some fault-finding.

On the other hand, the untidy families were left to themselves. As they walked about the streets of Pullman city and witnessed everywhere orderly ways, well-kept lawns, tidy dwellings, clean workshops, and could turn nowhere without meeting order, they naturally began to make comparisons, and such comparisons have resulted in setting their own houses to rights. This is the influence of order and cleanliness everywhere. So the moral influence of Pullman city is an ever-present lesson to every family that takes up its abode there. This perfect order and the cleanliness which comes of it is often felt as a restraint upon those who have been brought up under disorder and in uncleanness, and often causes a sigh for the looser ways and the consequent looser morals of other communities. Such people do not find the air of Pullman city congenial, and no obstacle is thrown in their way should they desire to leave.

These considerations make it easy to see how the company secures the best mechanics.

GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.

We have given the history and the facts relating to Pullman city. There is a deeper side which requires a closer study.

The principle on which Pullman city is founded, and on which its success largely depends, is that in all industrial enterprises business should be so conducted and arranged as to be profitable to each of the great forces, labor and capital.

Mr. Pullman does not believe that a great manufacturing concern can meet with the highest economic and moral success where the profit is unduly large to capital, without corresponding benefit to labor. The mutual benefit which comes from well-adjusted forces is to his mind what brings the best success.

On the other hand, he has made no claim to being a philanthropist; the sentiment prevails in his city that true philanthropy is based on business principles and should net a fair return for efforts made.

Promiscuous charity has no place in the establishment of Pullman. Personally, the president of the company makes the favorable condi-

tions, and, having made them, he then concerns himself chiefly in supplying his people with steady employment. The art interests, the moral interests, the social and the human interests, with favorable conditions supplied, take most excellent care of themselves. Incidentally his competent staff have an eye to all interests.

Mr. Pullman is no dreamer, he has studied all the schemes of philosophers for the benefit of humanity. Beginning at the bottom rung of the ladder and therefore familiar with the wants and aspirations of the workers of society he has risen by the force of his own character and genius to his present position; he does not care to leave the world and look back upon his action and see that he has only offered a glass of water to the sufferer by the wayside, but he wishes to feel that he has furnished a desert with wells of living water that all may come and drink through all time. So he commenced with the foundation idea of furnishing his workmen with model homes, and supplying them with abundant work with good wages, feeling that simply better conditions would make better men and his city become a permanent benefaction.

He saw great amounts of money being used in speculative schemes, in stock operations, and in all the questionable ways which men take to increase their capital. He saw the energy, the enthusiasm and the ability which entered into such operations. He could see no reason why all these elements could not be diverted into channels whereby the public should be the gainer and not the loser by great money operations. If capital could be invested in great industrial schemes like Pullman instead of in stock operations, but in such a way as to net a handsome profit to capital and thereby attract it, then not only would capital be safely, securely and profitably invested, but it would bring even returns without the feverishness of the other method, and the great benefits which would come to the workingman, and thus directly to society itself, would be a positive and absolute gain.

Mr. Pullman's plans did not stop with the founding of an industrial city, but they contemplated establishing alongside great mechanical works where all the science of mechanics is practically applied in every day labor, technical schools where the young might learn the theory and see the application of great mechanical powers. There could not be a better location in the whole country for the highest development of mechanical skill. With technical schools successfully

established Mr. Pullman saw far enough in the future to contemplate a great university.

The great advantages of the geographical location of Pullman city warranted his vast plan; being the center of the United States commercially, and not far from the center geographically, he saw no reason why, with scientific works established and with well-equipped technical schools, Pullman city should not only teach the nation the way to build up a magnificent class of workmen living under happy and moral conditions, but furnish the country with the most skillful foremen and leading mechanics. To accomplish successfully what Mr. Pullman has undertaken is to carry the world, so far as such men can reach it, to a higher level in civilization.

To do this it was necessary for him to open new avenues for the investment of capital, investments which, as we have said, not only return ample interest in the form of money dividends, but make a grander return in the form of happy homes and happy hearts. Men must grapple with such enterprises in the belief that the life of the laborer should be something more than a weary round of hard toil; and in the belief that in aiding him to help himself and become a better man, a better brother, a better father and a better citizen, they are rendering him the best possible service, and in the belief that individual charity, that is, merely giving a man something, often does more harm than good.

The general management at Pullman, of course, partakes of the sentiment of its founder, a broad, comprehensive humanitarian. As we have said, without restrictions upon labor, but, so far as we could see, always with justice; for instance, discharges are made with a view to being just; if one of two men must be discharged, other things being equal, the single man must leave and allow the married man to remain; or, if one of two men must be discharged, and each has a family, and one resides away from Pullman, and the other at Pullman, the resident is to be preferred.

All such matters give rise to complaints through superficial consideration, but the even-handed justice which prevails is shown by an examination of all sides of the question.

After very careful investigation and the study of Pullman city from the standpoint of the manager, and that of the laborer, the mechanic, the physician, the priest, and from all points of view that we could muster, the question naturally arose, as it might arise in all

men's minds who examine such institutions, what are the weak points in the plan? Superficially, we could see at once that the workman had no status as an owner of his home, but we could see that in the early years of Pullman city, if he had such a status it might be the means of his ruin financially. The company owns everything, manages everything; the employes are tenants of the company. This feature will be for some time longer the chief strength of the place, but in this strength lies its weakness. This feature is its strength so long as the industries at Pullman city belong to one great branch, the manufacture of one thing, or the things auxiliary to that manufacture. Now, should the industry of car building collapse or stagnate to any degree, the tenant employe is at liberty to remove at once; he has to give but ten days' notice to vacate his tenancy. He is free to take up his abode where he chooses, without the fear or the fact of any real property going down on his hands. But Mr. Pullman and his company have contemplated this very state of affairs, and are doing all in their power to bring in a diversity of manufactures so that if one kind of goods are not produced another will be. The industrial operations of the place, through Mr. Pullman's exertions, are being extended to the erection of houses, public works and public buildings. The manufacture of brick, the capacity of all the works to turn out and finish all the wood materials of buildings and the other features mentioned under "Industries" have given the place a diversity of employment and of industry, which is leading it into strong and permanent industrial conditions. The result of these conditions, should the railroads of the country operate their own palace cars, will preserve the integrity of Pullman city.

With these advantages, or, when these advantages come, then the tenant employe at Pullman may become the owner of his home. For this purpose a large tract of land has been set aside, and when the time comes will be sold in small lots to the workman, his house built at cost, and he allowed to pay for it on easy terms; then, what would now be a weakness at Pullman will become its strength, and the plan of the city which has been projected on the basis of a population of 100,000 will meet its great success, and these two weak points, the lack of diversified industry and the lack of home ownership, will no longer exist.

To enable this feature of the purchase of homes to be carried out a savings bank has been established, having now deposits to the

amount of about \$100,000. This money is held subject to immediate call whenever the plans are perfected for the purchase of homes, and will be used in loans to the workingman. It is invested on call so as to be perfectly available whenever wanted. These deposits are entirely the savings of the workingmen of Pullman, and made during the period in which the bank has existed.

The Pullman establishment must, we think, impress the most casual observer as rare enough to be remarkable, and good enough to be commendable. Even superficially it presents a novelty and attractiveness which in themselves command approbation, but the closer scrutiny which we were permitted to give it developed the fact that its excellence was by no means superficial, that it is not only as good as it looks, but better, and that every promise has been made more than good.

Physically, it is better, for the reason that its underground system is as complete and costly as the improvements upon the surface, so that there is not only a justification for the fair exterior, but a guarantee of its permanence, and of the welfare of the workers and dwellers in the town.

We found the *morale* of the place even better than we expected. Merely external appearances may not clearly indicate social conditions nor the motives and the policy of the management in such an establishment, yet, if the commissioners did not find that the whole plan was conceived and executed in a spirit of broad and unostentatious philanthropy, our observations and conclusions were at fault throughout. We must regard our investigation as having generously confirmed the good impressions of all those who are predisposed in favor of the Pullman enterprise, and it must disarm those who may have felt some degree of prejudice against it.

In order to arrive at any just estimate of the credit due the projectors of the industrial community under investigation, we were in duty bound to recognize the fact that the company merely proposed to manufacture railway cars for profit; no obligation rested upon them to enter upon any scheme of general beneficence or to jeopardize their financial interests by a costly experiment in the interests of their employes. For the initial disposition in this latter direction, however, they and all men like them deserve praise and encouragement. Having determined that such an experiment might justify itself in a commercial sense as well as on humanitarian grounds, it was still in

their option to provide merely comfortable tenements for their men, plain structures for shops, and ordinary facilities for cleanliness and sanitation, and for these even they would have deserved well, and yet they go much broader and deeper, and decide upon the most perfect methods of drainage for which their site afforded no facilities, and for a system of gas and water distribution to every house and apartment. They construct permanent streets and an elaborate system of drainage. Not content with plain buildings they exhaust the architect's skill in designing the greatest variety of forms for dwellings, suited in size and appurtenance to all grades of employes; they erect costly and beautiful buildings for public uses, the church, library and market house, public halls, theater, savings bank and stores; they furnish a park for field sports, amphitheater for games, and every facility for recreation, physical and mental; and the place is neatly and attractively ornamented with lawns, shade trees, artificial lakes, fountains and flowers. In brief, they stop at nothing short of a model establishment, constructed upon plans which are the result of the widest experience and the best observation for which modern life affords opportunities.

While all this is done at a considerable outlay of money, which, to the ordinary manufacturer, might seem reckless, and, commercially, at least, unjustifiable, the conviction grew upon us, as the details of this magnificent work became understood, that although no such motive has ever been proclaimed, there was really a noble and broad inspiration in the original conception of the undertaking beyond that of merely making the greatest possible amount of money—beyond that of mere personal glorification; an inspiration looking to an actual elevation of the standard of life among the working people who might be fortunate enough to be identified with it. Nothing could be more laudable from our point of view than this, and the Pullman Company deserves well of their employes and of all men, not only for what they have accomplished for themselves and their own, but for the conspicuous example they have given the world of the nobler uses of great wealth. It is our view of the case, moreover, that even if they had attempted and accomplished much less, or even had made great mistakes, they would still deserve commendation for their manifest disposition to recognize the welfare of their employes as of the first concern to themselves. To the growth of such a sentiment among

employers, and the practice of it in whatever degree circumstances may permit in smaller establishments, must we look for the real alleviation of the burdens which labor imposes upon those who live by it.

As to the question of earnings in the various grades of employment, and the cost of living within as compared with that outside the community, we are not, as we have already indicated, disposed to insist that the one be greater, and the other less, than elsewhere, in order to demonstrate the advantages of the place. We should rather say that were there to be an actual money balance, or not, at the end of the year in the favor of the average workman at Pullman, there must be a balance in his favor in all these things which go to make up comfortable and healthful living; in opportunities for the education of children, and their protection from dangerous influences; in the incentives to self-respect and self-culture, and in all the social, moral and sanitary influences which surround the life of every one at Pullman.

If the workman at Pullman lives in a "gilded cage," we must congratulate him on its being so handsomely gilded; the average workman does not have his cage gilded. That there is any cage or imprisonment about it is not true, save in the sense that all men are circumscribed by the conditions with which they surround themselves, and imprisoned by the daily duties of life.

It is quite possible that the Pullman community has been organized and developed thus far on a plan as comprehensive as commercial prudence permits, but when the experiment as now outlined shall have become an established success, it would be gratifying to see certain additional features considered, and, if feasible, introduced for practical test.

To make Pullman the ideal establishment of the theorists, in addition to the option of purchasing homes and the strength which must come from diversified industry, one would naturally expect that when this enterprise shall have survived diversity as well as prosperity, and the wise and beneficent policy now being tested shall have borne its fruit in a permanent community of intelligent and prosperous workingmen, it may then be found possible to advance them to a share of the profits of the business itself. However this may be, we think we are justified in the belief that, as long as the present management or the spirit of the present management exists, the beneficent features of this most progressive industrial establishment will be extended as rapidly as circumstances may ripen for them.

Let the model manufactory and the industrial community of Pullman city be commended as they deserve for whatever they are or what they promise to be. Let them be held up to the manufacturers and employers of men throughout the country as worthy of their emulation. Let Mr. Pullman and his coadjutors be assured of the good wishes of all those who seek the advancement of their kind.

CARROLL D. WRIGHT,

Chief, Massachusetts Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

JOEL B. McCAMANT,

Chief, Pennsylvania Bureau of Industrial Statistics,

HENRY LUSKEY,

Commissioner, Ohio Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JAMES BISHOP,

Chief, New Jersey Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.

H. A. NEWMAN,

Commissioner, Missouri Bureau of Labor Statistics and Inspection.

JOHN S. LORD,

Secretary, Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics.

WM. A. PEELLE, JR.,

Chief, Indiana Bureau of Statistics and Geology.

CHAS. F. PECK,

Commissioner, New York Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOHN S. ENOS,

Commissioner, California Bureau of Labor Statistics.

JOHN W. McGRATH,

Commissioner, Michigan Bureau of Labor and Industrial Statistics.

FRANK A. FLOWER,

Commissioner, Wisconsin Bureau of Labor Statistics.

E. R. HUTCHINS,

Commissioner, Iowa Bureau of Labor Statistics.

THOS. C. WEEKS,

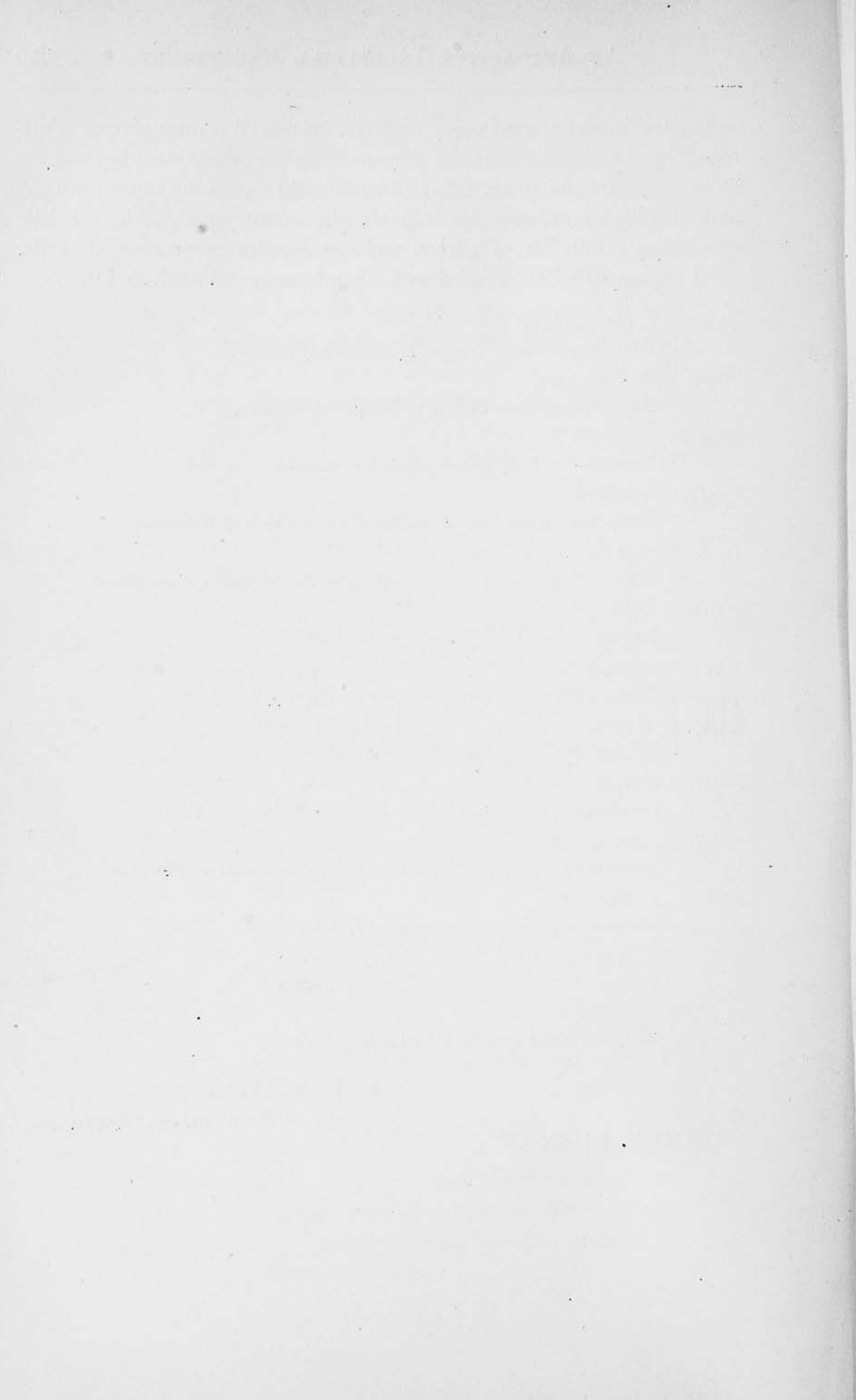
Chief, Maryland Bureau of Statistics of Labor.

H. A. NEWMAN,

President of Convention.

HENRY. LUSKEY,

Secretary.



PART IV.

The Building and Loan Associations of New Jersey.

PART IV.

THE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NEW JERSEY.

The articles on the condition of the building and loan associations of this State, published in our reports for 1880 and 1882, met with such universal favor, that we have followed the many suggestions to prepare a further account of these highly beneficial societies, especially as the information required in 1882 was, with very few exceptions, very cheerfully furnished. And our latest efforts to obtain accurate statistics of these "great uplifting institutions of our day" also have met with success, the secretaries evidently appreciating the fact that publicity can only result in increased usefulness and popularity.

During the year there were in existence in this State 129 associations, a number of which was organized since the report for 1882 appeared, while several of the "terminating" societies running at the time have been closed. The people of neither Ocean, Morris, nor Sussex counties seem to be interested in this kind of co-operative saving banks, which, with these exceptions, are distributed all over the State. In South Jersey, in the neighborhood of Philadelphia, the "city of homes," they particularly have flourished, but lately they have met with popular favor farther north. In Hudson and Essex counties many new enterprises have been started recently. Several of these began operations so late in the year that no information, except the name, has been received, while others had not yet issued their first annual report, and consequently the returns are incomplete. In Camden county there are twenty building and loan associations, of which seventeen belong to Camden city. Middlesex has eighteen, Essex fifteen, Burlington twelve, Cumberland nine, Hudson nine, Gloucester eight, Monmouth six, Cape May six, Atlantic five, Passaic and Union four each, Salem three, Mercer three, Hunterdon, Somerset and Warren two each, and Bergen one.

Reports were received from 122 associations, most of which are organized on the serial or perpetual plan, although in Middlesex terminating ones, that is, where only one series of stock is issued, are the rule. The returns from 121 associations* are summarized at the close of the chapter. The net assets are shown to be \$6,956,351, the greater portion of which is invested on bond and mortgage or in real estate. This capital is divided into 133,300 shares, distributed among not less than 25,000 stockholders, or an average of somewhat more than five shares to each individual, although the proportion of shares to shareholders varies considerably in the different counties as well as in the separate associations. As the fiscal years differ greatly, there is little uniformity in the time for which the reports have been made, and the totals given above, consequently, only approximate the true results at any specified time. Undoubtedly, the net assets of the New Jersey associations exceed \$7,000,000. In 1882, the aggregate returns of 118 associations reporting footed up: Shares, 102,075; shareholders, about 20,000; assets, \$6,748,775. The thirty savings banks in the State, on January 1st, 1884, had 98,760 depositors, to whom was owing \$29,323,428, or an average of about \$297 to each. The average shareholder in our building and loan associations was interested to the amount of about \$280. In Camden and Middlesex counties there is more money invested in these societies than elsewhere; while the average rates of profit on the investments seems to be highest in Bergen, Camden and Monmouth. In the following table are given, by counties, the net assets of 121 associations, and, of 104, the gains, which amounted to \$1,365,000, on \$6,258,092 paid in in dues. The rate of profit in the separate associations can easily be seen in our table of "Value of Shares," at the close of this chapter.

*The Liberty Park Mutual Homestead Association (Camden) is not included in this summary, because the returns were received too late for classification. See remarks of secretaries, given below, for further information.

ASSETS AND PROFITS.

COUNTIES.	Associations reporting.	ASSETS.		NET PROFITS.	
		Total net assets.	Associations reporting.	Net assets.	Net gain on investment.
Atlantic.....	5	\$359,871 00	4	\$315,871 00	\$76,252 00
Bergen.....	1	35,185 00	1	35,185 00	9,541 00
Burlington.....	12	550,154 64	12	550,154 64	118,475 64
Camden.....	19	1,426,257 85	17	1,392,290 31	369,717 31
Cape May.....	6	148,544 74	3	42,212 90	6,924 90
Cumberland.....	9	466,900 91	5	261,527 53	51,309 53
Essex.....	8	448,700 57	7	445,700 57	62,462 57
Gloucester.....	8	237,451 80	8	237,451 80	40,243 00
Hunterdon.....	2	201,181 33	2	201,181 33	35,351 33
Hudson.....	9	517,080 87	8	508,740 87	112,648 87
Mercer.....	3	159,712 60	3	159,712 00	23,396 00
Middlesex.....	17	1,050,971 70	15	989,404 00	221,116 00
Monmouth.....	6	355,234 20	6	355,234 20	95,190 20
Passaic.....	4	295,947 23	4	295,947 47	49,089 47
Salem.....	3	233,741 76	2	213,263 83	41,493 83
Somerset.....	2	56,390 36	2	56,390 36	10,634 36
Union.....	5	290,165 00	3	74,965 75	13,645 75
Warren.....	2	122,859 50	2	122,859 50	27,508 50
Total.....	121	\$6,956,351 06	104	\$6,258,092 83	\$1,365,000 25

As a very important object of these associations is to enable a member, especially those of limited means or working for wages, to borrow money with which to secure a home, data showing the number of borrowers among the shareholders and how many are wage-earners, cannot but be interesting. We only regret that the information returned as to these points was not complete. Of 18,174 shareholders, 4,832 were borrowers, of whom 3,359 worked for wages. This ratio doubtless holds good for the whole number of those interested in these enterprises, and, therefore, it will not be far out of the way to assume that at least 4,000 workmen in New Jersey are, *at present*, engaged in paying off mortgages on their homes, which, in the majority of cases, they would never have made an attempt to acquire without the inducements and encouragement offered to them as members of

our building and loans associations, which are doing an incalculable amount of good in this respect, as a recent writer correctly observes, their

BENEFICIAL EFFECT ON THE COMMUNITY AT LARGE

cannot be estimated in dollars and cents. The system that encourages and fosters the acquisition of individual homes, that is fatal to communistic and socialistic doctrines, that is a standing menace to lawlessness of any kind, and is always ready, if necessary, to defend the just rights of others, is one of the great bulwarks of society.

But these associations are really co-operative savings banks,* and all other objects are incidental to the great one of saving money by co-operation, and by compulsory payment into the treasury. A good building association ordinarily will pay at least three times as much interest as the common savings banks, which receive deposits from time to time, pay a certain portion of the profits made and return the amount deposited when required. Here their mission ends, and as Robert T. Paine, Jr., insisted, at the meeting of the American Social Science Association, in 1881,† “ A grave objection to savings banks is that they admit depositors to no share in the conduct of affairs and teach them nothing. For knowledge how to invest money, and accumulate property, is of the utmost value.

“ These associations are the best adult schools for men and women to learn business that I have seen or heard of in the world. It is a school for life. Saving your money, investing it safely, seeing it accumulate, watching over it, discussing how best to manage, consulting and comparing notes about houses, size and shape and cost, and comfort, health and repairs, and values; how to save your first hundred dollars, and how best to make it worth \$150 and \$200; how to teach and bring up your children to work and save and be steady; how to keep out of and hate liquor shops and all the other costly and deadly allurements of the devil; how to form habits of sturdy American virtue and thrift; and building up a wise plan of life for yourself, your

*“ The ‘ building associations ’ proper, which have done much to make Philadelphia a city of homes, are really not building societies at all, but co-operative banking associations, making loans on land and houses to their members * * * The League in Philadelphia includes 223 associations; there are nearly 1,000 in Pennsylvania. * * * One of these societies, with about 200 members, received in six years \$118,000 cash and has handled this sum at \$320 a year expenses. Its present loans foot up \$40,500, and its total assets \$53,000, so that its present members, who deposited \$43,000 have gained nearly \$10,000; while the security by the addition of deposits has become greater each month. ‘ Philadelphia Building Associations ’ in *Harper’s Monthly*.”

† “ Homes for the People,” by Robert Treat Paine, Jr., of Boston, September 9th, 1881.

wife and children, develop and perfect it into the grand result of home and independence, and competence and character.

“Is it not true, that the prosperity of the masses of the people is not only measured by their accumulation of property, but, in fact, caused by it? Certainly accumulation is governed by three factors: 1. The spirit of saving. 2. The power of earning. 3. The means of saving safely.

“And all three of these causes of the people’s prosperity grow out of these associations more largely than from any other system or influence. Common savings banks offer, indeed, to keep what any one desires to save. But multitudes have no such desire. The contagious spirit and eagerness to save is inspired and fostered by constant contact with those who have already formed the habit and prospered in its exercise.

“The experience of Philadelphia and of the world may be appealed to to show that a workman’s skill and earning power grow almost in proportion to his resolve to increase his wages. A poor workman, seized with the desire to save and own a home, puts his soul into his work and quickly learns how to do better and faster work, and so rises to the top of his trade and often finds chances opening out wider and higher till he is surprised at his own success. The spirit of saving has developed the earning power.

“Safety of investment is the third essential. Without it saving is in vain, and habits of saving hopeless. At the present time the difficulties of investment are growing grave for all, especially for the rich. Rates of interest are falling, and the competition of capital, in its rapid increase, threatens to aggravate the difficulties and reduce the gains. The art of keeping money, and of investing it safely, requires more knowledge than the great majority of people possess, with the single exception of simple real estate. Small lots of land in or near cities, and small houses on them, come so close to the daily experience of all, that they offer the safest investment for the earnings of the masses. Costly houses and large stores may rise and fall in value; but nothing is so stable as a small, snug, well-built house on good land, reasonably near to the business of a city, and worth from one to three thousand dollars. They are always in demand and always worth about their cost, or a little more; and, except after such great fluctuations as followed our late war, growing out of a change in the value of money, the cost of these houses cannot fluctuate much.”

HOW THEY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN NEW JERSEY.

In addition to the statistics called for in our blanks, and which are tabulated below, many of the secretaries of the New Jersey building and loan associations added more or less extended remarks, particularly regarding their own societies. These observations are reproduced here:

ATLANTIC CITY.—The 1st series matured in eight years and nine months; the 2d, in nine years, two months; the 3d, in nine years, eight months.

HAMMONTON LOAN AND BUILDING ASSOCIATION has been thirteen years in existence; closed and paid off four series. Met no loss during whole period.

HAMMONTON WORKINGMEN'S.—We think we are doing well. Own no real estate and have not foreclosed a mortgage during eight years. Average rate of sales for the year, 72.07 cents per month; average rate on outstanding loans, 61.82 cents per month.

PLEASANTVILLE.—Two series closed. That of 1870 ran out in 118 months and the other in 112. We sell our money to the highest bidder. A stockholder, for example, buys \$100 for ten cents per month. He gets \$100, gives his obligation for the amount, and pays the ten cents bonus monthly, in addition to his interest and dues. Whenever he pays back any part of the loan, the bonus and interest ceases on the sum refunded. This is the fairest way to run an association.

RUTHERFORD (Bergen county).—In anticipation of the approaching maturity of our first series of stock, the greater portion of which is unpledged, we have decided to set apart one-half of our receipts monthly for a sinking fund to meet payments which will then be due to the holders. The directors have also decided to allow actual value to the holders of shares in the 1st series who retire or exchange their shares for those in other series. This action has had the desired effect of gradually reducing the number of shares upon which in the near future we shall have to pay \$200 in cash.

Our association is highly successful, and during the eight years of its existence has been of inestimable benefit to the borough of Rutherford, by encouraging scores of young men and others, who, perhaps, never would have begun to lay by their dollars, to form habits of thrift and economy. Some have built or purchased houses; others are in a fair way of soon doing so.

Percentage of earnings during the year, $9\frac{1}{2}$. Average premium bid for loans during the year, 26 cents; average premium being received for all loans in force, 31 cents.

CITY OF BURLINGTON.—The 2d series will return to stockholders the money invested, together with interest at the rate of a fraction over 9 per cent.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' (Burlington).—Four series have matured.

ASSOCIATION OF MT. HOLLY.—In twenty-two years we have only had two losses, one of \$300 and one of \$50.

CINNAMINSON (Riverton).—Average rate of premiums, 10.7, 10.5, 9, 9.6, 9.3 and 10 per cent. for first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth years, respectively.

TUCKERTON.—There has been great loss occasioned by a loop-hole in the by-laws allowing stockholders to pay loans less premium.

FLORENCE.—The demand for money is not great here, and, therefore, premiums are low. Building and loan associations should not be taxed.

CAMDEN BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.—Six series have matured and were paid off. The 7th will mature with the September, 1884, payment, and will have run eleven years and two months. The shares do not mature as fast as some years ago, owing, no doubt, to the great supply of money seeking investment. The 1st series matured in nine years and eight months, while the 6th ran eleven years. But we still find these associations a good place for a poor man to invest his small savings at good profit. Our 6th series, the latest that matured, has paid its stockholders about 10 per cent. per annum; \$132 were paid in dues per share, and they received \$202.92, that is, a profit of \$70.92 on an average of five and a half years' investment. The associations are as popular in this neighborhood as ever. Our latest issue of 400 shares were all taken in one evening, and there were applicants at the next meeting for at least 50 more shares. Two new associations have been organized in Camden since 1882.

FRANKLIN (Camden).—Average premium on loans of 96.3 shares, $4\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{8}\frac{1}{2}$; loaned at par, $127\frac{1}{2}$ shares.

PEOPLE'S (Camden).—Year's profits, \$8,869.24, or \$10.50 for every \$100 paid in. Average premium for the year, $4\frac{7}{15}\frac{1}{9}$.

MECHANICS' AND WORKINGMEN'S (Camden).—Average premium on loans on $57\frac{1}{2}$ shares, $1\frac{2}{3}\frac{0}{8}$; agreement sales made on $36\frac{1}{2}$ shares at par. Net gains for the year, \$3,247.94.

TRADESMEN'S (Camden).—Average premium, 2.16 per cent.

CITY (Camden).—Average premium ($35\frac{1}{4}$ shares), $1\frac{1}{4}\frac{3}{4}\frac{0}{10}$; loaned at par, 30 shares.

EXCELSIOR (Camden).—Average premium for the year, $12\frac{1}{8}$ per cent.

LIBERTY PARK MUTUAL HOMESTEAD (Camden) was incorporated May 31st, 1884. Secretary, Alexander Schlesinger. At the close of the year it had 250 shareholders, who held 343 shares. Total net assets, \$7,950. It is not an ordinary building and loan society, but a homestead association, which controls a tract of land. This is sold in lots to the shareholders, who pay \$1.25 down, and \$1 weekly until the par value (\$200) of the shares has been reached. When \$25 have been paid in, a lot is allotted to the shareholder; a deed is given as soon as the share has been paid up in full. The association does not pay over \$150 for a lot, but receives from its purchasers (shareholders) \$200. The profits are divided among the shareholders. The former owner of the tract of land, or grantor of the association, has agreed to advance two-thirds of the purchase-money for building purposes. Members who have paid up in full can borrow from him the whole or part of money necessary for building a house. The loan must be repaid in sixty monthly installments, with interest at six per cent.

UNITED MUTUAL (Gloucester City).—Average premium, eighteenth year, $20\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; past nine years, $18\frac{3}{8}$ per cent.

CAPE MAY CITY.—Ours is a very successful association, running out the series every ten years. The report for the year ending January, 1885, showed that the 7th series, begun in 1874, had matured at \$206.79. In the ten series there were 871 shares, valued at \$55,697.92.

SOUTH SEAVILLE.—Net profits for the year ending March 4th, 1884, \$566.47.

SECURITY PERPETUAL (Millville).—Two causes have combined to make these associations popular and profitable in Millville. A large percentage of the working people

receive their pay in monthly or semi-monthly installments, thus enabling them to make regular deposits or payments on loans. The officers have always been distinguished for their fidelity to the interests of the shareholders. This is as true of the associations that have been wound up as of those that are now flourishing.

The gains in this association, during 1883, have been a trifle greater than during the previous year. The highest premium paid for any loan in 1883, was 52 cents; lowest, 20 cents; average, 33 cents.

HOPE (Millville).—The building associations here are a success, not only because they have advanced the property of the city, but on account of the benefit to workmen, who have been enabled to procure homes at a moderate price and to save their earnings. The amount of loans averages about \$5,000 monthly for all the associations.

INSTITUTE (Millville).—Having been an active building-association secretary since 1862, I have had the great satisfaction of seeing so many get pleasant homes through them. Two associations (Millville Perpetual and Perpetual Savings Fund) are closing up, having been organized on the old plan of deducting premiums from the loans. The monthly premium gives better satisfaction and is followed in all new associations.

STOCK (Millville).—This association is entirely different from the others. The capital stock is permanent and dividends are paid semi-annually ($2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. for a number of years past). We loan any one who gives satisfactory security. I do not know of more than two or three of our borrowers who are not wage-earners.

BELLEVILLE (Essex county).—The 1st series matured with the January (1884) payment, having run 125 months. The 16th series was issued September 4th.

PROGRESSIVE (Newark).—Is composed of colored citizens.

WOODBURY.—The 1st, 2d and 3d series matured in 123, 126 and 130 months, respectively. There were 503 stockholders, owning 2,791 shares, on the roll of membership during the year. Since report of April, 1884, a 14th series has been issued and 790 more shares taken and \$11,700 invested on bond and mortgage. The average premium since organization has been \$10.14. In 1871, it was \$19.73; in 1883, \$7.76.

CLARKSBORO.—Our society is on the interest-in-advance plan; any stockholder may borrow to the amount paid in, the one bidding the longest term of interest in advance (six months, one year, &c.) being the successful bidder.

SWEDESBORO.—The 3d series matured in 135 months.

CLAYTON.—Average premium during the year, \$1.70; during the previous year, \$3.09.

Building associations are a blessing to the laboring classes. In our town we started one less than five years ago and have \$30,000 out, nearly all invested in homes by workingmen, most of whom, I think, would be worth little or nothing without this "business combination." One member, a carpenter, bought a new double house through the association. He pays \$20 per month and rents one-half of the house for \$10, so that it costs him no more than his tenant pays for rent. When the series expires he will own both houses and his tenant none, although, with the exception of a trifling tax and a small sum for repairs, both have paid alike.

EXCELSIOR (Jersey City).—In the past six months we have increased our profits, per share, to \$2.58. We have rejected loans amounting to \$25,000. Our present number of shares is 2,394. We pay to withdrawing shares four per cent. per annum, computed quarterly, and it is my opinion that these associations ought not to pay any more until they have been in existence six years, as a great many shareholders are inclined to withdraw upon the least pretense.

BERGEN MUTUAL, No. 1.—Our association was the first organized, and it was hard to get parties to take hold. After the second year the shares were worth too much for parties to invest largely in, so new associations were started, many of our shareholders going in. Our quarterly report for August, 1884, shows our assets to be \$41,663, and surplus over liabilities (amount due to the shareholders), \$6,901.

PHOENIX (Jersey City).—We only invest in first mortgages. Borrowers are plenty, money being in constant demand. Premiums average \$15 per share, or 7½ per cent.

LAFAYETTE (Jersey City).—Total loans for first half year amounted to \$18,600. Premiums, \$2,099.

GREENVILLE, No. 2.—Owing to the remarkable success of Greenville No. 1, we have from the start met with much favor.

BAYONNE.—The fifth annual report (January, 1884,) completes fifty-six months' business. The year (1883) has been prosperous. Demand for money at the beginning was large, upon desirable property, and in excess of the cash on hand at the time. The amount loaned on bond and mortgage during the year was \$25,400, all at 15 per cent. premium. The total loans (in January, 1884,) are \$91,138, bearing 6 per cent. interest. Expenses have been \$431.93, less than 1½ per cent. upon current business.

The book value, per share, is \$82.22. An explanation may be necessary to correct existing misapprehension in regard to the apparent disproportion between the book value and the withdrawal value of shares. The book value is *not a cash value*, but represents the amount gained toward the ultimate value, \$200, and, of course, is subject to the contingent risks of business. These risks may be small, but nevertheless are risks, and conservative policy requires that this matter be considered in fixing the withdrawal value. The present withdrawal value allows about 8 per cent. per annum on the average payments of dues, and is quite liberal, being about double the interest allowed by savings banks, and it is protective to the association. The prospects for the coming year (1884) are very good, loans are contemplated which will take the income of several months to supply. Those who have borrowed from the association realize that it is the best and cheapest form of mortgage, and all who help the association by borrowing, help themselves in the end.

GREENVILLE, No. 1.—We organized November 20th, 1875, with public opinion against us, a number of organizations in the past having proved failures here, and many investors actually cheated out of their deposits. But the president and secretary believing that this plan of co-operation, when honestly managed, would be of vast benefit to wage-workers, succeeded in proving this to the community. The results were extremely gratifying, considering that the association, up to the close of the second year, was not prospering. The constitution was amended and stock issued in series. The 2d series was begun December, 1877, and so on every two years thereafter. The serial plan enabled a person to join at any period, without being compelled to pay too large a sum for back dues. How well the association succeeded can be seen by the eighth annual report. The 5th series was issued December 10th, 1883, and reached its limit of 300 members, on January 7th, 1884. On October 6th, this series contained 1,088 shares, and in the five series there were 818 members representing 2,740 shares. Our shares are constantly fluctuating. Members of the first four series who withdraw cannot be replaced. Members of the latest or 5th series withdrawing leave a vacancy, which is eagerly sought for and generally increases the number of shares. We also permit members purchasing our money to increase the number of shares on the night of the loan; that is, a member holding 4 shares, repre-

senting \$2,000, (the maturing value of a share is \$500; dues, 25 cents weekly,) finding that this is not sufficient, he is permitted to increase his stock to 10 shares, but he must pay on that night the back dues of the shares he purchases. We have sold, since the report of December, 1883, \$33,000 to 19 members, (66 shares,) for which we hold mortgages of \$14,880. The mortgages are computed in this way: we permit \$50 and the subscriptions for ten years (\$130) to be added to the amount purchased. This would make the mortgage on one share \$680, returnable at the rate of \$5.66 $\frac{2}{3}$ monthly. We hold only one one-share mortgage.

The Board of Directors have power to permit borrowing members to liquidate who are allowed the unearned cash premiums and unearned dues. We also liquidate the stock by giving a premium, which we will increase gradually so as to avoid, if possible, a heavy sinking fund with which to pay shares at maturity. This premium we have increased from time to time with good results.

The eighth annual report (for 1883) shows the astonishing growth of the association when compared with former reports. At the end of the first year our membership numbered 83, Shares, 242, Cash Receipts, \$3,277.47, Expenses, \$353.00

Second Year,	"	113,	"	321,	"	3,787.56,	"	230.00
Third Year,	"	164,	"	521,	"	5,486.17,	"	295.00
Fourth Year,	"	178,	"	513,	"	9,823.83,	"	289.00
Fifth Year,	"	304,	"	952,	"	17,184.29,	"	378.00
Sixth Year,	"	330,	"	997,	"	21,541.65,	"	496.00
Seventh Year,	"	582,	"	1,904,	"	37,144.89,	"	647.00
Eighth Year,	"	571,	"	1,805,	"	40,242.41,	"	639.50

The undivided profits amount to \$25,134.33. This item of profit has been the rock that has caused endless trouble to those associations (and there have been and are still many of them) who include this item in their yearly profits, and then base the withdrawal value of the share on it, thus giving to the older series profits that in many cases are never earned, owing to foreclosures and payments of mortgages before maturity. We offer to withdrawing members a portion of the profits actually in hand, and a comparison of our offers with the value of the shares will establish the truth of this statement.

Quite a number of the members have availed themselves of our offer of premiums on withdrawal, and we have canceled 21 shares of the 1st series, 45 shares of the 2d, 55 of the 3d, and 63 of the 4th; paying \$8,794.22 for subscriptions and \$2,935 as premiums, thus reducing our liabilities \$11,729.22, and disposing of money for which we have no active demand from borrowing members, as we have supplied all demands for loans, and have a much larger surplus than we wish on hand, having only sold \$22,000 this year at an average premium of 116.

The ninth annual report (December 1st, 1884,) says:

"Our workingmen are beginning to appreciate the value of co-operation and they can show to the world their ability to conduct a banking business on honest, economical principles.

"Our business of handling and loaning on real estate security over \$173,500 in the past nine years at the small expense of \$4,194.16, and without a loss from bad loans of a single dollar is something that we may justly feel proud of. This result is simply impossible in any bank or other kindred organization, as at present managed; but building and loan associations can accomplish this, and can demonstrate to some of our ablest financiers how much better the poor man can take care of his own money than the aforesaid ablest financiers can take care of theirs.

"Cash receipts for year, \$53,042.32; working expenses for year, \$892.03; cost of safe, \$162.

"Premiums on withdrawals of shares in 1st series, \$100 per share; 2d series, \$40 per share; 3d series, \$25 per share, and 4th series, \$3 per share."

HARRISON.—The People's Building and Loan Association was organized in 1873 and works under the serial plan. It continues to prosper as evidenced by our latest annual report. At the annual meeting held September 16th last, at which the 12th series was begun, 181 new members subscribed 1,071½ shares, making the total number of members 714, and the total number of shares held 4,442¾. Last March (1884), our 1st series matured, having run 10 years and 6 months, the amount paid in on each share having been \$126, and the value at maturity \$200.30. The total number of shares was 136½ (96½ borrowed on), all of which were settled up promptly.

The gain has been equal to 10½ per cent. on the investments for the average time invested. The average premium has been:

1874, 27.97 per cent.; 1875, 28.21 per cent.; 1876, 30.88 per cent.; 1877, 17.42 per cent.; 1878, 18.25 per cent.; 1879, 12.36 per cent.; 1880, 13.57 per cent.; 1881, 9 per cent.; 1882, 4.72 per cent.; 1883, 5.47 per cent.; 1884, 5.12 per cent.

FREEHOLD MUTUAL.—Received no premium since July, 1881; from 1880 to 1881, only \$20; from 1878 to 1880, nothing; from 1877 to 1878, only \$13.75.

ASBURY PARK.—The 1st series matured in 9 years and 3 months, and the 2d in 9 years. The holders of the 2d series received, on February 1st, 1884, a net profit of \$62.84 per share over and above legal interest on amount of dues paid in, or over 80 per cent. on the amount invested; total gain for each share, \$92.43.

LONG BRANCH.—Three series have already expired, the first in 122 and the others in 130 months.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Lost heavily on real estate investments.

EMPIRE (New Brunswick)—The following "Criticism by a stockholder on the way it has been managed," published in a daily newspaper, September 23d, 1884, is here reproduced. The state of affairs here set forth is the result of dishonesty and mismanagement.

"I do not like the way the Empire Building and Loan Association of this city has been managed. It began operations twelve years ago with that expert in finance, of State Bank fame, as treasurer. It was young when he fled the country, but not too young to be robbed. It began with 1,000 shares, which number has been reduced to 365.

"After the deficiency by the default of the treasurer, came the loss of \$7,000 by the loan to the Masonic Hall corporation, which collapsed, the elephant being turned over to the Union Building Loan. There was a rumpus about that, but it was quieted down and confidence—that much sought after element in business life—was once more restored. Then came a \$10,000 loss on the Lyons' property, five or six years ago. The stockholders were again pacified and matters were announced to be all right. When the loan had run eleven years, stockholders were assured that it would run out in another two years, but the twelfth annual statement just published does not seem to promise any such desirable result. Though by the eleventh annual statement the value of a share was \$160.73, in the twelfth statement it only increased to \$167.43, notwithstanding that \$12 was paid on each share. All this is probably explained by the last report, which gives the losses as \$30,957.15.

"My grievance as a workingman is this: I became a stockholder when the loan started, holding five shares. On these I borrowed to the full extent, receiving \$800 and being charged \$1,000, which is 20 per cent. for premium, a pretty high rate, the highest allowed by law, but often secured when money was in great demand. With the \$800 thus secured and what I could add to it, I bought a house and lot and began paying \$10 a month to the loan. This has been continued to date, and I find that I have paid in \$1,320. I thought that I would investigate for myself what the prospects were, and so met the secretary and board of directors at their last meeting, when I asked them how much longer the loan would probably run, and for how much could I have the mortgage held against my house by the loan canceled for. The

secretary figured it up and answered that I would be entitled to call the house my own and have a clear title if I paid down \$280, which, with the \$1,320 already paid, would make the total amount paid \$1,600. Let it be remembered that I received \$800, and have to pay, according to the recent estimate, \$10 a month more for four years and five months. As a poor workingman, I think this is rough, and my only regret now is that I did not long ago let the loan have my house and lot, which, owing to mismanagement, or something worse, I have had to pay for nearly twice over. I would like to ask why the by-laws of the loan are not enforced, and why no notice is given in the newspapers of the annual meetings?"

The profit and loss account is given in the latest report of this association:

Amount previously reported.....	\$28,266 15
Loss on property sold during the present year (\$7.17 $\frac{3}{4}$ per share).....	2,691 00
Total loss	\$30,957 15

EXCELSIOR (New Brunswick).—The profits equal over 11 per cent. on the amount paid in.

PATERSON MUTUAL.—Rate of profit during 1884 on average amount invested, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on all shares.

PATERSON UNION.—Rate of profit during 1884 on average amount invested, 12.83 per cent. on all shares. In 1883 the rate of profit was 35 per cent. Average premium received on loans, 5 per cent.

PASSAIC CITY.—The association has been very successful so far, and is being appreciated. As many members have joined the 3d series as we had in the first two. They also belong to that class that these associations are designed for.

The second annual report says:

"We have now 194 members holding 1,235 shares, 733 in the 1st and 502 in the 2d series. The aggregate value of these shares, after paying all expenses, is \$25,813.45. Loans have been made during the year to the amount of \$15,880, or \$13,890 on bond and mortgage, and \$1,990 on books; loans repaid during the year, \$1,273. We have loaned, since the commencement of the association, \$27,658. The net earnings of the association during the year have been \$1,010.42, or 81 $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per share, or about 13 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum."

FRANKLIN (Salem).—We pay 4 per cent. interest on each share at end of any fiscal year, and many invest with us as a savings fund, and, not becoming borrowers, withdraw when desirable. The supply of money in this market exceeds the demand; our highest premium on \$200 last year was only \$2. Our increase during the past five years has been very gradual.

QUINTON.—The association was organized in November, 1870, and five series of stock have been issued, the first of which ran out in 123 months. It has been a great benefit to the village. Through it seventeen houses have been built by our laboring men. I am satisfied that if the association had not been organized, not one-half of the present village would have been built. Still, building associations are not of so much advantage in small places as in large towns. We have trouble in getting clear of our money, which accumulates on our hands.

RARITAN (Somerset County).—Prompt calls for the money at par, but rather than pay a premium shareholders will borrow elsewhere.

PHILLIPSBURG, No. 4.—Average premium during the year, \$11.37; net gains, \$5,635.54.

PHILLIPSBURG, No. 5.—Average premium during the year, \$2.24.

ELIZABETHPORT MUTUAL.—Only foreclosed one mortgage since it started, in 1875. Profits are divided according to the partnership plan. Members withdrawing after three years share in the profits. A series is issued every three months.

EXEMPTION OF THE ASSOCIATIONS FROM TAXATION.

In March, 1884, the secretary of the Clayton association sent to the secretaries of nearly all the building associations in New Jersey a circular,* relative to the subject of taxation of building associations. In the circular was quoted the enactment exempting such associations from taxes for State purposes in Pennsylvania. The object of the circular was to ascertain whether there was interest enough on the subject, among the various associations, to justify forming an organization in this State, with a view to securing legislation that would reduce the taxes of building associations, or exempt them from taxation altogether.

Mr. Williamson writes :

In answer to 100 circulars sent out, only 10 replies were received. This seems to indicate that very few associations see such legislation to their interest, or else the majority consider that an attempt in that direction would be fruitless. The replies were, in the main, favorable to such a law, and to early concerted action on the part of the associations in the State to try and secure it. Due allowance being made for miscarried circulars and other unavoidable causes, the interest manifested seems too limited to justify forming an organization at present, or, perhaps, even to justify the passage of the law alluded to, as it would be in advance of public sentiment, and, under such a circumstance, useless. If further interest should be shown, and encouragement given in future, some definite plan of action may yet be consummated.

*CLAYTON, N. J., March, 1884.

DEAR SIR—Owing to the lack of organization among the building associations in New Jersey, I take this personal method, on my own responsibility, of bringing before the associations in the State the subject of taxation of building associations. The space is too brief, nor do I think it necessary to give, in this circular, the reasons that the building associations of New Jersey should be exempt from taxation. I give below a copy of the law, exempting them from taxes in Pennsylvania.

If you think the matter worthy of consideration, please bring it before your association as soon as possible, and kindly confer with me, by mail, on the result. I would suggest these points:

1st. Shall we form an organization? If so, how?

2d. Shall we, with or without organization, have petitions circulated among the various associations, requesting their respective Senators and Representatives in the Legislature to advocate a bill exempting, etc.?

3d. To what extent and in what respect should building associations be exempt from taxation? or I should be glad to receive any other information.

I shall publish the result of these inquiries in the *State Gazette* and *Glassboro Enterprise*, and, if a meeting of delegates seems to be generally desired, will confer with a few associations and try to have a meeting called, as early as possible, at some central place like Trenton. Whatever we do ought to be done quickly.

Yours respectfully,

W. A. WILLIAMSON,
Secretary Clayton Building Association.

Copy of law of Pennsylvania (enacted May 22d, 1883): An act to exempt mutual loan and building associations from taxation for State purposes. Whereas, Mutual savings funds, loan and building associations have been heretofore declared by law to be "meritorious and deserving the care of the State, because of the inducements they offer to the people to form habits of economy and to become real estate owners, thereby enriching and strengthening the Commonwealth;" and whereas, being copartnerships on the mutual beneficial plan, their profits are made from amongst their own members, and not from the outside public; and whereas, such associations are not proper subjects for taxation; therefore,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted, etc., that the mutual loan and building associations shall be exempt from the provision of each and every law imposing taxes, for State purposes, on their capital stock or mortgages, and other securities for moneys loaned to their own members, but the real estate owned by said associations shall be subject to the same rates of taxation as the real estate of other corporations and persons; provided, however, that the right of the Commonwealth to collect taxes already accrued is hereby reserved.

It is understood that the conditions in Pennsylvania are different in regard to taxation from those in New Jersey. In Pennsylvania, both the property owner and the holder of the mortgage are taxed, while in this State the holder of the mortgage pays only the amount claimed as a deduction by the owner of the property mortgaged. Then, again, their enactment exempts from taxes for "State purposes." In this State we are free from such tax as it is. And yet the result is that, under their law, the Pennsylvania building associations are free from taxation, and those in this State have to pay taxes. So that while the laws are more liberal in this State, generally speaking, they are not so in regard to building associations.

It would be unwise to disturb the basis on which the taxes are already raised, and therefore, if such a law were passed, it ought to refer only to future business.

Such legislation would not materially benefit the members of associations now existing, but would cause an increase of membership and the starting of new associations. This would, by bringing in competition, keep down what might otherwise be an increase of profits to those associations now in existence.

The object, then, is to induce the masses to a greater extent to form themselves into these organizations for the purposes of practicing economy, thrift and business management; the building of their own homes, and by combining their savings for this object, to enrich the town in which they live. For nearly all the members belong to the industrial classes, and they can accomplish these results in no other way.

It is believed that, if such a law were passed, more taxes would ultimately be raised than would otherwise be done. Suppose the workingmen in New Jersey should ask for exemption for one year, providing every working man in the State would build a substantial dwelling, which should ever after be subject to taxation, every locality would be anxious for the passage of a law that would ensure such an advance in the amount of their taxable property. This is the principle upon which the claim for exemption mainly rests.

During the existence of a series in a building association the buildings are being paid for; the law would exempt them from taxation—the mortgaged part only—and when the series expires, that is, when the mortgage is paid off, the whole property then belongs to the taxable property in the State, and forever subject to taxation. It will thus be seen that the desired enactment would be a benefit to other taxpayers and would not be injurious to them as might at first sight appear.

Some associations attempt to free themselves from taxes by forcing the borrowing members to pay them all. This does not really exempt the associations from tax, but places it upon the portion of the association least able to bear it, and would naturally drive borrowers to individuals having money to loan, or more probably, not to build at all.

Building associations differ from other corporations in that the members cannot grow rich through their investments, but the number of members increases in proportion as the capital accumulates, and the accumulation is thereby continually distributed. The recent discussion over railroad taxation ought not to make us blind to distinctions and differences where they really exist. The railroads produce a comparatively few very rich men; building associations show as the result of their work scores of comfortable dwellings in almost every town in the country. If the building associations in the United States (conducted as they are intended to be done,) should swell up a capital aggregating hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars, they would still be exactly the opposite of monopolies.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LAW.

The New Jersey "Act to encourage the establishment of mutual loan, homestead and building associations," approved April 9th, 1875, (Revision,) is a very unsatisfactory one and virtually allows the associations to adopt any constitutions they see fit. In 1877 a full and careful general law, since slightly amended, was passed in Massachusetts, under which these associations easily organize. The law is based

on the experience of Philadelphia, but is generally considered to be more carefully guarded to protect and make plain the rights of all. Mr. Paine, in his paper before the American Social Science Association, referred to above, gave some of the points of the Massachusetts statute, which we would suggest as a model for constitutions of new associations.*

Each member takes as many shares as he or she wishes (not exceeding 25), and pays \$1 a month on each share, on or before the monthly meeting. This goes on till all the shares alike (in any one series) are worth \$200, when they are of full or matured value and are wound up and the money paid back. Usually, one series of shares after another is started every six or twelve months, so that the different series may mature at different times. If no interest were earned, it would take 200 months for \$1 a month to amount to \$200, or 16 $\frac{2}{3}$ years. But with the benefit of compound interest, 10 years should see the shares worth \$200. When business was brisk in Philadelphia, and high rates were paid for money, their shares became worth \$200 in eight or nine years. Of course, the time will depend on the rates the money earns.

Loans are made at each monthly meeting of all money paid in. No interest is lost. The money is offered at auction, and whoever offers the highest rate of interest gets it. The law provides that the premium bid shall be so many cents a share of interest each month.

Loans only are made to members. Any borrower can become a member by taking the needed number of shares at \$1 each.

The security must be real estate to the approval first, of the security committee, and then of the board of directors. Members often know all about the estate mortgaged and keep posted as to its value and any changes in it. The shares of the borrower must also be pledged as additional security. Loans may also be made upon pledge of the shares alone, but only to a less amount than the actual value of the shares.

Loans are made in small sums, \$50 or any multiple thereof. They may be paid back at any monthly meeting, or earlier, with interest to that day, thus giving the borrower a great privilege, and enabling him, if he has borrowed his money at a high rate, to re-borrow at any lower rate which he may be lucky enough to get elsewhere, or at any subsequent evening. He must pay one month's interest twice, and the charge for new papers.

No forfeiture of the money paid in is possible, in case the shareholder cannot go on paying. He gives a month's notice and withdraws it. If he does not withdraw and ceases to pay, the fine is two cents a month a share. The fines only continue six months, after which the shares are put on the retired list and can be withdrawn, full value, less fines.

Borrowers are guarded against error or fraud in paying large premiums to be deducted from the loan. The only possible premium is in the rate of interest, settled by the rate bid and running till the loan is paid off.

All profits and losses must be shared by all the shares in proportion to their values.

The law protects the borrower from sudden misfortune. He cannot be sold out till after six months' default.

* The Constitution of the Harrison (People's) Building and Loan Association has generally been considered a very good one to follow.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NEW JERSEY.

LOCATION, NAME AND SECRETARY OF ASSOCIATION.	Serial or terminating.	Date of organization.	Date of latest annual report.	Number of shareholders.
ATLANTIC COUNTY.				
*Absecom, Daniel Watters.....	S.	1871	1882	74
Atlantic City, Joseph G. Reed.....	S.	1869	Dec., 1883	515
Hammonton—"Hammonton L. and B." A. J. Smith.....	S.	1871	Nov., 1883	210
"Workingmen's," J. C. Anderson.....	S.	1877	Dec., 1884	288
Pleasantville—"Mutual," L. Conover.....	S.	1870	Apr., 1884	195
BERGEN COUNTY.				
Rutherford, Joseph W. Burgess.....	S.	1876	May, 1884	125
BURLINGTON COUNTY.				
Beverly, Jacob Perkins.....	S.	1868	Oct., 1883	178
Bordentown, T. B. Keeler.....	T.	1880	Mar., 1884	.....
Burlington—"City of Burlington," F. C. Woolman.....	S.	1868	Mar., 1884	.....
"Farmers' and Mechanics," H. S. Haines.....	S.	1871	Mar., 1884	† 174
Fieldsboro, William H. Carter.....	T.	1881	Oct., 1883	99
Florence, G. T. McCully.....	T.	1882	Apr., 1884	65
Moorestown, William Collins.....	S.	1869	Jan., 1884	243
Mt. Holly—"B. and L. of Mt. Holly," H. C. Levis.....	S.	1862	Mar., 1884	220
"Industry," Joseph H. Gaskill.....	S.	1874	Apr. 1884	.....
"People's," Joseph C. Kingdon.....	T.	1883	Aug., 1884	118
Riverton—"Cinnaminson," Dr. H. B. Hall.....	S.	1878	Oct., 1884	.....
Tuckerton.....	S.	1874	Mar., 1884	.....
CAMDEN COUNTY.				
Camden City—"Camden," H. F. Geiter.....	S.	1867	July, 1884	550
"Franklin," E. K. Fortiner.....	S.	1873	Sept., 1883	291
"People's," C. H. Felton.....	S.	1871	Mar., 1884	314
"South Ward," S. C. Newton.....	S.	1872	May, 1884	.....
"Mechanics' and Workingmen's," C. H. Felton.....	S.	1871	Feb., 1884	278
"Tradesmen's," J. C. Nichols.....	S.	1868	May, 1884	.....
"City," E. K. Fortiner.....	S.	1884	July, 1884	138
"Mutual," J. W. Morgan.....	S.	1872	Apr., 1884	.....
"Excelsior," Edmund May.....	S.	1870	July, 1884	186
"North Camden," D. S. Risley.....	S.	1879	Oct., 1883	232
"Artisans," G. E. Frey.....	S.	1873	Apr., 1884	128
"Newton Township," J. W. Morgan.....	S.	1869	Mar., 1884	.....
"German Centennial," B. J. Weyll.....	S.	1876	Mar., 1884	102
"Economy," D. S. Risley.....	S.	1881	Dec., 1883	169
"Fidelity," W. G. Heaney.....	.....	1883	Mar., 1884	101
"Homestead," E. May.....	.....	1881	.....	119
Gloucester City—"United Mutual," H. J. Gorman.....	S.	1866	Aug., 1884	193
Haddonfield, George W. Appleton.....	S.	1874	Feb., 1884	364
Merchantville, E. S. Hall.....	S.	1880	Nov., 1884	105
CAPE MAY COUNTY.				
Cape May City, N. C. Price.....	S.	1867	Jan., 1884	172
Cape May Point—"Sea Grove," A. H. Stevens.....	S.	1876	Jan., 1884	.....
Tuckahoe, R. S. Robinson.....	S.	1870	Mar., 1884	116
Cape May Court House, John Spaulding.....	S.	1872	Feb., 1884	69
South Seaville, E. F. Westcott.....	S.	1872	Mar., 1884	126
Dennisville, L. M. Rice.....	S.	1881	Mar., 1884	66

* No report received since 1882. † Ninety being wage-earners.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF NEW JERSEY.

Number of shares.	Number of shares borrowed on.	Number of shareholders borrowers.	Number of same wage-earners.	Total net assets.	Total net gains	HOW ASSETS ARE INVESTED.			Office expenses, including salaries, printing, &c.
						In real estate	On bond and mortgage.	Other forms of investment, including cash on hand.	
204				\$41,700 00			\$32,100 00	\$9,600 00	
2,416 1/2	1,039 1/2	140	103	191,628 55	\$47,589 55	\$1,068 00	185,000 00	5,580 45	\$350 62
698 1/2	224	72	38	42,832 38	13,624 38	2,600 00	40,232 38		160 65
1,328 1/2	700	140	70	64,911 36	12,783 36		70,282 50	1,496 19	279 98
406	231	89	80	16,498 71	2,254 71		20,489 81		
660	155	27	14	‡ 35,185 00	‡ 9,541 00		25,000 00	6,000 00	223 25
861	271 1/2	65	54	62,947 14	14,419 14	12,264 43	48,850 00	7,561 84	345 99
744				41,237 34	5,525 34		34,000 00	7,237 34	148 75
805				75,196 09	20,025 09	12,349 62	57,650 00	6,506 47	265 75
653	225	65		46,071 37	12,255 37	2,380 00	43,600 00	6,284 37	360 25
374	55	22	21	9,630 12	652 50		10,670 00		88 00
350	43	13	10	8,841 75	441 75		8,841 75		
1,689	669	108		66,301 93	11,470 93				
1,616 1/2	361 1/2	60	54	36,390 16	3,977 90	750 00	34,300 00	3,140 16	
2,399	723			88,940 30	21,008 80				280 60
1,074	58	9	5	7,214 60	273 60		5,800 00	1,444 60	217 60
1,764	820	77	44	79,582 83	20,558 83		62,400 00	17,700 00	354 00
413				27,771 01	7,866 39	40 00	24,902 35	2,468 66	
2,654 1/2	641 1/2	128	95	176,238 54	47,502 54	51,225 00	120,500 00	5,384 55	470 25
1,674 1/2	660 3/4	130	90	143,398 69	42,226 69	8,870 00	126,821 90	6,510 00	453 53
1,725	218	108	90	127,086 43	42,816 43	23,785 00	100,200 00	6,900 00	435 50
1,449	427 1/2			109,850 78	29,062 78	21,664 91	85,500 00	979 47	203 00
1,446	441 1/2	100	90	94,165 48	20,851 48	6,700 00	87,175 00	1,800 00	417 50
531 1/2	7			63,911 58	7,844 58	33,321 05	49,740 00	3,038 91	414 00
919 1/2	387 1/4	73	45	84,570 56	20,790 56	2,511 00	77,600 00	1,850 00	463 28
873 1/2	269			63,757 54	18,751 54	28,310 00	54,550 00	1,500 40	383 45
1,173	310 3/4	50	17	66,913 87	28,309 87	7,600 00	62,150 00	591 00	569 04
1,265 1/2	309 1/8	49	18	63,141 51	12,561 51		61,825 00	1,364 51	427 80
492	134	41	35	35,919 26	10,426 52	5,850 00	26,800 00	3,392 69	106 50
457				26,661 54	‡ 30,420 00	5,850 00	20,067 00	2,485 11	507 00
446	119	28	14	28,449 47	7,605 47	2,400 00	22,000 00	4,135 47	217 45
1,017 1/2	140 1/2	17	12	27,400 96	3,898 96		28,100 00	172 30	426 00
761	17	4	2	4,854 32	288 32		4,854 00		
822	36	6	5	7,306 00			6,743 00	663 00	
1,168	568	90	54	106,129 59	25,951 09	1,257 00	113,775 00	2,539 02	272 50
1,725	459 1/2	115	100	153,106 82	43,926 82	9,100 00	133,400 00	8,795 00	568 10
990	203	42	26	43,414 89	6,902 89		36,000 00	4,600 00	
964	250			51,472 33			51,472 00		
438				45,496 99		3,163 00	38,500 00	3,978 69	135 00
362	132	55	55	27,276 46	4,328 46		27,276 00		
104	47	36	36	9,362 52		250 00	8,776 00		
211	53	23		10,503 44	2,062 83	5,000 00	9,800 00	688 44	171 13
145	22	8	5	4,433 00	533 25		4,400 00		

‡ Up to August, 1884. § Total amount of dues paid on shares. ¶ Partly on stock and notes.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

LOCATION, NAME AND SECRETARY OF ASSOCIATION.	Serial or terminating.	Date of organization.	Date of latest annual report.	Number of shareholders.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
Bridgeton—"Saving Fund," T. U. Harris.....	S.	1865	June, 1884	.....
"Merchants' and Mechanics'," C. P. Dare.....	S.	1870	May, 1884	.....
Millville—"Security Perpetual," N. G. Livermore.....	S.	1874	Oct., 1883	251
"Hope," E. B. Goodwin.....	S.	1880	Dec., 1883	320
"Perpetual," E. B. Goodwin.....	*	1870	May, 1884	43
"Perpetual Savings Fund," E. B. Goodwin.....	*	1866	Sept., 1883	29
"Institute," Joseph McChesney.....	S.	1883	Sept., 1884	109
"Stock".....	†	1874	Apr., 1884	98
Vineland—"Mechanics," F. B. Potter.....	S.	1873	July, 1884	205
ESSEX COUNTY.				
Belleville, R. P. Scaine.....	S.	1873	Sept., 1884	67
Newark—"Excelsior,".....	S.	1879	June, 1884	.....
"Mutual," John Perdue.....	S.	1867	July, 1884	.....
"German," C. C. Lienau.....	S.	1881	June, 1884	544
"Central".....	T.	1881	July, 1884	189
"Progressive," J. B. Tenbrook.....	.....	1880	.....	71
"Enterprise".....	S.	1883	Apr., 1884	.....
"Newark," George W. Frey.....	.....	1883	June, 1884	.....
"Home," G. W. Frey.....	.....	June, 1884	.....	500
"Reliable," Wm. F. Tynan.....	.....	Aug., 1884	.....	200
"Passaic," Alex. Havenstein.....	.....	Aug., 1884	.....	.....
"Mechanics," Francis M. Tichenor.....	.....	Aug., 1884	.....	.....
"Woodside," J. E. Howell.....	T.	Aug., 1884	.....	.....
"Security," C. B. Duncan.....	.....	July, 1884	.....	.....
"Howard," H. J. Kenny.....	.....	July, 1884	.....	.....
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.				
Woodbury—"Real Estate Mutual," G. E. Pierson.....	S.	1871	Apr., 1884	406
Williamstown—"Monroe," H. K. Bugbee.....	S.	1870	Feb., 1884	200
Mullica Hill, E. L. Stratton.....	S.	1875	Dec., 1883	96
Clayton, W. A. Williamson.....	S.	1880	Mar., 1884	127
Paulsboro, W. J. Adamson.....	S.	1873	Oct., 1883	106
Clarksboro, J. H. Lamb.....	T.	1878	Jan., 1884	50
Swedesboro, Samuel Avis.....	S.	1871	May, 1884	33
Glassboro, Thomas Annadown.....	.....	1883	May, 1884	136
HUDSON COUNTY.				
Jersey City—"Greenville, No. 1," Richard Routh.....	S.	1875	Dec., 1883	571
"Bergen Mutual, No. 1," J. J. Laney.....	T.	1881	Feb., 1884	125
"Excelsior," W. G. Nelson.....	T.	1883	Jan., 1884	351
"Bergen Mutual, No. 2," H. H. Shrope.....	.....	1883	Feb., 1884	279
"Phoenix," J. S. Clark.....	T.	1884	½ Sept., '84	286
"Lafayette," J. W. Leonard.....	.....	1884	½ Aug., '84	289
"Greenville, No. 2," John Arges.....	.....	1884	½ Nov., '84	301
Harrison—"People's," J. W. Riordan.....	S.	1873	Sept., 1884	583
Bayonne, C. S. Noe.....	T.	1879	½ Aug., '84	181
HUNTERDON COUNTY.				
Flemington, John L. Connet.....	†T.	1877	Nov., 1883	68
Lambertville—"Centennial," E. Holcombe.....	S.	1876	May, 1884	.....

* Closing up as fast as possible. † Capital stock permanent—see "Remarks." ‡ Closing up.
 § Not annual report.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

Number of shares.	Number of shares borrowed on.	Number of shareholders borrowers.	Number of same wage-earners.	Total net assets.	Total net gains.	HOW ASSETS ARE INVESTED.			
						In real estate.	On bond and mortgage.	Other forms of investment, including cash on hand.	Office expenses, including salaries, printing, &c.
2,169				\$175,470 01	\$40,506 00		\$167,400 00	\$8,070 01	\$567 55
1,824				111,187 57		\$7,554 53	101,065 00	2,568 04	494 35
1,074 ³ / ₄	160 ³ / ₈	62	53	32,297 44	4,637 44		32,075 00	222 44	149 75
1,077	167 ¹ / ₂	60	52	33,590 85	3,022 85		33,050 00	450 00	
128	105	32	29	19,204 38		1,800 00	11,400 00	6,000 00	
40	40	29	29	9,258 26					
507	28 ¹ / ₂	9	67	6,650 00	184 00		5,751 00		75 00
1,300				65,723 17					
735	58	27	27	13,519 23	2,959 23	2,425 00	11,094 00		187 48
310	55	17	17	16,217 34	4,523 34		16,400 00	617 34	75 00
3,129				188,816 97	31,124 97		177,500 00		
1,307				59,374 18	14,015 68		57,350 00	2,024 18	474 25
3,579	597	60	35	90,594 49	7,666 49		85,200 00	5,394 49	824 22
1,304	247			50,861 04	3,917 04	700 00	48,541 75	1,619 29	371 31
116	26	10		3,000 00					
1,238 ¹ / ₂				15,326 51	464 51		16,400 00	281 35	486 07
1,980				24,510 04	750 04		29,200 00	392 80	398 30
3,000									
700									
1,600									
2,175	458 ³ / ₄	103	70	95,734 94	14,925 94	600 00	91,550 00	4,487 43	674 00
526	159 ¹ / ₄	58	37	34,598 95	5,894 95	518 00	31,960 00	2,120 95	178 00
330				27,239 60	5,867 60		**25,057 67	2,181 93	135 75
559	120 ³ / ₄	32		23,956 39	2,620 39		22,950 00	1,424 04	66 25
472	125	37	37	17,029 24	3,579 44		**24,095 35	248 89	222 00
186	44	29	10	15,835 66	2,443 66		†15,835 00		
99	56	18	17	15,328 30	4,501 30		13,920 70	1,407 62	60 50
610	36	15	9	7,729 22	409 72	200 00	7,000 00	665 72	220 50
1,805	245	74	64	143,902 88	40,605 45		131,471 91	12,431 97	639 50
860	192	22	22	32,688 04	5,824 70		29,946 00	2,742 04	200 00
2,377	158	11	5	34,929 36	4,087 26		34,900 00		
2,500	165			34,798 49	4,072 99		29,886 00		340 57
2,113	124	7	7	17,698 73	2,311 35		17,690 00		
2,500	93	9	5	17,097 27	2,244 27	750 00	18,600 00		
953				18,340 00					
3,377 ¹ / ₄	606 ³ / ₄	96	86	120,032 24	19,535 24	1,128 11	123,900 00	1,539 52	952 33
1,153	472	40	20	107,593 86	33,967 38		94,400 00	6,495 00	431 93
413	226	38		40,474 50	6,608 50		**40,474 50		
2,341	689			160,706 83	28,742 83				369 05

|| Estimated. ¶ Including loans on shares. **Including notes. †† Including loans on stock.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

LOCATION, NAME AND SECRETARY OF ASSOCIATION.	Serial or terminating.	Date of organization.	Date of latest annual report.	Number of shareholders.
MONMOUTH COUNTY.				
Freehold—"Freehold Mutual," A. C. Hartshorne.....	S.	1869	June, 1884	230
"Monmouth Mutual," D. S. Crater.....	T.	1873	Feb., 1884	59
Asbury Park, Henry C. Winsor.....	S.	1874	Feb., 1884	201
Long Branch, Matthias Woolley.....	S.	1869	Dec., 1884	178
Manasquan—"Squan Village," J. W. Borden.....	S.	1874	Jan., 1884	.....
Keyport, Benjamin B. Ogden.....	T.	1880	Nov., 1883	198
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.				
New Brunswick—"Citizens'," A. G. Ogilby.....	T.	1873	Aug., 1884	.....
"New Brunswick," P. G. Polhemus.....	T.	1873	Apr., 1884	79
"Empire," A. M. Way.....	T.	1872	Sept., 1884	.....
"Excelsior," T. E. Townsend.....	T.	1877	Jan., 1884	179
"People's," D. F. R. Runyon.....	T.	1880	Feb., 1884	321
"American," P. G. Polhemus.....	T.	1881	June, 1884	195
"Workingmen's," Patrick Hagerty.....	T.	May, 1884	.....	335
"Merchants'," T. E. Townsend.....	T.	Mar., 1884	.....	444
Perth Amboy—"Raritan Centennial," J. E. Chapman.....	T.	1876	Apr., 1884	111
"Raritan City," J. E. Chapman.....	T.	1880	Apr., 1884	166
"Raritan Crescent," J. E. Chapman.....	T.	1882	Apr., 1884	147
"Workingmen's," A. B. Marsh.....	T.	1882	Feb., 1884	.....
South Amboy—"Enterprise," J. F. Fulton.....	S.	1873	Apr., 1884	99
"South Amboy," Tobias Grace.....	T.	1882	Feb., 1884	352
Kingston—"Kingston," A. T. G. Colby.....	T.	1879	Apr., 1884	69
"Savings and Loan," C. L. Stout.....	T.	1877	May, 1884	33
* Dunellen—"New Market," Eugene Runyon.....	T.	1871	Feb., 1883	42
Jamesburg, J. D. Courter.....	S.	1869	Oct., 1884	187
MERCER COUNTY.				
Trenton—"Mechanics'," P. W. Crozer.....	S.	1862	Sept., 1884	.....
"Mercer," P. W. Crozer.....	S.	1854	Dec., 1884	.....
Hopewell, John S. Van Dike.....	.....	1883	Jan., 1884	127
PASSAIC COUNTY.				
Paterson—"Mutual," W. L. Berdann.....	S.	1878	Dec., 1884	550
"Celtic".....	S.	1882	Apr., 1884	160
"Union," Sydney Farrar.....	S.	1882	Dec., 1884	170
Passaic City, W. Malcolm.....	S.	1882	May, 1884	350
SALEM COUNTY.				
Salem—"Franklin," D. B. Bullock.....	S.	1861	May, 1884	558
Woodstown, J. C. Shinn.....	S.	1870	Jan., 1884	170
Quinton, Wm. Patrick.....	S.	1870	June, 1884	153
SOMERSET COUNTY.				
Raritan (2), J. S. Haynes.....	T.	1880	Apr., 1884	133
† (1), J. S. Haynes.....	T.	1873	Apr., 1884	.....
WARREN COUNTY.				
Phillipsburg—"No. 4," S. C. Smith.....	S.	1876	May, 1884	198
"No. 5," J. Eilenberg.....	T.	1882	June, 1884	185
UNION COUNTY.				
Elizabethport—"Mutual," M. Houlihan.....	.....	1875	Jan., 1884	390
Elizabeth—"Building and Loan," F. Engel.....	S.	1869	Mar., 1884	450
Plainfield, Nathan Harper.....	.....	Mar., 1884	.....	163
Elizabeth—"Harmonia," R. Gerke.....	S.	1872	June, 1884	376

* Closed November, 1883. † Closed April, 1884.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

Number of shares.	Number of shares borrowed on.	Number of shareholders borrowers	Number of same wage-earners.	Total net assets.	Total net gains.	HOW ASSETS ARE INVESTED.			Office expenses, including salaries, printing, &c.
						In real estate.	On bond and mortgage.	Other forms of investment, including cash on hand.	
1,292	471	90	35	\$155,194 28	\$43,436 27	\$4,355 61	\$151,822 80	\$3,371 48	\$417 32
234	93	21	7	44,464 43	13,576 43	8,500 00	34,100 02	.....	118 50
927	288	.....	.....	48,257 37	12,965 37	.....	57,600 00	3,671 64	462 00
688	149	35	30	32,793 93	6,579 93	425 00	30,800 00	1,568 93	342 34
316	.....	.....	.....	45,932 00	16,067 00	.....	43,615 20	667 00	171 00
723	123 ⁵ / ₈	.....	.....	28,592 20	2,564 20	1,200 00	27,860 00	.....	129 50
982	.....	.....	.....	171,096 80	48,072 80	1,301 77	¶ 162,859 00	** 2,717 01	664 90
572	385 ¹ / ₂	47	.....	104,819 00	29,315 00	7,275 00	92,305 75	5,238 05	460 00
367	.....	.....	.....	61,447 84	8,599 84	5,757 76	47,000 00	8,690 00	287 70
1,015	513	114	85	109,661 59	29,476 59	3,800 00	86,100 00	19,761 59	† 790 11
2,725	810 ¹ / ₂	118	.....	153,366 59	22,566 59	.....	136,200 00	17,165 59	554 80
1,104	221 ¹ / ₂	59	.....	45,547 04	5,803 04	.....	45,030 00	817 04	425 00
2,021	16	4	4	8,321 82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2,610	158	20	13	.....	.....	.....	28,450 00	3,230 00	.....
564	384	83	36	78,902 02	24,826 00	.....	74,400 00	4,502 02	173 95
939	262	67	42	56,313 20	11,250 00	.....	52,100 00	4,213 20	175 35
758	98	22	17	20,984 05	3,000 00	.....	19,700 00	1,284 05	173 90
728	.....	.....	.....	20,789 63	3,317 00	.....	.....	.....	207 50
400 ¹ / ₂	170	54	54	53,245 95	.....	2,000 00	32,875 00	18,370 95	.....
1,496 ¹ / ₂	189	55	50	40,068 02	4,152 02	1,000 00	38,200 00	868 02	.....
272 ¹ / ₂	109 ¹ / ₂	43	20	22,306 38	5,956 38	1,250 00	21,000 00	118 00	53 95
129	.....	.....	.....	7,283 35	1,833 00	.....	¶ 7,000 00	283 35	36 25
133	123	39	.....	26,719 70	7,833 70	.....	¶ 26,700 00	.....	.....
977	289 ³ / ₄	106	70	70,098 74	15,114 74	582 00	70,000 00	1,000 00	158 25
1,142	.....	.....	.....	72,816 59	12,210 59	10,762 83	61,059 39	8,410 96	687 00
1,690	.....	.....	.....	82,775 36	11,029 36	5,709 12	67,000 00	9,156 94	462 40
341	20	20	20	4,120 65	156 20	.....	3,585 85	534 80	130 38
2,844	.....	.....	.....	169,209 70	29,000 00	.....	156,786 00	17,566 94	678 30
782	77	22	22	17,041 97	1,419 91	.....	15,479 60	345 00	.....
2,484	170	52	52	73,695 56	15,219 56	.....	66,304 00	7,391 56	417 45
2,150	370	48	48	† 36,000 00	† 3,450 00	.....	.....	.....	185 50
2,143	857	215	120	180,873 95	34,957 95	913 33	177,810 00	5,845 82	.....
789	232	54	37	32,389 88	6,535 88	.....	32,389 88	.....	.....
594	97	29	19	20,477 93	1,255 78	.....	20,475 00	.....	.....
675 ¹ / ₂	170 ¹ / ₂	40	25	36,706 69	4,282 67	.....	¶ 33,550 00	3,156 69	112 50
101	71	.....	.....	19,688 67	6,351 89	1,009 16	¶ 14,403 48	4,271 33	110 00
1,074	437	85	70	96,932 16	25,580 16	6,700 00	84,000 00	4,000 00	204 25
1,000	123	30	26	25,927 35	1,928 35	.....	24,600 00	1,327 35	.....
1,648	341	103	103	68,000 00	12,800 00	.....	68,000 00	.....	.....
1,600	600	160	50	145,200 00	¶ 2,225 00	16,600 00	94,200 00	34,400 00	.....
1,020	33	5	5	6,965 75	845 72	.....	.....	.....	.....
1,615	455	88	.....	‡ 70,000 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

† In Sept., 1884. ‡ Estimated. ¶ For year ending March, 1884. ¶ Including other security.
 ** Including county bonds. †† Including repairs to real estate.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
ATLANTIC COUNTY.				
Atlantic City.....	372	\$108 00	\$185 25	\$77 25
	270 $\frac{1}{2}$	72 00	102 94	30 94
	181 $\frac{1}{2}$	48 00	64 00	16 00
	428	36 00	46 67	10 67
	570 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 00	28 00	4 00
	594	12 00	13 23	1 23
Hammonton—"Hammonton".....	43	96 00	170 64	74 64
	41	84 00	139 92	55 92
	39	72 00	111 88	39 88
	84	60 00	87 44	27 44
	118	48 00	67 26	19 26
	85	36 00	49 15	13 15
	133 $\frac{1}{2}$	24 00	29 07	5 07
	155	12 00	13 26	1 26
Hammonton—"Workingmen's".....	139	96 00	138 55	42 55
	17	84 00	120 16	36 16
	38	72 00	95 09	23 09
	189	60 00	74 11	14 11
	98	48 00	57 10	9 10
	205	36 00	41 03	5 03
	291	24 00	26 18	2 18
	351	12 00	12 44	44
Pleasantville.....	101	60 00	75 34	15 34
	36	48 00	57 55	9 55
	269	24 00	25 34	1 34
*Absecom.....		112 00	200 00	88 00
		104 00	154 00	50 00
BERGEN COUNTY.				
† Rutherford.....	67	99 00	169 08	70 08
	10	93 00	149 72	56 72
	24	87 00	133 17	46 17
	16	81 00	118 32	37 32
	19	75 00	104 15	29 15
	24	67 00	87 73	20 73
	69	57 00	70 54	13 54
	5	51 00	61 24	10 24
	37	39 00	44 40	5 40
	29	32 00	35 37	3 37
	64	27 00	29 24	2 24
	56	21 00	22 18	1 18
	62	15 00	15 45	45
	68	9 00	9 06	06
	113	8 00	2 96	.....
BURLINGTON COUNTY.				
Beverly.....	89	124 00	200 00	76 00
	67	120 00	184 52	64 52
	72	108 00	155 80	47 80
	63	96 00	131 14	35 14

* Report of 1882. † In August, 1884.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
BURLINGTON COUNTY—Continued.				
Beverly—Continued.....	70	\$84 00	\$106 95	\$22 95
	58	72 00	87 91	15 91
	88	60 00	69 47	9 47
	53	48 00	53 97	5 97
	70	36 00	39 54	3 54
	202	24 00	26 10	2 10
	118	12 00	12 80	80
Bordentown.....	744	48 00	55 42	7 42
Burlington City—"Farmers and Me- chanics".....	15	120 00	190 26	70 26
	70	108 00	162 67	54 67
	35	96 00	137 25	41 25
	54	84 00	115 69	31 69
	40	72 00	95 75	23 75
	39	60 00	77 74	17 74
	56	48 00	61 23	13 23
	127	36 00	44 51	8 51
	123	24 00	28 59	4 59
	94	12 00	14 05	2 05
Burlington City—"City of Burlington"...	183	129 00	196 81	67 81
	39	120 00	171 40	51 40
	26	95 00	126 82	31 82
	66	88 00	105 13	22 13
	102	72 00	87 18	15 18
	106	48 00	56 73	8 73
	72	36 00	41 40	5 40
	115	24 00	26 74	2 74
	96	12 00	13 32	1 32
Mt. Holly—"Mt. Holly".....	19	†60 00	88 07	27 57
	128	36 00	46 86	10 36
	128	30 00	36 77	6 27
	189	24 00	27 82	3 32
	224	18 00	20 09	1 59
	320½	12 00	13 21	71
	408	6 00	6 78	28
	*200			
Mt. Holly—"Industry".....	484	†60 00	88 62	28 12
	68	54 00	76 33	21 33
	79	48 00	64 99	16 49
	88	42 00	54 54	12 04
	78	36 00	44 90	8 40
	195	30 00	36 02	5 52
	267	24 00	27 84	3 34
	165	18 00	20 32	1 82
	441	12 00	13 57	1 07
	534	6 00	6 78	28
Mt. Holly—"People's".....	1,074	†6 00	6 74	24

*New series. † Fifty cents additional (entrance fees) has also been paid on all shares.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
BURLINGTON COUNTY—Continued.				
Riverton—"Cinnaminson".....	386	\$72 00	\$97 91	\$25 91
	198	60 00	80 23	20 23
	124	48 00	63 23	15 23
	161	36 00	46 96	10 96
	185	24 00	30 71	6 71
	328	12 00	14 70	2 70
Moorestown.....	158	51 00	67 49	16 49
	190	45 00	57 75	12 75
	195	39 00	48 22	9 22
	175	33 00	39 34	6 34
	980	24 00	27 32	3 32
Tuckerton.....	329	60 00	84 41	23 91
	84			
Fieldsboro.....	374	24 00	25 74	1 74
Florence.....	350	24 00	25 26	1 26
CAMDEN COUNTY.				
Camden City—"Camden".....	187	132 00	196 80	64 80
	136	120 00	172 94	52 94
	156	108 00	149 05	41 05
	105	96 00	128 03	32 03
	125	84 00	109 24	25 24
	85	72 00	90 86	18 86
	167	60 00	76 95	16 95
	208	48 00	61 64	13 64
	311	36 00	47 00	11 00
	315	24 00	32 29	8 29
	459½	12 00	16 06	4 06
Camden City—"Franklin".....	290	120 00	177 26	57 26
	114	108 00	156 95	48 95
	66	96 00	136 91	40 91
	58	84 00	117 03	33 03
	197½	72 00	98 93	26 39
	142	60 00	82 90	22 90
	168½	48 00	68 84	20 84
	93	36 00	51 70	15 70
	177½	24 00	31 92	7 92
	368	12 00	13 28	1 28
Camden City—"People's".....	80	132 00	211 26	79 26
	85	120 00	190 78	70 78
	104	108 00	168 79	60 79
	91	96 00	147 27	51 27
	85	84 00	126 62	42 62
	110	72 00	106 52	34 52
	128	60 00	88 76	28 76
	125	48 00	71 90	23 90
	174	36 00	52 87	16 87
	206½	24 00	33 93	9 93
	298½	12 00	13 26	1 26
Camden City—"South Ward".....	67	132 00	193 84	61 84
	109	120 00	171 06	51 06

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.
 VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued.				
Camden City—"South Ward"—Con.....	93	\$108 00	\$148 57	\$40 57
	75	96 00	126 49	30 49
	113	84 00	108 74	24 74
	83	72 00	93 07	21 07
	85	60 00	78 16	18 16
	103	48 00	63 01	15 01
	190	36 00	48 34	12 34
	248	24 00	32 13	8 13
	283	12 00	16 19	4 19
Camden City—"Excelsior".....	149	84 00	154 91	70 91
	58	78 00	144 78	66 78
	41	72 00	135 41	63 41
	30	66 00	123 79	57 79
	12	60 00	111 00	51 00
	17	54 00	97 57	43 57
	39	48 00	85 49	37 49
	42	42 00	70 61	28 61
	39	36 00	61 93	25 93
	66	30 00	48 73	18 73
	86	24 00	35 82	11 82
	78	18 00	27 80	9 80
	135	12 00	18 68	6 68
	381	6 00	9 11	2 11
Camden City—"North Camden".....	914	48 00	60 76	12 76
	64	36 00	43 77	7 77
	79½	24 00	27 26	3 26
	208	12 00	12 67	67
Camden City—"Artisans".....	76½	125 00	179 41	54 41
	11	120 00	172 35	52 35
	3	108 00	155 14	47 14
	6	102 00	145 87	43 87
	13	96 00	136 60	40 60
	4	90 00	127 97	37 97
	9	84 00	119 34	35 34
	41	78 00	109 65	31 65
	8½	66 00	90 94	24 94
	6	60 00	81 92	21 92
	21	54 00	74 06	20 06
	25	48 00	66 20	18 20
	24	42 00	57 88	15 88
	22	36 00	49 56	13 56
	5	30 00	40 77	10 77
	64½	24 00	31 99	7 99
	13½	18 00	24 33	6 33
	47	12 00	16 67	4 67
	92	6 00	8 33½	2 33½
Camden City—"Mechanics' and Work- } ingmen's"..... }	19	144 00	209 10	65 10
	30	132 00	188 55	56 55
	83	120 00	169 77	49 77
	26	108 00	150 19	42 19
	106	96 00	129 50	33 50
	95½	84 00	109 63	25 63
	82	72 00	89 40	17 40

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued.				
Camden City—"Mechanics' and Work- ingmen's"—Continued.....	128	\$60 00	\$72 70	\$12 70
	20	48 00	58 55	10 55
	228	36 00	43 31	7 31
	236½	24 00	27 60	3 60
	322	12 00	12 53	53
Camden City—"Tradesmen's".....	85½	144 00	180 06	36 06
	66	132 00	158 78	26 78
	71	120 00	137 63	17 63
	73	108 00	117 89	9 89
	34	96 00	100 38	4 38
	108	84 00	88 38	4 38
	74	72 00	76 38	4 38
	1	60 00	64 38	4 38
	19	48 00	51 78	3 78
Camden City—"City".....	314	120 00	161 66	41 66
	67½	108 00	142 35	34 35
	8	96 00	122 68	26 68
	17	84 00	107 23	23 23
	50	72 00	93 15	21 15
	32	60 00	79 94	19 94
	51	48 00	64 51	16 51
	123½	36 00	48 27	12 27
	93½	24 00	30 04	6 04
	163	12 00	13 00	1 00
Camden City—"Mutual".....	65	132 00	188 15	56 15
	51	120 00	169 53	49 53
	66	108 00	150 52	42 52
	35	96 00	131 96	35 96
	31	84 00	113 22	29 22
	30	72 00	94 66	22 66
	11	60 00	82 64	22 64
	58½	48 00	70 63	22 63
	120	36 00	52 92	16 92
	202	24 00	34 77	10 77
	204	12 00	14 43	5 43
Camden City—"Newton Township".....	13	144 00	124 35	.....
	24	132 00	112 72	.....
	19	120 00	101 53	.....
	21	108 00	90 77	.....
	18	96 00	80 45	.....
	23	84 00	70 56	.....
	64	72 00	61 12	.....
	77	60 00	52 10	.....
	97	48 00	43 52	.....
	82	36 00	35 38	.....
	9	24 00	27 69	3 69
	10	12 00	13 64	1 64
Camden City—"Economy".....	941	24 00	28 07	4 07
	76½	12 00	12 87	87
Gloucester City—"United Mutual".....	189½	133 00	197 60	64 60
	105	121 00	167 46	46 46

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
CAMDEN COUNTY—Continued.				
Gloucester City—"United Mutual".....	12	\$109 00	\$143 83	\$34 83
	167	85 00	107 67	22 67
	92	73 00	89 71	16 71
	128½	61 00	71 96	10 96
	82	49 00	56 16	7 16
	100	37 00	42 19	5 19
	107	25 00	27 52	2 52
	140	13 00	14 93	1 93
Camden City—"German Centennial".....	57	98 00	132 32	34 22
	23	92 00	124 05	32 05
	16	86 00	115 78	29 78
	13	78 00	107 51	29 51
	24	72 00	99 24	27 24
	16	60 00	82 70	22 70
	63	48 00	66 16	18 16
	45	36 00	49 62	13 62
	96	24 00	33 08	9 08
	93	12 00	16 54	4 54
Camden City—"Fidelity".....	761	*6 00	6 37½	37½
Camden City—"Homestead".....	822	9 00	.....	.....
Haddonfield—"Mutual".....	419	120 00	184 89	64 89
	171	108 00	153 81	45 81
	75	96 00	130 80	34 80
	68	84 00	109 66	25 66
	67	72 00	87 90	15 90
	55	60 00	70 64	10 64
	39	48 00	56 16	8 16
	218	36 00	40 01	4 01
	285	24 00	25 68	1 68
	328	12 00	12 40	40
Merchantville.....	670	50 00	57 16	7 16
	91	18 00	19 81	1 81
	229	6 00	6 60	60
CAPE MAY COUNTY.				
Cape May Court House.....	11	.....	196 70	.....
	6	.....	172 23	.....
	7	.....	150 10	.....
	1	.....	128 53	.....
	8	.....	107 45	.....
	12	.....	87 88	.....
	11	.....	67 33	.....
	34	.....	52 55	.....
	13	.....	39 40	.....
Cape May Point—"Sea Grove".....	190	.....	163 96	.....
	69	.....	137 38	.....
	29	.....	62 57	.....
	76	24 00	27 52	.....
	74	12 00	12 94	.....

*Dues fifty cents per month.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
CAPE MAY COUNTY—Continued.				
South Seaville.....	5	‡\$120 00	\$180 62	\$60 37
	4	108 00	154 32	46 07
	10	84 00	111 77	27 52
	10	72 00	92 34	20 09
	28	60 00	75 24	14 99
	32	48 00	57 90	9 65
	30	36 00	42 78	6 53
	42	24 00	27 41	3 16
	41	12 00	13 31	1 06
Tuckahoe.....		120 00	183 83	63 83
		108 00	148 36	40 36
		96 00	122 92	26 92
		84 00	103 26	19 26
		72 00	85 70	13 70
		60 00	69 49	9 49
		48 00	52 44	4 44
		36 00	39 40	3 40
		24 00	25 80	1 80
		12 00	12 88	88
Dennisville		36 00	40 80	4 80
		24 00	28 12	4 12
		12 00	13 44	1 44
Cape May City.....		120 00	206 79	86 79
		108 00	155 75	47 75
		96 00	133 39	37 39
		84 00	113 58	29 58
		72 00	95 29	23 29
		60 00	75 74	15 74
		48 00	58 60	10 60
		36 00	43 65	7 65
		24 00	28 76	4 76
		12 00	14 01	2 01
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.				
Bridgeton—"Bridgeton Savings Fund"...	441	121 00	170 00	49 00
	220	97 00	132 66	35 66
	237	72 00	93 57	21 57
	476	49 00	56 87	7 87
	795	25 00	27 64	2 64
Bridgeton—"Merchants' and Mechanics'"	58	120 00	176 08	56 08
	99	108 00	153 30	45 30
	78	96 00	132 84	36 84
	110	84 00	110 33	26 33
	113	72 00	90 72	18 72
	178	60 00	71 49	11 49
	273	48 00	55 50	7 50
	342	36 00	41 05	5 05
	248	24 00	27 05	3 05
	325	12 00	13 67	1 67
Vineland—"Mechanics'".....	30	132 00	188 01	56 01
	17	120 00	173 08	53 08
	40	48 00	50 76	2 76
	27	36 00	39 40	3 40
	139	12 00	13 25	1 25

† Value given for January 1st, 1885. ‡ Twenty-five cents additional (entrance fees) paid on each share.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
CUMBERLAND COUNTY—Continued.				
Millville—"Security Perpetual".....	38½	\$108 00	\$154 51	\$46 51
	8	84 00	111 73	27 73
	29	60 00	74 37	14 37
	39	48 00	57 17	9 17
	160½	36 00	41 17	5 17
	320¼	24 00	26 28	2 28
	479½	12 00	12 60	60
Millville—"Institute".....	507	12 00	112 36	36
ESSEX COUNTY.				
Belleville.....	8	120 00	188 97	68 97
	5	114 00	176 07	62 07
	5	108 00	153 41	45 41
	6	102 00	147 10	45 10
	18	90 00	129 46	39 46
	5	72 00	98 42	26 42
	20	60 00	90 15	30 15
	32	48 00	65 82	17 82
	58	36 00	47 32	11 32
	31	24 00	29 12	5 12
	122	12 00	14 62	2 62
Newark—"Excelsior".....	1,877	60 00	72 27	12 27
	1,252	36 00	42 46½	6 46½
*Newark—"Mutual".....	12	129 00	168 84	39 84
	23	126 00	164 92	38 92
	9	123 00	160 99	37 99
	25	120 00	157 06	37 06
	15	117 00	153 14	36 14
	13	114 00	149 21	35 21
	40	111 00	145 28	34 28
	23	108 00	141 36	33 36
	10	72 00	94 24	22 24
	19	48 00	62 82	14 82
	81	36 00	47 12	11 12
	86	24 00	31 41	7 41
	127	12 00	15 70	3 70
Newark—"German".....	1,666	36 00	39 83	3 83
	1,913	12 00	12 67	67
Newark—"Central".....	1,304	36 00	39 63	3 63
Newark—"Newark".....	1,980	12 00	12 38	38
Newark—"Enterprise".....	1,238½	12 00	12 37	37
†Newark—"People's".....		126 00	200 00	74 00
		105 00	166 00	61 00
		72 00	106 76	34 76
		48 00	60 74	12 74

*Forty-two series; a new one started every three months. †Closed up and paid off stockholders. ‡ Clear of tax; seven cents per share reserved for tax.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.

VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.				
Woodbury—"Real Estate".....	46	\$120 00	\$175 00	\$55 00
	52	108 00	148 89	40 89
	67	96 00	125 45	29 45
	83	84 00	104 33	20 33
	84	72 00	86 02	14 02
	186	60 00	68 02	8 92
	210	48 00	53 75	5 75
	208	36 00	39 50	3 50
	552	24 00	25 93	1 93
	687	12 00	13 12	1 12
Swedesboro.....	23	133 00	195 49	62 49
	23	121 00	171 09	50 09
	27	109 00	144 53	35 53
	6	97 00	127 28	30 28
	20	73 00	99 07	26 07
Williamstown—"Monroe".....	43	120 00	174 66	54 66
	13	96 00	128 04	32 04
	60	84 00	106 24	22 24
	48	72 00	84 72	12 72
	68	60 00	67 89	7 89
	74	48 00	52 56	4 56
	74	36 00	38 32	2 32
	146	24 00	24 93	93
Mullica Hill.....	121	96 00	129 87	33 87
	33	84 00	108 28	24 28
	14	72 00	88 83	16 83
	27	60 00	70 33	10 33
	42	48 00	54 93	6 93
	33	36 00	38 96	2 96
	36	24 00	25 39	1 39
	24	12 00	12 59	59
Paulsboro.....	14	116 00	182 14	66 14
	4	104 00	157 46	53 46
	5	92 00	133 31	41 31
	16	68 00	89 11	21 11
	158	32 00	40 12	8 12
	83	24 00	28 92	4 92
	78	17 00	19 83	2 83
	124	12 00	13 44	1 44
Clayton.....	330	48 00	54 58	6 58
	229	24 00	25 95	1 95
Clarksboro.....	186	72 00	85 13	13 13
Glassboro.....	610	12 00	12 67	67
HUNTERDON COUNTY.				
Flemington.....	413	82 00	98 00	16 00
Lambertville—"Centennial".....	614	96 00	125 93	29 93
	140	84 00	106 60	22 60
	151	72 00	85 25	13 25
	216	60 00	69 51	9 51
	176	48 00	53 95	5 95

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.
 VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
HUNTERDON COUNTY—Continued.				
Lambertville—"Centennial"—Con.....	402	\$36 00	\$39 34	\$8 34
	567	24 00	25 30	1 30
	75	12 00	12 28	28
HUDSON COUNTY.				
Harrison—"People's".....	17	120 00	182 73	62 73
	9½	108 00	158 80	50 80
	28	96 00	136 15	40 15
	31½	84 00	114 74	30 74
	164	72 00	94 58	22 58
	216	60 00	75 68	15 68
	371	48 00	58 04	10 04
	398¾	36 00	41 64	5 64
	789	24 00	26 51	2 51
	1,352½	12 00	12 62	62
Jersey City—"Greenville".....	140	104 00	196 06	92 06
	167	78 00	142 03	64 03
	406	52 00	81 89	29 89
	847	26 00	31 76	5 76
Bayonne.....	1,153	63 00	92 96	29 96
Jersey City—"Bergen Mutual, No. 1".....	860	39 00	47 72	8 72
Jersey City—"Excelsior".....	2,377	13 00	14 84	1 84
MERCER COUNTY.				
Trenton—"Mercer".....	203	129 00	160 66	31 66
	687	57 00	63 50	6 50
	800	8 00	8 16	16
Trenton—"Mechanics'".....	131	149 00	193 59	44 59
	194	101 00	121 59	20 59
	827	29 00	31 20	2 20
Hopewell.....	341	12 00	12 08	08
MIDDLESEX COUNTY				
New Brunswick—"Citizens'".....	932	132 00	183 53	51 53
New Brunswick—"New Brunswick".....	572	132 00	183 25	51 25
New Brunswick—"Empire".....	367	144 00	167 43	23 43
New Brunswick—"Excelsior".....	1,015	79 00	108 04	29 04
New Brunswick—"People's".....	2,725	48 00	56 28	8 28
New Brunswick—"American".....	1,104	36 00	41 25	5 25
Perth Amboy—"Centennial".....	564	96 00	140 00	44 00
Perth Amboy—"Raritan City".....	939	48 00	60 00	12 00
Perth Amboy—"Crescent".....	758	24 00	28 00	4 00
Perth Amboy—"Workingmen's".....	728	24 00	28 55	4 55

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.
 VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
MIDDLESEX COUNTY—Continued.				
South Amboy—"Enterprise".....	400½	\$132 00	\$185 13	\$53 13
		60 00	72 78	12 78
South Amboy—"South Amboy".....	1,496½	24 00	26 77	2 77
New Market.....	133	142 00	200 90	58 90
Jamesburg.....		136 00	200 00	64 00
	169	96 00	130 76	34 76
	403	60 00	75 79	15 79
	405	36 00	43 10	7 10
Kingston—"Kingston".....	272½	60 00	81 85	21 85
Kingston—"Savings Fund".....	129	*42 00	56 46	14 21
MONMOUTH COUNTY.				
Freehold—"Freehold".....	646	125 00	185 68	60 68
	646	48 00	54 55	6 55
Freehold—"Monmouth".....	234	132 00	190 01	58 01
Asbury Park.....	35	108 00	200 43	92 43
	27	96 00	161 08	65 08
	45	84 00	120 72	36 72
	61	72 00	103 59	31 59
	61	60 00	76 39	16 39
	89	48 00	59 69	11 69
	145	36 00	44 20	8 20
	169	24 00	28 46	4 46
	295	12 00	13 38	1 38
Keyport.....	723	36 00	39 54	3 54
Manasquan—"Squan Village".....	213	117 00	188 95	71 95
	103	48 00	55 15	7 15
Long Branch.....	3	130 00	201 73	71 73
	34	96 00	146 94	50 94
	130	60 00	78 29	18 29
	79	48 00	57 94	9 94
	157	36 00	41 04	5 04
	158	24 00	27 39	3 39
	127	12 00	13 12	1 12
PASSAIC COUNTY.				
Paterson—"Mutual".....	628	74 00	94 76	20 76
	112	72 00	91 63	19 63
	583	60 00	72 66	12 66
	659	48 00	55 53	7 53
	202	36 00	39 91	3 91
	310	24 00	25 62	1 62
	350	12 00	12 39	39
Paterson—"Union".....	621	36 00	47 87	11 87
	1,147	24 00	28 08	4 08
	716	12 00	12 77	77

*Also twenty-five cents entrance fee.

BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS OF N. J.—Continued.
 VALUE OF SHARES.

LOCATION, NAME OF ASSOCIATION AND SERIES.	Number of shares.	Dues paid per share.	Value of share.	Profits per share.
PASSAIC COUNTY—Continued.				
Paterson—"Celtic".....	389	\$30 00	\$33 74	\$3 74
	393	18 00	19 30	1 30
Passaic.....	733	24 00	26 34	2 34
	502	12 00	12 81	81
SALEM COUNTY.				
Salem—"Franklin".....	16	132 00	182 85	50 85
	212	120 00	158 95	36 95
	203	108 00	137 00	29 00
	173	96 00	118 43	22 43
	163	84 00	100 60	16 60
	179	72 00	84 05	12 05
	162	60 00	68 70	8 70
	174	48 00	54 09	6 09
	202	36 00	39 65	3 65
	205	24 00	25 70	1 70
	307	12 00	12 40	40
Woodstown.....		54 00	72 11	18 11
		42 00	51 65	9 65
		30 00	34 44	4 44
		18 00	19 41	1 41
		6 00	6 21	21
SOMERSET COUNTY.				
Raritan.....	101	132 00	194 89	62 89
	675½	48 00	54 34	6 34
WARREN COUNTY.				
Phillipsburg—"No. 4".....	446	96 00	134 23	38 23
	68	84 00	114 27	30 27
	64	72 00	95 32	23 32
	56	60 00	77 67	17 67
	118	48 00	61 36	13 36
	186	36 00	45 47	9 47
	72	24 00	29 93	5 93
	64	12 00	14 64	2 64
Phillipsburg—"No. 5".....	1,000	24 00	25 92	1 92
UNION COUNTY.				
Plainfield.....	1,020	6 00	6 82½	82½



PART V.

SUGAR FROM SORGHUM.

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Although the Legislature passed a law,* approved February 16th, 1881, which provided that "for every ton of 2,000 pounds of beets, sorghum, amber or other sugar cane, raised by any farmer in the State and manufactured into sugar in the State, the sum of one dollar shall be paid as bounty," and, also, that "the sum of one cent per pound upon all merchantable sugar made within the State from beets, sorghum, amber or other sugar cane grown within the State, shall be paid by the Treasurer of the State to any person or persons who shall establish a plant or sugar manufactory within the State and shall manufacture sugar from beets, sorghum, amber or other sugar cane raised in the State," yet, the only plant established has been the one at Rio Grande, in Cape May county. As this act continues in force only one more season, it is not probable that additional capital will be attracted to the State in time to take advantage of its benefits. And while it is to be regretted that advantages, in this respect, of the liberal policy pursued have not been as satisfactory as could have been desired, it is still a fact that benefits have been derived. It has proved the practicability of cultivating land hitherto considered almost worthless, and it is certain that at the present time no other State has shown as good results in the manufacture of sugar from sorghum as the State of New Jersey.

The history of the industry is a brief one. Early in the year 1881, Charles M. Hilgerth, of Philadelphia, established a plant at Rio Grande, purchasing his cane from farmers living in the vicinity of the factory, at \$2 per ton, stripped. During that season a bounty amounting to \$1,434 was paid to the farmers. Mr. Hilgerth did not present to the State any claim for bounty upon the sugar manufactured, although it was conceded that the product amounted to 200,000 pounds.

*"An act to encourage the manufacture of sugar in the State of New Jersey," p. 30, P. L. 1881.

At the close of the year 1881, Mr. Hilgerth turned over to the Rio Grande Sugar Company, a corporation formed under the laws of the State, with a capital of \$250,000, for the purpose of manufacturing sugar from sorghum, the plant which he had established, and during 1882, the bounty paid by the State to that company amounted to \$5,638.00 upon 5,638 tons of cane, and \$3,199.44 upon 319,944 pounds of sugar. Forty thousand gallons of syrup were also manufactured. The Rio Grande Sugar Company continued the business during 1883, and received from the State a bounty of \$6,761.00 upon 6,761 tons of cane, and \$2,827.11 upon 282,711 pounds of manufactured sugar. Fifty-five thousand gallons of syrup were manufactured during that year.

Professor George H. Cook, Director of the New Jersey Experimental Station, in order to give the farmers of the State every possible aid in determining the right kind of soil and the proper fertilizers to be used in the cultivation of sorghum, began in 1881 a series of experiments, carried on under the supervision of Dr. Arthur T. Neale, at the college farm near New Brunswick.

The following table gives the results of these experiments :

FIELD EXPERIMENTS WITH SORGHUM.*

Kind and Quality of Fertilizers used per acre.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	Nothing			Phos. Acid 52½ lbs.			Potash 75 lbs. from Muriate of Potash.			Nitrogen 22½ lbs.			Phos. Acid 52½ lbs.			Potash 80 lbs.	
POTASH AS MURIATE.																	
POTASH AS HIGH GRADE SULPHATE.																	
Cost of fertilizers per acre.....		\$4.05	\$5.25	\$3.19	\$9.30	.....	\$7.24	\$8.44	\$12.49	\$1.50	.....	\$5.80	\$11.05	\$9.85	\$15.10	\$20.35
Pounds of sorghum per acre.....	24,850	26,373	27,889	29,972	28,075	23,689	28,998	27,928	27,802	24,949	32,571	24,685	24,617	21,275	22,218	20,080	
Tons of sorghum per acre.....	12.4	13.2	13.9	15	14	11.8	14.5	14	13.9	12.5	16.3	12.3	12.3	10.6	11.1	10.0	
Percentage of leaves.....	8.53	8.92	8.04	10.06	8.60	9.89	10.24	9.09	8.02	8.61	8.42	8.27	8.44	9.79	7.46	2.45	
Per cent. of stripped and topped cane.....	80.00	78.29	81.96	78.35	80.80	78.80	77.71	78.64	80.10	79.17	79.07	78.42	78.90	77.17	78.50	82.10	
Pounds of stripped and topped cane per acre.....	19,880	20,647	22,858	23,488	22,685	18,667	22,530	21,968	22,269	19,752	25,754	19,358	19,428	16,418	17,441	16,486	
Per cent. of sugar in stripped and topped cane.....	9.20	8.25	7.61	8.69	7.94	8.62	8.78	8.34	8.77	8.83	8.29	8.95	7.95	8.15	9.10	8.93	
Total amount of sugar in pounds per acre.....	1,829	1,708	1,739	2,041	1,801	1,609	1,978	1,892	1,953	1,744	2,135	1,733	1,544	1,338	1,587	1,472	
Bushels (56 lbs.) of clean dry seed per acre.....	27.4	31.0	26.7	33.5	31.5	25.4	35.1	36.0	33.5	26.0	36.4	30.2	28.5	24.8	26.1	26.1	

* New Jersey State Agricultural Experimental Station Report for 1884.

Near the end of the year 1883 the plant of the Rio Grande Sugar Company passed, by lease, into the hands of Messrs. Geo. C. Potts & Co., of Philadelphia. This firm have conducted the business during the present year, and have received from the State a bounty of \$9,876 upon 9,876 tons of cane, and \$3,758.69 upon 375,869 pounds of manufactured sugar. Eighty-seven thousand gallons of syrup were manufactured, upon which no bounty is paid. The total amount of bounty paid by the State for the past four years, "for encouraging the manufacture of sugar," has been \$33,494.24, or \$22,275 for sorghum cane and \$11,219.24 for merchantable sugar.

The process of diffusion, which has been introduced by Messrs. Potts & Co. in the works at Rio Grande, is a novelty, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum cane, and has attracted the attention of all who are interested in the growth of this new sugar industry. Therefore, we consider it advisable to publish the following results of the work, as given in the fifth annual report of the New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station, which has just been issued :

"In December, 1883, Messrs. Geo. C. Potts & Co., of Philadelphia, leased the plantation and sugar-house for a period of five years; Mr. Hughes, who has been identified with this undertaking from the beginning, retaining his position as general superintendent.

"Efforts were redoubled to increase the production and to reduce all working expenses. The direct management of the farms was placed in the hands of an experienced man, Mr. Miller, who, in consideration of two dollars and seventy-five cents for each ton of topped but unstripped cane, contracted to assume all the expenses for labor incurred in raising, harvesting and transporting the crop to the mill. His contract also required him to remove the bagasse, and spread it over the fields from which the cane had been taken.

"On this plantation the cane, bagasse, &c., are transported by means of a narrow-gauge railroad, which now includes more than six miles of track. During the spring this road was thoroughly repaired and equipped; a good deal of the work on new cars being done in the machine shop connected with the sugar-house.

"A guillotine for topping cane was constructed near the mill, and ten weeks of constant use proved that it could easily do the work which formerly busied a large force of men and boys. The knife, heavily weighted and allowed to fall eight feet, removed at a single blow ninety per cent. of the seed from bundles of cane weighing at least three hundred pounds each. The bundles were then swung upon the carrier, untied and passed up to the mill, while the seed tops were

elevated into a reservoir, from which they were dropped into a cart, drawn to a neighboring field, dried in the sun and stacked, to be used as food for swine.

“The herd at present numbers between five and six hundred pigs and hogs. During the summer they range the woods and salt meadows, finding an abundance of food; in the fall they are penned and fattened with boiled cane seed. It is confidently believed that ripe sorghum seed, thoroughly boiled and fed while fresh and sweet, rivals Indian corn both in the quality and quantity of the pork produced; but it is also known that a decidedly unfavorable effect may be caused by feeding musty seed or seed mixed with a noticeable quantity of sand and dirt.

“As much bagasse as possible is packed into the pens to keep the pigs clean and dry; their freedom from disease and the rapidity with which they are fattened show the wisdom of this plan. Bagasse which cannot be used in the pens is mixed with land plaster to hasten decomposition, and is then composted with abattoir manure, hundreds of tons of which are each year used on the fields in addition to large quantities of compost from pens and stables, supplemented by lime, plain superphosphates, &c.

“The introduction of improvements, and the changes in the method of managing field work, have already borne fruit. Mr. Miller’s contract to deliver cane for two dollars and seventy-five cents per ton, which last season appeared to be favorable for the mill owners, has just been renewed for next season at two dollars and twelve cents per ton.

“In the sugar-house equal energy has been displayed, particularly by using machinery to the best advantage, by avoiding unnecessary expenses, and by detecting wastes and determining their extent.

“One serious objection to this industry in the minds of moneyed men is, that capital invested in sorghum machinery can generally be used for a few weeks only in each year. Mills are operated day and night during the grinding season, but an equivalent of five months’ service is even then seldom exceeded. During the past twelve months the Rio Grande house has been idle only in January, February and March. While the sorghum was growing, a portion of the machinery was used in working cargoes of Cuban molasses.

“In skillful hands a gallon of this molasses, weighing eleven and three-eighths pounds, can be made to yield from five to five and one-half pounds of unrefined sugar, and about forty-five per cent. of syrup. This year the unexpected fall in the prices of sugar prevented the profits usual in this business, and limited the gains to the very considerable advantage of holding together a body of men trained for working sorghum.

“The following serves as an example of the manner in which capital may be economized in equipping a sugar-house. It was believed that labor and steam might be saved by substituting a single

vat of six thousand gallons capacity for a number of copper defecators holding five hundred gallons each. A cedar tank, with its steam coil costing less than three hundred dollars, has been found to fully answer the purpose, practice failing to detect any of the disadvantages which theory regarded as probable. A saving of more than two thousand five hundred dollars could have been effected had this fact been known when the sugar-house was built.

“Records of all work are accurately kept and serve as guides for avoiding mistakes and losses. The daily waste of juice, for instance, in the scum from settling tanks, at first sight appears to be trifling; the books at the close of this season proved, however, that the total loss from this waste was equivalent to the product from seven hundred tons of cane; sufficient, if economically saved, to pay for nearly two-thirds of the coal burned in working a crop of sorghum.

“The most serious waste in the cane sugar industry is caused by the inefficiency of the mills; the best of which leave a large proportion of the sugar in the bagasse. Supplementary mills are sometimes employed, but they do not overcome the difficulty, one used last season at Rio Grande being this year replaced at considerable expense by a diffusion battery.

“Diffusion is probably the best process known for extracting sugar from cane; repeated experiments showing that six thousand gallons of juice, density 6° to 7° Baume, can be diffused out of the bagasse from about eighty tons of cane; this cane having previously yielded nine thousand gallons of mill juice, density 8° Baume.

“After two weeks’ trial last September, a scarcity of water, coupled with the bitter taste and dark color of the diffusion products, obliged the superintendent to temporarily abandon the process. In November experiments were again carried out with very encouraging results. Details of this work are given on a subsequent page.

“It now appears that ten thousand tons of sorghum were received at the mill during the season of 1884; seven thousand two hundred and eight tons of unstripped and untopped cane were grown on nine hundred and seventy-nine acres of land belonging to the sugar-house, and two thousand seven hundred and seventy-six tons of topped cane were purchased from neighboring farmers at three dollars and twenty-five cents per ton. The house worked all of this material, and produced from it three hundred and seventy-six thousand pounds of merchantable sugar and eighty-seven thousand gallons of syrup.

“The sugar was readily sold at four and three-eighths cents per pound, 85° test; bids being received in November for sugar still in cane standing in the fields. Up to that time the syrup remained unsold, no reason existing for forcing it upon an unfavorable market.

“Mr. Potts now states that next season the expenses of the sugar-house alone will be reduced twenty-five per cent., making the cost of extracting the sugar one dollar per ton of unstripped and untopped cane.

“RESULTS OF A SECOND TRIAL OF THE PROCESS OF DIFFUSION AT
THE RIO GRANDE SOGHUM SUGAR WORKS.

“During the last week’s work of this season, at the request of the Director of this Station, Mr. Potts arranged for a second trial of the diffusers, and allowed the Station’s chemist to be present and to take part in the study of the following questions :

“(1) What percentage of the total sugar in the cane is expressed by ordinary milling ?

“(2) What percentage of the total sugar in the cane can be extracted from mill bagasse, by the diffusion process ; and where in this process do noticeable losses of sugar occur ?

“(3) What causes the bitter taste and dark color in diffusion juices, and how can these faults be corrected ?

“Seventy-nine and seven-tenths tons of unstripped and untopped cane were taken for the experiment ; about ninety per cent. of the seed was removed by the guillotine. The unstripped cane was slowly ground, and its bagasse at once diffused. The time required for this work was twenty-six consecutive hours.

“A ton of unstripped and untopped sorghum was found to contain *one hundred and sixty-nine pounds of cane sugar* ; of this, one hundred and eleven pounds were expressed in one hundred and twenty-six gallons of mill juice, and fifty-eight pounds were left in the bagasse. The averages of eight weeks’ work show, that in actual practice this mill, instead of eighty tons, crushes one hundred and seventy-five tons of cane in twenty-four hours ; but, under these conditions, a ton yields one hundred and two gallons, instead of one hundred and twenty-six gallons, of juice. In practice, therefore, the mill juice from one ton of this cane would contain ninety pounds, and the mill bagasse would hold seventy-nine pounds, or nearly forty-seven per cent. of the total sugar. The answer to the first question is : *Ordinary milling, at Rio Grande, expresses from unstripped cane fifty-three per cent. of the total sugar.*

“The losses of sugar in the diffusion process were found in the waste water from the battery and in the cells of the diffusion bagasse ; they aggregated seven hundred and nine pounds, or five and three-tenths per cent. of the total sugar in seventy-nine and seven-tenths tons of sorghum. By a slight modification, waste water can be entirely avoided, and the loss thereby reduced to two hundred and seventy-eight pounds, or about two per cent. of the total sugar. The answer to the second question is : *The diffusion process removes, from mill bagasse, forty-one and one-half per cent. of the total sugar developed in the cane ; but changes can be made in this process which will increase the yield to nearly forty-five per cent.*

“Efforts to remove the bitter taste and dark color from diffusion

juice proved unsuccessful. Working the battery at low temperatures (30° R.) and using excessive quantities of clarifying re-agents caused no perceptible improvement in the product.

“The impression has prevailed for years, in certain localities, that, when sorghum leaves and seed tops are crushed with the cane, they make the molasses bitter and black. When leaves are steeped in warm water, as in the diffusion process, this trouble is intensified, and of all the re-agents admissible in a sugar-house, bone black alone seems capable of coping with it. Mr. Hughes has, however, recently proved that ripe cane, carefully stripped and topped, can be digested for hours in water kept near its boiling point, and will then yield a solution practically as free from disagreeable taste and color as mill juice. The application of the diffusion process to the sorghum sugar industry depends upon this fact; and although it has not yet been shown to hold good for green cane, the probabilities warrant the immediate construction of a machine for thoroughly stripping and topping the crop. If the machine now planned does its work, the introduction of the diffusion process will be easily accomplished.

“The answer to the third question is: *The dark color and bitter taste of diffusion juice results principally from steeping the leaves and seed hulls; this trouble, therefore, can probably be avoided by stripping and topping the cane.*

“By a comparison of mill juices and study of the records it can be demonstrated that this year’s sorghum could not have averaged less than one hundred and sixty-nine pounds of total crystallizable sugar per ton; consequently the ten thousand tons crushed must have contained at least one million six hundred and ninety thousand pounds of sugar.

“Of this, eight hundred and ninety-five thousand pounds were expressed in the mill juice and seven hundred and ninety-five thousand pounds were wasted in the mill bagasse.

“Had it been possible this season to combine milling and diffusion, ninety-eight per cent. of the total sugar, or one million six hundred and fifty-six thousand pounds could have been separated from the cane; and ninety per cent., or one million five hundred and twenty thousand pounds, could have been obtained, partly as crystallized sugar and partly as merchantable syrup. If converted into syrup alone, the product could have been nearly two hundred and thirty-five thousand gallons, or twenty-three and one-tenth gallons per ton of unstripped and untopped cane.

“GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

“The enormous losses of sugar, noted above, are by no means peculiar to the Rio Grande works or to the sorghum industry. It is

claimed that they characterize all plantations where ordinary mills are used for separating sugar from cane fiber. Planters, in many cases, have been fully informed as to the extent of these wastes, and have made efforts to avoid them; but experiments have generally been regarded unfavorably whenever the proposed improvement rendered it necessary to abandon the mills.

“In 1873, for instance, a thorough trial of a diffusion battery was made in Louisiana, and the results then proved the marked superiority of the method. Yet, owing either to a failure to thoroughly understand the matter, or through reluctance or inability to incur the expense involved, the planters declined to interest themselves in the process.

“The cane industry at that time had no formidable rival, and little real necessity existed for avoiding wastes, common to all sugar producers.

“But conditions now are changing rapidly. Sixty years ago the tropical cane nearly crushed the sugar beet; to-day it appears possible that the tables may be turned. Sixty years ago the beet sugar industry was kept alive only by government assistance and encouragement; to-day this industry, in Germany at least, aids materially in supporting the government, while cane sugar has not only practically disappeared from continental markets but is now forced to compete with beet sugar, both in England and in the United States.

“Favorable conditions affecting labor can hardly be accepted as the explanation of this change, unless, indeed, it can be shown that German and French peasants work for lower wages than Cuban slaves and coolies.

“The attitudes of the governments have doubtless had much to do with the matter; but the intelligent manner in which the beet sugar industry has helped itself is the real solution of the question. By employing the highest chemical and mechanical skill, it has not only learned to avoid losses of sugar and to utilize waste production, but it has also very noticeably improved the quality of the beet, and is now able to control its growth, hastening or retarding the ripening process, in accordance with the demands of the sugar factories. The cane industry in the United States must profit by this example, or it will each year feel more keenly the effects of competition.

“Admitting that the time for energetic action is at hand, the question at once arises: How can most be accomplished at least expense? No plan now appears preferable to that adopted in 1811 by Napoleon the Great.

“In order to develop the beet sugar industry in France, he decreed that pecuniary inducements should be held out to capitalists. At the same time he established schools in which chemists, and others inclined by previous training for this business, should be instructed theoretically and practically in the details of sugar production and extraction.

“By thus preparing a body of men for their work, he increased the

confidence of capitalists and materially diminished the opportunities for discouraging mistakes and failures. Germany followed a similar course, and the result was that in a very short time several hundred well-equipped and well-managed factories were in active operation. The industry rapidly became deeply rooted, and although for a time it was seriously crippled, it was not permanently injured either by Napoleon's downfall or by the removal of the continental blockade.

"Students from these schools carried their work into Austria and Russia, and to-day forty per cent. of the world's sugar is extracted from European beets.

"The work performed at that time by these schools is now divided between colleges and experiment stations. In the former the stores of knowledge acquired in the past are imparted to students; in the latter these stores are constantly increased by the labors of trained men who devote all their energies to investigation alone. A close relation is established between these stations and various partially developed industries. The station officials familiarize themselves with all practical details, they test all so-called facts, they sharply define and carefully study troublesome problems, and when reliable information is obtained they publish it for the benefit of all interested.

"Teachers embody the results in their lectures, and students are thus constantly informed of the rapid changes common to new undertakings.

"Many of the conditions which existed in France in 1811 exist in this country to-day.

"Climate and soils, in various sections of the Union, have been proved by experiment to be adapted, not to one, but to all four leading sources of sugar, viz.: portions of the Southern States to the tropical cane, and portions of the Northern States to the maple; the Pacific coast States, in particular, to the beet, and several of the Mississippi valley and Atlantic States to the sorghum.

"The attitude of the Government has always been favorable to the development of domestic resources, and capital in abundance can be secured for any legitimate and reasonably profitable undertaking.

"The great drawback is the very small number of men competent to successfully manage plantations and sugar-works. To supply this want, Napoleon was obliged to establish special schools, but in America every State already has its college organized to educate men in the principles of agriculture and mechanic arts.

"The development of a new undertaking, however, depends upon costly experiments and patient investigations for which no provision was made when State schools were established. This work is properly the legitimate field of experiment stations, and when each college can look to such an institution for information, young men can then be properly prepared for developing the sugar or any other industry for which favorable conditions exist."









