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THE TWENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Statistics

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

New Jersey

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 1, 1908

1908

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THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, TREASURER'S OFFICE

TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Bureau of Statistics

OF

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

OF

New Jersey,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST,

1898.

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INTRODUCTION.

TRENTON, October 31st, 1898.

To His Excellency David O. Watkins, Acting Governor :

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

WM. STAINSBY,
Chief.

(vii)

Tuesday, October 11th, 1893

To the Honorable David C. Hoagland, Acting Governor
Sir—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the
Twenty-Six Annual Report of the
Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.

WM. STAINSBY,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

On my unexpected assumption of the duties of the office of Chief of this Bureau in May of the present year, there remained, under the law, only six months in which to collect and prepare the matter for the report which is herewith submitted.

The force engaged in the office, though small in number considering the work to be done, have intelligently and zealously performed their several tasks, and have given me, in all things relating to my official duties, a loyal support which entitles them all to my gratitude. The same may be said of those employed on the outside in the collection of data. Their industry and expert knowledge of the work to which they were assigned have contributed very largely to the success of this report.

The office force, as at present organized, consists of Mr. James T. Morgan, Secretary, who has served one term of five years and is now entering on his second; Mr. Louis F. A. Herold, who succeeded Mr. Joseph Fischer as Clerk, and a stenographer, who also assists in clerical work. On the outside three men were employed for four months each, collecting statistics. These, with Mr. William A. Crane and Mr. Henry A. Beckmyer, of Newark, who were employed on special work for a shorter period of time, have constituted my entire force.

For the purpose of getting useful information, developed by special lines of inquiry, before the people of the State without delay, the policy has been adopted of issuing bulletins from time to time as the matter has become completed. Several such bulletins have been issued, and the practice of sending them out whenever there is material of sufficient interest will be continued. Information of current interest will in this way be imparted to the public while it is still new, instead of waiting for the ordinary course of publication in the annual report, which, occurring but once a year, necessarily, through the lapse of time, impairs its value to a very great extent.

It is my desire, as well as my duty, to maintain this office on as high a plane of usefulness as is occupied by any similar one elsewhere in our country or abroad. For the purpose of ascertaining what is being done in other States, I attended the fourteenth annual convention of the "National Association of Officials of Bureaus of Labor Statistics in the United States," which was held in the city of Detroit in June. I was very much impressed with what I saw and heard there, and take this opportunity to express my grateful appreciation of the courtesies shown me as the representative of New Jersey by the members of the Association and the authorities of the city of Detroit.

The subjects considered in the report for this year are:

PART I.—*Statistics of manufactures; current graded wages and hours of labor; cost of living in New Jersey; a comparative statement of county, city and town debts; and a brief study in trades-unionism.*

PART II and III.—*Occupations and earnings of men, women and children; strikes and lockouts in New Jersey, from 1888 to 1894, inclusive; labor legislation and decisions of courts on matters affecting the interests of wage-workers; an article on the law of master and servant for which I am indebted to the courtesy of an eminent member of the New Jersey Bar, Mr. Frank Bergen; and the Workmen's Compensation Acts that have recently gone into operation in England and France.*

The reports of the building and loan associations of New Jersey are presented in a separate volume. Such recommendations as I feel it my duty to make regarding them, will be found in the introductory preface or review. As each of these subjects is accompanied by a brief but sufficient introductory notice, no extended reference to them is here required.

Of the subjects statistically presented, all but two are the results of original investigation; these, namely, the earnings of men, women and children and "strikes and lockouts," are based on data taken from recent reports of the United States Department of Labor. Both are here presented because they embody the results of careful investigation and exhibit conclusions of great interest and value to all interested in the industrial growth of our State.

The want of authority to require answers to questions has made

the work of collecting statistics of manufactures particularly difficult and expensive, and the results far below that degree of completeness which its great importance demands. This is to be regretted, considering New Jersey's high rank among manufacturing States, and the extent to which all interests, public and private, are dependent for their prosperity on the maintenance of its position in this respect.

Bureaus of industrial statistics are now established in thirty-seven States of the Union and in a majority of the countries of Europe. They are regarded as indispensable in States or countries where, as with us, manufacturing is the principal source of wealth and prosperity. These Bureaus are useful and answer the purpose for which they are intended in whatever degree they are endowed with sufficient funds and authority. Both are essential. At a recent session the Legislature saw fit to reduce the appropriation for this department. More money is needed to enable the Bureau to fulfill its full share of usefulness.

Authority to require manufacturers to reply to all reasonable requests from the Bureau is also needed. Where this is lacking the most conscientious efforts on the part of those employed in this work fail to make up for the support which the law should give, and the results are generally insufficient and unsatisfactory. Legislation that will meet this difficulty and place the Bureau on a higher plane of usefulness is respectfully urged.

WILLIAM STAINSBY,
Chief.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES OF
NEW JERSEY.

PART I.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES OF
NEW JERSEY.

PART I.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES OF NEW JERSEY.

The present is the third report on the statistics of manufactures of New Jersey and is issued in accordance with the following act of the Legislature, Chapter 112, Laws of 1898 :

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :*

1. The bureau of statistics provided for in the act to which this is a supplement shall, in addition to the duties prescribed in said act, collect and publish in the annual report of said bureau, statistics showing the number of private firms and corporations engaged in the several industries of this state ; the capital invested ; amount of raw material used and its cost value ; quantity of goods manufactured and the selling price of said goods ; number of persons employed by months and distinguished as to sex ; total amount paid in wages ; classification of wages, and such other information as may be necessary to show the true condition of each of the said manufacturing industries.

2. The information secured shall be presented in the annual report by figures only ; the names of persons, firms or corporations shall in no case be printed and the business of manufacturers individually shall not be divulged.

The collection and publication of these statistics was begun in 1896 under the general authority given the Bureau by the act which established it. Only 196 returns were obtained, which was of course but a very small proportion of the total number of manufacturing

establishments in the State; the second report, which was issued in 1897, contained returns from 349 establishments, a very gratifying increase over the first, but still far below the number required to carry out the useful purposes of the publication. Many manufacturers objected to giving the information required by the office, and regarded as necessary, appearing to believe that their doing so would expose the secrets of their business to the public, and questioned the authority of the Bureau under the rather vague and indefinite terms of the act as it then stood to require them to do it.

The Legislature of 1898 remedied this difficulty by conferring on the Bureau in the act quoted above the necessary specific authority to collect and publish these statistics.

But that is as far as the act goes; the collection and publication are authorized, but no authority is provided to compel the making of returns, and until it is improved in that respect the work will necessarily be slow in attaining that degree of thoroughness which its importance demands.

Many manufacturers, notwithstanding every effort has been made to remove objection on that account, still profess to believe that reporting to the Bureau involves the risk of exposing their private business, and refuse to do so, taking the ground that in the absence of any penalty for refusal, the act is not compulsory; however, the progressive increase in the number of establishments reporting each year since the work was begun is such as to afford reasonable ground for believing that it is rapidly gaining in favor, and will in time attain its much-desired plane of usefulness even without further legislative assistance.

The tables on which this report is based contain returns from 503 establishments, divided among 43 general industries; from the principal ones, viz, the manufacture of silk goods, jewelry, brick and terra cotta, brewing lager beer, hats, glass, shoes, leather and woollen goods, the greatest number of returns proportionately have been obtained, fully 90 per cent., it is believed, of their total volume; therefore, the conclusions shown in the tables relating to these industries may be accepted as correctly setting forth their condition at the time the reports were made out.

ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL TABLES.

Table No. 1 contains the presentation of private firms and corporations, partners and stockholders; the character of the ownership of each industry, whether private or corporate, and the number of partners or stockholders, as the case may be, are set forth plainly and may be seen at a glance.

Of the 503 establishments considered, 275 are managed by private firms, and 228 by corporations; the number of partners included in the private firms is, in the aggregate, 585, of whom 538 are males, 45 females, and two estates.

The establishments controlled by corporations have 3,045 stockholders, of whom 2,445 are males, 488 females, and 15 banks acting as trustees.

The average number of partners to firms is 2.13, and the average number of stockholders to each corporation is 13.35. Of the aggregate capital invested in all the establishments considered in the tables, which amounts to \$77,173,371, the corporations control \$59,962,371, or 77.60 per cent., and the private firms \$17,211,273, or 22.40 per cent.; the average investment of each partner in private firms is \$29,420.98, and of each stockholder in corporations, \$19,692.07.

These figures do not show as great a difference in the average investment of partners as compared with stockholders as did those of 1897; this is caused by the great increase in the number of establishments included in these tables as compared with last year, many of which are corporations with large capitalization and small number of stockholders, but the difference is sufficiently marked to show that under corporate management, as compared with private, the individual investments are much less in amount, and that therefore the profits and risks of industrial enterprise are distributed among a greater number.

Table No. 2 shows the capital invested, value of the stock or material used and of the goods made or work done; these items are given in the aggregates for each of the 43 industries, and the totals for the 503 establishments considered are given in the bottom line of the table.

The following summary shows the industries that produced goods to the value of \$1,000,000 and over, with capital invested and value

of stock or material used; it is given not by any means as including the totals of these industries in the three respects named, but only as conveying some understanding of their relative rank and importance:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments.	Capital invested.	Value of material used.	Value of finished product.
Bar steel and iron.....	7	\$3,236,000	\$2,007,398	\$3,751,049
Brewing (lager beer and ale).....	19	6,462,079	1,857,753	4,992,527
Brick and terra cotta.....	24	4,462,843	1,048,481	3,112,368
Corsets.....	5	490,000	517,779	1,229,718
Cotton goods.....	7	1,461,000	626,405	1,042,505
Cotton goods (dyeing and finishing).....	3	770,000	1,984,386	2,154,329
Chemical products.....	8	3,043,700	2,234,374	3,426,832
Electrical appliances.....	3	2,895,450	742,546	1,476,375
Foundry (iron).....	16	4,157,653	774,009	1,430,212
Glass (window and bottle).....	13	1,813,000	549,800	1,613,805
Heaters, furnaces and boilers.....	6	729,500	534,553	1,108,113
Hats (men's).....	23	876,676	1,067,432	2,159,296
Jewelry.....	33	2,250,257	1,371,685	2,545,576
Leather and leather goods.....	31	2,285,063	2,570,592	4,302,132
Machinery.....	32	4,390,693	1,205,342	2,830,922
Metal goods.....	22	1,274,594	493,897	1,433,507
Paint and varnish.....	9	2,833,000	706,990	1,516,330
Rubber goods.....	8	1,803,500	1,347,877	2,094,930
Silk goods (broad and ribbon).....	48	10,468,595	10,284,375	18,450,991
Silk throwing.....	13	537,095	402,547	1,030,059
Silk dyeing.....	14	1,538,500	1,138,553	2,282,304
Shirts.....	8	754,550	588,476	1,028,553
Shoes.....	21	967,864	1,644,679	2,954,941
Structural steel and iron.....	8	1,650,000	896,757	1,772,983
Worsted and woolen goods.....	15	4,976,684	3,769,022	6,203,230
Total.....	396	\$65,128,296	\$40,354,718	\$75,943,587

These 25 industries comprise 78.73 per cent. of the total number of establishments reporting, 84.40 per cent. of the capital invested, 90.60 per cent. of value of stock or material used, and 92.53 per cent. of the value of goods made or work done.

The average capital per establishment is \$164,467, the average value of stock or material used by each is \$101,906, and the finished product, \$191,779.

Electrical appliances show the largest amount of capital invested per establishment among the industries, \$965,150, and hats the smallest,

\$38,116. The following table gives the value of finished product per \$1,000 of capital invested for each of these 25 industries :

INDUSTRIES.	Value of finished product per \$1,000 capital invested.
Bar steel and iron.....	\$1,159
Brewery	772
Brick and terra cotta	698
Corsets	2,509
Cotton goods	714
Cotton goods (dyeing and finishing).....	2,798
Chemical products	1,126
Electrical appliances.....	510
Foundry (iron)	344
Glass (window and bottle).....	890
Heaters, furnaces and boilers.....	1,520
Hats	2,466
Jewelry.....	1,132
Leather and leather goods.....	1,883
Machinery	645
Metal goods.....	1,125
Paint and varnish.....	535
Rubber goods.....	1,162
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	1,762
Silk throwing.....	1,937
Silk dyeing.....	1,484
Shirts	1,364
Shoes	3,055
Structural steel and iron.	1,074
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1,246

Table No. 3 contains the aggregate average number of persons employed for each industry, the number employed at periods of the greatest and smallest number, and the excess of greatest over smallest number; the total average number employed in the 503 establishments, as shown in the bottom line of the table, is 57,918; the smallest number, 49,330; the greatest, 62,103, and the excess of greatest over smallest, 12,813; this latter figure represents the number who, for some reason, were idle a part of the time during the year. The absolute number so idle, and its equivalent percentage of the total, is given for the selected industries presented in the two preceding tables.

INDUSTRIES.	Number of persons idle.	Percentage of the total who were idle.
Bar steel and iron.....	192	8.40
Brewing (lager beer and ale).....	41	3.63
Brick and terra cotta.....	1,339	38.13
Corsets.....		
Cotton goods.....	275	32.16
Cotton goods (dyeing and finishing).....	69	10.34
Chemical products.....	239	20.66
Electrical appliances.....	302	24.43
Foundry (iron).....	99	4.54
Glass (window and bottle).....	3,319	72.30
Heaters, furnaces and boilers.....	285	32.94
Hats (men's).....	201	11.69
Jewelry.....	132	10.66
Leather and leather goods.....	46	2.10
Machinery.....	104	6.59
Metal goods.....	324	24.62
Paint and varnish.....	66	24.09
Rubber goods.....	183	17.13
Silk goods (broad and ribbon).....	818	7.42
Silk throwing.....	252	11.48
Silk dyeing.....	417	17.53
Shirts.....	253	16.46
Shoes.....	136	6.26
Structural steel and iron.....	836	44.60
Worsted and woolen goods.....	316	6.81

Only one industry, corsets, has worked with a force uniform in number throughout the year. Those who come nearest to doing so, and in which the smallest percentage of idleness occurs, are brewing, foundry, leather, silk goods and woolen and worsted goods, in which the percentages of idleness are respectively 3.63, 4.54, 2.10, 7.42, 6.26 and 6.81.

The manufacture of glass is generally suspended during the months of July and August, and brick and terra cotta during the winter months, so that their high percentage need not be regarded as indicating any inordinate degree of idleness. Exclusive of these two, the industries in which the greatest percentage of idleness occurs are cotton goods, electrical appliances, heaters and boilers, metal goods and structural steel and iron, which are 32.16, 24.43, 32.94, 24.62 and 44.60.

Table No. 4 contains the same data as No. 3 reduced to averages by establishments; the average number of persons employed in each of the 503 is 121; the smallest, 102; the greatest, 133, and the excess of greatest over smallest, 31.

Table No. 5 gives the number of persons employed by months, and distinguished as to sex. The industries in which females are employed, and the percentage their number bears to the total, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Average number of persons employed.	Average number of females.	Percentage of females.
Buttons (pearl)	279	99	35.49
Book-binding and printing	206	60	29.12
Boxes (wood and paper).....	349	243	69.63
Canned goods.....	342	165	48.24
Carpets and rugs.....	406	160	39.41
Clothing	570	382	67.01
Corsets	1,441	1,329	92.23
Cotton goods.....	683	554	83.54
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	637	104	16.32
Chemical products.....	1,049	244	23.26
Electrical appliances.....	1,057	473	44.75
Glass (window and bottle).....	4,069	141	3.46
Hats (men's).....	1,603	432	26.94
Jewelry.....	1,292	291	22.52
Knit goods.....	917	715	78.00
Leather and leather goods.....	2,171	316	14.55
Metal goods.....	1,219	215	17.64
Paint and varnish.....	238	29	12.19
Pottery.....	377	30	8.00
Rubber goods.....	987	216	21.90
Silk (broad and ribbon).	10,557	5,080	48.12
Silk throwing	1,136	620	54.46
Silk dyeing.....	2,134	65	3.04
Shirts	1,512	1,167	77.18
Shoes	2,130	709	33.29
Woolen and worsted goods.....	4,527	2,464	56.61

In the following industries 50 per cent. and over of the persons employed are females: Boxes, wood and paper, 69.63; clothing, 67.01; corsets, 92.23; cotton goods, 83.54; knit goods, 78.00; silk throwing, 54.46; shirts, 77.18, and woolen and worsted goods, 56.61.

The percentage of females employed in the broad silk and ribbon mills is 48.12; in the throwing mills the percentage is 54.46, while in the third branch of the industry, dyeing, it is only 3.04.

The proportion of females to the total number of persons employed in the various industries should be borne in mind when examining the tables of average wages and yearly earnings, as, doubtless, both are to a considerable degree affected thereby.

Table No. 5 gives the number of persons employed, male and female, by months, for each industry, and also for all combined; the period of greatest or least activity will be, of course, that month in which the largest or smallest number of persons were employed; in this connection the reference previously made to the habitual closing down at certain seasons of the year of some particular industries, such as the manufacture of glass, brick and the canning of fruit and vegetables, must be borne in mind; in these cases suspension of activity during some certain month is, as before stated, a custom of the trade.

Table No. 6 gives the aggregates of wages paid in the various industries during the year, and also the average yearly earnings; the range of yearly earnings is from \$199.81 to \$864.24, the lowest amount being in the canning of fruit and vegetables, and the highest in brewing lager beer and ale; the average yearly earnings is \$399.06.

In the following industries the yearly earnings are under \$300 per year: Buttons, clothing, corsets, knit goods, silk throwing and shirts. Three hundred dollars, but under \$400: Brick and terra cotta, boxes, carpets and rugs, cotton goods, cotton goods (dyeing and finishing), hollow ware, leather and leather goods, mining (iron ore), shoes and woolen and worsted goods. Four hundred dollars, but under \$500: Artisans' tools, bar steel and iron, book-binding and printing, chemical products, electrical appliances, glass (window and bottle), glass (bending and staining), gas fixtures, metal goods, rubber goods, silk goods (broad and ribbon), silk dyeing, scientific and musical instruments, structural steel and iron and wooden goods. Five hundred dollars and over: Brewing (lager beer and ale), floor oilcloth, heaters and boilers, hats, jewelry, lamps, machinery, paint and varnish and pottery.

The aggregate amount paid in wages for all industries is \$22,172,205, and the aggregate average yearly earnings, as before stated, \$399.06.

Table No. 7 gives the classified weekly wages and the absolute number, male and female receiving the various rates in each of the 43 industries; also a summary giving the same classification for all industries, with the percentages of each sex receiving the different rates.

Table No. 8 gives the average number of days in operation and the average proportion of business done in each of the 43 industries during the year. The following table gives the number of days in operation, the number not in operation and the percentage of unemployment for the principal industries:

INDUSTRIES.	Average number of days employed during the year.	Average number of days not employed during the year.	Average percentage of unemployment during the year.	Time not in operation, expressed in weeks.
Bar steel and iron.....	254.43	51.57	16.85	8½
Brewing (lager beer and ale).....	314.16			
Brick and terra cotta.....	242.09	63.91	20.88	10½
Corsets.....	292.25	13.75	4.48	2¾
Cotton goods.....	291.50	14.50	3.75	2¾
Cotton goods (dyeing and finishing).....	281.00	25.00	8.17	4½
Chemical products.....	309.63			
Electrical appliances.....	278.00	28.00	9.11	4¾
Foundry (iron).....	265.00	41.00	13.40	6¾
Glass (window and bottle).....	249.64	56.36	18.41	9½
Hats (men's).....	264.26	41.76	13.64	7
Jewelry.....	268.00	38.00	12.41	6½
Leather and leather goods.....	282.17	23.83	7.78	4
Machinery.....	286.59	19.41	6.01	3½
Metal goods.....	290.00	16.00	5.23	2½
Pottery.....	283.75	22.25	7.27	3¾
Rubber goods.....	226.25	79.35	25.92	13½
Silk goods (broad and ribbon).....	293.31	12.69	4.15	2½
Silk throwing.....	298.00	8.00	2.61	1½
Silk dyeing.....	276.71	29.29	9.57	4¾
Shirts.....	233.50	72.50	23.70	9¾
Shoes.....	264.81	41.19	13.46	6¾
Structural steel and iron.....	273.50	32.50	10.62	5½
Woolen and worsted goods.....	256.80	49.20	16.08	8½

Assuming that all recognized holidays are observed, there remain 306 working days in the year; two industries on the list have worked more than that number, all the rest fell short of full time, variously from 8 to 79 days; the average proportion of business done for all in-

dustries is 68.48 per cent., which is 31.52 per cent. less than their full productive capacity with existing facilities. The value of the goods made by the 503 establishments, run as they were to the above average proportion of their full capacity, is \$82,069,367; the same establishments, if run to the full limit, are capable of producing, without any increase of plant, goods to the value of \$107,931,217.

Table No. 9 is a special presentation of particular industries, important because of their being among the principal ones carried on in the State, and also because of their comparative completeness. All the data relating to them are brought together in this table for the convenience of review.

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1897.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Number of private firms.	PARTNERS.					Number of corporations.	STOCKHOLDERS.				AGGREGATES. Partners and stockholders.
				Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.	Total.		Males.	Females.	Banks as trustees.	Total.	
1	Artisans' tools.....	11	7	14	...	...	...	14	4	96	14	1	111	125
2	Bar steel and iron.....	7	1	1	...	...	...	1	6	179	88	45	322	323
3	Buttons (pearl).....	9	9	21	...	...	...	21	...	...	...	...	...	21
4	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	19	2	3	...	...	...	3	17	293	5	3	301	304
5	Brick and terra cotta.....	24	3	12	2	...	...	14	16	146	20	7	173	187
6	Book-binding and printing.....	4	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
7	Boxes (wood and paper).....	10	10	20	...	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	...	20
8	Canned goods.....	7	5	16	1	...	...	17	2	17	7	...	24	41
9	Carpets and rugs.....	4	1	4	...	...	...	4	3	4	6	...	10	14
10	Clothing (men's).....	9	9	11	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	11
11	Corsets.....	5	2	6	...	...	...	6	3	15	2	...	17	23
12	Cotton goods.....	7	3	4	...	...	...	4	4	49	3	...	52	56
13	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	3	1	1	...	...	...	1	2	28	5	...	33	34
14	Chemical products.....	8	2	3	...	...	...	3	6	127	31	3	161	164
15	Electrical appliances.....	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	90	19	4	113	113
16	Foundry (iron).....	16	10	18	...	...	...	18	6	26	6	2	34	52
17	Floor oilcloth.....	4	2	2	...	...	...	2	2	15	2	...	17	19
18	Glass (window and bottle).....	13	4	7	...	...	...	7	9	61	5	...	66	78
19	Glass (bending and staining).....	4	4	5	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	5
20	Gas fixtures.....	5	2	5	...	...	...	5	3	19	1	1	21	26
21	Heaters, furnaces and boilers.....	6	1	1	...	...	...	1	5	56	20	1	77	78
22	Hollow-ware (metal).....	4	3	3	...	...	...	3	1	5	...	...	5	8
23	Hats (men's).....	23	18	25	...	...	...	25	5	42	8	...	50	75
24	Jewelry.....	33	27	50	...	...	...	50	6	51	15	4	70	120
25	Knit goods.....	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	157	35	...	192	193
26	Leather and leather goods.....	31	16	26	...	...	...	26	15	82	17	6	105	131
27	Lamps.....	2	1	1	...	...	...	1	1	6	...	...	6	7
28	Machinery.....	32	19	37	1	...	1	39	13	111	21	...	132	171
29	Metal goods.....	22	10	16	...	...	...	16	12	161	28	5	194	210
30	Mining (iron ore).....	4	1	1	...	...	...	1	3	84	45	24	153	154
31	Paint and varnish.....	9	3	5	4	...	...	9	6	40	10	2	52	61
32	Pottery.....	8	6	9	...	...	...	9	2	10	...	...	10	19
33	Rubber goods.....	8	1	2	...	...	...	2	7	45	8	...	48	50
34	Silk goods (broad and ribbon).....	48	26	65	1	...	1	67	22	121	18	2	136	203
35	Silk throwing.....	13	12	46	33	...	...	79	1	5	...	...	5	84
36	Silk dyeing.....	14	6	6	...	...	...	6	8	29	8	...	32	38
37	Shirts.....	8	5	19	...	...	...	19	3	11	1	1	13	32
38	Scientific and musical instr'ts.....	4	2	5	...	...	...	5	2	11	...	...	11	16
39	Shoes.....	21	13	22	...	...	...	22	8	73	19	1	93	115
40	Structural steel and iron.....	8	3	4	...	...	...	4	5	33	3	...	36	40
41	Wooden goods.....	8	5	9	2	...	...	11	3	8	...	...	8	19
42	Woolen and worsted goods.....	15	7	20	1	...	...	21	8	128	29	3	160	181
43	Unclassified.....	6	3	7	...	...	...	7	3	11	4	...	15	22
All industries.....		503	275	538	45	...	...	585	223	2,445	488	115	3,045	3,366

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made, or Work Done, by Industries, 1897.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	CAPITAL INVESTED.	VALUE OF STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.	VALUE OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE.
			Amount.	Total cost.	Total value.
1	Artisans' tools.....	11	\$3,291,000	\$180,992	\$409,844
2	Bar steel and iron.....	7	3,236,000	2,007,398	3,751,049
3	Buttons (pearl).....	9	93,863	81,611	201,171
4	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	19	6,462,079	1,857,753	4,992,527
5	Brick and terra cotta.....	24	4,461,843	1,048,481	3,112,368
6	Book-binding and printing.....	4	291,700	73,086	163,185
7	Boxes (wood and paper).....	10	210,700	154,036	116,000
8	Canned goods.....	7	322,617	280,315	504,504
9	Carpets and rugs.....	4	420,000	319,970	519,133
10	Clothing (men's).....	9	87,727	158,517	344,782
11	Corsets.....	5	490,000	517,779	1,229,718
12	Cotton goods.....	7	1,461,000	626,405	1,042,510
13	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	3	770,000	1,984,386	2,154,329
14	Chemical products.....	8	8,043,760	2,234,374	3,426,832
15	Electrical appliances.....	3	2,895,450	742,546	1,476,375
16	Foundry (iron).....	16	4,157,653	774,009	1,430,212
17	Floor oilcloth.....	4	574,100	318,873	599,918
18	Glass (window and bottle).....	13	1,813,000	549,800	1,618,805
19	Glass (bending and staining).....	4	17,400	30,596	49,901
20	Gas fixtures.....	5	176,200	114,850	263,005
21	Heaters, furnaces and boilers.....	6	729,500	534,553	1,104,113
22	Hollow-ware (metal).....	4	161,000	89,434	163,889
23	Hats (men's).....	23	876,676	1,067,432	2,159,296
24	Jewelry.....	33	2,250,257	1,371,685	2,545,576
25	Knit goods.....	4	1,220,000	424,482	492,984
26	Leather and leather goods.....	31	2,285,063	2,570,592	4,302,132
27	Lamps.....	2	531,784	157,602	420,424
28	Machinery.....	32	4,390,693	1,205,342	2,830,922
29	Metal goods.....	22	1,274,594	493,897	1,433,507
30	Mining (iron ore).....	4	2,256,000	122,472	435,261
31	Paint and varnish.....	9	2,883,000	706,990	1,516,330
32	Pottery.....	8	501,407	79,779	243,588
33	Rubber goods.....	8	1,803,500	1,347,877	2,094,930
34	Silk goods (broad and ribbon).....	48	10,468,595	10,284,375	18,450,991
35	Silk throwing.....	13	537,095	402,547	1,180,059
36	Silk dyeing.....	14	1,538,500	1,138,553	2,282,304
37	Shirts.....	8	754,550	583,476	1,028,558
38	Scientific and musical instruments.....	4	345,000	152,646	409,400
39	Shoes.....	21	967,664	1,644,679	2,954,941
40	Structural steel and iron.....	8	1,650,000	896,727	1,772,983
41	Wooden goods.....	8	304,700	172,590	396,261
42	Woolen and worsted goods.....	15	4,974,684	3,759,022	6,203,230
43	Unclassified.....	6	199,150	174,771	392,580
	All industries.....	502	\$77,173,644	\$43,442,300	\$82,069,367

TABLE No. 3.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates, 1897.

In this table, by the terms "Periods of employment of the smallest number" and "Periods of employment of the greatest number" are meant those times, as regards aggregate number of persons employed, when the smallest or greatest number respectively were employed. It must be borne in mind that the number of persons here enumerated are wage-earners only. Officers, clerks and salaried persons are excluded.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Aggregate average number of persons employed.	AGGREGATES OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT PERIODS OF EMPLOYMENT.		Excess of greatest over smallest number.
				Smallest number.	Greatest number.	
1	Artisans' tools.....	11	355	350	359	9
2	Bar steel and iron.....	7	2,210	2,094	2,286	192
3	Buttons (pearl).....	9	279	284	321	57
4	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	19	1,104	1,086	1,127	41
5	Brick and terra cotta.....	24	2,960	2,167	3,506	1,339
6	Book-binding and printing.....	4	206	208	208	6
7	Boxes (wood and paper).....	10	349	310	424	114
8	Canned goods.....	7	342	117	963	846
9	Carpets and rugs.....	4	406	352	419	37
10	Clothing (men's).....	9	570	452	650	208
11	Corsets.....	5	1,441	1,441	1,441	.....
12	Cotton goods.....	7	688	580	855	275
13	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	3	637	598	667	69
14	Chemical products.....	8	1,049	918	1,157	239
15	Electrical appliances.....	3	1,057	994	1,236	302
16	Foundry (iron).....	16	2,127	2,080	2,179	99
17	Floor oilcloth.....	4	182	138	205	67
18	Glass (window and bottle)*.....	13	4,069	1,272	4,591	3,319
19	Glass (vending and staining).....	4	18	18	18	.....
20	Gas fixtures.....	5	171	158	188	30
21	Heaters, furnaces and boilers.....	6	737	580	865	285
22	Hollow-ware (metal).....	4	121	113	130	17
23	Hats (men's).....	23	1,603	1,519	1,720	201
24	Jewelry.....	33	1,292	1,210	1,342	132
25	Knit goods.....	4	917	532	1,099	567
26	Leather and leather goods.....	31	2,171	2,144	2,190	46
27	Lamps.....	2	217	169	248	79
28	Machinery.....	32	1,587	1,482	1,586	104
29	Metal goods.....	22	1,219	992	1,316	324
30	Mining (iron ore).....	4	898	859	972	113
31	Paint and varnish.....	9	238	208	274	66
32	Pottery.....	8	377	360	391	31
33	Rubber goods.....	8	987	885	1,068	183
34	Silk goods (broad and ribbon).....	48	10,557	10,669	10,887	318
35	Silk throwing.....	13	1,136	1,072	1,324	252
36	Silk dyeing.....	14	2,134	1,962	2,379	417
37	Shirts.....	8	1,512	1,373	1,626	253
38	Scientific and musical instruments.....	4	567	548	671	123
39	Shoes.....	21	2,130	2,084	2,170	136
40	Structural steel and iron.....	8	1,853	1,339	1,875	536
41	Woolen goods.....	8	291	268	316	48
42	Woolen and worsted goods.....	15	4,627	4,322	4,638	316
43	Unclassified.....	6	247	108	325	217
All industries.....		503	57,918	49,380	62,103	12,833

* Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

TABLE NO. 4.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries—Averages, 1897.

In this table averages for each establishment are given. These have been arrived at by dividing the aggregates given in Table 3 by the number of establishments. It must be borne in mind that the number of persons here enumerated are wage-earners only. Officers, clerks and salaried persons are excluded.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN EACH ESTABLISHMENT.			
			Average number.	Smallest number.	Greatest number.	Excess of greatest over smallest number.
1	Artisans' tools.....	11	32	32	33	1
2	Bar steel and iron.....	7	316	299	327	26
3	Buttons (pearl).....	9	31	26	36	10
4	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	19	58	57	59	2
5	Brick and terra cotta.....	24	123	90	146	56
6	Book-binding and printing.....	4	52	51	51	1
7	Boxes (wood and paper).....	10	35	31	44	13
8	Canned goods.....	7	49	17	198	121
9	Carpets and rugs.....	4	102	96	105	9
10	Clothing (men's).....	9	63	50	73	23
11	Corsets.....	5	288	288	289	1
12	Cotton goods.....	7	93	80	122	42
13	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	3	212	199	222	23
14	Chemical products.....	8	181	115	145	80
15	Electrical appliances.....	3	352	311	412	101
16	Foundry (iron).....	16	133	130	136	3
17	Floor oilcloth.....	4	45	34	51	13
18	Glass (window and bottle).....	13	313	98	353	*255
19	Glass (bending and staining).....	4	5	5	5	0
20	Gas fixtures.....	5	34	32	38	6
21	Heaters, furnaces and boilers.....	6	106	97	144	47
22	Hollow-ware (metal).....	4	30	28	33	5
23	Hats (men's).....	23	70	66	75	9
24	Jewelry.....	33	39	37	41	4
25	Knit goods.....	4	229	133	275	142
26	Leather and leather goods.....	31	70	69	71	2
27	Lamps.....	2	109	85	124	39
28	Machinery.....	32	48	46	50	4
29	Metal goods.....	22	55	45	60	15
30	Mining (iron ore).....	4	225	215	243	28
31	Paint and varnish.....	9	26	23	30	7
32	Pottery.....	8	47	45	49	4
33	Rubber goods.....	8	123	111	134	23
34	Silk goods (broad and ribbon).....	48	220	210	227	17
35	Silk throwing.....	13	87	82	102	20
36	Silk dyeing.....	14	152	140	170	30
37	Shirts.....	8	189	172	203	31
38	Scientific and musical instruments.....	4	141	137	168	31
39	Shoes.....	21	101	97	113	6
40	Structural steel and iron.....	8	167	130	234	104
41	Wooden goods.....	8	36	34	40	6
42	Woolen and worsted goods.....	15	302	288	309	21
43	Unclassified.....	6	41	18	54	36
All industries.....		503	121	102	133	31

*Closing down for the months of July and August is an established practice in all glass factories.

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897.

ARTISANS' TOOLS.—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	348	3	351
February.....	351	3	354
March.....	355	3	358
April.....	354	3	357
May.....	356	3	359
June.....	347	3	350
July.....	336	3	339
August.....	350	3	353
September.....	355	3	358
October.....	350	3	353
November.....	354	3	357
December.....	351	3	354

BAR STEEL AND IRON.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	2,225	.....	2,225
February.....	2,265	.....	2,265
March.....	2,286	.....	2,286
April.....	2,259	.....	2,259
May.....	2,156	.....	2,156
June.....	2,094	.....	2,094
July.....	2,134	.....	2,134
August.....	2,158	.....	2,158
September.....	2,225	.....	2,225
October.....	2,269	.....	2,269
November.....	2,216	.....	2,216
December.....	2,233	.....	2,233

BUTTONS (PEARL).—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	181	100	281
February.....	183	99	282
March.....	135	99	234
April.....	180	100	280
May.....	187	99	286
June.....	175	99	274
July.....	174	98	272
August.....	177	99	276
September.....	177	100	277
October.....	185	100	285
November.....	223	98	321
December.....	186	99	285

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

BREWING (LAGER BEER).—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	1,091	.....	1,091
February	1,092	.....	1,092
March	1,103	.....	1,103
April	1,113	.....	1,113
May	1,123	.....	1,123
June	1,097	.....	1,097
July	1,102	.....	1,102
August	1,102	.....	1,102
September	1,095	.....	1,095
October	1,113	.....	1,113
November	1,112	.....	1,112
December	1,110	.....	1,110

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA.—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	2,165	.....	2,165
February	2,239	.....	2,239
March	2,406	.....	2,406
April	3,146	14	3,160
May	3,162	14	3,176
June	3,389	14	3,403
July	3,448	14	3,462
August	3,455	14	3,469
September	3,546	14	3,560
October	3,394	14	3,408
November	2,811	2	2,813
December	2,405	2	2,407

BOOK-BINDING AND PRINTING.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	147	58	205
February	145	59	204
March	146	58	204
April	149	59	208
May	148	60	208
June	147	61	208
July	137	66	203
August	147	57	204
September	147	59	206
October	146	59	205
November	146	62	208
December	146	62	208

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	98	212	310
February.....	98	212	310
March.....	98	212	310
April.....	98	212	310
May.....	98	212	310
June.....	98	212	310
July.....	99	217	316
August.....	99	225	324
September.....	123	300	423
October.....	122	300	422
November.....	123	301	424
December.....	123	301	424

CANNED GOODS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	102	15	117
February.....	108	15	123
March.....	109	15	124
April.....	104	20	124
May.....	107	30	137
June.....	113	41	154
July.....	137	126	263
August.....	327	409	736
September.....	347	589	936
October.....	346	451	797
November.....	197	217	414
December.....	100.	52	152

CARPETS AND RUGS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	246	163	409
February.....	248	164	412
March.....	253	166	419
April.....	248	163	411
May.....	244	151	395
June.....	235	147	382
July.....	245	164	405
August.....	254	167	421
September.....	247	165	412
October.....	247	165	412
November.....	243	149	392
December.....	246	154	400

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

CLOTHING (MEN'S)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	209	382	591
February.....	214	433	647
March.....	213	347	560
April.....	195	405	600
May.....	197	393	590
June.....	192	397	589
July.....	192	397	589
August.....	196	406	602
September.....	181	388	569
October.....	189	379	568
November.....	164	344	508
December.....	144	308	452

COBSETS.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	112	1,329	1,441
February.....	112	1,329	1,441
March.....	112	1,329	1,441
April.....	112	1,329	1,441
May.....	112	1,329	1,441
June.....	112	1,329	1,441
July.....	112	1,329	1,441
August.....	112	1,329	1,441
September.....	112	1,329	1,441
October.....	112	1,329	1,441
November.....	112	1,329	1,441
December.....	112	1,329	1,441

COTTON GOODS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	129	451	580
February.....	132	418	550
March.....	134	500	634
April.....	145	471	616
May.....	151	472	623
June.....	147	473	620
July.....	144	549	693
August.....	141	550	691
September.....	135	551	686
October.....	133	648	781
November.....	134	703	837
December.....	136	719	855

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING).—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	539	109	648
February.....	509	112	621
March.....	550	113	663
April.....	556	111	667
May.....	556	111	667
June.....	544	111	655
July.....	515	89	604
August.....	510	88	598
September.....	526	88	614
October.....	541	98	639
November.....	543	102	645
December.....	507	112	619

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	755	246	1,001
February.....	809	246	1,055
March.....	838	246	1,084
April.....	911	246	1,157
May.....	821	249	1,070
June.....	798	244	1,042
July.....	774	242	1,016
August.....	754	239	993
September.....	856	239	1,095
October.....	804	240	1,044
November.....	770	248	918
December.....	769	248	1,017

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	623	613	1,236
February.....	618	599	1,217
March.....	611	527	1,138
April.....	588	472	1,060
May.....	584	461	1,045
June.....	569	453	1,024
July.....	589	442	1,031
August.....	562	411	973
September.....	547	395	942
October.....	537	397	934
November.....	584	440	1,024
December.....	591	468	1,059

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

FOUNDRY (IRON)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	2,099	.....	2,099
February.....	2,107	.....	2,107
March.....	2,100	.....	2,100
April.....	2,129	.....	2,129
May.....	2,154	.....	2,154
June.....	2,111	.....	2,111
July.....	2,102	.....	2,102
August.....	2,080	.....	2,080
September.....	2,155	.....	2,155
October.....	2,179	.....	2,179
November.....	2,174	.....	2,174
December.....	2,139	.....	2,139

FLOOR OILCLOTH.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	205	.....	205
February.....	205	.....	205
March.....	176	.....	176
April.....	163	.....	163
May.....	187	.....	187
June.....	205	.....	205
July.....	205	.....	205
August.....	205	.....	205
September.....	205	.....	205
October.....	138	.....	138
November.....	138	.....	138
December.....	155	.....	155

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	4,525	179	4,704
February.....	4,549	178	4,727
March.....	4,564	172	4,736
April.....	4,563	162	4,725
May.....	4,546	173	4,719
June.....	4,372	174	4,546
July.....	1,814	71	1,885
August.....	1,265	7	1,272
September.....	3,695	167	3,862
October.....	4,405	167	4,572
November.....	4,312	173	4,485
December.....	4,419	172	4,591

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates
by Months, 1897—Continued.

GAS FIXTURES.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	150	8	158
February.....	153	8	161
March.....	158	8	166
April.....	160	9	169
May.....	158	9	167
June.....	156	10	166
July.....	156	10	166
August.....	167	11	168
September.....	166	11	177
October.....	169	11	180
November.....	176	12	188
December.....	172	15	187

HEATERS, FURNACES AND BOILERS.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	713	.....	713
February.....	732	.....	732
March.....	739	.....	739
April.....	664	.....	664
May.....	650	.....	650
June.....	701	.....	701
July.....	732	.....	732
August.....	813	.....	813
September.....	855	.....	855
October.....	864	.....	864
November.....	790	.....	790
December.....	579	.....	579

HOLLOW-WARE (METAL).—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	107	6	113
February.....	115	7	122
March.....	106	8	114
April.....	107	7	114
May.....	108	8	116
June.....	108	9	117
July.....	111	8	119
August.....	120	8	128
September.....	117	8	125
October.....	122	8	130
November.....	120	7	127
December.....	119	7	126

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

HATS (MEN'S).—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	1,144	425	1,569
February.....	1,193	442	1,635
March.....	1,118	438	1,556
April.....	1,138	438	1,576
May.....	1,123	429	1,552
June.....	1,136	405	1,541
July.....	1,164	418	1,580
August.....	1,213	442	1,655
September.....	1,268	452	1,720
October.....	1,233	448	1,681
November.....	1,154	425	1,579
December.....	1,160	423	1,583

JEWELRY.—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	983	227	1,210
February.....	971	265	1,236
March.....	982	310	1,292
April.....	960	308	1,268
May.....	968	300	1,268
June.....	962	298	1,260
July.....	967	302	1,269
August.....	993	332	1,325
September.....	1,038	301	1,339
October.....	1,060	282	1,342
November.....	1,061	275	1,336
December.....	1,067	296	1,363

KNIT GOODS.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	153	379	532
February.....	161	428	589
March.....	237	659	896
April.....	289	805	1,099
May.....	242	781	1,023
June.....	195	700	895
July.....	186	757	943
August.....	241	824	1,065
September.....	268	810	1,078
October.....	238	757	995
November.....	217	726	943
December.....	247	702	949

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	1,851	320	2,171
February.....	1,860	329	2,189
March.....	1,858	323	2,181
April.....	1,849	317	2,166
May.....	1,856	317	2,173
June.....	1,852	319	2,171
July.....	1,942	213	2,155
August.....	1,826	318	2,144
September.....	1,836	323	2,159
October.....	1,859	325	2,184
November.....	1,864	326	2,190
December.....	1,877	320	2,197

LAMPS.—TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	164	5	169
February.....	165	5	170
March.....	177	5	182
April.....	198	5	203
May.....	220	5	225
June.....	221	5	226
July.....	240	5	245
August.....	244	4	248
September.....	225	3	238
October.....	231	3	234
November.....	234	3	237
December.....	231	5	236

MACHINERY.—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	1,561	.....	1,561
February.....	1,586	.....	1,586
March.....	1,556	.....	1,556
April.....	1,558	.....	1,558
May.....	1,524	.....	1,524
June.....	1,509	.....	1,509
July.....	1,484	.....	1,484
August.....	1,482	.....	1,482
September.....	1,521	.....	1,521
October.....	1,533	.....	1,533
November.....	1,561	.....	1,561
December.....	1,572	.....	1,572

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

METAL GOODS.—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	969	216	1,185
February.....	1,013	258	1,261
March.....	1,043	273	1,316
April.....	1,025	278	1,303
May.....	1,027	231	1,268
June.....	1,022	221	1,243
July.....	967	163	1,130
August.....	1,001	169	1,170
September.....	1,039	173	1,212
October.....	1,070	203	1,273
November.....	792	200	992
December.....	1,079	197	1,276

MINING (IRON ORE).—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	896	.....	896
February.....	892	.....	892
March.....	976	.....	976
April.....	928	.....	928
May.....	887	.....	887
June.....	872	.....	872
July.....	888	.....	888
August.....	879	.....	879
September.....	903	.....	903
October.....	922	.....	922
November.....	859	.....	859
December.....	870	.....	870

PAINT AND VARNISH.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	180	28	208
February.....	186	31	217
March.....	193	29	222
April.....	191	29	220
May.....	199	29	228
June.....	197	23	226
July.....	190	28	224
August.....	192	29	221
September.....	243	31	274
October.....	238	31	269
November.....	240	31	271
December.....	242	31	273

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

POTTERY.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	337	28	365
February.....	334	30	364
March.....	332	28	360
April.....	348	31	379
May.....	350	31	381
June.....	347	30	377
July.....	333	30	363
August.....	351	30	381
September.....	358	30	388
October.....	360	30	390
November.....	352	30	382
December.....	361	30	391

RUBBER GOODS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	810	215	1,025
February.....	784	234	1,018
March.....	777	260	1,037
April.....	828	240	1,068
May.....	777	229	1,006
June.....	746	210	956
July.....	739	220	959
August.....	738	218	956
September.....	705	180	885
October.....	767	199	966
November.....	792	192	984
December.....	687	197	884

SILK GOODS.—BROAD AND RIBBON.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	5,189	4,880	10,069
February.....	5,300	5,093	10,393
March.....	5,325	4,859	10,184
April.....	5,492	4,974	10,466
May.....	5,560	5,049	10,609
June.....	5,377	5,060	10,437
July.....	5,467	5,118	10,585
August.....	5,553	5,179	10,732
September.....	5,602	5,220	10,822
October.....	5,473	5,161	10,634
November.....	5,665	5,222	10,887
December.....	5,738	5,132	10,870

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

SILK THROWING.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	470	609	1,079
February.....	479	625	1,104
March.....	483	641	1,124
April.....	483	639	1,122
May.....	491	619	1,110
June.....	481	627	1,108
July.....	493	516	1,009
August.....	562	594	1,156
September.....	467	610	1,077
October.....	490	639	1,129
November.....	493	656	1,149
December.....	510	661	1,171

SILK DYEING.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	1,906	56	1,962
February.....	1,959	60	2,019
March.....	2,015	70	2,085
April.....	2,038	67	2,105
May.....	2,090	59	2,149
June.....	2,015	58	2,073
July.....	2,078	56	2,134
August.....	1,995	54	2,049
September.....	2,095	63	2,158
October.....	2,249	73	2,322
November.....	2,220	73	2,293
December.....	2,293	86	2,379

SHIRTS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	357	1,240	1,597
February.....	371	1,240	1,611
March.....	372	1,254	1,626
April.....	366	1,247	1,613
May.....	352	1,142	1,494
June.....	352	1,124	1,476
July.....	316	1,057	1,373
August.....	317	1,080	1,397
September.....	314	1,097	1,407
October.....	330	1,147	1,477
November.....	346	1,169	1,515
December.....	350	1,206	1,556

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	518	32	550
February.....	522	33	555
March.....	518	33	551
April.....	524	33	557
May.....	524	32	556
June.....	523	32	555
July.....	519	31	550
August.....	516	31	548
September.....	531	34	565
October.....	536	35	571
November.....	540	35	575
December.....	535	33	568

SHOES.—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	1,364	681	2,045
February.....	1,437	721	2,158
March.....	1,439	724	2,163
April.....	1,411	721	2,132
May.....	1,424	695	2,119
June.....	1,428	716	2,144
July.....	1,353	681	2,034
August.....	1,435	725	2,160
September.....	1,433	719	2,152
October.....	1,425	708	2,133
November.....	1,431	706	2,137
December.....	1,428	714	2,142

STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	1,392	.....	1,392
February.....	1,205	.....	1,205
March.....	1,254	.....	1,254
April.....	1,239	.....	1,239
May.....	1,095	.....	1,095
June.....	1,039	.....	1,039
July.....	1,198	.....	1,198
August.....	1,383	.....	1,383
September.....	1,875	.....	1,875
October.....	1,473	.....	1,473
November.....	1,399	.....	1,399
December.....	1,442	.....	1,442

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

WOODEN GOODS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	296	.....	296
February.....	278	.....	278
March.....	301	.....	301
April.....	316	.....	316
May.....	283	.....	283
June.....	284	.....	284
July.....	268	.....	268
August.....	282	.....	282
September.....	287	.....	287
October.....	298	.....	298
November.....	291	.....	291
December.....	303	.....	303

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	1,986	2,326	4,312
February.....	1,994	2,396	4,390
March.....	1,935	2,409	4,394
April.....	2,056	2,452	4,508
May.....	2,126	2,512	4,638
June.....	2,092	2,495	4,587
July.....	2,072	2,464	4,536
August.....	2,154	2,444	4,598
September.....	2,085	2,483	4,568
October.....	2,080	2,529	4,609
November.....	2,066	2,533	4,599
December.....	2,055	2,525	4,580

UNCLASSIFIED.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January.....	140	174	314
February.....	141	173	314
March.....	143	182	325
April.....	143	169	312
May.....	129	87	216
June.....	110	.....	110
July.....	108	.....	108
August.....	119	12	131
September.....	112	93	205
October.....	159	149	308
November.....	151	151	302
December.....	151	172	323

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1897—Continued.

ALL INDUSTRIES.—FIVE HUNDRED AND THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Male.	Female.	Total.
January	38,397	15,718	54,115
February	39,776	16,248	56,024
March	40,307	16,303	56,610
April	41,236	16,537	57,823
May	41,014	16,322	57,336
June	40,432	16,106	56,538
July	38,193	15,883	54,076
August	38,433	16,509	54,942
September	41,980	17,029	59,009
October	42,351	17,089	59,440
November	41,132	16,944	58,076
December	40,902	16,782	57,684

TABLE No. 3.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings, by Industries, 1897.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Average yearly earnings.
1	Artisans' tools.....	11	\$150,097	\$422 83
2	Bar steel and iron.....	7	1,102,567	498 89
3	Buttons (pearl).....	9	80,915	290 00
4	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	19	910,587	864 24
5	Brick and terra cotta.....	24	947,711	320 17
6	Book-binding and printing.....	4	93,988	451 80
7	Boxes (wood and paper).....	10	114,187	324 31
8	Canned goods.....	7	86,138	199 81
9	Carpets and rugs.....	4	140,257	345 46
10	Clothing (men's).....	9	148,834	260 85
11	Corsets.....	5	372,780	258 70
12	Cotton goods.....	7	212,499	311 12
13	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	3	237,749	373 21
14	Chemical products.....	8	453,835	431 70
15	Electrical appliances.....	3	448,158	424 00
16	Foundry (iron).....	16	422,012	495 31
17	Floor oilcloth.....	4	94,245	512 00
18	Glass (window and bottle).....	13	1,476,222	461 05
19	Glass (bending and staining).....	4	8,877	493 17
20	Gas fixtures.....	5	84,667	495 12
21	Heaters, furnaces and boilers.....	6	402,816	546 56
22	Hollow-ware (metal).....	4	37,860	312 89
23	Hats (men's).....	23	827,404	510 13
24	Jewelry.....	33	173,264	598 51
25	Knit goods.....	4	272,393	297 04
26	Leather and leather goods.....	31	827,424	381 12
27	Lamps.....	2	110,819	510 70
28	Machinery.....	32	884,144	549 21
29	Metal goods.....	22	540,644	443 51
30	Mining (iron ore).....	4	277,953	309 52
31	Paint and varnish.....	9	307,660	672 50
32	Pottery.....	8	203,314	539 30
33	Rubber goods.....	8	414,449	419 80
34	Silk goods (broad and ribbon).....	48	4,550,558	431 04
35	Silk throwing.....	13	263,920	232 32
36	Silk dyeing.....	14	910,062	426 42
37	Shirts.....	8	398,830	263 77
38	Scientific and musical instruments.....	4	137,237	*410 48
39	Shoes.....	21	850,257	399 18
40	Structural steel and iron.....	8	543,539	407 76
41	Wooden goods.....	5	133,189	457 69
42	Woolen and worsted goods.....	15	1,422,700	514 27
43	Unclassified.....	6	117,515	435 29
	All industries.....	503	\$22,172,205	\$399 06

*One establishment does not report wages.

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1897.

ARTISANS' TOOLS.—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	34	.....	34
\$5, but under \$6.....	7	.....	7
6, but under 7.....	21	2	23
7, but under 8.....	32	.....	32
8, but under 9.....	38	.....	38
9, but under 10.....	42	1	43
10, but under 12.....	55	.....	55
12, but under 15.....	81	.....	81
15, but under 20.....	38	.....	38
20 and over.....	9	.....	9
Total.....	357	3	360

BAR STEEL AND IRON.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	90	.....	90
\$5, but under \$6.....	63	.....	63
6, but under 7.....	286	.....	286
7, but under 8.....	252	.....	252
8, but under 9.....	367	.....	367
9, but under 10.....	267	.....	267
10, but under 12.....	232	.....	232
12, but under 15.....	333	.....	333
15, but under 20.....	291	.....	291
20 and over.....	154	.....	154
Total.....	2,335	.....	2,335

BUTTONS (PEARL).—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	47	36	83
\$5, but under \$6.....	17	28	45
6, but under 7.....	9	18	27
7, but under 8.....	24	13	37
8, but under 9.....	9	5	14
9, but under 10.....	18	1	19
10, but under 12.....	10	1	11
12, but under 15.....	36	.....	36
15, but under 20.....	22	1	23
20 and over.....	10	1	11
Total.....	202	104	306

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

BREWING (LAGER BEER)—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	14	.....	14
\$5, but under \$6.....	3	.....	3
6, but under 7.....	12	.....	12
7, but under 8.....	4	.....	4
8, but under 9.....	12	.....	12
9, but under 10.....	9	.....	9
10, but under 12.....	58	.....	58
12, but under 15.....	206	.....	206
15, but under 20.....	748	.....	748
20 and over.....	86	.....	86
Total.....	1,152	.....	1,152

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—TWENTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	226	12	238
\$5, but under \$6.....	374	.....	374
6, but under 7.....	891	.....	891
7, but under 8.....	505	.....	505
8, but under 9.....	403	.....	403
9, but under 10.....	265	.....	265
10, but under 12.....	281	.....	281
12, but under 15.....	227	.....	227
15, but under 20.....	126	.....	126
20 and over.....	66	.....	66
Total.....	3,364	12	3,376

BOOK-BINDING AND PRINTING.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	21	28	49
\$5, but under \$6.....	4	8	12
6, but under 7.....	3	16	19
7, but under 8.....	3	7	10
8, but under 9.....	13	2	15
9, but under 10.....	12	.....	12
10, but under 12.....	16	.....	16
12, but under 15.....	58	.....	58
15, but under 20.....	32	.....	32
20 and over.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	166	61	227

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	15	79	94
\$5, but under \$6.....	8	121	129
6, but under 7.....	13	54	67
7, but under 8.....	24	7	31
8, but under 9.....	6	6	12
9, but under 10.....	8	.....	8
10, but under 12.....	16	3	19
12, but under 15.....	59	.....	59
15, but under 20.....	6	.....	6
20 and over.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	156	270	426

CANNED GOODS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	153	567	720
\$5, but under \$6.....	35	60	95
6, but under 7.....	23	41	64
7, but under 8.....	86	5	91
8, but under 9.....	.....	.....	.....
9, but under 10.....	27	4	31
10, but under 12.....	15	.....	15
12, but under 15.....	21	.....	21
15, but under 20.....	7	.....	7
20 and over.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	371	677	1,048

CARPETS AND RUGS.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	31	63	94
\$5, but under \$6.....	27	29	56
6, but under 7.....	22	16	38
7, but under 8.....	14	8	22
8, but under 9.....	16	7	23
9, but under 10.....	31	.....	31
10, but under 12.....	20	.....	20
12, but under 15.....	9	.....	9
15, but under 20.....	5	.....	5
20 and over.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	178	123	301

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

CLOTHING (MEN'S).—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	20	182	202
\$5, but under \$6.....	4	82	86
6, but under 7.....	13	47	60
7, but under 8.....	11	34	45
8, but under 9.....	17	29	46
9, but under 10.....	27	8	35
10, but under 12.....	31	2	33
12, but under 15.....	57	2	59
15, but under 20.....	11	.....	11
20 and over.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	195	386	581

CORSETS.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	22	469	491
\$5, but under \$6.....	7	210	217
6, but under 7.....	13	211	224
7, but under 8.....	10	177	187
8, but under 9.....	9	128	137
9, but under 10.....	7	6	13
10, but under 12.....	7	40	47
12, but under 15.....	9	13	22
15, but under 20.....	15	4	19
20 and over.....	11	2	13
Total.....	110	1,260	1,370

COTTON GOODS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	8	441	449
\$5, but under \$6.....	7	174	181
6, but under 7.....	7	68	75
7, but under 8.....	12	13	25
8, but under 9.....	17	.....	17
9, but under 10.....	17	2	19
10, but under 12.....	32	25	57
12, but under 15.....	33	.....	33
15, but under 20.....	23	.....	23
20 and over.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	163	723	786

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING).—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	64	53	117
\$5, but under \$6.....	37	48	85
6, but under 7.....	29	22	51
7, but under 8.....	170	.....	170
8, but under 9.....	56	.....	56
9, but under 10.....	56	.....	56
10, but under 12.....	38	.....	38
12, but under 15.....	41	.....	41
15, but under 20.....	18	.....	18
20 and over.....	40	.....	40
Total.....	549	123	672

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	64	115	179
\$5, but under \$6.....	14	36	50
6, but under 7.....	38	52	90
7, but under 8.....	223	25	248
8, but under 9.....	17	12	29
9, but under 10.....	308	2	310
10, but under 12.....	119	1	120
12, but under 15.....	89	.....	89
15, but under 20.....	45	3	48
20 and over.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	924	246	1,170

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	56	227	283
\$5, but under \$6.....	22	146	168
6, but under 7.....	39	120	159
7, but under 8.....	87	66	153
8, but under 9.....	61	54	115
9, but under 10.....	91	23	114
10, but under 12.....	65	24	89
12, but under 15.....	130	2	132
15, but under 20.....	73	.....	73
20 and over.....	14	.....	14
Total.....	638	662	1,300

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

FOUNDRY (IRON).—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	66	.....	66
\$5, but under \$6.....	18	.....	18
6, but under 7.....	52	.....	52
7, but under 8.....	73	.....	73
8, but under 9.....	121	.....	121
9, but under 10.....	135	.....	135
10, but under 12.....	155	.....	155
12, but under 15.....	100	.....	100
15, but under 20.....	175	.....	175
20 and over.....	37	.....	37
Total.....	932	.....	932

FLOOR OILOLOTH.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	4	.....	4
\$5, but under \$6.....	.....	.....	.....
6, but under 7.....	20	.....	20
7, but under 8.....	11	.....	11
8, but under 9.....	72	.....	72
9, but under 10.....	17	.....	17
10, but under 12.....	24	.....	24
12, but under 15.....	31	.....	31
15, but under 20.....	18	.....	18
20 and over.....	5	.....	5
Total.....	202	.....	202

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE).—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	851	103	954
\$5, but under \$6.....	534	10	544
6, but under 7.....	255	11	266
7, but under 8.....	266	.....	266
8, but under 9.....	198	.....	198
9, but under 10.....	168	.....	168
10, but under 12.....	353	1	354
12, but under 15.....	232	.....	232
15, but under 20.....	349	.....	349
20 and over.....	686	.....	686
Total.....	3,992	125	4,017

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

GAS FIXTURES.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	26	.....	26
\$5, but under \$8.....	7	.....	7
6, but under 7.....	13	6	19
7, but under 8.....	10	1	11
8, but under 9.....	10	.....	10
9, but under 10.....	11	.....	11
10, but under 12.....	38	.....	38
12, but under 15.....	31	.....	31
15, but under 20.....	25	.....	25
20 and over.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	174	7	181

HEATERS, FURNACES AND BOILERS.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	31	.....	31
\$5, but under \$8.....	15	.....	15
6, but under 7.....	36	.....	36
7, but under 8.....	122	.....	122
8, but under 9.....	59	.....	59
9, but under 10.....	113	.....	113
10, but under 12.....	55	.....	55
12, but under 15.....	172	.....	172
15, but under 20.....	169	.....	169
20 and over.....	112	.....	112
Total.....	884	.....	884

HOLLOW-WARE (METAL).—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	20	7	27
\$5, but under \$8.....	13	1	14
6, but under 7.....	13	1	14
7, but under 8.....	20	.....	20
8, but under 9.....	15	.....	15
9, but under 10.....	11	.....	11
10, but under 12.....	17	.....	17
12, but under 15.....	7	.....	7
15, but under 20.....	15	.....	15
20 and over.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	133	9	132

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

HATS (MEN'S).—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	81	99	180
\$5, but under \$6.....	60	58	118
6, but under 7.....	75	39	114
7, but under 8.....	72	47	119
8, but under 9.....	104	57	161
9, but under 10.....	137	41	178
10, but under 12.....	188	33	221
12, but under 15.....	203	11	214
15, but under 20.....	156	3	159
20 and over.....	95	.....	95
Total.....	1,171	388	1,559

JEWELRY.—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	124	110	234
\$5, but under \$6.....	34	35	69
6, but under 7.....	37	31	68
7, but under 8.....	26	25	51
8, but under 9.....	24	25	49
9, but under 10.....	31	25	56
10, but under 12.....	52	9	61
12, but under 15.....	165	5	170
15, but under 20.....	276	4	280
20 and over.....	199	1	200
Total.....	968	270	1,238

KNIT GOODS.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	114	290	404
\$5, but under \$6.....	20	163	183
6, but under 7.....	21	138	159
7, but under 8.....	13	182	200
8, but under 9.....	11	52	63
9, but under 10.....	41	31	72
10, but under 12.....	18	20	38
12, but under 15.....	17	.....	17
15, but under 20.....	10	.....	10
20 and over.....	8	.....	8
Total.....	278	876	1,154

TABLE NO. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	221	187	408
\$5, but under \$6.....	74	53	127
6, but under 7.....	165	52	207
7, but under 8.....	111	16	127
8, but under 9.....	223	14	237
9, but under 10.....	223	2	230
10, but under 12.....	279	.....	279
12, but under 15.....	298	.....	298
15, but under 20.....	123	.....	123
20 and over.....	71	.....	71
Total.....	1,783	324	2,107

LAMPS.—TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	10	.....	10
\$5, but under \$6.....	21	.....	21
6, but under 7.....	4	.....	4
7, but under 8.....	1	.....	1
8, but under 9.....	4	.....	4
9, but under 10.....	3	.....	3
10, but under 12.....	19	.....	19
12, but under 15.....	20	.....	20
15, but under 20.....	30	.....	30
20 and over.....	6	.....	6
Total.....	118	.....	118

MACHINERY.—THIRTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	192	.....	192
\$5, but under \$6.....	74	.....	74
6, but under 7.....	86	.....	86
7, but under 8.....	127	.....	127
8, but under 9.....	129	.....	129
9, but under 10.....	185	.....	185
10, but under 12.....	203	.....	203
12, but under 15.....	415	.....	415
15, but under 20.....	309	.....	309
20 and over.....	73	.....	73
Total.....	1,793	.....	1,793

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

METAL GOODS.—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	190	53	243
\$5, but under \$6.....	171	40	211
6, but under 7.....	111	31	142
7, but under 8.....	85	3	88
8, but under 9.....	91	3	94
9, but under 10.....	90	2	92
10, but under 12.....	107	2	109
12, but under 15.....	143	.....	143
15, but under 20.....	112	.....	112
20 and over.....	32	.....	32
Total.....	1,132	134	1,266

MINING (IRON ORE).—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	42	.....	42
\$5, but under \$6.....	83	.....	83
6, but under 7.....	120	.....	120
7, but under 8.....	478	.....	478
8, but under 9.....	113	.....	113
9, but under 10.....	46	.....	46
10, but under 12.....	25	.....	25
12, but under 15.....	5	.....	5
15, but under 20.....	3	.....	3
20 and over.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	917	.....	917

PAINT AND VARNISH.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	6	.....	6
\$5, but under \$6.....	5	12	17
6, but under 7.....	4	10	14
7, but under 8.....	5	4	9
8, but under 9.....	11	2	13
9, but under 10.....	41	1	42
10, but under 12.....	77	.....	77
12, but under 15.....	49	.....	49
15, but under 20.....	36	.....	36
20 and over.....	21	.....	21
Total.....	255	29	284

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

POTTERY.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	37	21	58
\$5, but under \$6.....	4	4	8
6, but under 7.....	5	1	6
7, but under 8.....	44	1	45
8, but under 9.....	33	3	36
9, but under 10.....	33	.....	33
10, but under 12.....	54	.....	54
12, but under 15.....	33	.....	33
15, but under 20.....	41	.....	41
20 and over.....	69	.....	69
Total.....	353	30	383

RUBBER GOODS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	126	92	218
\$5, but under \$6.....	45	37	82
6, but under 7.....	47	17	64
7, but under 8.....	110	20	130
8, but under 9.....	46	10	56
9, but under 10.....	81	9	90
10, but under 12.....	82	2	84
12, but under 15.....	94	.....	94
15, but under 20.....	84	.....	84
20 and over.....	68	.....	68
Total.....	783	187	970

SILK GOODS (BROAD AND RIBBON).—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	607	1,385	1,992
\$5, but under \$6.....	248	654	902
6, but under 7.....	235	690	925
7, but under 8.....	362	659	1,021
8, but under 9.....	546	467	1,013
9, but under 10.....	612	528	1,140
10, but under 12.....	863	599	1,462
12, but under 15.....	1,047	370	1,417
15, but under 20.....	1,100	153	1,253
20 and over.....	305	29	334
Total.....	5,925	5,534	11,459

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

SILK THROWING.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	190	151	341
\$5, but under \$6.....	94	417	511
6, but under 7.....	113	78	191
7, but under 8.....	28	3	31
8, but under 9.....	26	1	27
9, but under 10.....	7	.....	7
10, but under 12.....	14	.....	14
12, but under 15.....	13	.....	13
15, but under 20.....	11	.....	11
20 and over.....	5	.....	5
Total.....	502	649	1,151

SILK DYEING.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	49	47	96
\$5, but under \$6.....	23	20	43
6, but under 7.....	41	10	51
7, but under 8.....	138	4	142
8, but under 9.....	141	3	144
9, but under 10.....	905	2	907
10, but under 12.....	472	.....	472
12, but under 15.....	282	.....	282
15, but under 20.....	117	.....	117
20 and over.....	129	.....	129
Total.....	2,297	86	2,383

SHIRTS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	30	291	321
\$5, but under \$6.....	27	194	221
6, but under 7.....	60	230	290
7, but under 8.....	32	155	187
8, but under 9.....	32	170	202
9, but under 10.....	26	88	114
10, but under 12.....	43	61	104
12, but under 15.....	120	22	142
15, but under 20.....	39	.....	39
20 and over.....	11	.....	11
Total.....	420	1,211	1,631

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	33	10	43
\$5, but under \$6.....	46	5	51
6, but under 7.....	22	2	24
7, but under 8.....	38	3	41
8, but under 9.....	60	5	65
9, but under 10.....	79	2	81
10, but under 12.....	140	.....	140
12, but under 15.....	89	.....	89
15, but under 20.....	39	.....	39
20 and over.....	6	.....	6
Total.....	552	27	579

SHOES.—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	233	247	480
\$5, but under \$6.....	92	90	182
6, but under 7.....	162	108	270
7, but under 8.....	171	115	286
8, but under 9.....	128	79	207
9, but under 10.....	124	52	176
10, but under 12.....	193	40	233
12, but under 15.....	192	25	217
15, but under 20.....	98	.....	98
20 and over.....	14	.....	14
Total.....	1,507	756	2,263

STRUCTURAL STEEL AND IRON.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	166	.....	166
\$5, but under \$6.....	98	.....	98
6, but under 7.....	186	.....	186
7, but under 8.....	113	.....	113
8, but under 9.....	180	.....	180
9, but under 10.....	217	.....	217
10, but under 12.....	294	.....	294
12, but under 15.....	169	.....	169
15, but under 20.....	135	.....	135
20 and over.....	21	.....	21
Total.....	1,579	.....	1,579

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

WOODEN GOODS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	12	.....	12
\$5, but under \$6.....	9	.....	9
6, but under 7.....	8	.....	8
7, but under 8.....	18	.....	18
8, but under 9.....	53	.....	53
9, but under 10.....	29	.....	29
10, but under 12.....	59	.....	59
12, but under 15.....	54	.....	54
15, but under 20.....	51	.....	51
20 and over.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	296	.....	296

WOOLEN AND WOBBED GOODS.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	365	1,662	2,027
\$5, but under \$6.....	184	464	648
6, but under 7.....	142	140	282
7, but under 8.....	336	102	438
8, but under 9.....	250	61	311
9, but under 10.....	200	56	256
10, but under 12.....	193	20	213
12, but under 15.....	242	.....	242
15, but under 20.....	136	.....	136
20 and over.....	70	.....	70
Total.....	2,118	2,505	4,623

UNCLASSIFIED.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	15	45	60
\$5, but under \$6.....	5	34	39
6, but under 7.....	5	31	36
7, but under 8.....	5	26	31
8, but under 9.....	9	19	28
9, but under 10.....	9	10	19
10, but under 12.....	7	8	15
12, but under 15.....	37	4	41
15, but under 20.....	41	1	42
20 and over.....	23	.....	23
Total.....	156	178	334

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1897—Continued.

ALL INDUSTRIES.—FIVE HUNDRED AND THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Male.	Female.	Total.	PERCENTAGES RECEIVING THESE RATES OF WAGES WHO ARE	
				Males.	Females.
Under \$5.....	4,706	7,072	11,778	39.09	60.91
Over \$5, but under \$6.....	2,631	3,233	5,864	44.08	55.92
Over 6, but under 7.....	3,534	2,293	5,827	60.65	39.35
Over 7, but under 8.....	4,277	1,722	5,999	71.01	28.99
Over 8, but under 9.....	3,730	1,214	4,944	75.04	24.96
Over 9, but under 10.....	4,768	897	5,665	84.01	15.99
Over 10, but under 12.....	5,009	881	5,890	85.00	15.00
Over 12, but under 15.....	5,427	454	5,881	92.02	7.98
Over 15, but under 20.....	5,147	169	5,316	96.08	3.92
\$20 and over.....	2,494	33	2,527	98.06	1.94
Total.....	41,723	17,968	59,691	69.08	30.92

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS RECEIVING SPECIFIED WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total, both sexes.
Under \$5.....	11.27	39.35	19.73
Over \$5, but under \$6.....	6.03	17.99	9.82
Over 6, but under 7.....	8.47	12.76	9.76
Over 7, but under 8.....	10.25	9.58	10.05
Over 8, but under 9.....	8.93	6.76	8.28
Over 9, but under 10.....	11.18	4.99	9.49
Over 10, but under 12.....	12.00	4.92	9.86
Over 12, but under 15.....	13.00	2.52	9.85
Over 15, but under 20.....	12.03	.95	8.90
\$20 and over.....	6.84	.18	4.26
	100	100	100

TABLE No. 8.—Days in Operation and Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1897.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIX WORKING DAYS IN THE YEAR, 100 PER CENT. THE FULL PROPORTION OF BUSINESS.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Average proportion of business done, per cent.
1	Artisans' tools.....	11	270.44	65.00
2	Bar steel and iron.....	7	253.43	59.14
3	Buttons (pearl).....	9	285.00	54.33
4	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	19	314.16	70.41
5	Brick and terra cotta.....	24	242.09	70.22
6	Book-binding and printing.....	4	273.00	69.00
7	Boxes (wood and paper).....	10	281.66	76.00
8	Canned goods.....	7	111.43	54.44
9	Carpets and rugs.....	4	275.25	82.50
10	Clothing (men's).....	9	269.90	69.38
11	Corsets.....	5	292.25	83.75
12	Cotton goods.....	7	291.50	82.50
13	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	3	281.00	77.86
14	Chemical products.....	8	309.62	65.12
15	Electrical appliances.....	3	273.00	69.00
16	Foundry (iron).....	16	265.00	68.50
17	Floor oilcloth.....	4	234.00	65.00
18	Glass (window and bottle).....	13	249.64	70.00
19	Glass (bending and staining).....	4	289.50	50.00
20	Gas fixtures.....	5	296.40	75.00
21	Heaters, furnaces and boilers.....	6	277.16	68.00
22	Hollow-ware (metal).....	4	295.25	35.00
23	Hats (men's).....	23	264.26	63.74
24	Jewelry.....	33	268.00	69.89
25	Knit goods.....	4	232.50	66.00
26	Leather and leather goods.....	31	282.17	68.31
27	Lamps.....	2	302.00	62.50
28	Machinery.....	32	286.59	54.81
29	Metal goods.....	22	290.00	62.50
30	Mining (iron ore).....	4	308.00	88.00
31	Paint and varnish.....	9	298.50	66.75
32	Pottery.....	8	283.75	63.12
33	Rubber goods.....	8	226.25	73.71
34	Silk goods (broad and ribbon).....	48	293.31	80.44
35	Silk throwing.....	13	298.00	91.30
36	Silk dyeing.....	14	276.71	71.79
37	Shirts.....	8	233.50	80.57
38	Scientific and musical instruments.....	4	300.66	83.33
39	Shoes.....	21	264.81	63.86
40	Structural steel and iron.....	8	273.50	59.12
41	Wooden goods.....	8	244.00	53.75
42	Woolen and worsted goods.....	15	256.80	80.00
43	Unclassified.....	6	259.83	58.00
	All industries.....	503	271.13	68.48

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1897.

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting.....		<i>Capital Invested.</i>	
Number of private firms.....		Amount of capital invested.....	
Number of partners.....		\$4,461,848	
Males.....		<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Females.....		Total value of stock used.....	
Special.....		\$1,048,481	
Estates.....		<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Number of corporations.....		Total value of goods made.....	
Number of stockholders.....		\$3,112,368	
Males.....			
Females.....			
Banks, trustees, etc.....			
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,			
187			

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	2,964	11	2,975	99.63	.37	100
Smallest number.....	2,165	2	2,167	99.91	.09	100
Greatest number.....	3,546	14	3,560	99.61	.39	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	1,381	12	1,393	99.14	.86	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,165	.....	2,165	100	.....	100
February.....	2,239	.....	2,239	100	.....	100
March.....	2,406	.....	2,406	100	.....	100
April.....	3,146	14	3,160	99.56	.44	100
May.....	3,162	14	3,176	99.56	.44	100
June.....	3,389	14	3,403	99.59	.41	100
July.....	3,443	14	3,462	99.59	.41	100
August.....	3,455	14	3,469	99.59	.41	100
September.....	3,546	14	3,560	99.60	.40	100
October.....	3,394	14	3,408	99.59	.41	100
November.....	2,811	2	2,813	99.93	.07	100
December.....	2,406	2	2,407	99.92	.08	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.	PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.
Total amount paid in wages..... \$947,711 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings..... 320 17	per cent..... 70.22
	Days in operation 242.09

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under \$5.....	226	12	238	6.72	100	7.05
\$5, but under \$6.....	374	374	748	11.12	.....	11.68
6, but under 7.....	891	891	1,782	26.48	.....	26.89
7, but under 8.....	505	505	1,010	15.02	.....	14.96
8, but under 9.....	403	403	806	11.98	.....	11.94
9, but under 10.....	265	265	530	7.87	.....	7.85
10, but under 12.....	281	281	562	8.35	.....	8.32
12, but under 15.....	227	227	454	6.75	.....	6.72
15, but under 20.....	126	126	252	3.75	.....	3.73
20 and over.....	66	66	132	1.96	.....	1.96
Total	3,364	12	3,376	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1897—Continued.

BREWING (LAGER BEER AND ALE).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting.....	19
Number of private firms.....	2
Number of partners.....	3
Males.....	3
Females.....	
Special.....	
Estates.....	
Number of corporations.....	17
Number of stockholders.....	301
Males.....	293
Females.....	5
Banks, trustees, etc.....	8
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	304
	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
	Amount of capital invested..... \$6,462,079
	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of stock used..... \$1,857,753
	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of goods made..... \$4,992,527

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	1,104	.....	1,104	100	.....	100
Smallest number.....	1,091	.....	1,091	100	.....	100
Greatest number.....	1,123	.....	1,123	100	.....	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	32	.....	32	100	.....	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,091	.....	1,091	100	.....	100
February.....	1,092	.....	1,092	100	.....	100
March.....	1,103	.....	1,103	100	.....	100
April.....	1,113	.....	1,113	100	.....	100
May.....	1,123	.....	1,123	100	.....	100
June.....	1,097	.....	1,097	100	.....	100
July.....	1,102	.....	1,102	100	.....	100
August.....	1,102	.....	1,102	100	.....	100
September.....	1,095	.....	1,095	100	.....	100
October.....	1,113	.....	1,113	100	.....	100
November.....	1,112	.....	1,112	100	.....	100
December.....	1,110	.....	1,110	100	.....	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$910,587 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	70.41
Average yearly earnings.....	864 24	Days in operation.....	314.16

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	14	.....	14	1.22	.....	1.22
\$5, but under \$6.....	3	.....	3	.26	.....	.26
6, but under 7.....	12	.....	12	1.04	.....	1.04
7, but under 8.....	4	.....	4	.35	.....	.35
8, but under 9.....	12	.....	12	1.04	.....	1.04
9, but under 10.....	9	.....	9	.78	.....	.78
10, but under 12.....	58	.....	58	5.03	.....	5.03
12, but under 15.....	206	.....	206	17.88	.....	17.88
15, but under 20.....	748	.....	748	64.93	.....	64.93
20 and over.....	86	.....	86	7.47	.....	7.47
Total.....	1,152	.....	1,152	100	.....	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1897—Continued.

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting.....	13	<i>Capital Invested.</i>	
Number of private firms.....	4	Amount of capital invested..... \$1,813,000	
Number of partners.....	7		
Males.....	7	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Females.....			
Special			
Estates	9	Total value of stock used..... \$549,800	
Number of corporations.....	66		
Number of stockholders.....	61	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Males.....	61		
Females.....	5		
Banks, trustees, etc.....		Total value of goods made..... \$1,613,805.	
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	73		

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number	3,927	150	4,077	96.32	3.68	100
Smallest number.....	1,265	7	1,272	99.53	.47	100
Greatest number.....	4,564	179	4,743	96.23	3.77	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	3,299	172	3,471	95.05	4.95	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	4,525	179	4,704	96.20	3.80	100
February.....	4,549	178	4,727	96.70	3.30	100
March.....	4,564	172	4,736	96.37	3.63	100
April.....	4,563	162	4,725	96.57	3.43	100
May.....	4,546	173	4,719	96.33	3.67	100
June.....	4,372	174	4,546	96.17	3.83	100
July.....	1,814	71	1,885	96.24	3.76	100
August.....	1,265	7	1,272	99.45	.55	100
September.....	3,695	167	3,862	95.68	4.32	100
October.....	4,405	167	4,572	96.35	3.65	100
November.....	4,312	173	4,485	96.14	3.86	100
December.....	4,419	172	4,591	96.25	3.75	100

STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.	PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.
Total amount paid in wages..... \$3,877 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent..... 70.00
Average yearly earnings..... 493 17	Days in operation..... 249.64

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	851	103	954	21.87	82.40	23.74
\$5, but under \$6.....	534	10	544	13.72	8.00	13.54
6, but under 7.....	255	11	266	6.55	8.80	6.62
7, but under 8.....	266	.....	266	6.83	.....	6.83
8, but under 9.....	198	.....	198	5.09	.....	4.93
9, but under 10.....	168	.....	168	4.32	.....	4.18
10, but under 12.....	353	1	354	9.07	.80	8.82
12, but under 15.....	232	.....	232	5.96	.....	5.77
15, but under 20.....	349	.....	349	8.96	.....	8.69
20 and over.....	686	.....	686	17.63	.....	17.08
Total	3,892	125	4,017	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1897.

HATS (MEN'S).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting....	23	<i>Capital Invested.</i>	
Number of private firms.....	18		
Number of partners.....	25		
Males.....	25	Amount of capital invested.....	\$876,676
Females.....		<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Special.....			
Estates.....		Total value of stock used.....	\$1,067,482
Number of corporations.....	5	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Number of stockholders.....	50		
Males.....	42		
Females.....	8		
Banks, trustees, etc.....			
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	75	Total value of goods made.....	\$2,159,296

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	1,170	482	1,652	73.04	26.96	100
Smallest number.....	1,118	405	1,523	73.41	26.59	100
Greatest number.....	1,268	452	1,720	73.72	26.28	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	150	47	197	76.00	24.00	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,144	425	1,569	72.91	27.09	100
February.....	1,193	442	1,635	72.96	27.04	100
March.....	1,118	438	1,556	71.85	28.15	100
April.....	1,135	438	1,573	72.20	27.80	100
May.....	1,123	429	1,552	72.36	27.64	100
June.....	1,136	406	1,541	73.79	26.21	100
July.....	1,164	416	1,580	73.68	26.32	100
August.....	1,213	442	1,655	73.30	26.70	100
September.....	1,268	452	1,720	73.73	26.27	100
October.....	1,283	448	1,631	73.87	26.63	100
November.....	1,154	425	1,579	73.39	26.61	100
December.....	1,160	423	1,583	73.28	26.72	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$827,404 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	63.74
Average yearly earnings.....	510 13	Days in operation.....	264.26

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	81	99	180	6.91	25.51	11.55
\$5, but under \$6.....	60	58	118	5.12	15.00	7.57
6, but under 7.....	75	39	114	6.40	10.05	7.81
7, but under 8.....	72	47	119	6.15	12.11	7.64
8, but under 9.....	104	57	161	8.88	14.66	10.33
9, but under 10.....	137	41	178	11.71	10.57	11.42
10, but under 12.....	188	33	221	16.05	8.50	14.17
12, but under 15.....	203	11	214	17.34	2.83	13.73
15, but under 20.....	156	3	159	13.82	.77	10.19
20 and over.....	95	.....	95	8.12	.....	6.09
Total.....	1,171	388	1,559	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1897—Continued.

JEWELRY.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting....	33	<i>Capital Invested.</i>	
Number of private firms.....	27		
Number of partners.....	50		
Males.....	50	Amount of capital invested.....	
Females.....		\$2,250,257	
Special.....			
Estates.....		<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Number of corporations.....	6		
Number of stockholders.....	70	Total value of stock used.....	
Males.....	51	\$1,371,685	
Females.....	15		
Banks, trustees, etc.....	4	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	120	Total value of goods made.....	
		\$2,545,576	

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	1,001	291	1,292	77.47	22.53	100
Smallest number.....	960	227	1,187	80.88	19.12	100
Greatest number.....	1,067	352	1,399	76.27	23.73	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	107	105	212	50.48	49.52	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	983	227	1,210	81.24	18.76	100
February.....	971	265	1,236	78.56	21.44	100
March.....	982	310	1,292	76.00	24.00	100
April.....	960	308	1,268	75.71	24.29	100
May.....	968	300	1,268	76.34	23.66	100
June.....	962	298	1,260	76.35	23.65	100
July.....	967	302	1,269	76.20	23.80	100
August.....	993	332	1,325	74.94	25.06	100
September.....	1,038	301	1,339	77.52	22.48	100
October.....	1,060	282	1,342	78.98	21.02	100
November.....	1,061	275	1,336	79.42	20.58	100
December.....	1,067	296	1,363	78.28	21.72	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$173,264 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	69.89
Average yearly earnings.....	598 51	Days in operation.....	268

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	124	110	234	12.81	40.74	18.90
\$5, but under \$6.....	34	85	69	3.51	12.96	5.57
6, but under 7.....	37	81	68	3.82	11.47	5.49
7, but under 8.....	26	25	51	2.69	9.26	4.12
8, but under 9.....	24	25	49	2.48	9.26	3.96
9, but under 10.....	31	25	56	3.20	9.26	4.52
10, but under 12.....	52	9	61	5.37	3.33	4.98
12, but under 15.....	165	5	170	17.05	1.85	18.78
15, but under 20.....	276	4	280	28.51	1.50	22.62
20 and over.....	199	1	200	20.56	.37	16.16
Total.....	968	270	1,238	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1897—Continued.

LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED,		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting....	31	<i>Capital Invested.</i> Amount of capital invested..... \$2,285,063
Number of private firms.....	16	
Number of partners.....	26	
Males.....	26	
Females.....		<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i> Total value of stock used..... \$2,570,592
Special.....		
Estates.....		
Number of corporations.....	15	
Number of stockholders.....	106	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i> Total value of goods made..... \$4,302,132
Males.....	82	
Females.....	17	
Banks, trustees, etc.....	6	
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	181	

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number	1,861	313	2,174	85.61	14.39	100
Smallest number.....	1,826	213	2,039	89.55	10.45	100
Greatest number.....	1,942	326	2,268	85.68	14.32	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number....	116	113	229	50.66	49.34	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,851	320	2,171	85.26	14.74	100
February.....	1,860	329	2,189	84.97	15.03	100
March.....	1,858	323	2,181	85.19	14.81	100
April.....	1,849	317	2,166	84.55	15.45	100
May.....	1,856	317	2,173	85.41	14.59	100
June.....	1,852	319	2,171	85.80	14.70	100
July.....	1,942	213	2,155	90.12	9.88	100
August.....	1,826	318	2,144	85.17	14.83	100
September.....	1,836	323	2,159	85.04	14.96	100
October.....	1,859	325	2,184	85.12	14.88	100
November.....	1,864	326	2,190	85.12	14.88	100
December.....	1,877	320	2,197	85.43	14.57	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$827,424 00	Proportion of business done, per cent...	68.31
Average yearly earnings.....	381 12	Days in operation.....	282.17

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$1.....	221	187	408	12.39	57.89	19.36
\$1, but under \$6.....	74	52	127	4.15	16.10	6.03
6, but under 7.....	155	52	207	8.69	16.10	9.82
7, but under 8.....	111	16	127	6.22	4.95	6.02
8, but under 9.....	228	14	237	12.50	4.34	11.25
9, but under 10.....	228	2	280	12.77	.62	10.91
10, but under 12.....	279	.....	279	15.64	.....	13.25
12, but under 15.....	298	.....	298	16.71	.....	14.15
15, but under 20.....	123	.....	123	6.95	.....	5.84
20 and over.....	71	.....	71	3.98	.....	3.37
Total.....	1,783	323	2,107	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1897—Continued.

SILK GOODS--ALL BRANCHES INCLUDED.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting.....	75
Number of private firms.....	44
Number of partners.....	152
Males.....	117
Females.....	34
Special.....	1
Estates.....	31
Number of corporations.....	173
Number of stockholders.....	155
Males.....	16
Females.....	2
Banks, trustees, etc.....	2
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	825
	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
	Amount of capital invested \$12,544,190
	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value</i>
	Total value of stock used... .. \$11,825,475
	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of goods made. \$21,763,854

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	7,926	5,764	13,690	57.90	42.10	100
Smallest number.....	7,565	5,545	13,110	57.70	42.30	100
Greatest number.....	8,212	5,963	14,175	57.93	42.07	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	647	418	1,065	60.74	39.26	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	7,565	5,545	13,110	57.70	42.30	100
February.....	7,738	5,778	13,516	57.20	42.80	100
March.....	7,823	5,570	13,393	58.41	41.59	100
April.....	8,013	5,680	13,693	58.52	41.48	100
May.....	8,141	5,727	13,868	58.10	41.90	100
June.....	7,873	5,745	13,618	57.82	42.18	100
July.....	8,083	5,690	13,773	58.55	41.45	100
August.....	8,110	5,827	13,937	58.59	41.41	100
September.....	8,164	5,898	14,062	58.08	41.92	100
October.....	8,212	5,873	14,085	58.32	41.68	100
November.....	7,636	5,963	13,599	56.17	43.83	100
December.....	7,701	5,879	13,580	56.71	43.29	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages	\$5,724,540 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	81.17
Average yearly earnings.....	414 01	Days in operation.....	289.88

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	846	1,583	2,429	9.37	23.79	16.21
\$5, but under \$6.....	365	1,091	1,456	4.20	17.78	9.71
6, but under 7.....	389	778	1,167	4.43	12.56	7.78
7, but under 8.....	528	666	1,194	6.05	10.76	7.96
8, but under 9.....	713	471	1,184	8.00	7.66	7.89
9, but under 10.....	1,524	530	2,054	18.34	8.58	13.70
10, but under 12.....	1,349	599	1,948	15.26	9.68	13.00
12, but under 15.....	1,342	370	1,712	15.28	6.03	11.42
15, but under 20.....	1,228	153	1,381	14.04	2.57	9.21
20 and over.....	439	29	468	5.09	.59	3.12
Total.....	8,723	6,270	14,993	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1897—Continued.

SHOES.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting.....	21	<i>Capital Invested.</i>	
Number of private firms.....	13		
Number of partners.....	22		
Males.....	22	Amount of capital invested.....	
Females.....		\$967,864	
Special.....			
Estates.....	8	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Number of corporations.....	93	Total value of stock used.....	
Number of stockholders.....	78	\$1,644,679	
Males.....	78		
Females.....	19	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Banks, trustees, etc.....	1	Total value of goods made.....	
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders.	115	\$2,954,941	

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	1,417	709	2,126	65.66	33.34	100
Smallest number.....	1,353	681	2,034	66.52	33.48	100
Greatest number.....	1,439	725	2,164	66.50	33.50	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	86	44	130	66.16	33.84	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,354	681	2,045	66.70	33.30	100
February.....	1,437	721	2,158	66.13	33.87	100
March.....	1,439	724	2,163	66.53	33.47	100
April.....	1,411	721	2,132	66.18	33.82	100
May.....	1,424	695	2,119	67.20	32.80	100
June.....	1,428	716	2,144	66.60	33.40	100
July.....	1,853	681	2,534	66.62	33.38	100
August.....	1,435	725	2,160	66.44	33.56	100
September.....	1,433	719	2,152	66.59	33.41	100
October.....	1,425	708	2,133	67.28	32.72	100
November.....	1,431	706	2,137	66.96	33.04	100
December.....	1,428	714	2,142	66.67	33.33	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$850,257 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings.....	399 18	per cent..... 68.86
		Days in operation..... 264.81

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	233	247	480	16.56	32.67	22.19
\$5, but under \$6.....	92	90	182	6.54	11.91	8.41
6, but under 7.....	162	108	270	11.52	14.29	12.48
7, but under 8.....	171	115	286	12.15	15.21	13.23
8, but under 9.....	128	79	207	9.09	10.45	9.57
9, but under 10.....	124	52	176	8.82	6.88	8.14
10, but under 12.....	198	40	238	18.72	5.29	10.77
12, but under 15.....	192	25	217	13.65	3.30	10.03
15, but under 20.....	98		98	6.96		4.53
20 and over.....	14		14	.99		.65
Total.....	1,407	756	2,163	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1897—Continued.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting....	15	<i>Capital Invested.</i> Amount of capital invested..... \$4,974,684
Number of private firms.....	7	
Number of partners.....	21	
Males.....	20	
Females.....	1	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i> Total value of stock used..... \$3,759,022
Special Estates.....	3	
Number of corporations.....	160	
Number of stockholders.....	128	
Males.....	128	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i> Total value of goods made..... \$6,203,230
Females.....	29	
Banks, trustees, etc.....	3	
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	181	

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females	Total.
Average number	2,062	2,464	4,526	45.56	54.44	100
Smallest number.....	1,985	2,326	4,311	46.06	53.95	100
Greatest number.....	2,154	2,533	4,687	45.96	54.04	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	169	207	376	44.95	55.05	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January	1,986	2,326	4,312	46.06	53.94	100
February	1,994	2,395	4,390	45.42	54.58	100
March.....	1,985	2,409	4,394	45.18	54.82	100
April.....	2,056	2,452	4,508	45.61	54.39	100
May.....	2,126	2,512	4,638	45.84	54.16	100
June.....	2,092	2,495	4,587	45.61	54.39	100
July.....	2,072	2,464	4,536	45.68	54.32	100
August.....	2,154	2,444	4,598	46.85	53.15	100
September.....	2,085	2,483	4,568	45.64	54.36	100
October.....	2,080	2,529	4,609	45.13	54.87	100
November.....	2,066	2,533	4,599	44.92	55.08	100
December.....	2,055	2,525	4,580	44.87	55.13	100

WAGE EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$1,422,700 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	80
Average yearly earnings.....	314 27	Days in operation.....	256.80

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	365	1,662	2,027	17.23	66.35	43.85
\$5, but under \$6.....	184	464	648	8.63	18.53	14.02
6, but under 7.....	142	140	282	6.70	5.60	6.10
7, but under 8.....	336	102	438	15.88	4.02	9.47
8, but under 9.....	250	61	311	11.84	2.44	6.78
9, but under 10.....	200	56	256	9.44	2.25	5.54
10, but under 12.....	193	20	213	9.11	.81	4.61
12, but under 15.....	242	.....	242	11.42	.....	5.23
15, but under 20.....	136	.....	136	6.42	.....	2.94
20 and over.....	70	.....	70	3.80	.....	1.51
Total.....	2,118	2,505	4,623	100	100	100

CURRENT CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES

FOR MALES AND FEMALES, AND NUMBER OF HOURS
EMPLOYED PER DAY, BY ESTABLISHMENTS.

There are but two methods of presenting statistics of wages ; first, by averages, and, second, by a classification of rates and the presentation of the actual number of persons to whom each rate is paid.

The second method accurately gives the standard wage prevailing in the establishment or industry under consideration, while the first, although very generally used, seldom produces even a reasonable approximation to it.

The expression, average rate of wages, is used everywhere in economic discussion notwithstanding that owing to the minute subdivisions of employment, the classes of operatives employed in the same industry are so different with respect to skill, the number of males and females, children and adults, that no single average can be found from such a wide range of dissimilar units which will truthfully represent the wage-rate of any of them. There is certainly a limited number of occupations for which a fairly truthful average may be found ; those who work with machinery that is necessarily similar for all, and where the difference in favor of one operative over another is entirely a matter of steady application to work, the degree of skill required being necessarily very similar, there can be no very great variation in wages ; such an occupation as weavers, for instance, on any of the textile fabrics, or where no machinery at all is used, as in the case of bricklayers or glassblowers, the units here being alike in all essential respects, an average rate of wages may be regarded as truthful.

The machinist trade is one in which the degree of skill required, and consequently the wages paid, varies very widely ; take for illustration, and similar cases are very common in manufacturing estab-

lishments where a small force of machinists are employed to keep machinery in order for the main business of the establishment, one man is paid \$30 per week and two are paid \$10 each. The average wages of machinists in such a case would be \$16.66 per week, which *is so much above the lowest and below the highest that it conveys no correct notion of either.*

The occupation of bookkeeping is another in which the range of ability and compensation is very wide, including as it does persons who occupy positions of great responsibility and trust and receive salaries that run into the thousands per year, and others, through all the gradations of ability and wages down to or below \$5 per week. Manifestly there can be here no average rate of wages that will convey any idea of the wage standard of such an occupation.

In fact, owing, as before stated, to the minute subdivisions of industry and wide dissimilarity in the degree of skill required in the various lines of activity running through our industrial life, the truth regarding wages cannot be presented in any such concrete form.

In these tables are presented the actual wages paid to the specified number of employes engaged in the same establishment, classified according to the different rates, and also, so far as that information could be obtained, according to the subdivisions of employment. The number of establishments represented is 163, and the classified wages quoted stand for upward of 14,000 persons; these, taken with the classified wages which are presented with the statistics of manufactures in Part I., give a total of 665 establishments, employing nearly 75,000 persons, from which the wage statistics presented in this report have been obtained.

This classification, including as it does all the principal industries carried on in the State, affords a very reliable view of the range of wages paid in each; it will also be useful as a basis of comparison with similar data in the future for the purpose of determining whether wages are tending upward or downward in each industry.

The range of variation in the number of hours worked per day, from 6½ to 12, is very interesting, showing as it does the presence of some influence peculiar to certain industries, which is operating in favor of a reduction of the hours of labor independent of any organized movement to that end, and also that it is being done without a reduction of wages; indeed, the reverse in that respect is generally the

case, for the occupations in which the hours of labor are lowest pay, with but few exceptions, the highest wages.

It may be well to say that the data for these tables were in each case taken from the books of the establishments, or else given by someone who is a member of the firm, or who is in its employ and capable of giving them correctly. With very few exceptions, the proprietors of establishments from whom returns were obtained report a greater degree of business activity during 1898 than they have experienced in some years.

TABLE 1.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
1	Awnings—				
	Awningmakers.....	M.	\$10 00	2	10
	".....	M.	9 00	1	10
	".....	F.	8 00	2	10
	".....	F.	7 00	1	10
2	Awnings and sails—				
	Awning and sailmakers.....	M.	15 00	2	10
	" " ".....	M.	12 00	2	10
	" " ".....	F.	9 00	1	10
	" " ".....	M.	7 00	1	10
	" " ".....	F.	6 00	1	10
3	Aluminum specialties.....	M.	24 00	5	10
		M.	15 00	5	10
		M.	12 00	7	10
		M.	10 00	10	10
		M.	9 00	10	10
		F.	7 00	3	10
		F.	5 00	5	10
		F.	3 00	12	10
4	Art novelties—				
	Platers.....	M.	15 00	1	10
	Polishers.....	M.	9 00	2	10
5	Brushes (jewelers')—				
	Brushmakers.....	M.	15 00	4	10
	".....	M.	12 00	3	10
	".....	M.	8 00	3	10
	".....	F.	8 00	9	10
	".....	F.	5 00	4	10
	".....	F.	3 00	7	10
6	Brushes—				
	Brushmakers.....	M.	15 00	1	10
	".....	M.	12 00	1	10
	".....	M.	10 00	2	10
	".....	M.	8 00	2	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
7	Boxes (paper).....	M.	\$15 00	5	10
		M.	13 00	8	10
		M.	12 00	12	10
		M.	10 00	16	10
		F.	9 00	7	10
		F.	8 00	10	10
		F.	6 50	27	10
		F.	3 00	10	10
8	Boxes (paper).....	M.	18 00	4	10
		M.	15 00	4	10
		M.	12 00	4	10
		M.	10 00	3	10
		M.	8 00	5	10
		F.	7 50	10	10
		F.	5 50	20	10
		F.	4 00	10	10
9	Buttons (pearl)—				
	Buttonmakers.....	M.	12 00	4	10
	".....	M.	7 00	15	10
	Carders.....	F.	5 00	5	10
10	Buttons (pearl)—				
	Buttonmakers.....	M.	15 00	3	10
	".....	M.	12 00	6	10
	".....	M.	10 00	10	10
	Carders.....	F.	8 50	2	10
	".....	F.	5 00	3	10
	".....	F.	2 00	4	10
11	Buttons (pearl)—				
	Buttonmakers.....	M.	18 00	3	10
	".....	M.	16 00	4	10
	".....	M.	15 00	12	10
	".....	M.	12 00	14	10
	".....	M.	10 00	19	10
	".....	M.	8 00	18	10
	Carders.....	F.	7 00	4	10
	".....	F.	6 50	7	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Buttons (pearl)—				
	Carders.....	F.	\$4 50	42	10
	".....	F.	3 00	20	10
	".....	F.	2 50	8	10
12	Brass goods (plumbers')*—				
	Brass finishers.....	M.	18 00	3	12
	" ".....	M.	15 00	10	12
	" ".....	M.	12 00	10	12
	" ".....	M.	10 00	12	12
	Apprentices.....	M.	3 00	5	12
13	Boilers—				
	Boilermakers.....	M.	18 00	5	10
	".....	M.	15 00	8	10
	".....	M.	12 00	10	10
	".....	M.	10 50	10	10
	Apprentices.....	M.	9 00	2	10
14	Bags (traveling)—				
	Polishers.....	M.	15 00	3	10
	".....	M.	12 00	3	10
	Pressmen.....	M.	10 00	9	10
	".....	M.	9 00	7	10
	Apprentices.....	M.	6 00	1	10
	".....	M.	4 00	2	10
15	Brass foundry—				
	Moulders.....	M.	18 00	2	10
	".....	M.	15 00	10	10
	".....	M.	12 00	8	10
	Apprentices.....	M.	7 00	2	10
	".....	M.	3 00	3	10
16	Bag mountings—				
	Pressmen.....	M.	16 00	3	10
	Polishers.....	M.	12 00	5	10
	".....	M.	10 00	8	10
	Riveters.....	M.	8 00	10	10
	Stampers.....	F.	6 00	3	10
	".....	F.	4 00	6	10

* Work two hours overtime.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving	Hours employed per day.
17	Carpet grips.....	M.	\$18 00	2	8
		M.	15 00	5	8
		M.	12 00	6	8
		M.	8 00	2	8
	Apprentices.....	M.			
18	Canning fruit (tomatoes)—				
	Seamers.....	M.	12 00	2	9
	Floaters.....	M.	10 00	3	9
	Laborers.....	M.	7 25	20	9
	".....	M.	6 00	5	9
	Skinner.....	F.	7 25	30	9
	".....	F.	6 00	40	9
	".....	F.	4 50	30	9
	".....	F.	4 00	30	9
19	Canning fruit (tomatoes)—				
	Seamers.....	M.	12 00	2	9
	Floaters.....	M.	10 00	3	9
	Laborers.....	M.	9 00	10	9
	".....	M.	7 50	20	9
	".....	M.	6 00	10	9
	Skinner.....	F.	7 50	30	9
	".....	F.	6 00	40	9
	".....	F.	4 50	60	9
20	Canning fruit (tomatoes)—				
	Seamers.....	M.	10 79	4	9
	Floaters.....	M.	8 30	4	9
	Laborers.....	M.	9 00	40	9
	".....	M.	7 50	50	9
	Skinner.....	F.	9 00	25	9
	".....	F.	6 00	100	9
	".....	F.	5 40	23	9
	".....	F.	4 80	50	9
21	Canning fruit (tomatoes)—				
	Seamers.....	M.	10 00	5	10
	Floaters.....	M.	9 00	5	10
	Laborers.....	M.	8 50	5	10
	".....	M.	7 50	15	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Canning fruit (tomatoes)—				
	Laborers (boys).....		\$4 50	10	10
	Skinners.....	F.	7 50	21	10
	".....	F.	6 00	20	10
	".....	F.	4 50	50	10
22	Canning vegetables—				
	Canmakers.....	M.	9 50	5	10
	Cutters.....	M.	7 50	2	10
	Helpers.....	M.	6 00	10	10
	".....	M.	5 00	10	10
	Wipers.....	F.	6 00	5	10
	Peelers.....	F.	5 00	20	10
	".....	F.	4 50	23	10
	".....	F.	3 50	30	10
23	Canning vegetables—				
	Canmakers.....	M.	9 00	5	10
	Cutters.....	M.	7 50	2	10
	Helpers.....	M.	6 00	10	10
	".....	M.	5 00	10	10
	Wipers.....	F.	5 50	22	10
	Peelers.....	F.	3 50	55	10
24	Canning vegetables—				
	Canmakers.....	M.	11 00	3	9
	Floaters.....	M.	10 00	3	9
	Laborers.....	M.	7 50	2	9
	Boat tender.....	M.	15 00	1	9
	Helpers.....	M.	12 00	5	9
	".....	M.	10 00	2	9
	".....	M.	8 40	35	9
	Wipers.....	F.	8 00	20	9
	Peelers.....	F.	6 00	50	9
	".....	F.	4 00	20	9
25	Cigar-making—				
	Cigarmakers.....	M.	17 00	2	8
	".....	M.	15 00	10	8
	".....	M.	12 00	10	8
	".....	M.	10 00	8	8

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
26	Cigar-making—				
	Cigarmakers.....	M.	\$15 00	5	8
	".....	M.	10 00	6	8
	".....	M.	9 00	4	8
27	Cigar making—				
	Cigarmakers.....	M.	17 00	2	8
	".....	M.	15 00	7	8
	".....	M.	14 00	4	8
	".....	M.	12 00	8	8
	".....	M.	10 00	10	8
	".....	M.	9 00	2	8
28	Carpets—				
	Weavers.....	M.	9 00	5	10
	".....	M.	7 00	6	10
	".....	F.	6 00	5	10
	Winders.....	F.	5 00	2	10
	Engineer.....	M.	10 00	1	10
29	Chairs (cane)—				
	Caneworkers.....	M.	12 00	3	10
	".....	M.	9 00	4	10
	Helpers.....	M.	7 50	4	10
	".....	M.	6 00	4	10
30	Carriages—				
	Blacksmiths.....	M.	15 00	7	10
	Joiners.....	M.	12 00	6	10
	Laborers.....	M.	8 00	5	10
31	Carriages—				
	Blacksmiths.....	M.	15 00	4	10
	Joiners.....	M.	12 00	6	10
	Laborers.....	M.	8 00	7	10
	Other workmen.....	M.	10 00	3	10
32	Coats (men's)—				
	Operators.....	M.	11 00	3	10
	".....	M.	9 50	2	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Coats (men's)—				
	Operators	M.	\$8 00	4	10
	"	M.	7 00	4	10
	"	F.	7 00	3	10
	"	F.	6 00	2	10
	"	F.	5 00	4	10
33	"	F.	3 50	3	10
	Coats (men's)—				
	Operators	M.	12 00	3	10
	"	M.	9 00	5	10
	"	M.	8 00	6	10
	"	M.	7 00	8	10
	Pressers	M.	7 50	2	10
	"	M.	6 50	2	10
	Basters	M.	7 50	2	10
	"	M.	6 50	2	10
	Finishers	F.	5 00	5	10
	"	F.	4 00	4	10
34	Buttonholemaker	M.	6 00	1	10
	Coats (men's)—				
	Operators	M.	11 00	2	10
	"	M.	9 00	5	10
	"	M.	8 00	5	10
	Presser	M.	7 00	1	10
	"	M.	6 00	1	10
	Finishers	F.	5 00	4	10
	Helpers	F.	4 00	3	10
	Baster	M.	8 00	1	10
	"	M.	7 00	1	10
	Buttonholeworker	M.	5 50	1	10
35	Coats (men's)—				
	Operators	M.	12 00	2	10
	"	M.	9 50	3	10
	"	M.	8 00	4	10
	Presser	M.	7 50	1	10
	"	M.	6 00	1	10
	Basters	M.	8 00	2	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Coats (men's)—				
	Baster.....	M.	\$7 25	1	10
	Finishers.....	F.	5 00	3	10
	Helpers.....	F.	4 00	2	10
	Buttonholeworker.....	M.	5 50	1	10
36	Coats (men's)—				
	Cutters.....	M.	20 00	5	10
	".....	M.	18 00	5	10
	Operators.....	M.	15 00	7	10
	".....	M.	12 00	8	10
	".....	M.	10 00	8	10
	Pressers.....	M.	9 00	7	10
	".....	M.	7 00	10	10
	Finishers.....	F.	9 00	2	10
	".....	F.	8 00	2	10
	".....	F.	7 00	4	10
	".....	F.	5 00	7	10
37	Coats and pants—				
	Operators.....	M.	10 00	2	10
	".....	M.	8 00	3	10
	".....	M.	7 00	4	10
	Presser.....	M.	7 00	1	10
	".....	M.	5 50	1	10
	Baster.....	M.	7 50	1	10
	".....	M.	6 00	1	10
	Finishers.....	F.	5 00	3	10
	Helpers.....	F.	4 00	2	10
	Buttonholemaker.....	M.	5 00	1	10
38	Coats and pants—				
	Operators.....	M.	12 00	15	10
	".....	M.	11 00	20	10
	".....	M.	10 00	20	10
	".....	M.	8 00	20	10
	".....	M.	7 00	20	10
	Pressers.....	M.	8 40	5	10
	Bushelers.....	M.	8 00	4	10
	Examiner.....	M.	12 00	1	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Coats and pants—				
	Packer.....	M.	\$8 00	1	10
	Buttonholemaker.....	M.	7 92	1	10
	Operators.....	F.	7 00	5	10
	".....	F.	6 00	6	10
	Finishers.....	F.	5 40	14	10
	Helpers.....	F.	4 00	10	10
	".....	F.	3 00	10	10
39	Pants, shirts and overalls—				
	Cutter.....	M.	12 00	1	10
	".....	M.	10 00	1	10
	Engineer.....	M.	10 00	1	10
	Shipping clerk.....	M.	8 00	1	10
	Operators.....	F.	7 50	12	10
	".....	F.	5 00	12	10
	".....	F.	3 50	15	10
40	Cloaks and women's suits—				
	Operators.....	M.	10 00	5	10
	".....	M.	7 00	5	10
	".....	M.	5 00	10	10
	".....	M.	4 00	7	10
	Finishers.....	F.	4 00	4	10
	".....	F.	3 50	5	10
	Pressers.....	M.	4 00	3	10
	Cutter.....	M.	15 00	1	10
	Buttonholemaker.....	M.	7 00	1	10
	Foreman.....	M.	8 00	1	10
41	Carriage hardware—				
	Polishers.....	M.	15 00	3	10
	Bench hands.....	M.	12 00	3	10
	Helpers.....	M.	6 00	4	10
42	Chemicals (Eureka paints)—				
	Operative.....	M.	18 00	1	9
	".....	M.	15 00	1	9
	".....	M.	7 00	1	9

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
43	Clay shippers (pottery)—				
	Engineers	M.	\$9 00	2	10
	Clay diggers	M.	7 50	3	10
	" "	M.	7 00	7	10
	" "	M.	6 60	10	10
44	Department store—				
	Salesmen	M.	20 00	15	10
	"	M.	16 00	16	10
	"	M.	14 00	25	10
	"	M.	12 00	30	10
	"	M.	10 00	40	10
	"	M.	9 00	30	10
	"	M.	8 00	25	10
	Errand boys	M.	5 00	6	10
	" "	M.	3 00	4	10
	" "	M.	2 50	10	10
	Saleswomen	F.	15 00	20	10
	"	F.	10 00	25	10
	"	F.	7 00	65	10
	"	F.	4 00	100	10
	"	F.	3 00	40	10
	"	F.	2 50	50	10
45	Department store—				
	Salesmen	M.	30 00	4	10
	"	M.	25 00	7	10
	"	M.	18 00	15	10
	"	M.	15 00	25	10
	"	M.	12 00	30	10
	"	M.	10 00	40	10
	Errand boys	M.	4 00	10	10
	Saleswomen	F.	16 00	5	10
	"	F.	14 00	12	10
	"	F.	11 00	20	10
	"	F.	9 00	30	10
	"	F.	7 00	40	10
	"	F.	4 00	18	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
46	Department store—				
	Salesmen.....	M.	\$20 00	10	10
	".....	M.	17 00	10	10
	".....	M.	15 00	35	10
	".....	M.	12 00	45	10
	".....	M.	10 00	40	10
	".....	M.	9 00	30	10
	Errand boys.....	M.	6 50	13	10
	".....	M.	4 00	9	10
	".....	M.	2 50	15	10
	Saleswomen.....	F.	15 00	10	10
	".....	F.	12 00	20	10
	".....	F.	9 00	50	10
	".....	F.	7 00	80	10
	".....	F.	5 00	200	10
	".....	F.	3 00	140	10
47	Dry goods store (not department)—				
	Salesmen.....	M.	12 00	15	10
	".....	M.	10 00	6	10
	".....	M.	9 00	4	10
	Saleswomen.....	F.	15 00	8	10
	".....	F.	12 00	5	10
	".....	F.	9 00	7	10
	".....	F.	6 00	10	10
	".....	F.	4 00	6	10
48	Electric machinery and supplies—				
	Employees.....	M.	25 00	100	10
	".....	M.	21 00	2	10
	".....	M.	18 00	204	10
	".....	M.	15 00	7	10
	".....	M.	12 00	364	10
	".....	M.	9 00	62	10
	".....	F.	12 00	1	10
	".....	F.	10 00	1	10
	".....	F.	8 50	7	10
	".....	F.	6 00	1	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
49	Electro-plating—				
	Employees.....	M.	\$18 00	4	10
	".....	M.	15 00	2	10
	".....	M.	12 00	3	10
	".....	M.	10 00	4	10
	".....	M.	9 00	1	10
50	Enamellers (on jewelry)—				
	Employees.....	M.	15 00	1	10
	".....	M.	12 00	1	10
	".....	M.	10 00	1	10
51	Engravers (on rolls)—				
	Engravers.....	M.	20 00	1	10
	".....	M.	25 00	3	10
	".....	M.	18 00	8	10
	".....	M.	15 00	10	10
	".....	M.	12 00	12	10
	".....	M.	10 00	14	10
	Helpers.....	F.	7 50	1	10
	".....	F.	5 00	2	10
	".....	F.	2 50	3	10
52	Electric light and gas fixtures—				
	Moulders.....	M.	11 00	2	10
	".....	M.	9 00	1	10
	Spinners.....	M.	12 00	1	10
	".....	M.	9 00	1	10
	Brass finishers.....	M.	9 00	1	10
	".....	M.	7 50	1	10
	Foreman.....	M.	15 00	1	10
	Engineer.....	M.	9 00	1	10
	Polisher.....	M.	9 00	1	10
	Filers.....	M.	7 50	4	10
	Fitters and polishers.....	M.	10 00	4	10
	" ".....	M.	8 00	1	10
	Bracket maker.....	M.	10 00	1	10
	Shipping clerk.....	M.	12 00	1	10
	".....	M.	7 50	1	10
	Foreman.....	M.	15 00	1	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Electric light and gas fixtures—				
	Salesman.....	M.	\$15 00	1	10
	Bookkeeper.....	M.	15 00	1	10
	Apprentices.....	M.	6 00	2	10
	".....	M.	3 60	10	10
53	Files and rasps (hand cut)—				
	Filecutters.....	M.	20 00	2	10
	".....	M.	18 00	3	10
	".....	M.	15 00	4	10
	".....	M.	12 00	4	10
	".....	M.	10 00	4	10
	Grinders.....	M.	8 00	5	10
54	Files (letter)—				
	Machinery (hand).....	M.	12 00	3	10
	".....	M.	10 00	2	10
	".....	M.	9 00	1	10
55	Glass (green)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	30 00	15	9
	".....	M.	27 00	20	9
	".....	M.	24 00	20	9
	".....	M.	22 00	20	9
	".....	M.	20 00	15	9
	Blowers (apprentices).....	M.	12 00	10	9
	".....	M.	9 00	10	9
	".....	M.	7 50	15	9
	Gatherers.....	M.	9 00	12	9
	".....	M.	7 50	8	9
	Layers-up (big ware).....	M.	12 00	8	9
	" " " ".....	M.	9 00	6	9
	" " " ".....	M.	6 00	4	9
	Shut-mould and snap-up boys.....	M.	3 25	40	9
	" " " ".....	M.	3 00	40	9
	Carrying-in boys (large ware).....	M.	6 00	20	9
	" " " ".....	M.	4 00	10	9
	Batchmakers.....	M.	9 00	8	10
	Master shearer.....	M.	18 00	4	13
	".....	M.	10 50	8	12

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Glass (green)—				
	Packers.....	M.	\$9 00	10	10
	".....	M.	8 00	10	10
	".....	M.	10 00	5	10
	Boxmakers.....	M.	9 00	6	10
	Mouldmakers.....	M.	18 00	5	10
	Carpenters.....	M.	13 50	4	10
	Blacksmith.....	M.	20 00	1	10
	".....	M.	10 00	1	10
	Engineers.....	M.	14 00	1	10
	".....	M.	11 00	2	10
	Laborers.....	M.	7 50	21	10
56	Glass (green bottle)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	28 00	25	9
	".....	M.	24 00	25	9
	".....	M.	20 00	50	9
	".....	M.	18 00	50	9
	".....	M.	16 00	25	9
	Apprentices.....	M.	9 00	9	9
	".....	M.	8 00	9	9
	".....	M.	5 50	9	9
	Gatherers.....	M.	6 00	20	9
	".....	M.	5 00	15	9
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	2 60	150	9
	Carrying-in boys.....	M.	3 40	75	9
	Laying-up men.....	M.	9 00	6	9
	".....	M.	7 50	6	9
	Carpenters.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Machinists.....	M.	18 00	3	10
	Packers.....	M.	9 00	12	9
	".....	M.	8 00	12	9
	".....	M.	7 50	12	9
	".....	F.	4 00	20	9
	".....	F.	3 20	20	9
	Shearers.....	M.	12 00	4	9
	".....	M.	10 00	3	9
	Shear tenders.....	M.	9 50	6	9
	Batchmakers.....	M.	10 00	3	9
	Blacksmith.....	M.	15 00	1	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(DASH SIGNIFYING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	Description.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	
				Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
44	Glass (green bottle)—				
	Batchmakers.....	M.	21 00	2	10
	Blowers.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Carrying boys.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Layers-up.....	M.	8 00	2	10
	Batchmakers.....	M.	7 50	4	10
	Blowers.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Carrying boys.....	M.	12 00	2	10
45	Glass (green bottle)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Carrying boys.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Layers-up.....	M.	8 00	2	10
	Batchmakers.....	M.	7 50	4	10
	Blowers.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Carrying boys.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Layers-up.....	M.	8 00	2	10
57	Glass (green bottle)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	21 00	5	9
	Blowers (apprentices).....	M.	11 00	4	9
	" ".....	M.	9 00	4	9
	" ".....	M.	7 50	4	9
	Gatherers.....	M.	6 00	4	9
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	3 00	10	9
	" ".....	M.	2 75	10	9
	Carrying boys.....	M.	5 00	5	9
	Layers-up.....	M.	11 00	2	9
58	Glass (green bottle)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	24 00	9	9
	" ".....	M.	18 00	9	9
	" ".....	M.	15 00	11	9
	Blowers (apprentices).....	M.	8 00	7	9
	Packers.....	M.	9 00	4	9
	Laying-up boys.....	M.	8 80	3	9
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	3 50	44	9
	Master shearer.....	M.	18 00	1	12
	Shearer.....	M.	9 00	1	12

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Glass (green bottle)—				
	Blacksmith.....	M.	\$13 50	1	10
	Engineers.....	M.	9 00	2	12
	Carpenters.....	M.	12 00	2	10
	Watchman.....	M.	10 50	1	12
	Laborers.....	M.	6 60	4	9
59	Glass (flint and prescription)—				
	Blowers (carboys).....	M.	60 00	7	9
	" ".....	M.	33 00	49	9
	" ".....	M.	30 00	15	9
	" ".....	M.	24 00	45	9
	" ".....	M.	19 00	50	9
	" ".....	M.	17 00	23	9
	Blowers (apprentices).....	M.	9 00	8	9
	Gatherers (carboys).....	M.	12 00	7	9
	Gatherers (small ware).....	M.	5 10	100	9
	" ".....	M.	6 00	100	9
	Helpers.....	M.	3 60	50	9
60	Glass (flint and prescription)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	30 00	30	9
	".....	M.	28 00	30	9
	".....	M.	26 00	30	9
	".....	M.	21 00	40	9
	Pressers.....	M.	24 00	11	9
	Tending boys.....	M.	6 60	20	9
	".....	M.	3 50	50	9
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	2 76	40	9
	Carrying-in boys.....	M.	2 80	10	9
	Presser boys.....	M.	3 00	22	9
	Apprentices.....	M.	9 00	11	9
	".....	M.	8 00	11	9
61	Glass (bottle)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	32 00	5	9
	".....	M.	30 00	5	9
	".....	M.	27 00	6	9
	".....	M.	.....	.....	.....
	Blowers (apprentices).....	M.	12 00	4	9

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Glass (bottle)—				
	Blowers (apprentices).....	M.	\$9 00	2	9
	Master shearer.....	M.	18 00	1	14
	Shearer.....	M.	10 00	1	14
	Batchmaker.....	M.	9 00	1	9
	Engineer.....	M.	10 00	1	12
	Blacksmith.....	M.	10 00	1	10
	Laying-up boys.....	M.	9 00	2	9
	Carrying-in boys.....	M.	3 50	5	9
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	3 00	12	9
	Shear tender.....	M.	10 50	1	12
	Packers.....	M.	9 00	3	9
	Gatherers (boys).....	M.	6 00	3	9
	Boxmaker.....	M.	10 00	1	9
	Laborers.....	M.	7 50	4	10
62	Glass (bottle)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	17 00	3	9
	".....	M.	16 00	5	9
	".....	M.	15 00	3	9
	Blowers (apprentices).....	M.	9 00	10	9
	".....	M.	7 50	13	9
	".....	M.	7 00	10	9
	Packer.....	M.	9 00	1	10
	".....	M.	7 98	1	10
	Master shearer.....	M.	18 00	1	12
	Engineer.....	M.	12 00	1	12
	Blacksmith.....	M.	12 00	1	10
	Batchmaker.....	M.	9 00	1	8
63	Glass (bottle)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	20 00	13	9
	".....	M.	18 00	7	9
	".....	M.	17 00	7	9
	Blowers (apprentices).....	M.	10 00	5	9
	".....	M.	8 00	13	9
	".....	M.	7 00	8	9
64	Glass (flint and green)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	30 00	14	9
	".....	M.	28 00	20	9

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Glass (flint and green)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	\$25 00	20	9
	".....	M.	21 00	5	9
	Blowers (apprentices).....	M.	12 00	2	9
	".....	M.	9 00	2	9
	Shearers.....	M.	19 00	2	.....
	Mould boys.....	M.	5 00	10	9
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	3 00	20	9
	Carrying-in boys.....	M.	2 78	25	9
65	Glass (general flint)—				
	Blowers.....	M.	30 00	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	".....	M.	24 00	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	".....	M.	22 00	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	".....	M.	17 00	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Shearers.....	M.	14 00	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Helpers.....	M.	12 00	2	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Laborers.....	M.	7 50	3	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
	Snapping-up boys.....	M.	4 00	10	9 $\frac{1}{2}$
66	Glass (window), pot furnace—				
	Blowers (double strength).....	M.	40 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	33 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	32 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Blowers (single strength).....	M.	31 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	29 54	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	29 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	28 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	27 50	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	27 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	26 50	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	26 00	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	25 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	22 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	20 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Gatherers (double strength).....	M.	24 10	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	21 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	20 00	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	Gatherers (single strength).....	M.	23 10	1	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
	".....	M.	22 00	2	6 $\frac{3}{4}$

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Glass (window) pot furnace—				
	Gatherers (single strength).....	M.	\$21 00	1	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	20 50	1	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	20 00	4	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	19 50	1	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	18 50	1	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	17 00	1	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	15 00	1	6½
	Cutter (double strength).....	M.	21 50	1	9
	Cutters (single strength).....	M.	24 00	1	9
	" " " ".....	M.	23 50	2	9
	" " " ".....	M.	23 39	1	9
	" " " ".....	M.	21 10	1	9
	" " " ".....	M.	21 00	1	9
	" " " ".....	M.	20 50	1	9
	Flateners (double and single strength)....	M.	28 25	2	11
	" " " " " ".....	M.	26 25	2	11
67	Glass (window), Frank furnace *—				
	Blowers (double strength).....	M.	43 00	10	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	38 00	10	6½
	Blowers (single strength).....	M.	28 00	10	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	24 00	10	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	20 00	7	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	18 00	7	6½
	Gatherers (double strength).....	M.	25 80	10	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	22 80	10	6½
	Gatherers (single strength).....	M.	20 16	10	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	17 28	10	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	14 40	7	6½
	" " " ".....	M.	12 96	7	6½
	Cutters (double strength).....	M.	34 00	3	10
	" " " ".....	M.	30 00	2	10
	Cutters (single strength).....	M.	25 00	7	9
	" " " ".....	M.	16 00	7	9
	Flateners (double strength).....	M.	34 00	3	10
	" " " ".....	M.	30 00	2	10
	Flateners (single strength).....	M.	20 00	4	10
	" " " ".....	M.	18 00	2	10

* Frank furnaces have a much greater capacity than the pot furnaces.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
68	Glass staining—				
	Stainers.....	M.	\$16 00	1	10
	".....	M.	12 00	1	10
	".....	M.	6 00	1	10
69	Hosiery—				
	Makers.....	M.	8 00	10	10
	".....	M.	7 00	10	10
	".....	M.	5 75	35	10
	Loopers.....	F.	10 00	8	10
	Helpers.....	F.	7 00	12	10
	".....	F.	4 50	35	10
70	Hats, men's (soft)—				
	Blockers.....	M.	21 00	3	8
	".....	M.	18 00	12	8
	Finishers.....	M.	15 00	15	8
	".....	M.	12 00	9	8
	Sizers.....	M.	16 00	10	8
	".....	M.	12 00	14	8
	Trimmers.....	F.	9 00	2	8
	".....	F.	8 00	2	8
	".....	F.	6 50	5	8
71	Hats, men's (soft fur)*—				
	Foremen.....	M.	24 00	1	9
	".....	M.	20 00	8	10
	".....	M.	18 00	19	10
	Ass'tant foremen.....	M.	16 00	6	10
	Blockers.....	M.	16 00	20	10
	".....	M.	15 00	33	10
	Stiffeners.....	M.	15 00	35	10
	Pouncers.....	M.	14 00	10	10
	Coners.....	M.	11 00	3	10
	Finishers.....	M.	13 00	43	10
	".....	M.	12 00	41	10
	Flanging.....	M.	14 00	8	10
	Hardeners.....	M.	14 00	6	10
	Colorers.....	M.	10 00	5	10
	Binders.....	F.	10 00	11	10

* Employees of five establishments included.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Hats, men's (soft fur)*—				
	Tipmakers.....	F.	\$12 00	9	10
	".....	F.	10 00	8	10
	Trimmers.....	F.	8 00	4	10
	".....	F.	7 00	9	10
	".....	F.	6 00	38	10
	".....	F.	5 00	13	10
72	Hat blocks and flanges—				
	Blockmakers.....	M.	18 00	2	10
	".....	M.	15 00	1	10
73	Hair (Japanese).....	M.	24 00	5	10
		M.	20 00	9	10
74	Harness and saddlery specialties.....	M.	20 00	2	10
		M.	18 00	12	10
		M.	15 00	32	10
		M.	12 00	51	10
		M.	10 00	10	10
		M.	8 00	15	10
		F.	10 00	3	10
		F.	8 00	7	10
		F.	6 00	4	10
		F.	5 00	6	10
75	Harness (winkers).....	M.	20 00	1	10
		M.	18 00	4	10
		M.	15 00	6	10
		M.	12 00	7	10
		M.	10 00	6	10
		M.	8 00	4	10
		F.	8 00	2	10
		F.	6 00	6	10
		F.	5 00	4	10
		F.	3 00	3	10
76	Harness (horse collars).....	M.	18 00	12	10
		M.	15 00	5	10
		M.	12 00	11	10

* Employees of five establishments included.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Harness (horse collars)	M.	\$11 00	10	10
		M.	10 00	17	10
		M.	14 00	1	10
77	Hardware (saddlery)	M.	21 00	1	10
		M.	15 00	10	10
		M.	12 00	10	10
		M.	10 00	10	10
		M.	9 00	4	10
		M.	6 00	15	10
		M.	3 50	45	10
		F.	6 00	2	10
		F.	4 00	5	10
		F.	3 00	14	10
78	Hardware (saddlery)	M.	18 00	2	10
		M.	15 00	7	10
		M.	12 00	10	10
		M.	10 00	21	10
		M.	4 00	1	10
79	Hardware (saddlery)	M.	25 00	5	10
		M.	18 00	8	10
		M.	15 00	9	10
		M.	13 00	25	10
		M.	12 00	20	10
		M.	10 00	15	10
		M.	9 00	12	10
		M.	7 00	11	10
		M.	5 00	7	10
		M.	3 00	3	10
80	Hardware (saddlery)	M.	15 00	6	10
		M.	12 00	10	10
		M.	10 00	13	10
		M.	8 00	15	10
		M.	2 00	6	10
		F.	7 00	2	10
	Minors	F.	3 00	1	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
81	Hardware (specialties).....	M.	\$15 00	2	10
		M.	9 00	3	10
		M.	6 00	2	10
		M.	3 00	2	10
82	Iron foundry—				
		M.	22 00	5	10
		M.	15 00	10	10
		M.	12 00	35	10
		M.	9 00	15	10
		M.	3 00	10	10
83	Iron foundry—				
		M.	15 00	2	10
		M.	11 00	2	10
84	Iron foundry (sad irons)—	M.	8 00	2	10
		M.	18 00	4	9
		M.	15 00	10	9
		M.	12 00	20	9
		M.	10 00	10	9
		M.	9 00	13	9
		M.	8 00	3	9
85	Iron railings—	M.	2 50	5	9
		M.	18 00	1	10
		M.	18 00	4	10
		M.	12 00	2	10
86	Iron chains.....	M.	9 00	2	10
		M.	12 00	2	10
		M.	10 00	1	10
		M.	9 00	2	10
		M.	8 00	1	10
87	Jewelry and silverware*—	M.	6 00	1	10
		M.	35 00	6	10
	Die sinkers.....	M.	30 00	3	10

* Employees of six establishments included.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Jewelry and silverware*—				
	Jewelers	M.	\$25 00	3	10
	"	M.	18 00	90	10
	"	M.	15 00	59	10
	"	M.	14 00	2	10
	Polishers	M.	12 00	52	10
	"	M.	10 00	12	10
	"	M.	9 00	12	10
	"	F.	12 00	32	10
	"	F.	10 00	20	10
	"	F.	8 00	23	10
	"	F.	7 00	1	10
	"	F.	6 00	50	10
	"	F.	5 00	4	10
	Minors.....	F.	3 00	33	10
88	Leather (patent dongola kid).....	M.	30 00	2	10
		M.	20 00	4	10
		M.	18 00	8	10
		M.	15 00	16	10
		M.	12 00	30	10
		M.	11 00	40	10
		M.	9 00	30	10
		M.	8 00	20	10
		M.	7 00	10	10
89	Leather (patent)†.....	M.	18 00	10	10
		M.	15 00	28	10
		M.	13 00	23	10
		M.	12 00	50	10
		M.	10 00	71	10
		M.	9 00	22	10
		M.	8 00	73	10
90	Lapidary—				
	Polishers	M.	18 00	1	10
	"	M.	14 00	1	10
	"	M.	12 00	1	10
	"	M.	9 00	1	10

* Employees of six establishments included. † Employees of four establishments included.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
91	Locks—				
	Lockmakers.....	M.	\$18 00	4	10
	Helpers.....	M.	9 00	3	10
	Laborers.....	M.	7 50	3	10
	Minors.....	M.	4 00	2	10
92	Locks (door and trunk)*—				
	Lockmakers.....	M.	16 50	2	10
	".....	M.	15 00	2	10
	".....	M.	13 00	3	10
	".....	M.	12 00	9	10
	Helpers.....	M.	8 00	8	10
	Minors.....	M.	3 40	5	10
93	Lamps (coach)—				
	Lampmakers.....	M.	15 00	1	10
	".....	M.	12 00	1	10
	".....	M.	10 00	1	10
94	Mattresses and bedding—				
	Mattressmakers.....	M.	15 00	4	10
	".....	M.	12 00	11	10
	".....	M.	10 00	11	10
	Helpers.....	M.	7 00	6	10
	Sewers.....	F.	7 00	2	10
	".....	F.	6 00	1	10
	".....	F.	5 00	1	10
95	Machinery †—				
	Machinists.....	M.	21 00	5	10
	".....	M.	20 00	2	10
	".....	M.	18 00	22	10
	".....	M.	16 50	6	10
	".....	M.	15 00	36	10
	".....	M.	14 00	15	10
	".....	M.	13 00	8	10
	".....	M.	12 00	25	10
	".....	M.	11 00	2	10
	".....	M.	10 00	54	10
	Laborers.....	M.	9 00	18	10

* Employees of three establishments included. † Employees of twelve establishments included.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Machinery *—				
	Laborers.....	M.	\$8 50	3	10
	Apprentices.....	M.	6 00	5	10
	".....	M.	4 50	7	10
36	Machinery—				
	Machinists.....	M.	18 00	10	10
	".....	M.	15 00	20	10
	Press hands.....	M.	14 00	40	10
	Patternmakers.....	M.	15 00	5	10
	Blacksmiths.....	M.	15 00	5	10
	Engineer.....	M.	15 00	1	12
	Carpenters.....	M.	15 00	2	10
	Helpers.....	M.	9 00	2	10
	Apprentices.....	M.	8 00	10	10
	Bookkeepers.....	M.	12 00	7	10
	Laborers.....	M.	7 50	5	10
97	Metal goods †.....	M.	25 00	1	10
		M.	18 00	9	10
		M.	16 00	3	10
		M.	15 00	23	10
		M.	12 00	42	10
		M.	10 00	6	10
	Minors.....	M.	6 00	1	10
	".....	M.	4 50	1	10
	".....	M.	3 00	1	10
		F.	12 00	2	10
		F.	9 00	3	10
		F.	7 00	3	10
		F.	6 00	8	10
		F.	5 00	29	10
	Minors.....	F.	3 00	31	10
	".....	F.	2 50	27	10
98	Moulds (glassworkers')—				
	Machinists.....	M.	13 50	4	10
	".....	M.	12 00	3	10
	".....	M.	10 00	3	10
	Helpers.....	M.	7 50	2	10

* Employees of twelve establishments included. † Employees of three establishments included.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving	Hours employed per day.
99	Oils	M.	\$15 00	4	10
		M.	12 00	6	10
		M.	10 00	11	10
		M.	9 00	7	10
100	Oils	M.	15 00	3	12
		M.	12 00	5	12
		M.	10 00	10	12
		M.	9 00	5	12
		M.	6 00	3	12
101	Pattern-making—				
	Patternmakers.....	M.	16 50	2	10
	"	M.	15 00	1	10
	"	M.	14 50	1	10
	Helpers.....	M.	9 00	2	10
	Apprentices.....	M.	3 00	2	10
102	Phonographs.....	M.	18 00	25	10
		M.	16 00	37	10
		M.	12 00	50	10
		M.	10 00	100	10
		M.	9 60	60	10
		M.	7 50	90	10
	Minors.....	M.	6 00	125	10
		F.	4 75	35	10
		F.	4 00	15	10
103	Pottery.....	M.	20 00	69	10
		M.	18 00	41	10
		M.	15 00	33	10
		M.	12 00	54	10
		M.	9 50	33	10
		M.	8 50	33	10
		M.	7 00	41	10
		M.	6 50	5	10
		M.	6 00	4	10
	Minors.....	M.	5 00	37	10
		F.	8 50	3	10
		F.	8 00	1	10

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
	Pottery	F.	\$7 00	1	10
	Minors.....	F.	6 00	4	10
	Minors.....	F.	4 50	21	10
104	Rugs—				
	Weavers.....	M.	8 00	10	10
	"	M.	7 00	20	10
	"	M.	6 00	20	10
	"	M.	5 00	10	10
	"	F.	5 00	10	10
	Dyer.....	M.	15 00	1	10
	Designer.....	M.	20 00	1	10
	Helpers.....	M.	9 00	4	10
	"	M.	7 50	4	10
105	Shoes (ladies', misses' and children's)*—				
	Cutters (upper).....	M.	20 00	2	10
	"	M.	18 00	5	10
	Finishers.....	M.	15 00	5	10
	"	M.	14 00	9	10
	Fitters (sole stock).....	M.	12 00	40	10
	Heelers	M.	12 00	14	10
	"	M.	10 00	21	10
	Buffers.....	M.	12 50	7	10
	Burnishers.....	M.	13 50	10	10
	Stitchers (uppers).....	F.	12 00	27	10
	"	F.	11 00	25	10
	"	F.	9 50	28	10
	Cleaners.....	M.	10 50	9	10
	Helpers.....	M.	4 00	18	10
	"	F.	6 00	14	10
	Minors.....	F.	3 50	12	10
	"	M.	3 00	16	10
106	Saws—				
	Sawmakers	M.	16 50	5	8
	"	M.	12 00	20	8
	"	M.	10 00	20	8
	"	M.	8 00	45	8
	Minors	M.	3 00	10	8

* Employees of seven establishments included.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
107	Spindlemakers	M.	\$12 00	4	10
		M.	9 00	4	10
		M.	7 00	4	10
108	Saddles— Saddlemakers	M.	15 00	1	10
		M.	12 00	1	10
109	Saddles— Saddlemakers	M.	20 00	4	10
		M.	18 00	13	10
		M.	15 00	17	10
		M.	12 00	19	10
		M.	10 00	10	10
		M.	7 00	11	10
		M.	3 00	1	10
110	Saddles and pads	M.	12 00	6	10
		M.	10 00	6	10
		M.	9 00	4	10
		M.	8 00	5	10
		M.	7 00	2	10
		F.	6 00	1	10
111	Shirts (men's)*— Cutters	M.	15 00	8	10
		F.	12 50	5	10
		F.	11 00	6	10
		F.	10 00	14	10
		F.	9 00	30	10
		F.	8 00	15	10
		F.	7 00	40	10
		F.	6 00	25	10
		F.	5 50	20	10
		F.	5 00	23	10
		F.	4 00	22	10
		F.	3 00	20	10
		F.	2 50	4	10
		M.	8 00	2	10

* Employees of three establishments included.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
112	Shirts and waists (ladies')*—				
	Operators.....	M.	\$11 00	5	10
	".....	M.	10 00	10	10
	".....	M.	9 00	5	10
	".....	M.	7 50	5	10
	".....	F.	9 00	5	10
	".....	F.	7 00	5	10
	".....	F.	6 00	21	10
	".....	F.	5 00	28	10
	".....	F.	4 00	15	10
	Shipper.....	M.	9 00	1	10
	Folders.....	M.	6 00	3	10
	Marker.....	M.	5 50	1	10
	Helpers.....	F.	3 00	23	10
113	Tool manufacturers (machine)—				
	Machinists.....	M.	30 00	5	10
	".....	M.	20 00	8	10
	".....	M.	18 00	26	10
	".....	M.	16 00	3	10
	".....	M.	15 00	58	10
	".....	M.	12 00	106	10
	".....	M.	10 00	70	10
	Helpers.....	M.	8 00	53	10
	".....	M.	7 50	12	10
	".....	M.	6 00	15	10
	Minors.....	M.	3 00	7	10
114	Tool manufacturers and die-sinkers—				
	Die-sinkers.....	M.	24 00	2	10
	".....	M.	20 00	2	10
	Machinists.....	M.	18 00	3	10
	".....	M.	16 00	3	10
	".....	M.	15 00	5	10
	".....	M.	12 00	7	10
115	Tortoise shell jewelry—				
		M.	21 00	3	10
		M.	15 00	7	10
		M.	12 00	10	10
		F.	6 00	2	10

* Employes of four establishments included.

TABLE 1—Continued.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
116	Terra cotta and ornamental brick—				
	Kiln burners.....	M.	\$18 00	2	10
	Assistants to kiln burners.....	M.	9 00	2	10
	Engineer.....	M.	18 00	1	12
	Brick pressers.....	M.	12 00	5	10
	Machine hands.....	M.	9 00	20	10
	Sitting gang.....	M.	9 00	6	10
	Engineer's helper.....	M.	9 00	1	12
	Sorters.....	M.	7 50	14	10
	Shippers.....	M.	7 50	7	10
	Clay diggers.....	M.	7 50	20	10
	Press helpers (minors).....	M.	4 80	5	10
117	Trunk covering—				
	Coverers.....	M.	12 00	1	8
	".....	M.	10 00	2	8
118	Wagons and trucks—				
	Blacksmiths.....	M.	18 00	2	10
	".....	M.	15 00	2	10
	Wagonbuilders.....	M.	12 00	3	10
	Helpers.....	M.	9 00	3	10
119	Watchmakers' machinery—				
	Machinists.....	M.	24 00	2	10
	".....	M.	18 00	15	10
	".....	M.	15 00	25	10
	".....	M.	12 00	8	10
	Apprentices.....	M.	3 00	5	10
120	Watchcase-makers.....	M.	25 00	2	10
		M.	21 00	2	10
		M.	18 00	3	10
		M.	12 00	2	10
		M.	11 00	9	10
		M.	10 00	8	10
		F.	11 00	2	10
		F.	6 00	4	10

TABLE 1—Concluded.

Current Graded Weekly Wages and Number of Hours Employed
Per Day, 1898.

(EACH HEADING REPRESENTS A SEPARATE ESTABLISHMENT.)

Establishment number.	OCCUPATIONS.	Sex.	Weekly wages.	Number receiving.	Hours employed per day.
121	Wrappers (ladies)*—				
	Cutters	M.	\$15 00	2	10
	"	M.	12 00	2	10
	Operators	M.	8 00	10	10
	"	M.	7 00	5	10
	"	M.	6 00	5	10
	"	M.	4 00	10	10
	"	F.	7 00	10	10
	"	F.	6 50	20	10
	"	F.	5 00	10	10
	"	F.	4 50	6	10
	"	F.	4 00	9	10
	"	F.	3 50	12	10
122	Smelting and refining (gold and silver).....	M.	21 00	10	12
		M.	20 00	7	12
		M.	15 00	14	12
		M.	12 00	50	12
		M.	11 00	26	12
		M.	10 00	75	12
		M.	9 00	100	12
		M.	8 50	103	12
123	Smelting and refining (copper).....	M.	28 00	22	12
		M.	25 00	10	12
		M.	21 00	11	12
		M.	19 00	10	12
		M.	15 00	85	12
		M.	12 00	323	12
	Minors.....	M.	10 00	80	12
		M.	6 00	3	12
124	Rubber cloth and other goods.....	M.	18 00	2	10
		M.	15 00	14	10
		M.	12 00	19	10
		M.	10 00	25	10
	Minors	M.	7 00	5	10
		F.	8 00	10	10
		F.	7 00	11	10
		F.	6 00	15	10

* Employees of two establishments included.

THE COST OF LIVING IN NEW JERSEY.

RETAIL PRICES OF FIFTY-ONE ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD SUPPLIES, FROM SEVENTY-ONE LEADING LOCALITIES IN THE STATE, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1898.

In preparing the annexed tables of the comparative cost of living in the various sections of the State, reports were gathered from seventy-one leading localities as to the prices prevailing during the month of June, 1898, for fifty-one of the principal articles of household consumption.

These articles are given in the tables, with their average price for these localities.

The total cost of the entire list for each locality is also given, together with the average price per article, the quotient obtained by dividing this total by the number of priced articles reported, wherever the report was fairly complete.

This average price per unit of the list of supplies furnishes a means of judging the relative expensiveness of living at the localities enumerated, and these are given with their percentage, on a scale in which Princeton, which reports the highest average cost, ranks as 100.

SUMMARY TABLE 1.

Average Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies in New Jersey During the Month of June, 1898.

Supplies.	Average Prices.
Beef, per pound, rib roast cut.....	\$0.156
" " chuck roast.....	.118
" " sirloin steak.....	.187
" " round steak.....	.152
" " round, corned.....	.120
" " brisket, corned.....	.075
" " smoked.....	.249
Butter, per pound, first quality.....	.212
" " second quality.....	.169

Canned goods, per can, succotash.....	.116
“ “ “ tomatoes.....	.109
“ “ “ corn.....	.101
Cheese, per pound, best.....	.141
“ “ medium.....	.110
Coal, per ton, stove.....	5.025
“ “ chestnut.....	4.789
“ “ nut.....	4.855
Coffee, per pound, Rio.....	.190
“ “ Maracaibo.....	.250
“ “ Java.....	.320
Fish, per pound, No. 1 mackerel.....	.154
“ “ No. 2 “.....	.128
“ “ No. 3 “.....	.104
“ “ salt “.....	.132
Flour, wheat, per 25 pounds, first quality.....	.880
“ “ “ “ second quality.....	.781
“ “ prepared, per package.....	.142
Lard, per pound.....	.091
Molasses, New Orleans, per gallon.....	.479
Mutton, per pound, leg.....	.145
“ “ breast.....	.094
Oatmeal, per pound.....	.044
“ per package.....	.106
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	.100
Pork, per pound, fresh.....	.112
“ “ salt.....	.095
“ “ bacon.....	.121
“ “ ham.....	.119
“ “ shoulder.....	.084
Potatoes, per bushel, white.....	1.161
“ “ sweet.....	1.208
Prunes, per pound, Turkish.....	.086
“ “ French.....	.102
Raisins, per pound.....	.095
Rice, per pound.....	.082
Soap, per cake, common.....	.043
Sugar, per pound, granulated.....	.059
Syrup, per gallon.....	.401
Tea, per pound, black, first quality.....	.641
“ “ green, “ “.....	.627
“ “ mixed, “ “.....	.587

SUMMARY TABLE 2.

Total, Average and Comparative Cost of the Articles Listed in
Schedule No. 1, in Various New Jersey Localities.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	Total cost of supplies.	Average cost of units.	Percentage, Princeton, 100.
Atlantic.....	Atlantic City, highest report.....	\$31 19	\$0.624	91.2
Bergen.....	Hackensack.....	24 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	.498	72.8
Burlington.....	Burlington.....	26 64	.567	82.9
	Mount Holly.....	26 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.571	83.5
	Moorestown.....	26 89	.611	89.3
Camden.....	Camden, highest.....	30 45	.597	87.3
	" lowest.....	21 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	.420	62.9
Cape May.....	Cape May, highest.....	31 14	.623	91.1
	" lowest.....	26 84	.583	85.2
Cumberland.....	Bridgeton.....	25 48	.554	81
	Millville, highest.....	30 23	.593	86.7
	" lowest.....	26 59	.532	77.8
Essex.....	Belleville.....	25 80 $\frac{5}{8}$	.549	80.3
	Montclair.....	26 44	.518	75.7
	Newark, highest.....	27 98 $\frac{1}{2}$	.560	81.9
	" lowest.....	21 33 $\frac{3}{8}$	.444	64.3
Gloucester.....	Clayton.....	25 11	.558	81.6
Hudson.....	Jersey City, highest.....	26 57	.531	77.6
	" lowest.....	21 65 $\frac{3}{8}$	.451	65.9
Hunterdon.....	Califon.....	20 85	.463	67.7
	Flemington, highest.....	28 53	.607	88.7
	" lowest.....	25 85	.550	80.4
	High Bridge.....	22 80	.570	83.3
	New Germantown.....	23 86	.530	77.5
Mercer.....	Princeton, highest.....	30 09	.684	100
	Trenton, highest.....	29 87 $\frac{1}{2}$	.586	85.7
	" lowest.....	25 55	.511	74.7
Middlesex.....	Dunellen.....	26 36	.561	82
	New Brunswick, highest.....	27 25 $\frac{1}{2}$	.545	79.7
Monmouth.....	Freehold, highest.....	29 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.608	88.9
	" lowest.....	24 76 $\frac{1}{2}$	.516	75.4
	Hamilton.....	25 82	.506	74
	Marlboro.....	25 06 $\frac{3}{4}$	.583	85.2
	Red Bank.....	27 91	.607	88.7
Morris.....	Boonton, highest.....	28 21 $\frac{1}{2}$	.553	80.9
	" lowest.....	23 73 $\frac{1}{2}$	.484	70.8
	Chester, highest.....	27 11	.532	77.8
	" lowest.....	22 94	.499	73
	Dover, highest.....	28 60 $\frac{1}{2}$	.584	85.4
	" lowest.....	22 17 $\frac{1}{2}$	.472	69
	Flanders.....	22 31	.485	70.9
	Morris Plains.....	25 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	.506	74
	Middle Valley.....	23 39 $\frac{1}{2}$	.571	83.5
	Port Oram.....	25 22	.560	81.9
Passaic.....	Passaic, highest.....	27 34 $\frac{1}{2}$	.547	80

SUMMARY TABLE 2—Continued.

Total, Average and Comparative Cost of the Articles Listed in
Schedule No. 1, in Various New Jersey Localities.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	Total cost of supplies.	Average cost of units.	Percentage, Princeton, 100.
Passaic.....	Passaic, lowest.....	\$23 10 $\frac{1}{2}$	.481	70.3
	Paterson, highest.....	27 36	.547	80
Salem.....	" lowest.....	22 65 $\frac{1}{2}$	.503	73.5
	Salem, highest.....	27 24	.568	83
Somerset.....	" lowest.....	24 23 $\frac{1}{2}$	.516	75.4
	Somerville, highest.....	30 00	.638	93.3
Sussex.....	" lowest.....	24 47 $\frac{1}{2}$	.544	79.5
	Monroe.....	20 85 $\frac{1}{2}$	.474	69.3
Union.....	Newton, highest.....	26 30	.572	83.6
	" lowest.....	22 55	.537	78.5
Warren.....	Swartwood.....	20 84	.453	66.2
	Elizabeth.....	23 49 $\frac{1}{2}$	.480	70.2
Warren.....	Beattystown.....	22 61	.492	71.9
	Blairstown, highest.....	25 43	.553	80.9
Warren.....	Hackettstown, highest.....	26 76	.569	83.2
	" lowest.....	21 94	.488	71.3
Warren.....	Oxford.....	21 78	.484	70.8
	Phillipsburg, highest.....	26 32	.548	80.1
Warren.....	" lowest.....	22 35	.508	74.3
	Washington, highest.....	21 75	.473	69.2

TABLE 3.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1893.

LOCATION.		WHEAT FLOUR.			OATMEAL.		SUGAR, GRANULATED—per pound.		MOLASSES, New Orleans—per gallon.		SYRUP—per gallon.		BUTTER.			COFFEE.			TEA.			POTATOES.	
County.	City or town.	First quality—twenty-five pounds.	Second quality—twenty-five pounds.	Prepared—per package.	Per pound.	Per package.	Sugar, granulated—per pound.	Molasses, New Orleans—per gallon.	Syrup—per gallon.	First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.	Lard—per pound.	Rio—per pound.	Maraulbo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Black, first quality—per pound.	Green, first quality—per pound.	Mixed, first quality—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.			
Atlantic.....	Atlantic City	\$1 10	\$1 00	\$0 15	\$0 05	\$0 15	\$0 06	\$0 50	\$0 50	\$0 32	\$0 26	\$0 10	\$0 18	\$0 28	\$0 38	\$0 89	\$0 86	\$0 80	\$1 00	\$1 30			
	"	90	80	10	4	10	6	48	38	30	28	10	15	25	35	40	40	40	75				
	Egg Harbor.....	90	80		5		6	40		25		9				40	40	40					
	Hammoncton.....	81			3		8	38	28			9	16	20	37	60	60	60	80				
	Mays Landing.....	80	70	15	4	8	6	40	30	25		8	14	25		60	60	40	1 20				
Bergen.....	Garfield.....	85	80	16	4	12	6	48	40	21	19	10	25	28	30	70	70	50	1 00				
	Hackensack.....	75	70	16	3	9	5	45	40	20	17	9	10	20	31	75	54	63	1 25				
	Lyndhurst.....	78		17	3	12	6	45	35	22		10		30	32	1 20	60	60	1 25				
	Rutherford.....	80	70	16	4	10		50	50	21	18	9	22	28	30	75	75	40	1 25				
Burlington....	Burlington.....	75	65	12	3	10	6	35	30	25	18	9	20	25	35	80	80	80	1 20	1 00			
	Mount Holly.....	96	80	15	3	10	5	45	45	25	20	10	18	25	35	60	60	60	1 20	1 00			
	Moorestown.....	90	65	13	4	10	6	50	50	38	23	9	15	23	34	80	80	80	90				
Camden.....	Camden.....	1 50	1 40	17	4	14	5	50	40	26	24	10	23	30	35	80	80	80	1 20	1 75			
	"	70	67	9	3	5	5	35	25	22	16	7	10	17	25	40	40	40	90	1 25			
	Gloucester.....	72	66		3	10	5	40	32	22	15	9	12	25	30	50	50	50					
Cape May.....	Cape May.....	1 00	90	18	5	12	6	45	48	35	25	10	25	25	38	60	60	60	1 00	1 00			
	"	1 00	80		5	12	6	45	20	24	22	10	13	25	35	48	48	45	1 00	1 00			
Cumberland.....	Bridgeton.....	80	75		3	10	6	45	35	22	14	9	20	28	32	60	60	60	1 00				
	Millville.....	1 10	90	16	5	12	6	50	40	28	22	10	25	28	35	75	75	75	1 00	80			
	"	1 00	75	14	3	10	6	40	35	25	20	9	16	25	35	40	60	60	1 00				
Essex.....	Belleville.....	85	75	15	4	12	5	60	50	28	20	10	20	25	33	60	60	60	1 40				
	East Orange.....	85	75	17	4	15	5	60	45	21		10	20	25	32	1 00	80	90	1 10				
	Montclair.....	80	70	18	10	10	6	50	50	22	18	10	20	25	32	80	80	80	1 40	1 25			
	Newark.....	1 00	90	16	2	10	6	60	55	22	20	10	23	30	34	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50				
	"	75	70	10	5	6	5	40	35	19	15	6	16	20	25	50	50	50	1 00				
	Orange.....	80	75	15	4	15	6	50	40	22	20	8	22	25	32	60	60	60	1 75				
Gloucester.....	Clayton.....	85	75	15	5	10	6	45	25	25	15	8	15	25	30	60	60	60	1 00	1 00			

TABLE 3—Continued.

Cost of Living Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

LOCATION.		BEEF.							PORK.					MUTTON.		FISH.			
		Roast, rib cuts—per pound.	Roast chuck—per pound.	Steak, sirloin—per pound.	Steak, round—per pound.	Corned, round—per pound.	Corned, brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 1—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 2—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 3—per pound.	Mackerel, salt—per pound.
County.	City or town.																		
Atlantic	Atlantic City	\$0 18	\$0 14	\$0 30	\$0 18	\$0 12	\$0 08	\$0 40	\$0 12	\$0 12	\$0 12	\$0 18	\$0 08	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 18	\$0 16	\$0 15	\$0 20
	"	16	10	20	14	10	6	22	12	12	12	12	12	12	12				15
	Egg Harbor	16	14	20	16	10		25	13	8	12	16							
	Hammonton	16	12	22	18			25	8		11	12	8	16	12				11
	Mays Landing							25		10	10	11	10						7
Bergen	Garfield									10	11	12	7						14
	Hackensack	18	16	20	14	14	8	28	10	10	12	10	8	16	12	16	14	10	16
	Lyndhurst							25		12	14	12							10
	Rutherford	16	12	18	16	14	8	30	12	12	12	12	8	12	6				20
Burlington	Burlington	14	10	16	14	10		22		10	12	10	8			16	12	10	16
	Mount Holly	14	12	18	16	16	5	30	12	10	12	12	8	12	6				12
	Moorestown	18	16	20	14	12	6	20		8	13	12	8	14	8				28
Camden	Camden	18	12	23	16	15	10	30	12	12	12	18	6	14	12	18	13	10	15
	"	10	8	16	10	8	5	20	9	10	10	10	9	10	8	10	10	7	4
	Gloucester		8				8		10	10	11	9	7				11		
Cape May	Cape May	25	20	25	20	16	12	30	12	10	14	20	15	18	12	20	15	11	8
	"	18	14	20	16	14	10	28	12	10	12	14	10	16	10	18	14	10	
Cumberland	Bridgeton	14	8	20	14	12		20		8	12	16	8	16	15	18	15	10	18
	Millville	16	14	22	18	14	8	32	13	10	12	20	16	18	12	20	16	12	20
	"	14	12	20	14	8	6	28	10	9	10	11	9	16	12	18	12	10	14
Essex	Belleville	18	10	20	16	14	5	32	12	12	14	18	10	14	5				16
	East Orange									12	15	12							14
	Montclair	18	8	20	16	14	6	30	12	12	15	12	8	12	5	20	14	8	20
	Newark	18	12	20	16	14	10	30	12	12	15	13	10	14	16	22	14	12	20
	"	10	10	16	12	5	5	25	10	10	12	10	7	12	5	16			12
	Orange	16	12	18	15	12	8	30	13	10	11	13	8	14	12	18	15	10	16
Gloucester	Clayton	16	12	18	12			40	10	10	12	11	8	18	15				12

TABLE 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

LOCATION.		CHEESE.		CANNED GOODS.			PRUNES.						COAL.						
County.	City or town.	Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Succotash—per can.	Tomatoes—per can.	Corn—per can.	Turkish—per pound.	French—per pound.	Rice—per pound.	Raisins—per pound.	Soap, common—per cake.	Oil, kerosene—per gallon.	Stove—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	Nut—per ton.	Totals.	Average cost of supplies—per locality.	Relative expensiveness of localities—Princeton, 100.	
Atlantic.....	Atlantic City	\$3 20	\$3 13		\$3 12	\$3 15	\$3 08	\$3 10	\$3 10	\$3 20	\$3 05	\$3 12	\$5 75	\$5 75	\$5 75	\$31 19	.621	91.2	
	"	15	10		10	10		8	8	10	8	10	5 75			14 57			
	Egg Harbor				7	7		8	8	9		11				5 81			
	Hammoncton	13			10	9	6		8	6	3	8	5 50	5 00		18 18			
	Mays Landing	14			10	10	8		7	7	5	12				7 51			
Bergen	Garfield	14		\$3 14	15	15	9	10	9	13	4	10				8 81			
	Hackensack	15	12	10	10	7	6	11	8	8	3	9	5 00	5 00	4 50	24 84	.498	72.8	
	Lyndhurst	15		12	12	12	10		9	12	5	10	5 25	5 25	3 75	22 45			
	Rutherford	18		12	10	10	10	10	8	10	3	10	5 00		5 00	20 62			
Burlington	Burlington	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	4	10	5 25	5 00	5 25	26 64	.567	82.9	
	Mount Holly	12	10	12	10	10	10		9	10	5	9	5 25	5 10	5 25	26 85	.571	83.5	
	Moorestown	13	10		12	11	12		9	12	5	8	5 25	5 25	5 00	26 89	.611	89.3	
Camden	Camden	15	11	15	10	10	10	10	10	15	5	10	5 25	5 00	5 25	30 45	.597	87.3	
	"	11	8	8	10	6	5	10	3	5	1	6	4 50	3 75	4 25	21 43	.420	62.9	
	Gloucester	11			9	8						7				6 09			
Cape May	Cape May	18	16	15	12	12		12	10	12	5	12	6 25	6 00	6 00	31 14	.623	91.1	
	"	16			10	8		5	8	8	5	12	6 00	4 25	6 00	26 84	.583	85.2	
Cumberland	Bridgeton	12	10	10	12	10		9	9	8	5	8	5 25	5 25	5 25	25 48	.554	81	
	Millville	18	14	12	12	10	12	12	10	8	5	10	5 75	5 75	5 75	30 23	.593	86.7	
	"	16	12	10	10	10	6	10	6	10	4	9	5 50	5 50	5 50	26 59	.532	77.8	
Essex	Belleville	16	12	10	10	10	12	7	10	10	5	10	5 00	5 00	5 00	25 80	.549	80.3	
	East Orange	13		13	12	12	12	15	10	10	4		4 50	4 50	4 50	22 92			
	Montclair	15	10	12	12	10	10	15	9	10	5	10	5 00	3 50	5 00	26 44	.518	75.7	
	Newark	16	14	14	10	12	12	12	10	12	8	20	5 00	4 50	5 00	27 98	.560	81.9	
	"	12	10	9	9	8	4	8	6	6	3	9	4 25	4 50	4 03	21 33	.444	64.3	
	Orange	15		13	10	12		10	10	12	5	12	5 00		5 00	21 17			
Gloucester	Clayton	15	12	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	5		5 50	5 50	3 50	25 11	.558	81.6	

TABLE 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

LOCATION.		WHEAT FLOUR.			OATMEAL.		Sugar, granulated—per pound.	Molasses, New Orleans—per gallon.	Syrup—per gallon.	BUTTER.		Lard—per pound.	COFFEE.			TEA.			POTATOES.	
		First quality—twenty-five pounds.	Second quality—twenty-five pounds.	Prepared—per package.	Per pound.	Per package.				First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.		Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Black, first quality—per pound.	Green, first quality—per pound.	Mixed, first quality—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.
Hudson.....	Hoboken	\$0 75	\$0 70	\$0 17	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$0 06	\$0 50	\$0 40	\$0 22	\$0 19	\$0 10	\$0 18	\$0 25	\$0 30	\$0 60	\$0 60	\$0 50	\$1 10	.....
	"	75	70	12	4	7	6	50	35	21	.....	6	.....	18	30	50	50	50	90	.....
	Harrison	75	70	12	3½	10	5½	40	30	17	.....	6	10	20	32	40	40	50	75	\$0 80
	Jersey City	90	80	17	4	10	6	60	19	23	19	12	20	25	35	75	75	75	1 25	.....
Hunterdon	"	75	70	10	3	8	5½	40	19	17	.....	8	10	20	30	35	35	35	.....	.....
	Califon	80	70	.....	3	7	6	35	25	12	10	7	12	20	30	60	60	60	.....	.....
	Flemington	85	75	16	5	12	6	55	40	26	16	10	25	30	40	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 30	.....
	"	80	75	12	4	10	6	50	35	20	16	9	15	25	32	60	60	50	1 00	.....
Mercer.....	Glen Gardner	90	82	.....	4	10	6	50	40	14	10	10	15	35	30	60	60	60	80	.....
	High Bridge	1 00	85	10	10	4	6	50	40	14	12	10	35	34	30	60	80	60	.....	.....
	New Germantown	90	85	.....	7	15	6	48	40	20	18	10	20	22	32	60	70	60	1 00	1 25
	Princeton	90	80	18	10	10	6	60	60	28	25	12	30	32	38	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 25	1 60
Middlesex	"	85	75	10	5	6	6	60	40	25	16	10	13	25	35	1 00	75	50	1 00	.....
	Trenton	85	76	10	5	12	6	50	60	30	25	10	23	30	38	1 00	80	80	1 25	1 00
	"	65	65	10	3	9	5½	40	40	18	12	7	12½	20	30	40	40	35	1 10	1 00
	Cranbury	85	75	12	5	10	6	50	40	22	16	10	22	25	35	75	75	50	1 00	.....
Monmouth	Dunellen	90	75	18	5	15	6	55	40	23	18	10	20	25	35	75	75	75	1 25	.....
	Metuchen	1 00	90	18	4	16	6	60	45	23	18	10	20	26	35	70	70	70	1 30	.....
	New Brunswick	85	75	10	5	15	6	55	50	22	19	10	30	30	34	80	80	80	1 10	1 30
	"	80	70	6	5	10	6	32	38	19	16	8	20	25	34	70	60	50	1 00	1 25
Freehold	Freehold	72	65	14	5	15	5½	40	40	25	18	8	15	25	35	75	75	75	1 40	1 40
	"	70	65	12	5	5	5½	35	30	22	18	8	13	20	25	45	45	45	90	1 00
	Hamilton	75	63	10	4	12	5½	40	50	20	10	8	18	20	25	50	50	40	1 00	1 20
	Marlboro	75	63	13	3	5	5½	39	39	23	20	9	15	25	32	60	60	60	1 15	.....
	Matawan	85	75	18	4	12	6	50	35	25	18	8	18	25	30	50	50	50	1 25	.....
	"	80	.....	17	.....	10	5½	40	25	22	.....	8	15	22	28	45	45	40	1 50	.....
	Red Bank	85	75	15	4	10	6	50	50	22	20	8	35	25	32	75	75	75	1 10	.....
Seabright	Seabright	95	80	.....	3	10	6	50	50	25	20	12	.....	30	35	75	75	75	1 20	.....

TABLE 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

LOCATION.		BEEF.							PORK.					MUTTON.		FISH.			
		Roast, rib cuts—per pound.	Roast, chuck—per pound.	Steak, sirloin—per pound.	Steak, round—per pound.	Corned, round—per pound.	Corned, brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 1—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 2—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 3—per pound.	Mackerel, salt—per pound.
Hudson	Hoboken	\$0 14	\$0 12	\$0 20	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 06	.....	\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 13	\$0 11	\$0 09	\$0 10	\$0 08	.....	.....	.....	\$0 13
	"	14	10	16	14	8	.....	.....	10	12	12	10	8	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Harrison	14	10	15	12	10	5	25	10	9	10	10	7	12	8	\$0 16	\$0 14	\$0 12	12
	Jersey City	16	12	20	16	12	.....	30	12	12	14	15	10	14	6	20	16	12	18
	"	12	10	16	14	5	5	16	10	10	12	12	7	12	5	20	15	12	12
Hunterdon	Callfon	11	11	16	14	6	6	20	10	7	10	8	8	14	10	.....	.....	.....	10
	Flemington	16	12	20	16	12	6	32	12	10	15	12	9	14	8	.....	.....	.....	16
	"	16	10	20	15	10	6	20	10	8	12	10	8	14	8	.....	.....	.....	12
	Glen Gardner	15	10	18	16	.....	6	25	.....	10	10	12	10	12	8	.....	.....	.....	12
	High Bridge	14	12	18	14	.....	.....	28	.....	9	10	12	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
	New Germantown	10	12	16	12	.....	.....	22	10	8	12	14	10	.....	.....	16	12	10	.....
Mercer	Princeton	22	12	22	14	.....	.....	25	.....	14	18	14	9	.....	.....	18	12	.....	20
	"	16	.....	18	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	10	13	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Trenton	18	12	20	16	14	8	30	11	10	15	12	8	18	15	18	14	10	14
	"	12	8	18	12	10	3	12	10	8	10	9	6	12	5	16	.....	6	8
Middlesex	Cranbury .....	.....	12	18	16	.....	.....	30	.....	8	.....	11	9	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	18
	Dunellen	18	12	20	16	16	6	28	12	10	12	12	8	14	5	10	.....	.....	12
	Metuchen .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	10	14	14	10	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	18
	New Brunswick	16	12	16	18	14	6	24	12	10	14	10	8	12	8	16	14	12	15
	"	12	8	16	16	12	6	14	12	10	12	10	5	10	6	.....	.....	.....	12
Monmouth	Freehold	20	12	20	18	16	16	25	10	12	16	12	8	16	10	.....	.....	.....	18
	"	18	12	20	18	14	6	20	10	10	14	10	7	12	8	.....	.....	.....	12
	Hamilton	12	12	15	12	10	16	16	10	8	12	12	8	15	12	12	10	8	12
	Marlboro	16	12	18	16	12	.....	28	7	7	.....	10	7	14	8	.....	.....	.....	10
	Matawan	16	12	18	14	10	7	30	10	8	12	12	9	16	10	14	.....	.....	10
	"	16	12	16	12	10	6	25	.....	7	.....	10	6	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Red Bank	16	12	22	15	14	.....	30	10	8	12	12	6	18	.....	.....	12	.....	12
	Seabright	20	12	18	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	12	9	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

TABLE 3-Continued.

Cost of Living-Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

County.	Location.	CHEESE.		CANNED GOODS.			PRUNES.		Rice—per pound.	Raisins—per pound.	Soap, common—per cake.	Oil, kerosene—per gallon.	COAL.			Totals.	Average cost of supplies—per locality.	Relative expensiveness of localities—Princeton, 100.
		Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Succotash—per can.	Tomatoes—per can.	Corn—per can.	Turkish—per pound.	French—per pound.					Stove—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	Nut—per ton.			
Hudson.....	Hoboken.....	\$0 14	\$0 11	\$0 13	\$0 11	\$0 10	\$0 07	\$0 13	\$0 08	\$0 10	\$0 04	\$0 07	\$5 00	.....	\$5 00	\$19 48	.....	.....
	".....	13	12	12	10	10	5	10	5	9	2	7	5 00	.....	5 00	17 45	.....	.....
	Harrison.....	12	8	10	9	8	5	12	6	8	3	8	4 50	.....	4 60	18 88	.....	.....
	Jersey City.....	15	12	15	13	13	8	15	10	10	4	10	5 00	\$5 00	5 00	26 67	531	77.6
Hunterdon.....	".....	12	10	10	10	10	5	10	6	8	2	7	4 75	5 00	4 75	21 65	451	65.9
	Califon.....	12	10	8	10	6	5	6	6	5	2	8	4 50	4 50	4 50	20 85	463	67.7
	Flemington.....	16	12	15	12	12	10	15	10	12	5	10	5 50	5 50	5 50	28 53	607	88.7
	".....	15	10	12	10	10	5	8	8	6	3	10	5 50	5 50	5 50	25 85	550	80.4
Mercer.....	Glen Gardner.....	16	12	12	12	12	10	8	10	9	4	10	4 25	4 50	.....	18 10	.....	.....
	High Bridge.....	16	12	13	15	15	7	8	10	12	5	12	4 70	4 60	4 60	22 80	570	83.3
	New Germantown.....	15	14	14	12	12	7	10	8	10	5	12	4 50	3 50	4 75	23 86	530	77.5
	Princeton.....	15	15	15	12	15	5	20	10	25	5	13	5 50	5 50	5 50	30 09	684	100
Middlesex.....	".....	14	10	10	10	10	.....	10	8	8	3	10	.....	.....	.....	9 01	.....	.....
	Trenton.....	15	12	12	12	13	12	12	10	10	5	10	5 50	5 50	5 50	29 87	586	85.7
	".....	9	7	10	8	7	5	7	5	4	3	9	5 50	5 50	5 50	25 55	511	74.7
	".....	16	10	10	10	10	.....	10	8	8	5	14	5 25	5 00	.....	19 54	.....	.....
Monmouth.....	Cranbury.....	15	15	15	15	15	25	13	10	12	5	15	5 00	5 00	5 00	26 36	561	82
	Dunellen.....	15	15	12	12	7	10	10	20	5	12	5	5 00	4 50	5 25	25 05	.....	.....
	Metuchen.....	16	15	10	13	10	12	10	12	4	10	10	5 25	4 25	5 00	27 25	545	79.7
	New Brunswick.....	16	12	12	10	8	8	.....	7	10	4	10	4 50	.....	4 25	18 99	.....	.....
Monmouth.....	Freehold.....	12	10	10	12	10	10	16	9	12	4	10	5 75	5 50	5 50	29 17	608	88.9
	".....	12	10	9	10	7	6	10	6	7	4	10	5 25	5 00	5 10	24 76	516	75.4
	Hamilton.....	12	10	10	10	10	8	10	8	10	4	8	5 50	5 00	5 00	25 82	506	74
	Marlboro.....	10	10	12	9	7	8	.....	7	8	4	8	5 50	5 25	5 25	25 06	583	85.2
	Matawan.....	12	10	10	12	10	10	8	8	10	5	12	4 75	.....	4 75	21 46	.....	.....
	".....	12	10	10	10	10	.....	8	8	10	4	8	4 25	.....	.....	11 76	.....	.....
	Red Bank.....	15	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	4	10	5 25	5 25	5 00	27 91	607	88.7
	Seabright.....	16	15	15	12	10	.....	7	7	10	5	10	5 50	.....	5 75	20 95	.....	.....

TABLE 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

LOCATION.		WHEAT FLOUR.			OATMEAL.					BUTTER.		COFFEE.			TEA.			POTATOES.			
County.	City or town.	First quality—twenty-five pounds.	Second quality—twenty-five pounds.	Prepared—per package.	Per pound.	Per package.	Sugar, granulated—per pound.	Molasses, New Orleans—per gallon.	Syrup—per gallon.	First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.	Lard—per pound.	Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Black, first quality—per pound.	Green, first quality—per pound.	Mixed, first quality—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.	
8	Morris	Boonton.....	\$0 90	\$0 75	\$0 18	\$3 5	\$3 12	\$0 6	\$0 50	\$3 45	\$0 24	\$0 20	\$0 8	\$0 20	\$0 25	\$0 32	\$3 75	\$0 75	\$0 75	\$1 25	\$0 90
	"	"	75	65	14	3	10	5½	45	35	20	16	6	15	22	30	50	50	50	1 10	.....
	"	Chester.....	100	90	28	5	15	6	50	50	16	12	10	20	28	35	70	70	50	1 40	1 50
	"	"	88	78	15	4	10	6	40	40	14	.....	10	15	25	30	50	50	1 00	1 20	.....
	"	Dover.....	83	75	18	4	11	5½	50	40	23	20	9	28	28	35	75	70	70	1 30	1 35
	"	"	80	73	10	3	8	5½	45	35	20	17	8	12	18	27	60	50	50	1 00	.....
	"	Drakestown.....	75	.....	.....	5	12	6	50	40	15	.....	10	25	28	32	70	60	65	1 00	.....
	"	Flanders.....	90	75	.....	4	10	6	50	50	14	10	8	15	25	30	50	50	40	1 25	1 40
	"	German Valley.....	80	72	12	5	10	6½	40	50	14	10	10	20	25	30	60	60	40	1 20	.....
	"	Morris Plains.....	1 00	90	20	6	15	6½	50	40	25	18	10	18	20	32	80	75	50	1 00	1 75
	"	Middle Valley.....	90	80	.....	4	10	6	40	40	14	10	10	25	25	60	60	60	1 20	1 60	.....
	"	Port Oram.....	98	.....	.....	5	10	6	60	40	23	20	11	20	22	30	80	80	50	1 00	.....
	"	Rockaway.....	85	75	.....	.....	10	5½	50	50	22	20	10	30	25	32	50	50	50	1 30	.....
	Ocean	Collier's Mills.....	85	75	.....	.....	10	6	35	35	20	.....	10	30	25	30	60	60	40	1 50	.....
	Passaic	Passaic.....	85	75	15	5	11	6	50	50	22	19	10	18	25	35	65	60	60	1 25	1 00
Salem	"	"	69	60	10	2½	6	5½	30	30	19	16	6	15	19	29	50	50	85	.....	.....
		Paterson.....	75	68	13	5	10	6	60	45	20	18	10	32	32	32	60	60	60	1 20	1 40
		"	75	.....	12	4	10	5½	38	32	19	17	8	20	28	29	28	27	27	1 10	.....
Somerset	"	Salem.....	90	80	15	5	15	6	60	50	25	22	9	25	30	35	70	70	70	1 10	.....
		"	80	75	10	3	5	5½	50	35	22	10	8	15	22	28	40	40	40	1 00	.....
Sussex	"	Somerville.....	90	80	20	5	16	6	50	40	25	16	10	20	25	35	75	75	75	1 50	2 00
		"	80	70	10	5	10	6	40	35	21	16	10	12½	22	32	60	60	60	1 30	.....
		Monroe.....	75	50	10	5	10	6	40	40	20	16	8	15	25	28	50	50	50	1 00	1 00
		Newton.....	88	75	.....	4	10	6	45	50	20	15	10	20	28	36	90	90	90	1 00	.....
		"	88	75	.....	4	10	6	40	25	18	15	7	10	15	25	50	50	50	.....	.....
Stillwater.....	"	Stillwater.....	1 00	.....	.....	5	12	6	40	40	18	15	10	15	22	32	50	50	55	1 10	.....
		Swartswood.....	85	75	.....	5	10	6	40	40	16	12	8	14	20	25	50	50	30	1 00	.....

TABLE 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

LOCATION.		BEEF.							PORK.					MUTTON.		FISH.				
		Roast, rib cuts—per pound.	Roast, chuck—per pound.	Steak, sirloin—per pound.	Steak, round—per pound.	Corned, round—per pound.	Corned, brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 1—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 2—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 3—per pound.	Mackerel, salt—per pound.	
Morris	Boonton	\$0 18	\$0 12	\$0 18	\$0 14	\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 28	\$0 12	\$0 08	\$0 12	\$0 12	\$0 08	\$0 16	\$0 16	\$0 18	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 12	
	"	16	10	16	12	10	8	25	10	8	10	8	7	15	8	15	12	10	10	
	Chester	18	15	20	18	12	10	25	10	8	15	12	8	20	18	14	10	8	12	
	"	14	10	16	18	10	8	25	10	8	10	10	7	14	12				12	
	Dover	18	12	20	15	12	5	25	12	9	12	11	9	16	8	11			15	
	"	14	10	16	14	10	8	20	10	7	8	10	7	11	5				14	
	Drakestown	16		18	16			25		8		12	9						12	
	Flanders	20	12	18	16	12	6	22	12	7	14	11	7	16	7				12	
	German Valley	18	14	18	16			25		8	9	12	9						12	
	Morris Plains	22	18	22	20	20	12	35	10	10	15	18	8	12	10	20	15	10	23	
Ocean	Middle Valley	10	12	16	14		12	25	12	5		12	10						10	
	Port Oram	14	12	16	12	8	5	20	10	10	11	11	8	10	8				12	
	Rockaway	18	14	20	18	12	10	25	12	8	14	18	10	16	14				12	
	Collier's Mills	16	14	16	14	14	12	20	10	8	12	12	8	16	15				10	
	Passaic	20	12	20	16	14	10	25	12	10	12	12	7	15	12	10	7		14	
	"	10	8	14	15	10	8	11	8	6	8	8	6	10	8	9			11	
	Paterson	16	12	20	18	14	5	30	12	10	10	12	10	16	10	12	11	10	15	
	"	10	12	20	16	12	4	20	10	8	10	10	8	12	8	10			9	
	Salem	18	14	20	18	12	6	30	14	10	14	18	12	16	8		12		15	
	"	16	12	20	16	6	4	16	12	8	10	10	8	16	6				12	
Somerset	Somerville	18	12	20	16	14	8	32		12	20	14	10	16	8				12	
	"	16	12	18	14	10	6	20		10	16	11	8	14	7				10	
Sussex	Monroe	12	10	16	14			25	12	8	8	11	8						10	
	Newton	15	10	22	16	12	10	25	14	10	15	12	8	20	10				11	
Sussex	"			18	15	12	6	25		10	12	9	7	15	10				10	
	Stillwater	15	10	18	16			25	15	10			8	20					12	
	Swartswood	8	10	18	12	8	6	25	14	8	10	9	7	10	10				10	
	"																		12	

TABLE 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

LOCATION.		CHEESE.		CANNED GOODS.			PRUNES.					COAL.			Totals.	Average cost of supplies—per locality.	Relative expensiveness of localities—Princeton, 100.	
		Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Succotash—per can.	Tomatoes—per can.	Corn—per can.	Turkish—per pound.	French—per pound.				Rice—per pound.	Raisins—per pound.	Soap, common—per cake.				Oil, kerosene—per gallon.	Stove—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	Nut—per ton.
County.	City or town.																	
Morris	Boonton	\$0 16	\$0 14	0 15	\$0 12	\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 10	\$0 09	\$0 12	\$0 05	\$0 10	\$5 25	\$5 25	\$5 25	\$28 21½	.553	80.9
	“	14	10	10	8	7	4	8	8	10	3	10	5 00	4 75	5 00	23 78½	.484	70.8
	Chester	14	12	12	12	12	10	12	10	10	4	10	5 00	4 75	4 25	27 11	.532	77.8
	“	12	8	10	10	10	7	10	8	10	5	10	5 00	4 50	3 25	22 94	.499	73
	Dover	14	2	12	11	12	13	9	8	10	5	10	5 50	5 50	5 25	28 60½	.581	85.4
	“	18	10	7	10	5	7	9	5	8	3	10	4 50	4 50	4 50	22 17½	.472	69
	Drakestown	16	.....	.....	12	12	.....	10	10	10	5	12	4 75	4 50	.....	17 21	.....	.....
	Flanders	14	10	.....	12	10	6	10	8	8	4	10	4 50	2 75	4 50	22 81	.485	70.9
	German Valley	14	10	.....	12	10	10	10	8	10	5	12	.....	.....	.....	9 07	.....	.....
	Morris Plains	12	8	18	15	12	12	15	10	12	5	12	4 50	3 75	4 00	25 81½	.506	74
	Middle Valley	16	14	.....	10	10	.....	8	6	8	5	10	5 00	3 25	4 50	23 39½	.571	83.5
	Port Oram	12	10	10	12	10	5	11	8	6	5	12	5 25	5 25	5 50	25 22	.560	81.9
	Rockaway	16	13	10	10	10	.....	10	6	10	5	10	5 25	5 00	.....	20 35½	.....	.....
	Ocean .. Collier's Mills	15	12	.....	12	10	10	.....	8	10	5	12	5 50	.....	.....	15 08	.....	.....
	Passaic	14	12	12	12	12	8	10	9	10	4	12	5 25	5 15	5 15	27 34½	.547	80
	“	10	8	7	9	6	5	5	7	6	5	2	8	5 15	5 15	5 15	23 10½	.481	70.3
Salem	Paterson	14	10	13	12	10	8	.....	8	12	5	10	5 25	5 00	5 00	27 86	.517	80
	“	12	.....	11	10	10	6	.....	8	7	4	9	5 20	5 00	5 00	22 65½	.503	73.5
	Salem	16	12	10	12	12	13	15	10	10	5	10	5 25	5 25	5 25	27 24	.568	88
Somerset	“	12	9	10	10	5	6	10	8	6	4	8	5 25	5 25	5 25	24 28½	.516	75.4
	Somerville	16	10	15	15	12	6	13	10	12	5	10	5 50	5 50	5 50	30 00	.638	93.3
Sussex	“	16	8	12	10	10	.....	8	8	8	8	10	5 00	5 00	5 00	24 47½	.544	79.5
	Monroe	12	10	12	10	8	8	12	7	10	5	10	4 50	4 25	2 75	20 85½	.474	69.3
	Newton	15	12	15	12	12	5	15	10	8	4	10	5 25	5 00	5 00	26 30	.572	83.6
	“	15	10	12	10	8	5	8	7	5	3	10	5 25	5 00	5 00	22 55	.597	78.5
	Stillwater	12	10	.....	10	10	6	10	8	8	5	10	5 00	4 75	.....	18 32	.....	.....
	Swartswood	15	12	12	12	10	8	6	8	8	5	12	4 25	4 00	4 00	20 84	.453	66.2

TABLE 3—Concluded.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

LOCATION.		WHEAT FLOUR.			OATMEAL.		Sugar, granulated—per pound.	Molasses, New Orleans—per gallon.	Syrup—per gallon.	BUTTER.			COFFEE.			TEA.			POTATOES.	
		First quality—twenty-five pounds.	Second quality—twenty-five pounds.	Prepared—per package.	Per pound.	Per package.				First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.	Lard—per pound.	Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Black, first quality—per pound.	Green, first quality—per pound.	Mixed, first quality—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.
Union	Elizabeth.....	\$0 75	\$0 70	\$0 16	\$0 04	\$0 10	\$0 05	\$0 40	\$0 40	\$0 20	\$0 17	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 25	\$0 32	\$0 75	\$0 50	\$0 65	\$1 25	.....
Warren	"	75	70	10	4	9	4	38	30	18	12	5	14	20	27	49	49	49	75	.....
	Beattystown.....	80	75	15	4	10	5	40	40	13	12	9	25	30	30	50	49	49	1 00	\$1 20
	Belvidere.....	80	75	12	5	13	6	70	50	14	12	10	21	25	35	80	80	80	1 00	.....
	Blairstown.....	1 00	90	.....	6	15	6	50	50	18	14	8	25	32	35	80	80	60	1 50	.....
	"	95	75	.....	4	12	6	50	40	16	12	8	15	25	25	60	60	50	1 00	.....
	Hackettstown.....	1 00	80	20	5	15	6	60	50	22	15	10	20	25	35	80	80	80	1 15	.....
	"	1 00	75	15	5	9	6	50	50	20	14	10	18	25	30	70	80	75	1 00	.....
	Marksboro.....	75	70	.....	5	10	6	45	40	14	.....	8	20	25	30	50	50	50	80	.....
	Oxford.....	1 00	80	.....	3	12	6	40	45	14	10	10	15	28	35	60	50	50	1 00	.....
	Phillipsburg.....	1 00	83	15	3	12	6	60	40	25	20	10	25	30	40	60	60	50	1 25	1 20
	"	88	75	.....	3	5	6	40	20	20	15	10	10	20	30	60	50	25	1 20	.....
	Port Colden.....	80	75	.....	5	10	6	50	40	14	.....	9	12	25	30	50	50	50	90	.....
	Washington.....	95	85	.....	3	12	6	50	50	14	12	10	25	25	33	60	60	60	1 20	.....
	" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Average of prices		.860	.761	.142	.044	.106	.059	.479	.401	.212	.169	.091	.190	.250	.320	.641	.627	.581	1.161	1.208

TABLE 3—Concluded.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

LOCATION.		BEEF.							PORK.					MUTTON.		FISH.			
County.	City or town.	Roast, rib cuts—per pound.	Roast, chuck—per pound.	Steak, sirloin—per pound.	Steak, round—per pound.	Corned, round—per pound.	Corned, brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 1—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 2—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 3—per pound.	Mackerel, salt—per pound.
Union	Elizabeth.....	\$0 16	\$0 10	\$0 18	\$0 13	\$0 08	\$0 06	\$0 24	\$0 12	\$0 12	\$0 14	\$0 12	\$0 07	\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 15	\$0 12	\$0 10	\$0 12
Warren	Beattystown.....	14	10	16	14	8	6	25	10	10	10	11	9	12	10	18	8	10	10
	Belvidere.....	14	10	16	14	10	6	25	14	10	12	12	8	12	8	12	10	14	12
	Blairstown.....	20	20	20	16	15	12	30	12	10	10	16	12	20	14	10	10	18	18
	".....	12	12	16	14	8	6	25	8	10	12	8	16	10	10	10	10	12	12
	Hackettstown.....	18	12	25	20	12	6	32	12	12	12	11	8	18	10	10	10	15	15
	".....	16	20	20	14	12		28	10	10	12	10	8	12	5			12	12
	Marksboro.....											12	9					11	11
	Oxford.....	12	10	14	12	10	8	24	8	10	12	14	10	13	10			12	12
	Phillipsburg.....	18	12	18	20	25	6	25	12	10	12	10 ³	7 ¹	25	20			12	12
	".....	14	10	18	15			25	10	10	10	10	7	16	6			12	12
Port Colden.....	Washington.....	12	12	18	18	25	25	20				10	8					11	11
	".....	16	12	18	15	12	12	25	16	10	15	11	8	13	8			12	12
	".....	14	10	18	10	10	6	8	8	10	10	10	8						
Average of prices.....		.156	.118	.187	.152	.120	.075	.249	.112	.095	.121	.119	.084	.145	.094	.154	.128	.104	.132

TABLE 3—Concluded.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1898.

LOCATION.		CHEESE.		CANNED GOODS			PRUNES						COAL.			Totals.	Average cost of supplies—per locality.	Relative expensiveness of localities—Princeton, 100.
		Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Succotash—per can.	Tomatoes—per can.	Corn—per can.	Turkish—per pound.	French—per pound.					Stove—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	Nut—per ton.			
County.	City or town.																	
Union.....	Elizabeth.....	\$0 16	\$0 8	\$0 15	\$0 10	\$0 13	.....	\$0 13	\$0 9	\$0 9	\$0 4	\$0 10	\$4 75	\$3 75	\$4 75	\$23 49 ² / ₃	.480	70.2
	".....	10	.....	10	10	8	.....	7	6	8	5	9	.....	4 00	4 00	4 00	6 04 ² / ₃	.....
Warren	Beattystown	13	.....	8	10	8	\$0 06	10	8	8	5	9	4 00	4 00	4 00	22 61 ² / ₃	.492	71.9
	Belvidere.....	16	12	10	10	10	5	10	10	8	5	10	5 10	4 85	.....	20 54	.....	.....
	Blairstown.....	16	14	12	12	15	12	10	10	10	5	13	4 50	4 50	4 50	25 43	.553	80.9
	".....	15	12	12	10	7	.....	.....	5	8	5	10	4 50	4 50	.....	18 06	.....	.....
	Hackettstown.....	16	16	12	12	12	10	12	10	10	5	10	5 00	5 00	5 00	26 76	.569	83.2
	".....	12	10	10	10	10	5	12	8	8	3	10	4 00	3 75	4 00	21 94	.488	71.3
	Marksboro.....	15	.....	10	12	10	8	.....	8	10	4	10	4 50	4 50	4 50	20 47	.....	.....
	Oxford.....	15	10	10	12	10	10	.....	10	10	5	10	4 10	4 20	4 10	21 78	.484	70.8
	Phillipsburg.....	16	12	10	12	10	10	10	10	10	5	10	4 80	4 60	4 60	26 82	.548	80.1
	".....	14	12	10	8	5	5	9	5	5	3	9	4 70	4 60	4 60	22 35	.508	74.3
	Port Colden.....	10	10	10	10	10	8	.....	8	8	4	9	.....	.....	.....	8 42 ² / ₃	.....	.....
	Washington.....	15	12	12	10	10	5	8	9	8	4	9	4 00	3 75	3 75	21 75	.473	69.2
	".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 30	.....	.....
Average of prices.....		.141	.110	.116	.109	.101	.086	.102	.082	.095	.043	.100	5.025	4.789	4.855	.....	.....	.....

STEAM RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION IN NEW JERSEY.

CLASSIFICATION OF EMPLOYEES, NUMBER OF DAYS
EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR, AVERAGE
DAILY OR MONTHLY WAGES, AND
ANNUAL EARNINGS OF EMPLOYEES.

The Bureau is indebted to the courtesy of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey Central, Erie, Morris and Essex, Lehigh Valley, New York, Susquehanna and Western and Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Companies for the data relating to their employes in this State which are presented in the following tables.

All the roads in the State, with the exception of one or two very small ones, are a part of some one of these large systems. The classification, therefore, includes substantially all who are employed on the steam railroads in New Jersey, and is the first complete one that has been made.

The statements show the great number of persons employed and the immense amount of money paid by the railroad companies in this State yearly in wages. The period covered is for the last fiscal year, which, for all the roads except the Pennsylvania, is for the year ending June 30th, 1898. The Pennsylvania reports for the calendar year 1897.

The statement of each road is for the average number of employes engaged in service on the companies' lines in New Jersey during the twelve months. The actual number engaged in the various departments may vary slightly from one month to another, but the variation is trifling.

The reports made by four of the seven roads are on perfectly uniform lines; the others, while varying somewhat, are still in their most essential features very similar to them.

Below the total number of employes on the different roads in New Jersey is shown, together with the total amount paid in wages to those employed during the year.

COMPANIES.	Number employed in New Jersey.	Amount paid in wages.
Pennsylvania.....	12,354	\$7,025,961 87
New Jersey Central.....	5,804	3,488,422 32
Morris and Essex.....	5,440	2,875,747 62
Erie.....	2,785	1,718,263 58
Lehigh Valley.....	2,254	1,232,503 98
New York, Susquehanna and Western.....	1,168	533,402 32
Philadelphia and Reading.....	1,058	534,797 04
Total.....	30,863	\$17,409,098 73

There are, as shown by the above table, 30,863 men rendering service on the railroads in New Jersey, and the amount paid them in wages during the last year was \$17,409,098.73. There is no other industry in the State that equals this in the number of persons employed and amount paid in wages.

The Pennsylvania heads the list. Of its 12,354 employes rendering service in New Jersey, 10,862 are wholly employed in the State and 1,492 serve some part of the time in an adjoining State, either on the section from Trenton to Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, or on the floating equipment in New York harbor.

On the other roads, where the lines extend outside the State, a careful separation has been made, showing those employed in the State and the wages paid.

In the following table the employes are divided into classes, showing the departments in which the men render service. The average yearly wages paid each employe is given and the percentage of the total wages paid in each class to the total of all wages paid:

CLASS.	Number employed.	Average yearly earnings.	Per cent. of total in each class.
Transportation	18,067	\$599 40	62.3
Maintenance of equipment.....	6,933	539 20	23.5
Maintenance of way.....	4,904	395 79	11.1
Floating.....	959	567 17	3.1
Total.....	30,863	\$564 08	100

Under transportation is included all employees not properly assignable to the other classes given, including general superintendents and clerks in superintendent's office, station agents and stationmen, all trainmen, yardmen, switchmen and signalmen. Of all wages paid, 62.3 per cent. are paid to men employed in this class. Less than one quarter of the total wages paid goes to men employed in the maintenance of equipment, and only a little more than one-tenth to maintenance of way. In the payment of wages, the reports of the different roads show but little variation; in consequence, however, of there being some difference in the form in which they are presented, a classification of the total number of persons employed, either on the line of average monthly or daily wages, cannot be made.

An examination of the report of each road, which is given in full, will show the average daily or monthly wages, as the form may be in which they are presented, and also the average yearly earnings for all classes of labor employed in their service.

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1898—

Number of Days Employed, Average Daily
Wage-Rates and Annual Earnings Per
Employee for Each Class.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average daily wage-rate per employee.	Average yearly earnings per employee.
General officers.....	18	5,634	\$93,450	313	\$16 59	\$5,191 80
Other officers.....	13	4,089	27,575	314.5	6 74	2,121 15
General office clerks.....	202	61,815	141,479	306.1	2 29	700 39
Station agents.....	167	47,885	94,207	286.8	1 97	564 11
Other stationmen.....	522	159,763	267,541	306	1 67	512 53
Enginemen.....	269	91,417	304,346	339.8	3 33	1,131 40
Firemen.....	263	90,547	194,957	344.8	2 15	741 28
Conductors.....	181	57,244	166,588	316.3	2 91	320 87
Other trainmen.....	785	241,603	496,365	307.7	2 05	632 81
Machinists.....	149	45,362	162,701	297.7	2 22	689 27
Carpenters.....	313	98,165	174,005	313.6	1 77	550 90
Other shopmen.....	389	128,419	213,271	330.1	1 66	548 26
Section foremen.....	163	33,085	58,959	321.2	1 78	572 41
Other trackmen.....	677	191,541	231,193	284.4	1 21	341 49
Switch, flag, watch and gatemen.....	294	100,777	146,590	342.8	1 45	498 60
Operators and dispatchers.....	109	44,620	84,674	409.3	1 90	776 82
Employees—account floating equipment.....	257	68,998	137,822	268.5	2 00	536 27
All other employes and laborers.....	1,120	337,374	582,697	301.2	1 64	498 48
Total.....	5,831	1,809,338	\$3,488,420	310.3	\$1 92	\$598 25

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1898—

Total Amounts Paid in Wages, Average Number
of Hours Per Day on Duty, and Yearly Earn-
ings Per Employe for Each Class.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of hours on duty per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.
Officers.....	16	\$45,855	8	\$2,865 93
Station agents.....	43	26,273	10	611 00
Other stationmen.....	145	76,970	10	530 82
Other shopmen.....	347	157,061	10	452 62
Account floating equipment.....	360	242,073	10	672 42
Machinists.....	58	37,433	9	645 39
Carpenters.....	87	49,874	8 3/4	578 26
Conductors—passenger.....	34	39,326	5 1/4	1,156 65
Conductors—freight.....	37	35,993	9	972 78
Engineers—passenger.....	45	60,054	5 1/4	1,334 53
Engineers—freight.....	65	78,055	9 1/2	1,200 85
Firemen.....	123	91,563	8 3/4	743 92
Wipers.....	19	5,984	9 3/4	314 93
Baggagemen.....	28	17,008	5 1/2	607 42
Trainmen—passenger.....	54	34,795	5 1/2	644 34
Trainmen—freight.....	134	86,118	9	642 67
Telegraph operators.....	91	58,214	11	639 71
Section foremen.....	31	16,923	10	545 89
Sectionmen.....	195	69,132	10	354 52
Laborers.....	186	58,352	10	332 29
Flagmen.....	46	18,044	11 3/4	392 25
Switchmen and watchmen.....	217	160,852	11	741 25
All other employes.....	474	257,373	10	542 98
Total.....	2,785	\$1,718,265	9	\$616 97

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1898—
Number of Days Employed, Average Daily
Wage-Rate, and Annual Earnings Per
Employee for Each Class.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average daily wage-rate per employee.	Average yearly earnings per employee.
Conductors.....	114	34,837	\$87,597	305.9	\$2 51	\$768 39
Brakemen.....	366	97,079.3	174,745	265.8	1 80	477 44
Enginemen.....	154	42,157	134,843	278.7	3 19	875 60
Firemen.....	170	46,207.3	99,540	271.8	2 15	585 52
Switchmen.....	46	14,469.3	27,946	314.5	1 93	607 52
Engine-wipers.....	16	5,181.8	4,357	323.8	84	272 31
Yardmen.....	101	36,660.5	58,770	362.9	1 60	581 88
Trackmen.....	210	58,204.8	74,405	277.1	1 28	354 81
Ticket agents.....	5	1,843	2,180	369.6	1 17	436 00
Freight agents.....	4	1,425	5,655	356.2	3 91	1,418 75
Station agents.....	24	8,736	14,099	364	1 61	587 42
Baggagemen.....	15	5,927	12,815	395.1	2 16	854 83
Freight clerks.....	91	45,415.5	79,716	490	1 61	876 00
Other depot men.....	574	154,658.7	293,146	269.4	1 89	510 71
Machinists.....	16	4,830.6	9,343	301.9	1 93	583 93
Blacksmiths.....	4	1,028.8	2,215	255.9	2 16	573 75
Car builders and repairers.....	39	10,459.6	17,429	268.2	1 66	446 90
Carpenters and bridge builders.....	30	7,861.8	17,462	262.1	2 22	582 06
Construction gangs.....	35	789.6	1,012	22.5	1 28	28 91
Telegraph operators.....	60	16,472.1	27,109	274.5	1 64	451 81
Telegraph repairers.....	1	365	660	365	1 81	660 00
Tankmen.....	4	1,639	2,523	469.7	1 54	630 75
Other employees.....	175	58,110.9	84,934	332.1	1 46	485 34
Total.....	2,254	654,362.6	\$1,282,501	290.8	\$1 88	\$546 80

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1898—
Number of Days Employed, Average Daily
Wage-Rates, and Annual Earnings Per
Employee for Each Class.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION,	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average daily wage-rate per employee.	Average yearly earnings per employee.
General officers.....	6	1,878	\$17,000	813	\$9 05	\$2,838 83
Other officers.....	7	2,191	15,400	813	7 03	2,200 00
General office clerks.....	16	4,997	14,439	312.3	2 89	902 44
Station agents.....	60	18,739	84,949	312.3	1 86	582 48
Other stationmen.....	508	159,947	279,629	314.8	1 75	550 45
Enginemen.....	190	59,122	209,675	311.2	3 55	1,103 55
Firemen.....	181	58,095	119,084	320.9	2 05	657 92
Conductors.....	118	86,609	105,558	310.1	2 88	894 81
Other trainmen.....	453	138,005	244,921	293.5	1 85	540 88
Machinists.....	146	42,704	101,896	292.5	2 39	697 92
Carpenters.....	288	80,272	190,257	278.7	2 37	660 61
Other shopmen.....	1,021	290,431	530,700	284.4	1 83	518 80
Section foremen.....	78	25,875	45,374	344.5	1 75	581 72
Other trackmen.....	1,130	344,914	895,176	305.2	1 15	349 77
Switch flag, watch and gatemen.....	570	191,660	236,519	335.2	1 24	414 94
Operators, etc.....	63	19,322	35,883	306.7	1 83	560 52
All other employes and laborers.....	605	167,488	299,888	276.8	1 79	495 58
Total.....	5,440	1,636,649	\$2,875,748	300.9	\$1 76	\$528 63

**Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1898—
Number of Days Employed, Average Daily
Wage-Rates, and Annual Earnings Per
Employe for Each Class.**

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average daily wage-rate per employe.	Average yearly earnings per employe.
General officers.....	9	3,285	\$34,200	365	\$10 41	\$3,800 00
Other officers.....	3	1,095	5,120	365	4 67	1,706 66
General office clerks.....	22	8,094	18,640	367.9	2 30	867 91
Station agents.....	69	24,436	38,266	354.1	1 57	354 15
Other stationmen.....	50	17,368	25,437	347.3	1 47	347 36
Enginemmen.....	51	15,636	49,172	307.6	3 13	307 57
Firemen.....	44	14,420	25,117	327.7	1 74	327 73
Conductors.....	43	13,956	38,160	324.6	2 73	324 56
Other trainmen.....	127	85,592	62,614	290.2	1 76	290 25
Machinists.....	30	7,912	16,321	263.7	2 06	263 73
Carpenters.....	26	7,394	12,668	284.4	1 71	284 39
Other shopmen.....	121	32,066	46,304	265	1 44	265 01
Section foremen.....	31	11,142	16,544	359.4	1 49	359 42
Other trackmen.....	163	44,138	60,968	270.7	1 15	270 78
Switch, flag, watch and gatemen.....	61	21,828	27,670	357.6	1 27	357 83
Operators, etc.....	26	8,693	15,832	334.5	1 82	334 54
All other employes and laborers.....	292	24,226	50,367	82.9	2 08	82 96
Total.....	1,168	291,336	\$533,400	249.4	\$1 83	\$156 68

**Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1898 —
Number of Days Employed, Average Monthly
Wage-Rates, and Annual Earnings
for Each Class.**

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average monthly wage-rate per employee.	Average yearly earnings per employee.
General officers.....	6	2,152	\$3,336	358.6	\$46.33	\$556.00
Conductors.....	34	12,353	30,881	358	75.00	908.26
Brakemen.....	60	26,703	37,384	445	52.00	623.06
Engineers.....	35	12,584	34,481	359.5	82.10	985.17
Firemen.....	33	14,714	20,748	445.9	52.40	628.78
Switchmen.....	14	5,053	7,023	360.9	41.80	501.64
Flagmen.....	85	12,592	13,600	359.7	32.40	388.67
Engine wipers, etc.....	30	10,800	15,011	360	41.70	500.37
Yardmen.....	23	8,298	12,447	360.8	45.10	541.17
Trackmen.....	244	73,485	88,090	301.2	30.09	361.02
Agents.....	52	18,714	28,632	359.9	46.00	550.62
Assistant agents.....	14	5,037	4,784	359.8	28.50	341.71
Baggagemen.....	30	10,860	14,227	362	39.50	474.23
Clerks.....	51	18,137	25,209	355.6	41.60	494.29
Other depotmen.....	239	86,094	118,809	360.2	41.43	497.11
Machinists and helpers.....	8	2,495	5,414	311.9	56.40	676.75
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	4	1,253	2,506	313.2	52.21	626.50
Boilermakers and helpers.....	4	1,244	2,165	311	45.10	541.25
Car builders and repairers.....	23	7,234	12,805	314.5	46.23	556.53
Carpenters and bridge builders.....	11	3,564	7,128	324	54.00	648.00
Construction gangs.....	73	22,792	28,262	312.2	32.25	387.15
Telegraph operators.....	7	2,526	4,520	360.8	53.80	645.71
Division superintendent's office.....	3	936	2,160	312	60.00	720.00
Supply department.....	1	812	720	312	60.00	720.00
Other employes.....	24	8,707	14,454	362.5	50.00	602.25
Total.....	1,058	368,639	\$534,796	348.4	\$42.12	\$505.48

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1898*—

Number of Employes, Total Amounts Paid in
Wages, and Average Yearly Earnings
by Departments.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

DEPARTMENTS.	Average number employed for twelve months, by departments.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average yearly earnings per employe.
Conducting transportation (including 1,139 employes rendering service in New Jersey and in an adjoining State, either New York or Pennsylvania).....	5,941	\$3,511,930 68	\$591 14
Maintenance of equipment (including 238 employes rendering service in New Jersey and in an adjoining State, either New York or Pennsylvania).....	8,860	2,400,539 42	621 90
Maintenance of way and structures.....	2,211	949,475 08	429 43
Maintenance of canal and canal operation.....	227	101,752 13	448 25
Steam towing.....	115	62,264 61	541 43
Total	12,354	\$7,025,961 87	\$567 91

* This report is for calendar year 1897.

CITY, TOWN AND COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS OF NEW JERSEY—1898, 1890 AND 1880.

The following tables relating to city, town and county indebtedness in New Jersey are compiled from returns made to the Bureau by the proper financial officers of the counties and cities. The total funded debt of all cities, towns and counties is now, 1898, \$69,370,094, against \$50,976,324 in 1890, and \$42,485,670 in 1880. The debts are thus shown to be on the increase.

In addition to the funded debt many municipalities have outstanding floating indebtedness created for immediate needs, or preliminary to the issue of bonds. The amount varies, and except in the large cities and counties it is not heavy. The total funded and floating debt in the years mentioned are given below :

	1898.	1890.	1880.
Funded debt.....	\$69,370,094	\$50,976,324	\$42,485,670
Floating debt.....	5,908,301	3,237,833	5,064,435
Total.....	\$75,278,395	\$54,214,157	\$47,550,105

In the following table the total county debt and city and town debt is given separately ; also the total amount held in sinking fund, with the percentage of each class to the total :

	1898.	P. C.	1890.	P. C.	1880.	P. C.
County debt.....	\$11,955,375	15.9	\$5,518,973	10.2	\$6,591,880	13.9
City and town.....	63,323,020	84.1	48,695,184	89.8	40,958,225	86.1
Total.....	\$75,278,395	100	\$54,214,157	100	\$47,550,105	100
Sinking Fund.....	8,686,493	11.5	6,951,546	12.8	5,303,002	11.1
	\$66,591,902	88.5	\$47,262,611	87.2	\$42,247,103	88.9

The total debt, less sinking fund, has varied but a trifle for the years given, but has varied considerably in the different counties. In the following table is given for each county the total city, town and county debt, funded and floating, less the amount held in the sinking fund :

Counties.	1898.	1890.	1880.
Atlantic.. .. .	\$1,198,110	\$110,380	\$49,830
Bergen	624,656	213,124	343,648
Burlington	318,716	183,737	402,570
Camden.....	2,175,596	1,532,750	1,236,776
Cape May.....	273,070	159,743	95,420
Cumberland	154,600	106,200	130,400
Essex.....	19,731,260	11,348,857	11,690,016
Gloucester.....	138,000	107,800	3,357
Hudson	25,682,342	22,076,429	15,275,848
Hunterdon	25,743	32,892	82,089
Mercer	3,100,045	1,302,569	944,956
Middlesex	1,796,884	1,526,523	2,159,581
Monmouth.....	995,323	216,946	96,481
Morris.....	683,000	101,524	47,242
Ocean.....	53,442	9,737	8,428
Passaic.....	3,905,137	2,681,224	1,784,303
Salem.....	120,158	101,860	59,449
Somerset.....	321,136	288,433	185,423
Sussex	181,453	5,575	95,577
Union.....	4,836,840	5,003,370	7,404,348
Warren	276,391	152,938	151,361
State	\$66,591,902	\$42,262,611	\$42,247,103

Hudson county and the cities and towns therein lead all others in amount of public debt and the increase has been constant since 1880. Essex county is second in amount, and the increase since 1890 has been very large. In these two counties is more than two-thirds the municipal indebtedness of the State. In Union county an important decrease appears, and in Middlesex, Burlington and Hunterdon counties the local debt is less than in 1880. In all the other counties there has been an increase.

A better understanding of the true situation can be had from a study of the per capita debt and the debt in ratio to local valuations. In the following table the per capita debt of all counties, cities and towns included, is shown. The population given in the United States census is used for 1880 and 1890. For 1898 an estimate is made, based on the average yearly increase shown by the State census of 1895 over 1890:

DEBT PER CAPITA.

Counties.	1898.	1890.	1880.
1. Hudson.....	\$71 37	\$80 24	\$81 28
2. Essex	57 10	44 31	61 55
3. Union	51 91	69 04	133 24
4. Mercer.....	34 87	16 29	16 28
5. Atlantic	31 21	3 83	2 66
6. Passaic	26 02	25 52	25 90
7. Middlesex	23 95	24 72	41 30
8. Camden	20 25	17 48	19 65
9. Cape May.....	19 75	14 18	9 77
10. Monmouth.....	12 54	3 14	1 74
11. Morris	10 87	1 88	93
12. Somerset.....	10 12	10 19	6 83
13. Bergen.....	8 21	4 51	9 34
14. Sussex.....	7 97	25	4 06
15. Warren.....	7 32	4 18	4 14
16. Burlington.....	5 27	3 24	7 45
17. Salem.....	4 51	4 05	2 42
18. Gloucester	4 22	3 76	13
19. Cumberland.....	2 95	2 34	3 46
20. Ocean	2 76	55	58
21. Hunterdon.....	73	93	2 13
State	\$36 80	\$29 25	\$37 35

The average for all is higher than in 1890, but below 1880. Hudson county is first with the largest per capita debt, though the amount is much less now than it was either in 1890 or 1880. Essex county is second, and, while a considerable increase appears over 1890, the debt is less than in 1880. In Union county there has been a very large decrease, especially as compared with 1880. This is mainly due to the settlement of the Elizabeth and Rahway debts. The increase in the funded debt of Trenton has doubled the average of Mercer county since 1890. A noticeable increase appears in the debts of the seaside counties, especially since 1890—in Atlantic county, where the funded debt of Atlantic City is now over a million; in Monmouth county, and to a less degree in Ocean and Cape May counties. Passaic and Camden counties show little change. In Middlesex county there is a considerable decrease.

The ratio of municipal debts in each county to the county tax valuation is shown in the following table:

RATIO TO TAX VALUATION.			
Counties.	1898.	1890.	1880.
1. Hudson.....	16.2	18.1	16.9
2. Union.....	12.4	16.8	31.5
3. Essex.....	10.0	7.8	10.1
4. Mercer.....	7.1	3.3	3.2
5. Atlantic.....	6.8	1.4	.9
6. Middlesex.....	6.5	6.3	11.9
7. Passaic.....	6.5	7.1	6.5
8. Camden.....	5.9	5.6	6.4
9. Cape May.....	3.8	3.7	2.8
10. Morris.....	2.6	.5	.2
11. Monmouth.....	2.1	.6	.4
12. Somerset.....	1.8	1.7	1.1
13. Sussex.....	1.7	.1	.9
14. Warren.....	1.5	.8	.8
15. Bergen.....	1.4	1.3	2.2
16. Burlington.....	1.4	.8	1.6
17. Gloucester.....	1.0	.7	...
18. Cumberland.....	.9	.7	1.1
19. Salem.....	.9	.7	.4
20. Ocean.....	.8	.2	.3
21. Hunterdon.....	.1	.2	.4
State.....	7.9	6.5	8.1

Hudson county is still in the lead, though the percentage is less than in 1890 or 1880. Union county is second; in 1880 the ratio was far above all other counties. In Essex county the percentage is about the same as in 1880, but above 1890. In Mercer county the ratio is double what it was in 1890. Middlesex county is below 1880. Atlantic county is far above the ratio of 1890 and higher than in Passaic or Camden counties; in both of the latter little change appears. The ratio for the whole State does not show material change.

The following tables give in detail the amount of the funded and floating debt, the total, the sinking fund and the net debt, or total less the sinking fund; also, the property tax valuations and population by counties for 1880, 1890 and 1898:

1880.

COUNTIES.	DEBT.			Sinking fund.	Net debt.	Assessed valuations.	Population.
	Funded.	Floating.	Total.				
Atlantic.....	\$43,505	\$6,825	\$49,830	.....	\$49,830	\$5,540,832	18,704
Bergen.....	305,900	37,748	343,648	.....	343,648	15,791,709	36,786
Burlington.....	350,601	61,671	412,272	.....	\$9,702	25,517,444	55,402
Camden.....	1,020,300	281,808	1,252,108	.....	15,332	19,216,711	62,942
Cape May.....	100,048	1,372	101,420	.....	6,000	3,460,000	9,765
Cumberland.....	128,500	2,100	180,600	.....	200	12,073,000	37,687
Essex.....	14,565,422	726,599	15,292,021	.....	3,602,005	105,916,000	189,929
Gloucester.....	2,516	841	3,357	.....	3,357	18,333,684	25,886
Hudson.....	14,360,321	2,120,021	16,480,342	.....	1,204,494	90,371,969	187,944
Hunterdon.....	5,000	76,489	82,089	.....	82,089	20,944,812	38,570
Mercer.....	1,012,900	258,103	1,271,003	.....	328,047	29,830,762	58,061
Middlesex.....	1,948,053	244,139	2,192,242	.....	32,161	18,166,000	52,286
Monmouth.....	93,300	3,181	96,481	.....	96,481	25,614,000	55,538
Morris.....	40,788	6,454	47,242	.....	47,242	21,000,000	50,861
Ocean.....	7,000	1,428	8,428	.....	8,428	3,043,759	14,455
Passaic.....	1,718,203	71,806	1,789,514	.....	5,211	27,354,415	63,860
Salem.....	50,208	9,241	59,449	.....	59,449	15,279,393	24,579
Somerset.....	45,100	140,323	185,423	.....	185,423	16,336,000	27,162
Sussex.....	94,500	1,077	95,577	.....	95,577	10,636,801	23,589
Union.....	6,453,000	1,051,605	7,504,605	.....	100,257	23,475,450	55,571
Warren.....	139,900	12,554	152,454	.....	1,093	18,711,823	36,589
State.....	\$42,485,670	\$5,064,435	\$47,550,105	\$5,303,002	\$42,247,103	\$518,617,519	1,131,186

MUNICIPAL AND COUNTY INDEBTEDNESS.

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1890.

COUNTIES.	DEBT.			Sinking fund.	Net debt.	Assessed valuations.	Population.
	Funded.	Floating.	Total.				
Atlantic.....	\$91,450	\$18,930	\$110,380		\$110,380	\$7,664,428	25,836
Bergen.....	202,515	10,609	213,124		213,124	16,808,214	47,226
Burlington.....	160,882	24,868	185,750	\$2,013	183,737	23,788,141	56,757
Camden.....	1,468,600	64,150	1,532,750		1,532,750	27,366,996	87,687
Cape May.....	142,790	18,353	161,143	1,400	159,743	4,316,247	11,268
Cumberland.....	84,000	22,200	106,200		106,200	14,371,000	45,438
Essex.....	14,030,896	663,796	14,694,692	3,345,835	11,348,857	146,024,000	256,098
Gloucester.....	107,600	2,200	109,800	2,000	107,800	14,507,717	28,649
Hudson.....	28,855,690	940,960	24,796,650	2,720,221	22,076,429	121,770,171	275,126
Hunterdon.....	5,000	27,892	32,892		32,892	20,066,117	35,855
Mercer.....	1,678,600	148,583	1,827,183	524,614	1,302,569	39,095,967	79,978
Middlesex.....	1,739,478	105,678	1,845,156	318,633	1,526,523	24,392,091	61,754
Monmouth.....	195,000	21,946	216,946		216,946	38,220,400	69,128
Morris.....	99,500	2,024	101,524		101,524	21,806,758	54,101
Ocean.....	3,200	6,537	9,737		9,737	4,327,290	17,745
Passaic.....	1,887,100	794,124	2,681,224		2,681,224	37,573,752	105,046
Salem.....	99,708	2,152	101,860		101,860	14,883,997	25,151
Somerset.....	2,610	285,823	288,433		288,433	16,666,000	28,311
Sussex.....	5,500	75	5,575		5,575	9,750,047	22,259
Union.....	4,964,705	75,495	5,040,200	36,830	5,003,370	29,761,500	72,467
Warren.....	161,500	1,438	162,938		162,938	18,318,568	36,553
State.....	\$50,976,324	\$3,237,883	\$54,214,157	\$6,951,546	\$47,262,611	\$549,979,701	1,444,933

1898.

COUNTIES.	DEBT.			Sinking fund.	Net debt.	Assessed valuations.	Population.
	Funded.	Floating.	Total.				
Atlantic.....	\$1,205,356	\$64,532	\$1,269,888	\$71,778	\$1,198,110	\$17,668,393	38,390
Bergen.....	498,529	133,573	632,102	7,446	624,656	41,130,545	76,081
Burlington.....	191,911	130,416	322,317	3,601	318,716	22,674,103	60,527
Camden.....	2,170,091	36,419	2,206,510	80,914	2,175,596	36,648,004	107,444
Cape May.....	252,700	30,864	283,564	10,494	273,070	7,259,693	13,815
Cumberland.....	141,000	13,600	154,600	.....	154,603	17,001,393	52,455
Essex.....	21,778,171	1,576,527	23,354,698	3,623,438	19,781,260	198,000,000	845,540
Gloucester.....	120,500	21,000	141,500	3,500	138,000	14,337,223	32,721
Hudson.....	28,280,683	1,466,463	29,747,146	4,064,804	25,682,342	158,812,883	359,850
Hunterdon.....	1,300	24,448	25,743	.....	25,743	17,839,186	35,300
Mercer.....	2,797,950	820,288	3,618,238	518,193	3,100,045	43,946,250	88,868
Middlesex.....	2,001,100	60,179	2,061,279	264,395	1,746,884	27,855,918	75,038
Monmouth.....	774,775	231,578	1,006,353	11,080	995,323	46,412,712	79,383
Morris.....	679,000	5,000	684,000	1,000	683,000	26,099,147	62,806
Ocean.....	47,277	6,165	53,442	.....	53,542	6,769,685	19,339
Passaic.....	3,208,149	752,039	3,955,188	50,051	3,905,137	60,217,407	150,687
Salem.....	83,000	37,158	120,158	.....	120,158	14,083,771	26,651
Somerset.....	169,025	152,111	321,136	.....	321,136	18,841,024	31,737
Sussex.....	178,640	2,813	181,453	.....	181,453	11,090,834	22,761
Union.....	4,611,288	247,401	4,859,689	22,849	4,836,840	89,023,300	93,174
Warren.....	183,649	95,742	279,391	3,000	276,391	18,623,353	37,733
State.....	\$69,370,094	\$5,908,301	\$75,278,395	\$3,686,493	\$66,591,902	\$846,335,924	1,809,708

A BRIEF STUDY IN TRADES-UNIONISM.

COMPARATIVE PRESENTATION OF WAGES, HOURS OF LABOR, DAYS EMPLOYED DURING THE YEAR AND YEARLY EARNINGS IN UNION AND NON- UNION GLASS, HAT AND CIGAR FACTORIES, 1898.

Among the most interesting industrial problems of the day is the question as to whether the organization of labor is of real or only assumed benefit and advantage to the worker directly concerned and the community of which he forms the most numerous and important element, and to what extent these benefits take upon themselves measurable and comparable shape. Much has been said and written on both sides of this important subject, without, however, materially aiding in bringing it out of the vast category of "vexed questions."

With a view to helping on toward a definite and permanent solution of this matter, the Bureau has entered upon an extended investigation, the plan and character of which are illustrated in the tables which are herewith presented.

Three leading organized industries in the State were selected—the glassworkers, cigarmakers and hatters—and statistics carefully gathered as to relative conditions prevailing in representative union and non-union establishments. Care was taken to be absolutely fair and impartial in the collection of these data, without prejudice or favor against or for either system of labor, so that the results reached should be reliable so far as the limited presentation goes.

The following summary table gives the principal points of interest brought out by the investigation, the number of hours worked per day, piece or day work, the wages per day, the price per ruling quantity in the trade, the number of these unit lots made per week, the period of pay, whether weekly or bi-weekly, the number of days idle during the year ending June 30th, 1898, and the yearly earnings.

Industries.

	GLASSWARE.		CIGARS.		HATS.	
	Union.	Non-union.	Union.	Non-union.	Union.	Non-union.
Number of hours worked per day.....	9	9	8	10	9	9½
Piece (P.) or day (D.) work.....	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.	P.
Wages per day.....	\$5 95	\$3 86	\$2 25	\$0 99	\$2 01	\$1 81
Price per ruling quantity in the trade.....	\$1 11	\$1 07½	\$1 07	\$1 12	\$1 05	\$1 49
Number of same made per week.....	69½	57½	1,802	2,252	14.4	8.6
Pay period—weekly or bi-weekly.....	Bi-w.	Bi-w.	W.	W.	W.	W.
Number of days idle during year ending June 30th, 1898.....	72½	190	3½	51	57	53½
Yearly earnings (average).....	\$1,386 15	\$366 85	\$397 78	\$251 74	\$500 10	\$435 88
Increase of earnings through unionism.....	\$719 30		\$346 04		\$64 22	
Percentage of increase.....	107 87		137 46		14 73	

On all these points there is exhibited a decided improvement in the organized branches of the trades investigated, which is most particularly noticeable in the matter of yearly earnings, where the difference in favor of unionism amounts to 137.46 per cent. in the cigar, 107.87 per cent. in the glass, and 14.73 per cent. in the hat industry.

The general tables relating to the three industries give all details, totals and averages.

As before stated, it is proposed to further develop and elaborate this line of investigation during the coming year.

Comparative Presentation of Wages, Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, and Yearly Earnings in Union and Non-Union Shops.

GLASSWORKERS—UNION.

Office number.	BRANCH OF TRADE.	Kind of ware made.	Size—ounces.	Number of hours worked per day.	Piece (P.) or day (D.) work.	Wages per day.	If piece-work, price per gross.	Number of gross made per week.	Pay period—weekly or bi-weekly.	Number of days idle year ending June 30th, 1898.	Yearly earnings.	Office number.
1	Blower	Snuff-jars	12	9	P.	\$6 43	\$1 08	42	Bi-weekly.	78	\$1,466 04	1
2	"	"	12	9	"	6 43	1 08	42	"	78	1,466 04	2
3	"	"	12	9	"	5 73	1 08	38	"	78	1,306 44	3
4	"	"	2	9	"	5 43	60	60	"	78	1,238 04	4
5	"	Castorias	4 1/4	9	"	5 84	75	55	"	78	1,339 52	5
6	Finisher	"	12	9	"	5 73	1 08	38	"	78	1,306 44	6
7	"	"	2	9	"	5 43	60	60	"	78	1,238 04	7
8	"	"	4 1/4	9	"	5 84	75	55	"	78	1,339 52	8
9	Blower	"	4 1/4	9	"	5 74	75	54	"	78	1,308 72	9
10	"	"	4 1/4	9	"	5 74	75	54	"	78	1,308 72	10
11	"	"	4 1/4	9	"	5 74	75	54	"	78	1,308 72	11
12	"	Panels	11	9	"	6 59	1 24	38	"	78	1,502 52	12
13	"	"	16	9	"	6 80	1 44	33 1/2	"	78	1,550 40	13
14	"	Microbe-killer	28	9	"	7 41	2 18	24	"	78	1,689 48	14
15	"	Snuff screw necks	6	9	"	5 95	84	50	"	78	1,356 60	15
16	"	Packers	32	9	"	6 12	2 16	20	"	78	1,395 36	16
17	"	Sodas	16	9	"	6 66	1 41	33 1/2	"	78	1,518 48	17
18	Finisher	Panels	11	9	"	6 59	1 24	38	"	78	1,502 52	18
19	"	"	16	9	"	6 80	1 44	33 1/2	"	78	1,550 40	19
20	"	Microbe-killer	28	9	"	7 41	2 18	24	"	78	1,689 48	20
21	"	Snuff screw necks	6	9	"	5 95	84	50	"	78	1,356 60	21
22	"	Packers	32	9	"	6 12	2 16	20	"	78	1,395 36	22
23	"	Sodas	16	9	"	6 66	1 41	33 1/2	"	78	1,518 48	23
24	Blower	Flasks	18	9	"	6 16	1 45	60	"	52	1,564 64	24
25	"	Panels	1	9	"	5 57 1/2	59	200	"	52	1,415 68	25

**Comparative Presentation of Wages, Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year,
and Yearly Earnings in Union and Non-Union Shops—Continued.**

GLASSWORKERS—UNION.

Office number.	BRANCH OF TRADE.	Kind of ware made.	Size—ounces.	Number of hours worked per day.	Piece (P.) or day (D.) work.	Wages per day.	If piece-work, price per gross.	Number of gross made per week.	Pay period—weekly or bi-weekly.	Number of days idle year ending June 30th, 1898.	Yearly earnings.	Office number.
26	Finisher.	Panels	1	9	P.	\$5 57½	\$0 59	200	Bi weekly	52	\$1,415 63	26
27	"	"	"	9	"	4 92	62	168	"	52	1,249 68	27
28	Blower	"	"	9	"	4 92	62	168	"	52	1,249 68	28
29	"	"	"	9	"	4 89	69	150	"	52	1,242 06	29
30	Finisher.	"	"	9	"	4 89	69	150	"	52	1,242 06	30
31	"	"	16	9	"	5 10	1 20	90	"	78	1,162 80	31
32	Blower	"	16	9	"	5 10	1 20	90	"	78	1,162 80	32
	Averages.			9	P.	\$5 85	\$1 11	69½		73½	\$1,385 15	

Comparative Presentation of Wages, Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, and Yearly Earnings in Union and Non-Union Shops—Continued.

GLASSWORKERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	BRANCH OF TRADE.	Kind of ware made.	Size—ounces.	Number of hours worked per day.	Piece (P.) or day (D.) work.	Wages per day.	If piece-work, price per gross.	Number of gross made per week.	Pay period—weekly or bi-weekly.	Number of days idle year ending June 30th, 1893.	Yearly earnings.	Office number.
1	Blower.....	Snuff-jars.....	12	9	P.	\$4 68	\$0 72	39	Bi-weekly.....	130	\$823 68	1
2	".....	".....	12	9	"	4 68	72	39	".....	130	823 68	2
3	".....	".....	12	9	"	4 68	72	39	".....	130	823 68	3
4	".....	".....	2	9	"	3 50	60	50	".....	130	616 00	4
5	".....	Castorias.....	4 1/4	9	"	3 58	73	42	".....	130	630 08	5
6	Finisher.....	Snuff-jars.....	2	9	"	3 50	60	50	".....	130	616 00	6
7	".....	Castorias.....	4 1/4	9	"	3 58	73	42	".....	130	630 08	7
8	Blower.....	".....	4 1/4	9	"	3 58	73	42	".....	130	630 08	8
9	".....	".....	4 1/4	9	"	3 58	73	42	".....	130	630 08	9
10	".....	".....	4 1/4	9	"	3 58	73	42	".....	130	630 08	10
11	".....	Panels.....	11	9	"	3 75	1 19	27	".....	130	461 00	11
12	".....	".....	16	9	"	3 92	1 44	23 3/8	".....	130	689 92	12
13	Finisher.....	".....	11	9	"	3 75	1 19	27	".....	130	461 00	13
14	".....	".....	16	9	"	3 92	1 44	23 3/8	".....	130	689 92	14
15	Blower.....	Microbe-killer.....	28	9	"	4 39	2 19	21	".....	130	772 64	15
16	".....	Snuff screw necks.....	6	9	"	3 55	70	43 1/4	".....	130	624 80	16
17	".....	Packers.....	32	9	"	4 28	2 04	18	".....	130	753 28	17
18	".....	Sodas.....	16	9	"	4 28	1 36	17	".....	130	753 28	18
19	Finisher.....	Packers.....	32	9	"	4 28	2 04	18	".....	130	753 28	19
20	".....	Sodas.....	16	9	"	4 28	1 36	17	".....	130	753 28	20
21	Blower.....	Castoria.....	4 1/4	9	"	3 97	1 71	23	".....	130	694 72	21
22	".....	".....	4 1/4	9	"	3 97	1 71	23	".....	130	698 72	22
23	".....	".....	4 1/4	9	"	3 97	1 71	23	".....	130	698 72	23
24	".....	Flasks.....	18	9	"	4 82	1 45	57	".....	130	848 32	24
25	".....	Panels.....	1	9	"	3 40	54	162	".....	130	598 40	25

Comparative Presentation of Wages, Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, and Yearly Earnings in Union and Non-Union Shops—Continued.

GLASSWORKERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	BRANCH OF TRADE.	Kind of ware made.	Size—ounces.	Number of hours worked per day.	Piece (P.) or day (D.) work.	Wages per day.	If piece-work, price per gross.	Number of gross made per week.	Pay period—weekly or bi-weekly.	Number of days idle year ending June 30th, 1898.	Yearly earnings.	Office number.
26	Finisher.....	Panel.....	1	9	P.	\$3 40	\$0 54	162	Bi-weekly.....	180	\$598 40	26
27	".....	".....	2	9	"	3 44 ¹ / ₂	59	150	".....	180	605 73	27
28	Blower.....	".....	2	9	"	3 44 ¹ / ₂	59	150	".....	180	605 73	28
29	".....	".....	3	9	"	3 33 ¹ / ₂	65	132	".....	180	586 08	29
30	Finisher.....	".....	3	9	"	3 33 ¹ / ₂	65	132	".....	180	586 08	30
31	".....	".....	10	9	"	3 54 ¹ / ₂	1 14	80	".....	180	624 21 ¹ / ₂	31
32	Blower.....	".....	10	9	"	3 54 ¹ / ₂	1 14	80	".....	180	624 21 ¹ / ₂	32
	Averages.....			9	P.	\$3 86	\$1 07 ¹ / ₈	57.4		180	\$666 85	

Comparative Presentation of Wages, Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year,
and Yearly Earnings in Union and Non-Union Shops—Continued.

CIGARMAKERS—UNION.

Office number.	BRANCH OF TRADE.	Kind of work.	Number of hours worked per day.	Piece (P.) or day (D.) work.	Wages per day.	Price per 1,000.	Number made per week.	Pay period—weekly or bi-weekly.	Number of days idle year ending June 30th, 1898.	Yearly earnings.	Office number.
1	Cigarmaker	Mould	8	P.	\$2 25	\$10 00	1,250	Weekly	45	\$587 25	1
2	"	"	8	"	2 00	9 00	1,250	"	80	552 00	2
3	"	"	8	"	2 00	9 50	1,250	"	45	522 00	3
4	"	Hand	8	"	2 50	13 00	1,150	"	30	690 00	4
5	"	"	8	"	3 00	17 00	1,100	"	30	828 00	5
6	"	"	8	"	2 68	13 00	1,300	"	30	725 88	6
7	"	"	8	"	2 50	14 00	1,150	"	30	690 00	7
8	"	"	8	"	2 40	12 00	1,300	"	30	662 40	8
9	"	Mould	8	"	2 00	8 25	1,650	"	30	452 00	9
10	"	"	8	"	2 00	8 00	1,600	"	30	452 00	10
11	"	"	8	"	1 50	8 00	1,325	"	30	414 00	11
	Averages		8	P.	\$2 25	\$11 07	1,302		82 $\frac{3}{4}$	\$597 78	

Comparative Presentation of Wages, Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, and Yearly Earnings in Union and Non-Union Shops—Continued.

CIGARMAKERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	BRANCH OF TRADE.	Kind of work.	Number of hours worked per day.	Piece (P.) or day (D.) work.	Wages per day.	Price per 1,000.	Number made per week.	Pay period—weekly or bi-weekly.	Number of days idle year ending June 30th, 1896.	Yearly earnings.	Office number.
1	Cigarmaker.....	Mould.....	10	P.	\$1 25	\$6 00	1,250	Weekly.....	45	\$326 25	1
2	"	"	10	"	1 37 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 50	1,250	"	45	357 57	2
3	"	"	10	"	1 12 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 00	1,250	"	60	276 75	3
4	"	Hand.....	10	"	1 68	9 00	1,150	"	60	413 28	4
5	"	"	10	"	1 43	8 00	1,125	"	45	373 23	5
6	"	Rolled.....	10	"	67	2 00	2,000	"	51	171 05	6
7	"	Bunchers.....	10	"	67	2 00	2,000	"	51	171 05	7
8	"	"	10	"	58	1 80	1,750	"	51	147 90	8
9	"	Rolled.....	10	"	50	1 50	2,000	"	51	127 50	9
10	"	Bunchers.....	10	D.	41 $\frac{1}{2}$		9,000	"	51	106 25	10
11	"	Machine-made..	10	P.	1 17	3 50	2,000	"	51	298 35	11
	Averages.....		10 {	10 P. 1 D.	\$0 99	\$4 12	2,252		51	\$251 74	

Comparative Presentation of Wages, Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year,
and Yearly Earnings in Union and Non-Union Shops—Continued.

HATTERS—UNION.

Office number.	BRANCH OF TRADE.	Kind of ware made.	Number of hours worked per day.	Piece (P.) or day (D.) work.	Wages per day.	Price per dozen.	Number of dozen made per week.	Pay period—weekly or monthly.	Number of days idle year ending June 30th, 1898.	Yearly earnings.	Office number.
1	Finisher.....	Soft fur.....	9	P.	\$2 23	\$1 85	7	Weekly.....	35	\$604 83	1
2	Maker.....	" ".....	9	"	2 17	80	16½	".....	120	493 62	2
3	Finisher.....	" ".....	9	"	2 41	95½	16	".....	120	448 26	3
4	".....	" ".....	9	"	1 31	96	9	".....	120	243 66	4
5	".....	" ".....	9	"	2 40	2 00	8	".....	60	590 40	5
6	".....	" ".....	9	"	1 83	1 09	10½	".....	30	505 08	6
7	Maker.....	" ".....	9	"	1 71	1 29	8	".....	10	566 16	7
8	".....	" ".....	9	"	1 78	43	8½	".....	30	491 28	8
9	".....	" ".....	9	"	2 03	11	10½	".....	30	560 28	9
10	".....	" ".....	9	"	1 91	90	51½	".....	30	527 16	10
11	Finisher.....	" ".....	9	"	2 07	96	16½	".....	60	509 22	11
12	".....	" ".....	9	"	2 80	1 19¼	11½	".....	40	611 80	12
	Averages.....		9	P.	\$2 01	\$1 05	14.44		57	\$500 10	

Comparative Presentation of Wages, Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, and Yearly Earnings in Union and Non-Union Shops—Continued.

HATTERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	BRANCH OF TRADE.	Kind of ware made.	Number of hours worked per day.	Piece (P.) or day (D.) work.	Wages per day.	Price per dozen.	Number of dozen made per week.	Pay period—weekly or monthly.	Number of days (idle year ending 30th, 1898.	Yearly earnings.	Office number.
1	Finisher	Soft fur	9	P.	\$1 59 $\frac{1}{2}$	\$1 70	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	Weekly	120	\$296 67	1
2	Maker	"	9	"	1 49	1 80	5	"	30	411 24	2
3	Finisher	"	9	"	2 30	2 00	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	60	565 80	3
4	"	"	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	1 80	1 28	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	120	334 80	4
5	"	"	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	2 09	2 04	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	60	514 10	5
6	"	"	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	1 54 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 27 $\frac{1}{2}$	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	60	379 66	6
7	Maker	"	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	1 38	96	8 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	40	367 08	7
8	"	"	10	"	1 81 $\frac{1}{2}$	68	21 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	39	484 16	8
9	"	"	10	"	1 89 $\frac{3}{4}$	1 80	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	15	551 93	9
10	"	"	10	"	1 76 $\frac{1}{2}$	90	11 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	40	469 49	10
11	Finisher	"	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	"	1 80	1 54	7	"	30	248 40	11
12	"	"	10	"	2 20	1 87	7	"	30	607 20	12
	Averages		9 $\frac{1}{2}$	P.	\$1 81	\$1 49	8.58		53 $\frac{2}{3}$	\$435 88	

PART II.

OCCUPATIONS AND EARNINGS OF MEN,
WOMEN AND CHILDREN

AT TWO PERIODS, TEN YEARS APART.

PART II.

OCCUPATIONS AND EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN

AT TWO PERIODS, TEN YEARS APART.

The following tables are based on data collected by the United States Department of Labor, in accordance with a joint resolution of the Fifty-third Congress, which directed the Commissioner of Labor to investigate and report on the conditions attending the employment of women and children, their wages, earnings, the sanitary conditions surrounding their employment and the effect of their competition on the employment and wages of men. The results of the investigation, which was extended over every manufacturing State in the Union, are set forth in seven general tables in the report of the Department of Labor for 1896.

So much of Table No. 1 of that report as relates to the manufacturing establishments of New Jersey is drawn on for this presentation, and the principal table is supplemented by four summaries, in which their main features of interest are clearly displayed.

The number of establishments considered is seventy-seven, and the occupations and earnings of men, women and children are given for each of them at two periods of time, ten years apart; also extended information as to the sex and age of the employes—first, for what has been designated as the "former period," and, second, for what has been designated as the "present period." By "present period" is meant some time during which the canvass was made—that is, the year 1896; and by "former period" is meant some week antedating that time by at least ten years.

In the general tables the nature of each industry is given, the number of employes, male and female, over and under eighteen years of age, and the average weekly earnings per employe.

In the summary tables the aggregates for these several headings are given in absolute figures and also in percentages, to permit of more ready comparison. Much light is shed by this investigation on the question of the tendency of wages, whether upward or downward, and the degree, if any, to which the labor of women and children is supplanting that of men.

TABLE 1.

Persons Employed at the Two Periods, 1886-1896—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.

INDUSTRIES.	Establishment number.	FORMER PERIOD.				Total.	PRESENT PERIOD.				Total.	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (-) IN NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE TWO PERIODS.	
		MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.			Number.	Per cent.
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.	18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.	18 years or over.	Under 18 years.			
Awnings, tents and flags.....	1	2	1	4	7	4	5	9	+2	+28.57			
“ tents, flags, sails.....	2	4	3	7	7	5	3	9	+2	+28.57			
Bedsteads, upholstery, etc.....	3	38	4	7	49	62	9	76	+27	+55.10			
Mattresses and bedding.....	4	15	1	10	27	4	7	12	-15	-55.55			
Bag mountings, brass goods.....	5	36	3	11	50	25	1	35	+15	+30			
Bronze goods.....	6	26	6	1	33	24	2	29	+4	+12.12			
Badges.....	7	2	1	3	3	3	2	8	+5	+166.66			
Binders' boards and oakum.....	8	23	3	1	27	34	5	39	+12	+44.44			
Blank-books, printing and book-binding.....	9	8	2	2	12	12	2	14	+2	+16.66			
Book-binding.....	10	2	3	1	6	4	3	9	+3	+50			
Clothing.....	11	22	14	13	49	36	66	118	+69	+140.82			
Cotton and woolen goods.....	12	13	39	8	77	18	82	152	+75	+97.40			
Cigar boxes.....	13	5	4	13	23	7	8	22	-1	-4.78			
Canned and preserved fruit.....	14	24	5	7	36	44	15	69	+33	+91.66			
Collars and cuffs.....	15	46	2	55	123	47	76	187	+14	+11.88			
Cigars.....	16	4	34	15	54	4	33	56	+2	+3.70			
Decorating china, glass, etc.....	17	37	13	3	59	9	37	54	-5	-8.46			
Elastic stocking supporters and shoulder braces.....	18	3	5	8	8	1	3	4	-4	-50			
Embroidery.....	19	4	50	10	67	24	109	209	+142	+211.94			
Firecrackers.....	20	14	2	7	23	13	81	114	+91	+395.65			
Fur cutting and blowing.....	21	4	4	9	9	3	5	11	+2	+22.22			
Fur goods, hats, etc.....	22	9	6	1	18	8	6	17	-1	-5.55			
Furs.....	23	5	11	8	24	4	11	17	-7	-29.10			
Gold chains.....	24	3	4	8	8	4	5	10	+2	+25			
Hats, felt.....	25	33	3	27	64	56	38	97	+33	+51.56			
“ fur.....	26	32	7	39	39	51	22	76	+37	+94.87			
“ bodies.....	27	21	11	4	37	30	10	40	+3	+8.10			

TABLE 1—Continued.
Persons Employed at the Two Periods, 1886-1896—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.

INDUSTRIES.	Establishment number.	FORMER PERIOD.				Total.	PRESENT PERIOD.				Total.	INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) IN NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE TWO PERIODS.	
		MALES.		FEMALES.			MALES.		FEMALES.			Number.	Per cent.
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.	18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.	18 years or over.	Under 18 years.			
Hat forming and fur cutting.....	28	11	.....	4	.....	15	11	8	1	20	+5	+38.83	
Soft, crush and felt hats.....	29	35	2	12	.....	49	43	16	.....	61	+12	+24.49	
Hats, straw.....	30	7	.....	15	8	25	10	33	4	47	+22	+88	
Ink, mucilage and sealing-wax.....	31	6	1	3	.....	10	12	7	.....	19	+9	+90	
Jewelers' polishing brushes.....	32	13	.....	9	3	25	7	1	8	11	-14	-58	
Jewelry.....	33	21	2	2	3	28	20	5	2	34	+6	+21.48	
Linen thread.....	34	32	7	193	62	299	31	6	208	57	297	-2	-66
Lamp-burners and brass goods.....	35	9	6	.....	2	17	5	1	8	3	17	.....	.....
Metal novelties and hardware special.....	36	118	2	21	9	150	127	1	32	7	167	+17	+11.33
Mattresses and bedding.....	37	11	1	10	2	24	3	1	7	.....	11	-13	-54.16
Newspaper and job printing.....	38	8	1	3	.....	12	10	6	.....	16	+4	+38.83	
Novelties.....	39	101	1	33	17	152	91	5	46	8	150	-2	-1.31
Paper boxes, blank jacquards.....	40	11	1	30	12	54	9	1	11	8	24	-30	-5.55
Plush and corduroy goods.....	41	96	5	13	12	126	61	8	9	10	83	-43	-34.12
Pants.....	42	5	.....	10	.....	15	3	9	.....	12	-3	-20	
Paint.....	43	3	.....	10	.....	13	4	10	.....	14	+1	+7.69	
Paint.....	44	30	.....	5	2	37	31	11	.....	48	+6	+16.22	
Pottery.....	45	54	4	41	4	103	89	5	53	8	150	+47	+45.63
Perfumery and toilet soap.....	46	16	1	33	25	75	11	8	28	21	68	-7	-9.83
Paper boxes.....	47	4	1	8	6	18	4	1	36	4	45	+27	+150
".....	48	12	4	44	29	89	25	10	80	84	199	+110	+123.69
Paper and wooden boxes.....	49	20	.....	26	7	53	21	1	29	10	61	+8	+15.09
Pearl buttons.....	50	5	1	3	.....	9	62	7	4	73	+64	+711.11	
".....	51	22	.....	4	4	30	18	4	5	3	30	.....	.....
Rubber boots and shoes.....	52	145	3	121	31	300	209	10	163	7	889	+89	+29.66
Slits, broad and ribbon.....	53	84	.....	23	17	74	115	7	108	17	247	+173	+233.78
" ribbon.....	54	50	.....	43	32	125	76	4	99	16	195	+70	+56

TABLE 1—Concluded.

Persons Employed at the Two Periods, 1886-1896—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS INVOLVED.

INDUSTRIES.	Establishment number.	FORMER PERIOD.					PRESENT PERIOD.					INCREASE (+) OR DECREASE (—) IN NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED AT THE TWO PERIODS.	
		MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.	MALES.		FEMALES.		Total.	Number.	Per cent.
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.	18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.	18 years or over.	Under 18 years.			
Silk mufflers, handkerchiefs.....	55	10	5	1	16	85	4	25	2	66	+50	+812.50	
“ goods, novelties	56	7	2	1	10	15	.....	5	2	26	+16	+160	
“ ribbons, handkerchiefs.....	57	9	2	4	15	16	.....	6	7	29	+14	+93.33	
Sportsman's goods.....	58	7	12	6	25	9	.....	20	2	31	+6	+24	
Suspenders.....	59	1	5	3	9	18	.....	7	16	50	+41	+455.55	
Shoddies.....	60	11	8	10	29	86	.....	26	9	71	+42	+144.83	
Shoe gores.....	61	36	8	2	46	34	.....	6	1	41	-5	-10.66	
Saws.....	62	89	6	1	116	70	16	8	2	96	-20	-17.24	
Misses', children's shoes.....	63	49	1	44	6	100	78	1	48	2	129	+29	+23
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	64	25	.....	19	6	50	22	2	34	1	59	+9	+18
Women's, misses' and children's shoes.....	65	9	1	3	1	14	17	.....	6	2	25	+11	+78.57
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	66	11	1	4	2	18	18	1	2	2	18	.....	.....
Trunk and bag trimmings.....	67	1	1	9	2	13	2	1	5	2	10	-3	-23.08
Turkish towels.....	68	8	.....	2	.....	10	50	1	10	4	65	+55	+55
Tiles.....	69	56	.....	18	2	76	99	10	49	4	162	+86	+113.17
Vegetable Ivory buttons.....	70	27	8	41	53	129	86	12	82	29	159	+30	+23.25
Woolen and outing shirts.....	71	6	.....	16	3	25	4	.....	29	17	60	+25	+100
Wall paper.....	72	86	16	9	23	134	168	31	48	8	250	+116	+86.57
Watch-case materials.....	73	15	.....	11	.....	26	17	.....	.....	11	28	+2	+7.69
Woolen and merino yarns.....	74	8	2	3	2	15	7	3	6	.....	16	+1	+6.66
“ worsted yarns.....	75	4	9	10	6	29	5	10	23	12	50	+21	+72.41
“ goods, broadcloths and shoddies	76	85	18	18	7	128	79	27	28	8	137	+09	+7.08
“ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “ “	77	11	16	16	9	52	17	28	46	16	107	+55	+10.57
Total		1,885	176	1,317	573	3,951	2,459	895	2,144	662	5,601	+1,550	+39.23
Percentage of total for the two periods.....		47.71	4.46	33.33	14.50	100	43.90	6.00	33.27	11.33	100		

TABLE 2.

Aggregate Average Weekly Earnings at the Two Periods—
By Establishments.

INDUSTRIES.	Establishment number.	AGGREGATE AMOUNT PAID PER WEEK AT—		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN AMOUNT PAID AT PRESENT COMPARED WITH FORMER PERIOD.		
		Former period.	Present period.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Awnings, tents and flags	1	\$60 00	\$79 00	\$19 00		31.67
Awnings, tents, flags, sails	2	52 50	77 00	24 50		46.67
Bedsteads, upholstery, etc.	3	495 95	831 02	335 07		67.56
Mattresses and bedding	4	276 98	101 37		\$175 59	63.39
Bag mountings, brass goods	5	470 79	286 42		184 37	39.16
Bronze goods	6	320 16	295 24		24 92	7.78
Badges	7	20 50	53 00	32 50		158.54
Binders' boards and oakum	8	256 49	393 02	136 53		53.23
Blank books, printing and book-binding,	9	187 99	163 00	25 01		18.12
Book-binding	10	87 98	51 50	13 52		35.60
Clothing	11	395 25	857 85	462 60		117.04
Cotton and woolen goods	12	545 27	1,142 25	596 98		109.48
Cigar boxes	13	148 58	145 24		3 34	2.22
Canned and preserved fruit	14	427 08	805 48	378 55		88.59
Collars and cuffs	15	946 14	1,089 87	98 73		9.91
Cigars	16	290 03	368 14	78 11		26.93
Decorating china, glass, etc	17	594 54	378 21		216 33	36.39
Elastic stocking supporters and shoulder	18	121 98	60 00		64 98	51.99
braces	19	440 90	1,285 52	845 72		191.82
Embroidery	20	154 00	539 46	385 46		250.30
Firecrackers	21	65 50	80 00	14 50		22.13
Fur cutting and blowing	22	204 46	245 99	41 53		20.81
Fur goods, hats, etc.	23	204 42	203 98		44	.22
Furs	24	72 74	82 99	10 25		14.09
Gold chains	25	581 06	878 69	297 63		51.22
Hats, felt	26	359 79	517 71	157 92		43.89
fur	27	801 01	439 42	138 41		45.98
bodies	28	146 93	222 00	75 02		51.64
forming and fur cutting	29	563 88	799 44	235 56		41.77
Soft, crush and felt hats	30	144 45	257 92	113 47		78.55
Hats, straw	31	66 50	154 48	87 98		132.30
Ink, mucilage and sealing wax	32	188 50	74 00		114 50	60.74
Jewelers' polishing brushes	33	376 44	451 02	74 58		19.81
Jewelry	34	1,597 84	1,835 80	237 46		14.86
Linen thread	35	94 98	102 95	7 97		8.39
Lamp burners and brass goods	36	1,501 82	1,609 99	108 67		7.24
Metal novelties and hardware special-	37	180 46	86 44		94 02	52.10
ties	38	187 23	198 28	61 05		44.48
Mattresses and bedding	39	1,491 88	1,360 41		131 47	88.12
Newspaper and job printing	40	373 12	177 23		195 89	52.50
Novelties	41	1,806 07	934 42		371 65	28.46
Paper boxes, blank jacquards	42	116 74	70 48		46 26	39.63
Paper boxes, blank jacquards	43	89 47	102 98	13 51		15.10
Plush and corduroy goods	44	420 49	548 67	128 18		30.48
Pants	45	916 20	1,338 94	422 74		46.14
Paint	46	421 44	415 75		5 69	1.35
Pottery	47	92 49	221 83	129 34		139.84
Perfumery and toilet soap	48	480 73	1,054 69	573 96		121.47
Paper boxes	49	406 35	491 51	25 16		5.40
" and wooden boxes	50	100 49	789 82	689 33		689.92
Pearl buttons	51	295 42	210 98		84 44	28.58

TABLE 3.

Average Weekly Earnings Per Individual at the Two Periods—
By Establishments.

INDUSTRIES.	Establishment number.	AVERAGE AMOUNT PAID PER WEEK AT—		INCREASE OR DECREASE IN AVERAGE AT PRESENT, AS COMPARED WITH FORMER PERIOD.		
		Former period.	Present period.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent.
Awnings, tents and flags.....	1	\$8 57	\$8 78	\$0 21		2.45
" tents, flags, sails.....	2	7 50	8 56	1 06		14.13
Bedsteads, upholstery, etc.....	3	10 12	11 23	1 11		10.97
Mattresses and bedding.....	4	10 26	8 45		\$1 81	17.64
Bag mountings, brass goods.....	5	9 42	8 18		1 24	13.16
Bronze goods.....	6	9 70	10 18	48		4.95
Badges.....	7	6 83	6 63		20	2.93
Binders' boards and oakum.....	8	9 50	10 08	58		6.11
Blank books, printing and book-binding.....	9	11 50	11 64	14		1.22
Book-binding.....	10	6 33	5 72		61	9.64
Clothing.....	11	8 07	7 09		98	12.14
Cotton and woolen goods.....	12	7 08	7 51	43		6.07
Cigar boxes.....	13	6 46	6 60	14		2.17
Canned and preserved fruit.....	14	11 86	11 67		19	1.60
Collars and cuffs.....	15	7 69	7 59		10	1.30
Cigars.....	16	5 87	6 57	1 20		22.35
Decorating china, glass, etc.....	17	10 08	7 00		3 08	30.56
Elastic stocking supporters and shoulder braces.....	18	15 62	15 00		62	3.97
Embroidery.....	19	6 58	6 16		42	6.38
Firecrackers.....	20	6 70	4 73		1 97	29.40
Fur-cutting and blowing.....	21	7 28	7 27		1	.14
Fur goods, hats, etc.....	22	11 36	11 71	35		8.08
Furs.....	23	8 52	12 00	3 48		40.85
Gold chains.....	24	9 09	8 30		79	8.69
Hats, felt.....	25	9 08	9 15	7		.77
" fur.....	26	9 23	9 59	36		3.90
" bodies.....	27	8 14	10 99	2 85		35.01
Hat forming and fur-cutting.....	28	9 80	11 10	1 30		13.27
Soft crush and felt hats.....	29	11 75	13 11	1 36		11.57
Hats, straw.....	30	5 78	5 49		29	5.02
Ink, mullage and sealing wax.....	31	6 65	8 13	1 48		22.26
Jewelers' polishing brushes.....	32	7 54	6 73		81	10.74
Jewelry.....	33	13 44	18 27		17	1.26
Linen thread.....	34	5 36	6 18	82		15.30
Lamp burners and brass goods.....	35	5 59	6 06	47		8.41
Metal novelties and hardware specialties.....	36	10 01	9 70		31	3.10
Mattresses and bedding.....	37	7 52	7 86	34		4.52
Newspaper and job printing.....	38	11 44	12 39	95		8.30
Novelties.....	39	9 82	9 07		75	7.60
Paper boxes, blank jacquards.....	40	6 91	7 38	47		6.80
Plush and corduroy goods.....	41	10 87	10 05		82	3.09
Pants.....	42	7 78	5 87		1 91	24.55
".....	43	6 88	7 86	48		6.98
Paint.....	44	11 36	12 76	1 40		12.32
Pottery.....	45	8 90	8 93	3		.34
Perfumery and toilet soap.....	46	6 20	6 11		9	1.45
Paper boxes.....	47	5 14	4 93		21	4.09
".....	48	5 40	5 35		5	.93
" and wooden boxes.....	49	8 80	8 06		74	8.41
Pearl buttons.....	50	11 17	10 96		21	1.88
".....	51	9 85	7 03		2 82	28.63
Rubber boots and shoes.....	52	7 82	8 66	84		10.74
Silks, broad and ribbon.....	53	9 37	10 89	1 52		16.22

TABLE 3—Concluded.

Average Weekly Earnings Per Individual at the Two Periods—
By Establishments.

[illegible]

TABLE 4.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 1—Awnings.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years		Highest.	Lowest.	Average
Awningmakers.....	1	M.	M.	T.	\$12 00 7 00	\$12 00 7 00	\$12 00 7 00	1	M.	T.	\$12 00	\$12 00	\$12 00	
Drivers.....	1	M.		T.	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00	
Foremen	1	M.		T.	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00	
Forewomen.....	1	F.		T.	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	F.	"	10 00	10 00	10 00	
Sailmakers	1	M.		T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	
Sewing machine operators.....	3	F.		T.	6 00	6 00	6 00	4	F.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00	

Establishment No. 2—Awnings, Tents, Flags and Sails.

Awning hangers.....	2	M.	.....	T.	\$9 00	\$8 00	\$8 50	1	M.	.....	T.	\$9 00	\$9 00	\$9 00
Awning hangers' helpers.....	1	M.	.....	T.	4 50	4 50	4 50	1	M.	.....	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00
Awningmakers.....	2	M.	.....	T.	9 00	9 00	9 00	2	M.	.....	T.	9 00	9 00	9 00
Foremen.....	1	M.	.....	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.	.....	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00
Sailmakers.....	1	M.	.....	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.	.....	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00
Sewing machine operators.....	3	F.	.....	T.	7 00	6 00	6 33 $\frac{1}{3}$	3	F.	.....	T.	7 00	6 00	6 33 $\frac{1}{3}$

TABLE 4-Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.
 Establishment No. 3—Bedsteads, Upholstery, Etc.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bedsteadmakers.....	7	M.	.....	T.	\$12 00	\$12 00	\$12 00	11	M.	.....	T.	\$14 00	\$12 00	\$12 91
Brass finishers.....	2	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	10 00	4	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00
" polishers.....	2	"	.....	"	12 00	10 00	11 00	8	"	.....	"	12 00	10 00	11 25
Clerks.....	2	"	.....	"	16 00	12 00	14 00	5	"	.....	"	18 00	12 00	13 80
Laborers.....	8	"	.....	"	6 50	6 00	6 33½	2	"	.....	"	9 00	9 00	9 00
Lacquerers.....	3	F.	.....	"	5 00	4 00	4 33½	4	F.	.....	"	9 00	4 00	5 65
".....	4	"	F.	"	6 00	3 50	4 62½	3	"	F.	"	4 50	3 00	3 83
Lathe hands.....	3	M.	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	4	M.	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00
Machinists.....	2	"	.....	"	20 00	16 00	18 00	4	"	.....	"	21 00	13 50	15 75
Moulders.....	2	"	.....	"	16 50	16 50	16 50	2	"	.....	"	16 50	16 50	16 50
Packers.....	3	"	.....	"	7 50	7 00	7 16⅔	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	1	F.	.....	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	3	F.	.....	T.	4 00	3 00	3 66
".....	3	"	F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	2	"	F.	"	4 50	4 00	4 25
Press hands.....	5	M.	.....	"	15 00	10 00	11 40	10	M.	.....	"	12 00	9 00	10 20
Solderers.....	7	"	.....	"	14 00	12 00	12 57	4	"	.....	"	15 00	10 00	13 75
Spinners.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	"	.....	"	15 00	12 50	13 68

TABLE 4-Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children-By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.
Establishment No. 4-Mattresses and Bedding

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers.....	1	M.	.....	*	\$14 00	\$14 00	\$14 00	1	M.	.....	*	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00
Errand boys.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	M.	M.	.....	8 00	8 00	8 00
Helpers.....	14	M.	.....	*	5 00	5 00	5 00	1	M.	.....	*	5 00	5 00	5 00
Mattressmakers.....	6	F.	.....	*	14 00	12 00	13 00	2	"	.....	*	14 00	14 00	14 00
Sewers.....	1	F.	.....	*	7 00	3 00	5 16	3	F.	.....	*	8 00	6 00	7 63
".....	1	F.	F.	*	8 00	8 00	8 00	3	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....
Sewing machine operators.....	2	F.	.....	*	9 00	9 00	9 00	3	F.	.....	*	6 50	6 00	6 16
Saleswomen.....	2	"	.....	*	11 00	8 00	9 50	1	"	.....	*	14 00	14 00	14 00

Establishment No. 5-Bag Mountings, Metal Buttons, Brass Goods, Etc.

Helpers.....	8	M.	.....	T.	\$5 00	\$4 00	\$5 37	7	M.	.....	T.	\$6 00	\$3 00	\$4 57
Polishers.....	3	"	.....	P.	12 00	12 00	12 00	7	"	.....	P.	12 00	10 00	11 14
Press hands.....	3	"	.....	T.	16 00	12 00	18 33	2	"	.....	T.	18 00	11 00	14 50
Riveters.....	6	"	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00	4	"	.....	"	9 00	9 00	9 00
Solderers.....	6	F.	P.	.....	6 79	5 00	5 89	3	F.	P.	.....	3 28	3 00	3 17
Stampers.....	3	F.	"	.....	5 00	3 50	4 50	1	F.	"	.....	6 00	6 00	6 00
".....	5	F.	"	.....	5 00	4 00	4 50	6	F.	"	.....	5 29	2 75	3 49
Toolmakers.....	11	M.	T.	.....	16 00	13 00	14 69	5	M.	T.	.....	18 00	13 50	15 00

* Not reported.

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 6—Bronze Goods (Electro-Bronze).

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Buffers.....	4	M.	.....	P.	\$20 00	\$10 50	\$17 81	2	M.	.....	P.	\$18 00	\$16 00	\$17 00
Casters.....	6	"	.....	T.	12 00	8 00	10 66	4	"	.....	T.	18 00	6 00	12 50
Clerks.....	1	"	.....	"	12 50	12 50	12 50	3	"	.....	"	25 00	12 00	17 33
Drillers.....	6	"	.....	"	6 50	6 50	6 50	2	"	.....	P.	6 00	6 00	6 00
".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	M.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Engineers, stationary.....	1	M.	.....	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.	.....	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00
Filers.....	4	F.	.....	P.	7 00	6 00	6 37	4	"	.....	P.	9 00	8 00	8 50
Laborers.....	4	M.	.....	T.	9 00	7 50	8 00	5	"	.....	T.	7 50	4 50	6 40
Lacquerers.....	2	F.	.....	"	4 50	4 50	4 50	2	.....	F.	"	3 75	3 50	3 62
".....	1	"	F.	"	4 50	4 50	4 50	1	.....	F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00
Machinists.....	3	M.	.....	"	15 00	12 50	14 16	3	M.	.....	T.	15 00	14 00	14 33
Office boys.....	1	"	.....	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Establishment No. 7—Badges.

Apprentices.....	1	M.	.....	T.	\$3 50	\$3 50	\$3 50	1	M.	.....	T.	\$4 50	\$4 50	\$4 50
Bookkeepers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	.....	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Compositors.....	1	M.	.....	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	2	M.	.....	"	15 00	14 00	14 50
Embroiderers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	.....	"	3 00	3 00	3 00
".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	F.	"	3 00	3 00	3 00
Press feeders.....	1	"	.....	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	1	F.	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
".....	1	"	F.	T.	5 00	5 00	5 00	1	"	F.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 8—Binders' Boards and Oakum.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Beating engine tenders	1	M.	T.		\$9 50	\$9 50	\$9 50	2	M.	T.		\$13 50	\$10 50	\$12 00
Board machine hands.....	1	"	"		11 00	11 00	11 00	1	"	"		9 50	7 50	8 33
Bundlers.....	1	"	"		9 00	9 00	9 00	1	"	"		11 00	11 00	11 00
Calenderers	11	"	"		14 00	9 00	10 09	3	"	"		9 60	9 60	9 60
Dry-house hands	1	"	"		13 00	13 00	13 00	1	"	"		15 00	10 20	12 00
Engineers, stationary	1	"	"					1	"	"		15 00	15 00	15 00
" assistant.....								1	"	"		10 50	10 50	10 50
Feeders	1	M.	T.		11 00	11 00	11 00	1	"	"		11 40	11 40	11 40
Finishers.....	1	"	"		9 00	9 00	9 00	2	"	"		10 20	9 90	10 05
Foreman								1	"	"		18 00	18 00	18 00
Hydraulic press hands	1	M.	T.		9 00	9 00	9 00	1	"	"		10 50	10 50	10 50
Machine hands.....	1	"	"		15 00	15 00	15 00	2	"	"		15 50	10 50	13 00
Machinists.....	1	"	"		10 00	10 00	10 00	1	"	"		10 20	10 20	10 20
Markers and weighers.....								1	"	"		12 00	12 00	12 00
Rag cutters.....	1	M.	T.		9 00	9 00	9 00	3	"	"		10 20	9 60	9 90
Rotary boiler tenders								1	"	"		12 00	12 00	12 00
Scrapers.....	1	F.	T.		5 00	5 00	5 00	2	F.	"		6 00	5 75	5 87
"	1	F.	"		5 00	5 00	5 00							
Sorters.....	2	F.	T.		5 00	5 00	5 00	1	M.	T.		9 90	9 90	9 90
"	2	M.	"		10 00	10 00	10 00	3	F.	"		5 56	5 50	5 50
Steamers.....								3	M.	"		10 20	9 60	9 90
Weighers								1	"	"		9 60	9 60	9 60

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 11—Clothing.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Basters	3	F.	T.	\$6 00	\$1 00	\$5 83	2	F.	T.	\$6 00	\$2 50	\$4 25		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"		
"	6	F.	T.	3 50	2 00	2 87	6	F.	T.	7 50	2 25	5 16		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	7	"	"	4 25	1 50	2 71		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	6 50	3 00	4 82		
Bookkeepers.	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	M.	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Bushelers.	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	10 00	10 00	10 00		
Buttonholemakers.	1	M.	T.	11 00	11 00	11 00	1	"	"	14 00	14 00	14 00		
Cutters.	2	"	"	10 00	9 50	9 75	"	"	"	"	"	"		
Drivers	"	"	"	"	"	"	2	M.	T.	12 00	9 00	10 50		
Engineers, stationary.	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	11 00	11 00	11 00		
Finishers	3	M.	T.	12 00	7 00	9 66	1	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00		
"	2	F.	"	7 50	4 50	6 00	5	F.	"	8 00	4 50	5 90		
"	4	"	F.	4 00	2 00	3 50	3	"	F.	"	3 50	1 50	2 33	
"	2	M.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
Helpers.	"	"	"	"	"	"	4	M.	T.	7 00	6 00	6 75		
Pressers.	9	M.	P.	15 00	10 00	13 00	15	"	P.	14 50	9 50	12 81		
"	"	"	"	"	"	"	3	F.	"	6 75	4 25	5 91		
Sergers.	"	"	"	"	"	"	34	"	"	9 00	2 50	6 47		
Sewing machine operators.	9	F.	T.	10 00	5 00	6 50	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	3	"	F.	7 00	5 00	5 66	"	"	"	"	"	"	"	
"	1	M.	"	13 00	13 00	13 00	5	M.	T.	10 00	8 00	9 40		
"	4	"	P.	18 86	18 00	14 77	4	"	P.	13 00	11 25	12 25		
Watchmen	"	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	9 00	9 00	9 00		

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.
SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.
Establishment No. 12—Cotton and Woolen Goods.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Burlers	8		F.	T.	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	14		F.	T.	\$3 50	\$3 00	\$3 14
Drivers	1	M.		"	9 00	9 00	9 00	1	M.		"	9 00	9 00	9 00
Dyers	1	"		"	16 00	16 00	16 00	1	"		"	16 20	16 20	16 20
" helpers	1	"		"	8 00	8 00	8 00	2	"		"	10 00	7 50	8 75
Finishers	4	"		"	13 50	13 50	13 50	5	"		"	13 50	6 50	11 02
Helpers								11		M.		6 00	3 00	4 54
Loom fixers	5	M.		T.	13 50	13 50	13 50	8	M.		"	13 50	13 50	13 50
Piecers	17		M.	"	3 50	3 00	3 23	27		M.		6 00	3 00	4 17
Weavers	39	F.		P.	9 00	6 00	7 74	82	F.		P.	10 00	7 00	8 78
Watchmen	1	M.		T.	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	M.		T.	10 00	10 00	10 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 13—Cigar Boxes.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers	1			T.	\$8 00	\$8 00	\$8 00	1	F.		T.	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00
Drivers	1		M.	"	7 00	7 00	7 00	1	M.		"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Forewomen	1	F.		"	7 00	7 00	7 00	1	F.		"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Foremen.	1	M.		"	14 00	14 00	14 00	1	M.		"	14 00	14 00	14 00
Liners.								1	F.		"	4 00	4 00	4 00
"	3	F.		P.	5 50	3 75	4 75	5	"		P.	6 00	3 50	5 00
"								4		F.	T.	2 50	2 00	2 31
"	13	F.		P.	6 00	3 50	4 56	3	F.		P.	6 00	4 50	5 00
Nailers								1	M.		T.	6 00	6 00	6 00
Planers	1	M.		P.	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	"		"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Printers								1	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00
Sawyers	3	M.		P.	12 00	12 00	12 00	2	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 14—Canned and Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers.....	1	M.	.....	T.	\$9 00	\$9 00	\$9 00	1	M.	.....	T.	\$18 00	\$18 00	\$18 00
Canners and preservers.....	4	"	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00	11	"	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Clerks, shipping.....	1	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"	.....	"	14 00	14 00	14 00
Cooks.....	4	"	.....	"	20 00	16 00	18 50	6	"	.....	"	20 00	16 00	18 33
" assistant.....	5	"	.....	"	9 00	9 00	9 00	8	"	.....	"	9 00	9 00	9 00
Drivers.....	3	"	.....	"	10 00	9 00	9 33	7	"	.....	"	12 00	9 00	10 43
Engineers, stationary.....	1	"	.....	"	14 00	14 00	14 00	1	"	.....	"	17 00	17 00	17 00
" assistant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Forewomen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	"	7 00	7 00	7 00
Helpers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	.....	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	F.	.....	6 00	4 00	5 00
Labelers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	.....	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	F.	.....	5 00	5 00	5 00
Preparers, fruit and vegetables.....	5	F.	.....	T.	5 00	4 50	4 80	12	F.	.....	"	7 50	4 50	6 04
.....	7	.....	F.	"	5 00	4 50	4 87	1	.....	F.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Saleswomen, traveling.....	4	M.	.....	.....	35 00	30 00	33 75	6	M.	.....	"	50 00	30 00	36 66
Typewriters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	"	8 00	8 00	8 00
Watchmen.....	1	M.	.....	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00

TABLE 4-Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.
Establishment No. 15—Collars and Cuffs.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers.....								1	F.		T.	\$8 50	\$8 50	\$8 50
Boxers.....								1	"		"	4 00	4 00	4 00
".....	2	F.	F.	T.	\$4 00	\$4 00	\$4 00	1		F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00
Counters.....	9	F.		"	5 00	5 00	5 00	15	F.		"	5 00	5 00	5 00
".....	12		F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	9		F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Cutters.....	8	M.		"	15 00	15 00	15 00	9	M.		"	14 00	14 00	14 00
Finishers.....	7	"		P.	12 40	10 50	11 64	6	"		P.	12 50	11 00	11 83
Folders.....	5	F.		"	6 25	5 00	5 75	13	F.		"	7 00	6 33	6 72
".....	5		F.	"	6 15	4 75	5 38	1		F.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Foremen.....	2	M.		T.	15 00	15 00	15 00	2	M.		T.	14 50	14 50	14 50
Formers.....	3	F.		P.	8 50	7 50	8 08	3	F.		P.	8 03	7 97	8 00
Helpers.....	5	M.		T.	5 00	4 50	4 80	6	M.		T.	6 00	4 00	4 91
".....	2		M.	"	4 50	4 50	4 50							
Inspectors.....	14	F.		"	6 00	6 00	6 00	21	F.		T.	6 50	6 50	6 50
".....								1		F.	"	6 50	6 50	6 50
Moulders.....	6	F.		P.	7 00	6 00	6 54	7	F.		P.	6 75	6 00	6 41
Polishers.....	9	M.		"	10 28	8 50	9 37	8	M.		"	9 00	8 00	8 72
Pressmen.....	15	"		"	12 75	9 00	10 58	16	"		"	10 50	9 00	9 90
Punchers.....	2	F.		"	6 00	5 87	5 93	2	F.		"	6 27	6 00	6 13
Stampers.....	3	"		"	7 50	7 00	7 16	3	"		"	8 03	8 00	8 01
Stayers.....	8	"		"	6 75	6 00	6 27	5	"		"	6 69	6 00	6 30
".....	1		F.	"	6 30	6 30	6 00	2		F.	"	6 40	6 00	6 20
Trimmers.....	5	F.		"	7 00	6 00	6 60	5	F.		"	7 00	6 75	6 87

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.
SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.
Establishment No. 16—Cigars.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bunch breakers.....	4	F.	P.	\$7 00	\$4 50	\$5 00	8	F.	P.	\$8 35	\$4 52	\$6 59		
" "	1	F.	"	4 50	4 50	4 50	4	F.	"	8 10	3 75	6 13		
Casers.....	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	M.	T.	14 00	14 00	14 00		
" helpers.....	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00		
Foremen.....	3	M.	T.	12 00	10 00	11 33	1	"	"	"	"	"		
" assistant.....	1	"	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	M.	T.	16 00	16 00	16 00		
" bunch breakers.....	1	"	"	"	"	"	1	"	"	16 00	16 00	16 00		
" packers.....	1	"	"	"	"	"	2	F.	"	10 00	7 00	8 50		
Forewomen.....	2	F.	T.	7 00	6 00	6 50	1	"	M.	4 50	4 50	4 50		
Helpers.....	1	M.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	4	F.	P.	15 00	4 50	10 12		
Packers.....	3	F.	"	8 00	6 00	7 00	2	F.	"	"	"	"		
" and stampers.....	1	F.	"	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	F.	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00		
Rollers.....	24	F.	P.	8 00	4 00	5 76	12	F.	"	6 00	3 00	3 85		
" "	1	F.	T.	3 00	3 00	3 00	2	F.	"	6 15	6 05	6 10		
Strippers.....	1	F.	"	3 00	3 00	3 00	1	F.	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00		
" "	13	F.	"	3 75	2 75	3 10	12	F.	"	6 00	3 00	3 85		

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 17—Decorating China, Glass and Earthenware.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers.....	6	F.	T.	"	\$6 50	\$6 50	\$6 50	1	F.	T.	"	\$12 00	\$12 00	\$12 00
Decorators.....	1	"	F.	"	6 50	6 50	6 50	29	"	"	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Designers.....	1	M.	"	"	20 00	20 00	20 00	1	M.	"	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Gilders.....	12	"	"	"	14 00	12 00	13 16	2	"	"	"	18 00	18 00	18 00
".....	3	F.	"	"	7 00	6 50	6 83	4	F.	P.	"	12 00	12 00	12 00
".....	2	"	F.	"	7 00	7 00	7 00					10 00	6 50	7 93
Kilnmen.....	7	M.	"	"	14 00	12 35	13 17	1	M.	T.	"	12 00	12 00	12 00
Laborers.....	6	"	"	"	9 00	7 50	8 25							
Packers.....	7	"	"	"	13 00	12 00	12 57	2	M.	T.	"	12 00	12 00	12 00
Printers.....	1	"	"	"	35 00	35 00	35 00	1	"	"	"	30 00	30 00	30 00
Scourers.....	3	"	"	"	5 00	4 50	4 83	2	"	"	"	4 00	4 00	4 00
".....	6	M.	"	"	5 00	4 50	4 91	4	M.	"	"	4 00	4 00	4 00
Transferers.....	4	F.	"	"	7 00	7 00	7 00	3	F.	P.	"	8 00	7 50	7 83
Wrappers.....								3	F.	T.	"	3 00	3 00	3 00

Establishment No. 18—Elastic Stockings, Supporters and Shoulder Braces.

Sewing machine operators.....	5	F.	P.	"	\$15 00	\$12 00	\$13 80	3	F.	P.	"	\$15 00	\$12 00	\$14 00
Weavers.....	2	M.	"	"	20 00	18 00	18 66	1	M.	"	"	18 00	18 00	18 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 20—Fire-Crackers.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Chargers.....	3	M.	T.	\$12 00	\$12 00	\$12 00	6	M.	T.	\$10 00	\$8 00	\$9 00		
Clayers.....							3	F.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50		
Cracker and fusemakers.....							17	F.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50		
Drivers.....	1	M.	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	7	F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00		
Finishers.....	1	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	13	F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00		
Foremen.....	2	F.	T.	5 00	5 00	5 00	1	M.	"	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Helpers.....	2	M.	"	13 00	13 00	13 00	3	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00		
Packers.....	8	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	7	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00		
and sorters.....	1	F.	T.	5 00	5 00	5 00	2	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00		
Superintendents.....	2	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	4	M.	"	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Tube rollers.....							1	"	"	4 00	4 00	4 00		
							9	M.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00		
	1	F.	T.	5 00	5 00	5 00	10	F.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50		
	2	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	2	F.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50		
	5	F.	"				13	F.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50		
	1	M.	"				5	F.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50		
	4	F.	"				1	M.	"	16 00	16 00	16 00		
	6	F.	"				4	F.	"	6 00	5 00	5 50		
							6	F.	"	6 00	5 00	5 40		

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 21—Fur-Cutting and Blowing.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Baggers.....	4	F.	T.	\$7 00	\$5 00	\$5 50	5	F.	T.	\$8 00	\$5 00	\$6 00		
Blowers and cutters, hatters' fur.....	3	M.	"	10 00	7 00	8 00	2	M.	"	11 00	8 00	9 50		
Cutters' helpers.....							2	M.	M.	6 00	5 00	5 50		
Engineers, stationary.....	1	M.	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.	"	15 00	15 00	15 00		
Errand boys.....	1	M.	"	4 50	4 50	4 50	1	M.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00		

Establishment No. 22—Fur Goods, Hats, Etc.

Bookkeepers.....	1	M.	.....	T.	\$18 00	\$18 00	\$18 00	1	M.	.....	T.	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00
" assistant.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	"	16 00	16 00	16 00
Cutters, fur.....	1	M.	.....	T.	25 00	25 00	25 00	1	"	.....	"	35 00	35 00	35 00
Errand boys.....	2	.....	M.	"	3 50	3 00	3 25	1	.....	M.	"	3 00	3 00	3 00
Fitters, fur garment.....	1	M.	.....	"	20 00	20 00	20 00	1	F.	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Glaziers.....	1	"	.....	"	18 00	18 00	18 00	1	M.	.....	"	25 00	25 00	25 00
Helpers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	M.	"	3 00	3 00	3 00
Liners, fur.....	1	F.	.....	T.	9 00	9 00	9 00	1	F.	.....	P.	10 00	10 00	10 00
Nailers.....	1	M.	.....	"	14 00	14 00	14 00	2	M.	.....	T.	18 00	14 00	16 00
Rippers.....	1	.....	F.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salesmen.....	3	M.	.....	"	16 00	14 00	14 66	2	M.	.....	T.	18 00	14 00	16 00
".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	M.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Sewers, fur.....	3	F.	.....	T.	10 00	7 00	8 66	3	F.	.....	"	9 00	6 00	7 33
Sewing machine operators.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	"	8 00	8 00	8 00
Trimmers, hat.....	1	M.	.....	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
".....	2	F.	.....	"	6 00	6 00	6 00	4	F.	.....	T.	7 00	6 00	6 25

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 23—Furs.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Cutters and matchers.....	2	M.	.....	T.	\$20 00	\$18 00	\$19 00	1	M.	.....	T.	\$40 00	\$40 00	\$40 00
Fitters.....	1	F.	.....	"	18 00	18 00	18 00	1	F.	.....	"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Glaziers.....	1	M.	.....	"	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.	.....	"	22 00	22 00	22 00
Liners.....	6	F.	.....	"	8 00	6 00	6 91	4	F.	.....	"	8 50	8 00	8 12
Liningmakers, machine.....	1	"	.....	"	10 50	10 50	10 50	1	"	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Nailers.....	2	M.	.....	"	12 00	10 00	11 00	2	M.	.....	"	21 00	10 00	15 00
Patternmakers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	.....	"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Rippers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	F.	"	8 00	8 00	8 00
Sewers.....	3	F.	.....	T.	10 00	5 00	7 66	4	F.	.....	"	10 00	6 00	8 50
".....	8	F.	F.	"	7 00	2 50	4 56	1	F.	F.	"	2 50	2 50	2 50

Establishment No. 24—Gold Chains.

Chainmakers.....	4	F.	.....	P.	\$5 50	\$6 00	\$6 31	5	F.	.....	P.	\$5 25	\$5 00	\$5 60
" and jewelers.....	2	M.	.....	T.	16 00	16 00	16 00	3	M.	.....	T.	16 00	14 00	15 33
Helpers.....	1	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"	.....	"	4 00	4 00	4 00
Office boys.....	1	M.	.....	"	8 50	8 50	8 50	1	M.	.....	"	5 00	5 00	5 00

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 25—Hats, Felt.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Forewomen, trimmers	1	F.	T.	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00	2	F.	T.	\$15 00	\$10 00	\$12 50		
Forming machine feeders.....							2	"	"	6 00	6 00	6 00		
Helpers							1	M.	"	8 00	8 00	8 00		
.....	1	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	2	M.	M.	5 00	3 00	4 00		
Laborers	1	M.	"	10 00	10 00	10 00	3	M.	"	10 00	9 00	9 66		
Office boys.....	1	M.	"	2 00	2 00	2 00								
Printers							1	M.	T.	18 00	18 00	18 00		
Salesmen							1	"	"	25 00	25 00	25 00		
Shippers							1	"	"	9 00	9 00	9 00		
.....	1	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	"	M.	5 00	5 00	5 00		
Sizers	15	M.	"	20 00	5 00	11 81								
.....	17	"	P.	20 00	8 00	11 41	46	M.	P.	16 00	5 00	10 21		
Stiffeners							1	"	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00		
Superintendents.....							1	"	"	20 00	20 00	20 00		
Trimmers	26	F.	P.	18 00	2 00	6 69	33	F.	P.	11 00	4 00	6 85		
.....	1	F.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00	1	"	"	9 00	9 00	9 00		

Establishment No. 26—Hats, Fur.

Blockers	1	M.	P.	P.	\$18 00	\$18 00	\$18 00	3	M.	P.	P.	\$12 00	\$10 00	\$11 33
Curriers	2	"	"	"	18 00	10 00	14 00	3	"	"	"	18 00	18 00	18 00
Finishers	6	"	"	"	12 00	10 00	11 66	11	"	"	"	12 00	8 00	11 45
Sizers	12	"	"	"	10 00	8 00	9 16	12	"	"	"	12 00	8 00	9 66
Trimmers	11	"	"	"	10 50	7 00	8 54	22	F.	"	"	10 00	6 00	7 88
.....	7	F.	"	"	7 00	4 00	5 71	3	F.	F.	"	6 00	4 00	4 88

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 27—Hat Bodies.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Blowers.....	3	M.		T.	\$9 00	\$9 00	\$9 00	4	M.		T.	\$9 00	\$6 00	\$7 25
Coners.....	4	"		P.	10 25	9 20	9 86	7	"		P.	13 50	13 00	13 35
Drivers.....	1	"		T.	8 25	8 25	8 25	1	"		T.	12 00	12 00	12 00
Engineers, stationary.....								1	"		"	18 00	18 00	18 00
Foremen.....	2	M.		T.	13 00	13 00	13 00	1	"		"	20 00	20 00	20 00
Forewomen.....	1	F.		"	6 50	6 50	6 50							
" weighers and feeders.....	1	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00							
Hardeners.....	4	M.		"	13 00	11 00	12 50	7	M.		P.	15 00	14 00	14 71
Helpers.....	1	M.	M.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50							
Laborers.....	2	M.		"	7 43	7 43	7 40							
Machine feeders.....	5	F.		"	5 00	4 00	4 59	7	F.		T.	6 00	6 00	6 00
" ".....	3		F.	"	5 00	4 62	4 74							
Superintendents.....	1	M.		"	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.		T.	25 00	25 00	25 00
Weighers.....	4	F.		"	4 75	3 50	4 20	3	F.		"	7 00	7 00	7 00
" ".....	1		F.	"	4 75	4 75	4 75							
Wetters.....	4	M.		P.	10 77	9 10	9 95	8	M.		P.	11 00	7 00	9 50

Establishment No. 28—Hat-Forming and Fur-Cutting.

Coners.....	5	M.		T.	\$12 00	\$12 00	\$12 00	4	M.		T.	\$13 50	\$12 00	\$12 75
Hardeners.....	2	"		P.	16 00	10 00	18 00	4	"		P.	25 00	18 00	20 25
Machine feeders.....	3	F.		T.	6 00	4 50	4 66	6	F.		T.	6 00	6 00	6 00
" ".....								1	"		F.	6 00	6 00	6 00
Wetters.....	4	M.		T.	10 50	10 50	10 50	3	M.		"	12 00	12 00	12 00
Weighers.....	1	F.		"	5 00	5 00	5 00	2	F.		"	6 00	6 00	6 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 29—Soft, Crush and Felt Hats,

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Apprentices	1		M.	*	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$5 00	2		M.	*	\$30 00	\$30 00	\$30 00
Blockers								1		"	*	9 00	9 00	9 00
Bookkeepers														
Curlers	1	M.		*	30 00	30 00	30 00	1	M.		*	13 50	13 50	13 50
Engineers, stationary								9	"		*	28 00	9 00	17 11
Finishers	14	M.		*	20 00	8 00	13 28	1	"		*	8 00	8 00	8 00
" apprentices								3	"		*	22 00	20 00	21 33
Foremen	2	M.		*	20 00	20 00	20 00	1	"		*	18 00	18 00	18 00
" assistant								1	F.		*	9 00	9 00	9 00
Forewomen	1	F.		*	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	"		*	9 00	9 00	9 00
" assistant								5	M.		*	15 00	10 00	13 00
Formers														
Hatmakers	16	M.		*	15 00	7 00	11 56	1	M.		*	5 00	5 00	5 00
Helpers								2	M.		*	9 00	9 00	9 00
Laborers								1	M.		*	5 00	5 00	5 00
Office boys								1	M.		*	15 00	15 00	15 00
Packers	1	M.		*	15 00	15 00	15 00							
" helpers	1	M.		*	5 00	5 00	5 00	2	M.		*	15 00	13 00	14 00
Pouncers								14	"		*	18 00	10 00	14 64
Sizers								15	F.		*	12 00	5 00	7 60
Trimmers	11	F.		*	10 00	6 00	8 00							

* Not reported.

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 30—Hats, Straw.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Blockers.....	1	M.	.....	*	\$8 00	\$8 00	\$8 00	2	M.	.....	*	\$8 00	\$8 00	\$8 00
Clerks, shipping.....	1	"	.....	*	5 00	5 00	5 00	1	"	.....	*	5 00	5 00	5 00
Machine operators.....	7	F.	.....	*	7 00	5 50	6 35	17	F.	.....	*	7 00	5 00	5 76
".....	1	"	F.	*	5 00	5 00	5 00	1	"	F.	*	5 00	5 00	5 00
Machinists.....	1	M.	.....	*	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.	.....	*	15 00	15 00	15 00
Polishers.....	1	"	.....	*	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	"	.....	*	8 00	8 00	8 00
Pressers.....	1	"	.....	*	8 00	8 00	8 00	4	"	.....	*	8 00	8 00	8 00
Sizers.....	2	"	.....	*	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	"	.....	*	8 00	8 00	8 00
Trimmers.....	8	F.	.....	*	4 00	4 00	4 00	16	F.	.....	*	4 00	4 00	4 00
".....	2	"	F.	*	4 00	4 00	4 00	3	"	F.	*	4 00	4 00	4 00

* Not reported.

TABLE 4.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 31—Ink, Mucilage and Sealing Wax.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers.....	1	M.	T.	\$7 50	\$7 50	\$7 50	1	M.	T.	\$15 00	\$15 00	\$15 00		
Chemists.....							1	"	"	14 00	14 00	14 00		
Drivers.....							1	"	"	8 00	8 00	8 00		
Engineers, stationary.....							1	"	"	10 00	10 00	10 00		
Fillers.....							2	"	"	8 50	8 50	8 50		
" and packers, heavy work.....							1	"	"	8 50	8 50	8 50		
Foremen.....	1	M.	T.	7 00	7 00	7 00								
" and shippers.....							1	M.	T.	13 50	13 50	13 50		
Ink and waxmakers.....							2	"	"	11 00	9 00	10 00		
Labelers.....	2	F.	T.	4 50	4 50	4 50	2	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00		
Laborers.....	1	M.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	1	M.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00		
Mixers.....	1	M.	"	7 00	7 00	7 00								
Packers, light work.....	1	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	4	F.	T.	4 00	2 75	3 62		
Salesmen.....	1	M.	"	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	M.	"	10 00	10 00	10 00		
Tube threaders and waxmakers.....	1	"	"	8 00	8 00	8 00								
Typewriters.....														
Waxmakers.....	1	M.	T.	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	F.	T.	8 00	8 00	8 00		

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 32—Jewelers' Polishing Brushes.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bristle pickers.....	1		F.	T.	\$4 50	\$4 50	\$4 50	2	M.		T.	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00
Brushmakers.....	13	M.		"	10 00	10 00	10 00	3	"		"	7 00	5 00	6 00
Drawers.....	5	F.		"	6 00	5 00	5 40	3		F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00
".....	1		F.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00							
Finishers.....	1	F.		"	5 00	5 00	5 00							
Helpers.....								1	M.		T.	4 00	4 00	4 00
Office boys.....								1		M.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00
Setters.....	3	F.		T.	4 00	4 00	4 00							
".....	1		F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00							
Superintendents.....								1	M.		T.	16 00	16 00	16 00

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.
 SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.
 Establishment No. 33—Jewelry.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Apprentices.	5	M.		T.	\$6 00	\$1 00	\$5 00	2	M.		T.	\$3 00	\$3 50	\$4 75
"	2		M.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50	7		M.	"	7 00	4 50	5 07
Bookkeepers.	1	M.		"	16 00	16 00	16 00	1	M.		"	18 00	18 00	18 00
Drop hands.	1	"		"	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	"		"	14 00	14 00	14 00
Enamelers.	1	"		P.	18 00	18 00	18 00							
Engravers	3	"		"	30 00	16 00	20 65	1	M.		T.	16 00	16 00	16 00
" and foremen.								1	"		"	30 00	30 00	30 00
Jewelers.	7	M.		T.	30 00	16 00	20 14	7	"		"	26 00	12 00	16 57
Linkers.	1	"		"	18 00	18 00	18 00							
Machinists.								1	M.		T.	18 00	18 00	18 00
Polishers.	2	F.		T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	5	F.		"	15 00	5 00	7 80
"	3		F.	"	8 00	3 00	5 16	2	"	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Smelters.	1	M.		"	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.		"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Stonesetters.	1	"		P.	30 00	30 00	30 00	4	"		P.	40 00	19 75	30 01
Watchmen.								1	"		T.	10 00	10 00	10 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 34—Linen Thread.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.								
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	
Bobbin carriers.....	1		M.	T.	\$4 75	\$1 75	\$4 75								
Carders.....	19	F.		"	5 05	5 05	5 05	24	F.		T.	\$5 50	\$5 50	\$5 50	
".....	6		F.	"	5 05	5 05	5 05	1	F.	F.	"	5 50	5 50	5 50	
Carpenters.....	1	M.		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.		"	13 50	13 50	13 50	
Drawers.....								2	F.		"	4 50	4 50	4 50	
".....	40		F.	T.	4 25	4 25	4 25	38		F.	"	4 50	4 50	4 50	
Drivers.....	1	M.		"	11 00	11 00	11 00	1	M.		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	
Elevator hands.....	1	"		"	7 20	7 20	7 20	1	"		"	8 00	8 00	8 00	
Engineers, stationary.....	1	"		"	11 00	11 00	11 00	1	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	
Firemen.....	1	"		"	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	"		"	10 80	10 80	10 80	
Gate-men.....	1	"		"	9 00	9 00	9 00	1	"		"	11 50	11 50	11 50	
Hackle setters.....	2	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	3	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	
Laborers.....	3	"		"	7 50	7 50	7 50	6	"		"	7 50	7 50	7 50	
Machinists.....	2	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	
Oilers.....	1	"		"	7 50	7 50	7 50	2	"		"	7 50	7 50	7 50	
".....	1		M.	"	4 75	4 75	4 75	1		M.	"	7 50	7 50	7 50	
Overseers, assistant.....	3	M.		"	9 50	7 50	8 66				T.	10 00	10 00	10 00	
" carding department.....	1	"		"	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	M.		"				
" " and preparing department.....	1	"		"	14 00	14 00	14 00	1	M.		T.	13 50	13 50	13 50	
" reeling and winding department.....								1	"		"	11 50	11 50	11 50	
" spinning department.....								1	"		"	15 00	15 00	15 00	
" spooling and winding department.....								1	"		"	5 50	5 50	5 50	
Reelers.....	40	F.		"	5 85	5 35	5 35	41	F.		"	4 50	3 90	4 25	
Roller hands.....	1		M.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00	4		M.	"				

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.
 Establishment No. 34—Linen Thread—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Roving carriers.....	1		M.	T.	\$4 50	\$4 50	\$4 50	1	M.		T.	\$4 20	\$4 20	\$4 20
" " frame tenders.....	4	F.		"	4 55	4 25	4 47	2	F.		"	4 50	4 50	4 50
" " ".....	16		F.	"	4 55	4 25	4 38	18		F.	"	4 50	4 50	4 50
Sewers, tape.....	1		M.	"	3 40	3 40	3 40							
Softeners.....	80	F.		T.	5 40	5 40	5 40	3	M.		T.	7 50	7 50	7 50
Spinners.....	40	"		P.	8 70	6 69	7 81	40	"		P.	5 80	5 80	5 80
Spoolers.....	1	M.		T.	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	M.		T.	8 75	6 75	7 89
Watchmen.....	2	"		"	6 00	6 00	6 00	1	"		"	11 00	11 00	11 00
Weighers.....	2		M.	"	4 75	4 75	4 75				"	7 50	7 50	7 50
Winders.....	15	F.		P.	7 00	5 49	6 21	14	F.		P.	7 00	5 00	6 15
Yarn bundlers.....	8	M.		"	7 50	7 50	7 50	3	M.		"	12 50	12 50	12 50

Establishment No. 35—Lamp Burners and Brass Goods.

Burnermakers.....	4	M.	*	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$5 00	8	F.	*	\$7 00	\$5 00	\$5 87
" " ".....	6	M.	*	5 00	4 00	4 83	3	F.	*	5 00	4 00	4 83
" " ".....	2	F.	*	4 00	4 00	4 00	3	M.	*	7 00	7 00	7 00
Moulders.....	3	M.	*	6 00	6 00	6 00	1	"	*	5 00	5 00	5 00
Office boys.....	1		*	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	M.	*	5 00	5 00	5 00
Polishers.....	1	M.	*	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.	*	12 00	12 00	12 00
Toolmakers.....	1	"	*									

* Not reported.

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 36—Metal Novelties and Hardware Specialties.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Acid dippers.....	8	M.	.....	T.	\$8 00	\$7 00	\$7 50	3	M.	.....	T.	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$7 00
Bench hands.....	36	"	.....	"	12 00	9 00	10 09	18	"	.....	"	9 50	9 50	9 50
" ".....	4	"	.....	P.	10 50	9 00	9 87	13	"	.....	P.	9 50	8 00	8 70
Blacksmiths.....	2	"	.....	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	2	"	.....	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00
Bookkeepers.....	1	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	"	21 00	21 00	21 00
assistant.....	1	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Buffers.....	2	F.	.....	T.	8 00	8 00	8 00	3	F.	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
" ".....	3	"	F.	"	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	"	.....	"	.....	.....	.....
Clerks.....	2	M.	.....	T.	25 00	25 00	25 00	2	M.	.....	T.	5 00	5 00	5 00
Die sinkers.....	5	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	5	"	.....	"	21 00	21 00	21 00
Electroplaters.....	2	"	.....	"	18 00	18 00	18 00	2	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00
Engravers.....	12	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	9	"	.....	"	16 00	16 00	16 00
Foundrymen.....	6	"	.....	P.	6 00	4 50	5 41	5	"	.....	P.	12 00	12 00	12 00
Lacquerers.....	2	"	M.	"	4 50	3 50	4 00	1	"	M.	T.	7 00	5 00	5 80
Polishers.....	11	M.	.....	"	12 00	10 00	11 09	12	M.	.....	P.	8 50	3 50	3 50
Press hands.....	11	"	.....	T.	10 00	10 00	10 00	14	"	.....	P.	12 80	10 00	11 10
" " foot power.....	12	F.	.....	"	7 00	7 00	7 00	23	F.	.....	T.	10 00	10 00	10 00
" ".....	1	"	F.	"	7 00	7 00	7 00	2	"	F.	"	7 00	7 00	7 00
Stampers.....	7	M.	.....	P.	11 50	10 00	10 43	16	M.	.....	P.	7 00	7 00	7 00
Stringers.....	7	F.	.....	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00	5	F.	.....	P.	11 00	9 00	9 81
" ".....	5	"	F.	"	7 00	6 00	6 20	5	"	F.	"	7 00	5 00	5 97
Toolmakers.....	5	M.	.....	"	15 00	15 00	15 00	8	"	M.	"	4 87	2 50	3 52
Turners.....	12	"	.....	P.	12 00	10 50	11 47	14	"	.....	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00
Typewriters.....	1	"		"				1	F.		P.	12 00	10 00	11 02
											T.	8 50	8 50	8 50

EARNINGS OF MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN.

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TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 39—Novelties.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Cleaners.....	6	F.		T.	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$5 00	11	F.		P.	\$6 00	\$4 50	\$5 31
".....	1		F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00							
Counters.....	9	F.		"	5 50	5 00	5 16	8	F.		T.	5 50	5 00	5 06
".....	7		F.	"	5 50	5 00	5 14	3		F.	"	5 50	5 00	5 33
Cutters.....	10	M.		"	14 00	12 00	13 50	7	M.		"	14 00	10 00	12 30
" helpers.....								2				8 00	6 00	7 00
Drillers.....	9	F.		P.	6 50	5 00	5 75	11	F.		P.	6 75	5 50	6 02
Finishers.....	21	M.		"	15 00	11 25	13 31	25	M.		"	18 00	10 00	12 38
Foremen.....	2	"		T.	25 00	20 00	22 50	2	"		T.	25 00	20 00	22 50
Helpers.....	13	"		"	12 00	5 50	9 27	11	"		"	12 00	6 00	9 63
".....	1		M.	"	5 50	5 50	5 50	5		M.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
".....								4	F.		"	5 50	5 50	5 50
Polishers.....	28	M.		P.	12 00	10 00	11 61	23	M.		P.	12 50	8 00	10 52
Pressmen.....	27	"		"	12 60	11 00	11 93	21	"		"	12 50	10 25	11 42
Sorters.....	4	F.		T.	5 00	5 00	5 00	7	F.		T.	5 00	5 00	5 00
".....	4		F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	1		F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Wrappers.....	5	F.		"	5 00	5 00	5 00	5	F.		"	5 00	5 00	5 00
".....	5		F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	4		F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 40—Paper Boxes, Blanks, Jacquards, Etc.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers.....	1	M.	T.	\$14 00	\$14 00	\$14 00	1	F.	T.	\$7 00	\$7 00	\$7 00		
Boxcutters.....	2	"	"	12 00	10 00	11 00	1	M.	P.	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Boxmakers.....	2	"	"	7 00	7 00	7 00	2	"	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00		
".....	4						4	F.	P.	9 00	6 00	7 12		
".....	1						1	"	"	5 25	5 25	5 25		
" hand.....	8	F.	T.	8 00	8 00	8 00	2	F.	"	8 00	8 00	8 00		
".....	4	F.	"	8 00	8 00	8 00								
Cardcutters.....	2	M.	"	15 00	12 00	13 50	1	M.	P.	15 00	15 00	15 00		
Cover turners.....	6	F.	P.	6 40	5 35	5 71	2	F.	"	5 50	5 50	5 50		
".....	1	F.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00	1	F.	"	5 50	5 50	5 50		
Drivers.....	1	M.	T.	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	M.	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00		
Engineers, stationary.....	1	"	"	13 00	13 00	13 00	1	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Finishers.....	8	F.	P.	5 50	4 80	5 11	1	F.	P.	5 00	5 00	5 00		
".....	6	F.	"	5 00	4 00	4 83	1	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00		
Foremen.....	1						1	M.	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00		
Forewomen.....	1	F.	T.	7 00	7 00	7 00	1	F.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00		
Helpers.....	7	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00								
".....	1	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00								
Laborers.....	1	M.	"	7 00	7 00	7 00	1	M.	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00		
Office boys.....	1	M.	"	3 00	3 00	3 00	1	M.	M.	3 00	3 00	3 00		
Watchmen.....	1	M.	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.	"	7 00	7 00	7 00		

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 41—Plush and Corduroy Goods.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Batters.....	13	M.	T.	\$9 00	\$9 00	\$9 00	10	M.	P.	\$15 20	\$14 35	\$14 87		
Dyers.....	3	"	"	5 00	4 50	4 75	15	"	T.	9 00	9 00	9 00		
" helpers.....	1	"	M.	5 00	5 00	5 00								
Engineers, stationary.....	1	M.	"	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00		
Finishers.....	29	"	P.	13 00	10 50	11 71	14	"	P.	10 25	8 75	9 59		
" helpers.....	1	"	T.	5 00	5 00	5 00	1	"	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00		
" ".....	4	"	M.	4 00	4 00	4 00	3	M.	"	5 00	4 50	4 66		
Helpers.....	3	M.	"	6 00	5 00	5 33								
Loom fixers.....	4	"	P.	15 50	14 00	14 81	5	M.	P.	12 25	11 00	11 80		
Machinists.....	1	"	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"	T.	11 00	11 00	11 00		
Quillers.....	7	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	4	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00		
" ".....	5	"	F.	5 00	5 00	5 00	6	"	F.	5 00	5 00	5 00		
Sweepers.....	1	M.	"	7 50	7 50	7 50	1	M.	"	8 00	8 00	8 00		
Warpers.....							6	"	"	14 50	11 75	13 00		
Watchmen.....	1	M.	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Weavers.....	39	"	P.	16 00	10 80	14 02	16	"	P.	15 50	11 45	13 78		
Winders, silk.....	6	F.	"	7 00	6 25	6 50	5	F.	T.	5 00	5 00	5 00		
" ".....	7	"	F.	7 00	5 00	5 96	4	"	F.	5 00	5 00	5 00		

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 42—Pants.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Basters.....	5	F.	.....	P.	\$5 50	\$4 25	\$4 95	2	F.	.....	P.	\$5 00	\$3 50	\$4 25
Buttonholemakers.....	1	"	.....	"	7 50	7 50	7 50	1	"	.....	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Errand boys.....	1	M.	.....	T.	2 50	2 50	2 50	1	M.	.....	T.	2 50	2 50	2 50
Finishers.....	1	F.	.....	P.	7 00	7 00	7 00	2	F.	.....	P.	5 00	4 50	4 75
Pantsmakers.....	1	"	.....	"	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	"	.....	"	8 00	8 00	8 00
Pressers.....	4	M.	.....	P.	15 00	12 00	14 00	2	M.	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Sewing machine operators.....	3	F.	.....	"	7 00	6 00	6 33	3	F.	.....	"	7 00	5 00	5 66

Establishment No. 43—Pants.

Basters.....	4	F.	.....	P.	\$7 00	\$4 50	\$5 62	4	F.	.....	P.	\$9 00	\$4 50	\$6 12
Binders.....	1	"	.....	"	7 00	7 00	7 00	1	"	.....	"	9 00	9 00	9 00
Binders and buttonholemakers.....	1	F.	.....	T.	9 00	9 00	9 00	1	F.	.....	T.	7 00	7 00	7 00
Buttoners.....	1	"	.....	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	1	"	.....	"	4 00	4 00	4 00
Buttonholemakers.....	1	F.	.....	T.	10 00	8 00	9 33	4	M.	.....	P.	12 00	6 00	9 00
Finishers.....	3	M.	.....	"	6 00	6 00	6 00	1	F.	.....	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Pressers.....	2	F.	.....	P.	6 00	6 00	6 00	2	"	.....	P.	9 00	7 50	8 25
Sewing machine operators.....	1	"	.....	"	6 00	6 00	6 00	1	"	.....	"	6 00	6 00	6 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 44—Paint.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers.....	2	M.	.....	T.	\$15 00	\$12 00	\$13 50	2	M.	.....	T.	\$20 00	\$10 00	\$15 00
" assistant.....	1	M.	.....	T.	10 00	10 00	10 00	2	F.	.....	"	10 00	8 00	9 00
Boxmakers.....	1	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.	.....	T.	11 00	11 00	11 00
Canfillers and cleaners.....	3	F.	.....	"	8 00	5 00	6 33	4	F.	.....	"	8 00	5 00	6 50
" " ".....	2	.....	F.	.....	6 00	5 00	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Card labelers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	.....	T.	8 00	8 00	8 00
Clerks.....	2	M.	.....	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	2	M.	.....	"	18 00	10 00	14 00
" shipping.....	1	"	.....	"	13 00	13 00	13 00	2	"	.....	"	16 00	16 00	16 00
Drivers.....	3	"	.....	"	11 00	9 00	10 00	3	"	.....	"	13 00	10 00	11 33
Engineers, stationary.....	1	"	.....	"	14 00	14 00	14 00	1	"	.....	"	16 00	16 00	16 00
Grinders.....	5	"	.....	"	13 00	10 00	11 50	6	"	.....	"	13 00	9 00	10 83
Mill dressers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Mixers.....	4	M.	.....	T.	18 00	11 00	13 50	3	"	.....	"	18 00	11 00	14 33
Office boys.....	1	"	.....	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	1	.....	M.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Packers.....	4	"	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00	3	M.	.....	"	11 00	8 00	9 66
Salesmen, traveling.....	2	"	.....	"	25 00	25 00	25 00	4	"	.....	"	40 00	20 00	23 75
Sample cardmakers.....	2	F.	.....	"	10 00	8 00	9 00	3	F.	.....	"	10 00	8 00	8 91
Solderers.....	1	M.	.....	"	11 00	11 00	11 00	1	M.	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00
Typewriters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Varnishmakers.....	1	M.	.....	T.	13 00	13 00	13 00	1	M.	.....	"	13 00	13 00	13 00
Watchmen.....	1	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 45—Pottery.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Blockers, casers and moulders.....	2	M.	.....	P.	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00	2	M.	.....	P.	\$25 00	\$20 00	\$22 50
Bookkeepers.....	1	"	.....	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	"	.....	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00
" assistant.....	2	"	.....	"	10 00	8 00	9 00	2	"	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Brushers.....	9	F.	.....	T.	5 50	5 50	5 50	11	"	.....	"	4 00	4 00	4 00
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	.....	"	4 00	4 00	4 00
Decorators.....	20	F.	.....	P.	7 60	6 00	6 98	31	F.	.....	P.	7 80	5 75	6 71
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	F.	.....	F.	6 50	5 38	5 94
" helpers.....	4	M.	.....	T.	3 50	3 00	3 25	5	M.	.....	T.	3 00	2 75	2 95
Dressers.....	8	F.	.....	"	5 50	5 50	5 50	4	F.	.....	"	4 50	4 50	4 50
"	2	F.	.....	"	5 50	5 50	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Engravers.....	1	M.	.....	"	25 00	25 00	25 00	1	M.	.....	T.	25 00	25 00	25 00
Finishers and spongers.....	4	F.	.....	"	5 50	5 50	5 50	5	F.	.....	"	5 00	4 75	4 90
"	2	F.	.....	"	5 50	5 50	5 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Firers.....	15	M.	.....	"	10 50	10 00	10 16	30	M.	.....	T.	10 00	10 00	10 00
Formers.....	20	"	.....	P.	15 00	10 00	12 56	35	"	.....	P.	15 22	9 00	12 08
Laborers.....	5	"	.....	T.	10 00	9 00	9 40	5	"	.....	T.	10 00	10 00	10 00
Saggermen.....	6	"	.....	P.	11 00	7 50	9 25	8	"	.....	P.	10 00	7 50	8 75
Shippers.....	2	"	.....	T.	12 00	10 00	11 00	5	"	.....	T.	12 00	6 00	9 60
Typewriters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	.....	"	8 00	8 00	8 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 46—Perfumery and Toilet Soap.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.								
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	
Bottle fillers.....	3	F.	T.		\$4 00	\$4 00	\$4 00	1	M.	T.		\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	
" ".....	8	F.	"		4 00	4 00	4 00	5	F.	P.		5 25	3 50	4 32	
" ".....	1	"	F.					2	"	T.		3 25	3 00	3 12	
" ".....	1	"	"					3	"	P.		3 80	2 50	3 18	
" washers.....	1	F.	T.		4 50	4 50	4 50	1	"	T.		4 50	4 50	4 50	
Boxmakers, paper.....	9	"	"		5 50	5 50	5 50	9	F.	P.		6 53	3 15	5 35	
" ".....	1	"	F.		5 00	5 00	5 00	9	"	F.		5 00	3 00	3 58	
" wood.....	1	M.	"		6 00	6 00	6 00	1	"	M.	T.		3 50	3 50	3 50
Cleaners and scrubbers.....	1	"	"					2	"	"		5 00	5 00	5 00	
Clerks, shipping.....	1	M.	T.		10 00	10 00	10 00	1	F.	"		13 50	13 50	13 50	
" assistant.....	1	"	"					1	M.	M.		5 00	5 00	5 00	
Engineers, stationary.....	1	M.	T.		12 50	12 50	12 50	1	M.	"		13 50	13 50	13 50	
Foremen, perfumery department.....	1	"	"		13 00	13 00	13 00	1	"	"		17 00	17 00	17 00	
" soap department.....	2	"	"		25 00	14 50	19 75	2	"	"		30 00	19 00	24 50	
Forewomen, perfumery department.....	1	F.	"		10 00	10 00	10 00	1	F.	"		15 00	15 00	15 00	
" soap department.....	2	"	"		6 50	6 00	6 25	3	"	"		9 00	7 50	8 00	
Labelers.....	5	"	F.		5 00	4 50	4 60								
Packers, soap.....	2	F.	"		5 00	5 00	5 00	1	F.	P.		4 00	4 00	4 00	
" ".....	1	"	"		4 50	4 50	4 50	1	"	F.		3 50	3 50	3 50	
" and trimmers, soap.....	2	F.	"		5 00	5 00	5 00	1	"	"		4 14	4 14	4 14	
" ".....	1	"	"		5 00	5 00	5 00	2	"	F.		4 14	3 59	3 86	
Printers.....	1	M.	"		12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.	"		16 70	16 70	16 70	
" helpers.....	1	"	M.		3 00	3 00	3 00	1	"	M.	T.	3 50	3 50	3 50	
Scourers, paper-box department.....	1	M.	"		8 00	8 00	8 00	1	M.	"		9 00	9 00	9 00	

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 46—Perfumery and Toilet Soap—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Soapmakers.....	6	M.		T.	\$9 00	\$8 00	\$8 66	2	M.		T.	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00
Stampers.....	1	M.		T.	7 50	7 50	7 50	4	M.	M.	"	4 50	3 00	3 87
Trimmers, soap.....	1	F.		"	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	M.		"	3 00	3 00	3 00
Trimmers, soap.....	4	F.	F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	F.	F.	P.	4 55	4 55	4 55
Watchmen.....	1	M.		"	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	F.	F.	"	4 07	4 07	4 07
Wrappers, bottles.....	8	F.		"	4 50	4 50	4 50	1	M.		T.	12 00	12 00	12 00
Wrappers, bottles.....	2	F.	F.	"	4 50	4 50	4 50							
Wrappers, bottles.....	4	F.		"	5 00	4 50	4 75	5	F.		P.	4 77	3 50	4 22
Wrappers, bottles.....	3	F.		"	5 00	4 50	4 66	2	F.	F.	"	3 25	3 00	3 12

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 47—Paper Boxes.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Boxmakers	2	F.	P.	\$4 50	\$4 50	\$4 50	8	F.	P.	\$5 00	\$5 40	\$5 75		
"	1	F.	"	4 50	4 50	4 50								
Coverers	3	F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	8	F.	P.	6 00	4 50	4 98		
"	1	F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	F.	F.	5 40	5 40	5 40		
Cutters	2	M.	"	12 00	10 00	11 00	3	M.	T.	12 00	10 00	11 88		
Errand boys	1	M.	T.	2 50	2 50	2 50	1	M.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50		
Gluers	3	F.	P.	4 50	4 00	4 33	6	F.	P.	5 40	4 50	4 95		
"	1	F.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	2	F.	"	6 00	5 40	5 70		
Labelers							9	F.	T.	3 00	3 00	3 00		
"							1	F.	"	3 00	3 00	3 00		
Laborers	1	M.	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00								
Packers	2	F.	P.	4 00	4 00	4 00	5	F.	T.	2 50	2 50	2 50		
Teamsters	1	M.	T.	7 50	7 50	7 50	1	M.	"	9 50	9 50	9 50		

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 48—Paper Boxes.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bending machine hands	1	M.	T.		\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00	1	M.	M	P.	\$3 20	\$3 20	\$3 20
Bookkeepers	20	F.	P.		6 55	4 00	4 25	1	F.	P.	P.	25 00	25 00	25 00
Boxmakers	28	F.	F.		6 00	3 27	4 04	2	F.	F.	"	5 14	5 14	5 14
Clerks								1	M.	T.	T.	3 90	3 40	3 65
Compositors								1	"	P.	P.	8 50	8 50	8 50
Corner cutters	1	M.	T.		9 00	9 00	9 00	1	"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00
"								1	"	"	"	6 41	6 41	6 41
Drivers	2	M.	T.		9 00	8 00	8 50	4	M.	M.	T.	3 75	3 75	3 75
Ending machine hands								1	"	P.	P.	12 00	9 00	10 25
"								1	"	M.	"	8 25	8 25	8 25
Engineers, stationary								1	"	"	"	4 58	4 58	4 58
Foremen	1	M.	T.		20 00	20 00	20 00	1	M.	T.	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00
" assistant								1	"	"	"	27 50	27 50	27 50
Forewomen	2	F.	T.		6 50	6 50	6 50	1	"	"	"	21 00	21 00	21 00
Gluers								3	F.	"	"	9 00	8 00	8 33
"	12	F.	P.		6 63	4 15	5 55	1	M.	P.	P.	12 14	12 14	12 14
"	1	F.	F.		4 75	4 75	4 75	17	F.	"	"	6 55	2 90	4 73
Gumming machine feeders								20	F.	F.	"	6 30	2 90	4 05
"								13	F.	"	"	6 57	3 80	5 00
Helpers	1	M.	T.		5 00	5 00	5 00	5	F.	F.	"	5 50	3 50	4 39
"	4	M.	M.		4 97	2 65	3 59							
Labelers								7	M.	T.	T.	2 75	2 75	2 75
"								5	F.	P.	P.	6 26	4 53	5 13
"								12	F.	F.	"	4 79	2 50	3 40

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.
SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.
Establishment No. 48—Paper Boxes—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employes.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employes.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Lacers.							7	F.		P.	\$6 65	\$4 01	\$5 60	
Lining machine hands.							1	M.		F.	4 88	2 95	4 05	
Papercutters.	2	M.			\$12 00	\$9 00	2	"		"	5 25	5 25	5 25	
Pasters.	10	F.			7 35	4 50	22	F.		"	11 00	9 00	10 00	
							32	F.		"	7 11	3 50	4 87	
Porters	1	M.			6 00	6 00	1	F.		F.	4 87	3 00	3 88	
Pressmen							1	M.		T.	5 50	5 50	5 50	
Salesmen	1	M.			12 00	12 00	2	"		P.	11 00	7 34	9 17	
Scourers.	2	"			14 00	14 00	1	"		T.	6 00	6 00	6 00	
Stripping machine hands.							5	"		P.	14 67	8 25	11 63	
							8	F.		"	6 40	4 20	4 75	
Wire stayers.							2	"		F.	4 65	3 92	4 28	
							4	F.		"	8 50	6 25	6 58	
							2	"		F.	6 80	5 50	5 90	

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 49—Paper and Wooden Boxes.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Blockers.....	10	F.	P.	\$9 00	\$5 78	\$7 95	10	F.	P.	\$9 00	\$7 50	\$7 85		
".....	1	"	"	7 50	7 50	7 50	1	"	"	7 75	7 60	7 87		
Boxmakers.....	6	M.	T.	13 00	9 00	10 16	3	M.	T.	10 00	9 00	9 33		
Cutters, box.....	1	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	2	"	"	12 00	11 00	11 50		
" paper.....	1	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	"	"	14 00	14 00	14 00		
Engineers, stationary.....	1	"	"	13 00	13 00	13 00	1	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Finishers.....	3	F.	P.	8 50	7 50	8 00	5	F.	P.	9 20	8 00	8 74		
Forewomen and blockers.....	1	"	T.	14 00	14 00	14 00	1	"	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00		
Glueers.....	4	"	P.	7 00	6 00	6 37	8	"	P.	6 30	4 50	5 37		
".....	6	F.	"	6 85	4 75	5 43	4	F.	"	6 30	5 00	5 57		
".....	1	M.	"	7 50	7 50	7 50	1	M.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00		
Groovers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	T.	3 50	3 50	3 50		
Helpers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	M.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00		
Laborers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	"	9 00	9 00	9 00		
Markers.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	"	"	10 00	7 50	8 50		
Packers.....	1	M.	T.	7 50	7 50	7 50	1	"	"	7 50	7 50	7 50		
Planers.....	3	"	"	.....	.....	.....	1	"	"	.....	.....	.....		
Sawyers.....	1	"	P.	20 00	14 00	16 66	1	"	P.	24 00	15 00	20 00		
Shippers.....	1	"	T.	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	"	T.	9 00	9 00	9 00		
Teamsters.....	2	"	"	12 00	7 50	9 75	4	"	"	10 00	6 00	8 75		
Trimmers.....	8	F.	P.	9 50	7 00	8 22	4	F.	P.	10 00	4 76	8 19		
".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	"	F.	8 50	5 55	7 02		
Watchmen.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	M.	T.	9 00	9 00	9 00		

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 50—Pearl Buttons.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Backers.....	1	M.	.....	*	\$12 00	\$12 00	\$12 00	10	M.	.....	*	\$12 00	\$12 00	\$12 00
Borers.....	1	.....	M.	.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	8	.....	.....	*	13 50	12 00	12 43
Carders.....	8	F.	.....	*	6 50	5 00	5 83	7	F.	.....	*	6 50	4 50	5 78
".....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	F.	*	6 00	4 50	5 00
Cutters.....	1	M.	.....	*	18 00	18 00	18 00	14	M.	.....	*	18 00	9 00	12 78
Drillers.....	1	"	.....	*	9 00	9 00	9 00	10	"	.....	*	9 50	9 00	9 10
Foremen.....	1	"	.....	*	20 00	20 00	20 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Turners.....	1	"	.....	*	12 00	12 00	12 00	20	M.	.....	*	13 50	12 00	12 50

* Not reported.

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 51—Pearl Buttons.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Carders	4	F.	T.		\$5 00	\$5 00	\$5 00	4	F.	T.		\$9 00	\$3 50	\$6 25
"	6	M.	"		14 00	12 50	13 16	5	M.	"		16 00	3 00	3 00
Cutters								1	"	"		6 50	6 00	11 50
Cutters' apprentices								1	M.	"		3 50	6 50	6 50
Drillers	4	F.	T.		6 00	6 00	6 00	1	F.	"		5 50	3 50	3 50
"								1	F.	"		3 00	5 50	5 50
Foremen								1	M.	"		25 00	3 00	3 00
Grinders								4	"	"		6 00	25 00	25 00
Polishers	6	M.	T.		8 00	6 00	6 91	2	"	"		6 00	4 00	4 87
"								1	"	"		6 50	4 00	4 75
Reamers								1	M.	"		6 00	6 00	6 00
Turners	10	M.	T.		14 00	12 50	13 10	4	M.	"		3 00	6 00	6 00
"								2	"	"		9 50	3 00	3 00
								2	M.	"		5 50	3 00	7 75
												5 50	4 50	5 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 52—Rubber Boots and Shoes.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers.....	2	M.	T.	\$12 00	\$9 00	\$10 50	2	M.	T.	\$14 00	\$10 00	\$12 00		
Bootmakers.....	25	"	P.	14 00	10 00	12 42	49	"	P.	14 50	9 75	12 17		
Carpenters.....	1	"	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	2	"	T.	13 50	12 00	12 75		
Cementers.....	5	F.	P.	9 50	8 75	9 05	6	F.	"	10 00	9 00	9 83		
Clerks, stock.....							4	M.	"	6 00	5 00	5 50		
Cutters.....	14	M.	P.	14 50	11 00	12 45	25	"	P.	15 60	12 50	14 20		
" cloth.....	2	"	"	12 00	10 50	11 25	3	"	"	10 50	10 25	10 33		
Cutters' helpers.....	5	"	"	5 60	4 50	5 00	10	"	"	6 50	5 00	5 87		
" ".....	1	"	M.	5 00	5 00	5 00	5	M.	"	5 50	5 00	5 10		
Engineers, stationary.....	2	M.	T.	13 00	12 00	12 50	3	M.	T.	15 00	12 00	13 66		
Firemen.....	1	"	"	12 0	12 00	12 00	1	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Fitters.....	8	F.	P.	9 50	8 50	8 89	12	F.	P.	11 22	9 50	10 45		
" ".....	2	"	F.	9 25	9 00	9 12								
Foremen.....	7	M.	T.	16 00	14 00	15 14	10	M.	T.	18 00	13 00	15 80		
Grinders.....	9	"	"	12 50	7 00	7 61	12	"	"	7 00	5 00	6 50		
" ".....							2	M.	"	5 00	4 50	4 75		
Heatermen.....	1	M.	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.	"	12 50	12 50	12 50		
Helpers.....	2	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	2	"	"	4 50	4 50	4 50		
" ".....							3	M.	"	4 50	4 50	4 50		
Inspectors.....	6	M.	T.	7 00	7 00	7 00	12	M.	"	8 00	7 00	7 41		
Laborers.....	12	"	"	8 00	7 00	7 08	11	"	"	7 00	4 50	5 82		
Mixers.....	4	"	"	7 00	7 00	7 00	4	"	"	7 00	7 00	7 00		
Packers.....	8	"	"	7 00	7 00	7 00	12	"	"	9 50	8 00	8 16		
" ".....	2	F.	"	6 50	6 00	6 25	1	F.	"	8 00	8 00	8 00		

TABLE 4-Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children-By Establishments.

SEVENTY SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 52-Rubber Boots and Shoes-Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Packers.....	2	M.	T.		\$14 00	\$14 00	\$14 00	1		F.	T.	\$8 00	\$8 00	\$8 00
Patternmakers.....	4	"	"		9 00	8 00	8 75	2	M.	"	"	14 50	14 50	14 50
Shippers.....	13	"	P.		7 00	5 00	6 46	13	"	"	P.	9 50	9 50	9 50
Shoemakers.....	2		M.		5 75	5 00	5 37					8 00	6 00	6 96
".....	106	F.	"		7 20	5 00	6 07	143	F.	P.	"	8 00	4 75	6 44
".....	29		F.		6 50	4 00	4 92	6		F.	"	6 00	4 00	5 33
Ticketmakers.....	2	M.	T.		9 00	9 00	9 00	2	M.	T.	T.	10 50	10 50	10 50
Typewriters.....	8	M.	T.		7 00	7 00	7 00	1	F.	"	"	9 00	9 00	9 00
Varnishmakers.....	8	"	P.		14 00	12 60	13 29	10	M.	"	"	7 00	5 00	6 40
Varnishers.....	9	"	P.		14 00	12 60	13 29	14	"	"	P.	16 20	13 25	15 21

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 53—Silks, Broad and Ribbon.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers.....	1	M.		T.	\$15 00	\$15 00	\$15 00	3	M.		T.	\$50 00	\$18 00	\$29 33
Clerks.....	3	"		"	10 00	9 00	9 66	6	"		"	30 00	15 00	20 00
Loom fixers.....	3	"		"	16 00	14 60	15 20	12	"		"	20 00	15 00	16 33
Pickers.....	1	F.			4 50	4 50	4 50							
".....	1	"			4 25	4 25	4 25	8	F.	P.		7 00	6 50	6 79
".....	3		F.	T.	4 50	4 00	4 33							
".....	1		"	P.	4 00	4 00	4 00							
Quillers.....	5	F.		"	5 75	3 75	4 60	12		F.	P.	6 50	3 50	5 11
".....	4		F.	"	4 00	3 50	3 68	11		"	"	6 00	5 00	5 68
Typewriters.....												5 50	3 50	4 21
Warpers.....	4	M.		P.	14 50	14 00	14 18	1		"	T.	8 00	8 00	8 00
Weavers.....	17	"		"	15 00	11 30	13 34	10	M.		P.	18 00	16 00	16 57
".....	8	F.		"	10 25	7 50	9 03	65	"		"	15 00	10 00	13 61
".....								30	F.		"	15 00	10 00	11 75
Weavers, ribbon.....	6	M.		P.	16 00	13 25	14 74	5		F.	"	10 00	9 00	9 30
Winders.....								15	M.		"	16 00	14 00	15 32
".....								4	"		T.	6 00	6 00	6 00
".....	8	F.		T.	6 50	4 50	6 06	7		M.	"	6 00	5 00	5 43
".....	9		F.	"	6 50	4 50	5 33	34	F.		"	8 00	6 00	7 00
".....								20	"		"	7 00	5 00	5 67

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 54—Silks, Ribbons.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Doublers	3	F.	.....	P.	\$5 75	\$5 00	\$5 41	1	F.	.....	P.	\$6 50	\$6 50	\$6 50
"	9	.....	F.	.....	6 25	4 50	5 28	6	.....	F.	.....	5 50	4 50	4 87
Pickers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	F.	.....	"	6 50	5 75	6 08
"	13	.....	F.	P.	5 75	4 75	5 19	4	.....	F.	.....	5 75	4 50	5 12
Spinners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	M.	.....	T.	7 50	6 00	6 72
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	M.	.....	7 50	6 00	6 75
Spoolers	5	F.	.....	P.	6 50	5 00	5 90	1	F.	.....	P.	5 70	5 70	5 70
"	6	.....	F.	.....	6 00	4 50	5 25	5	.....	F.	.....	6 50	5 00	6 14
Warpers	22	F.	.....	"	12 36	8 00	10 15	25	F.	.....	"	12 30	7 50	10 14
Reelers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	M.	.....	T.	5 00	5 00	5 00
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	M.	.....	5 00	5 00	5 00
Weavers	50	M.	.....	P.	30 00	18 20	22 97	59	M.	.....	P.	20 00	12 00	16 61
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40	F.	.....	"	12 50	8 90	10 68
Winders	13	F.	.....	P.	6 75	4 75	5 74	29	"	.....	.....	8 00	5 00	6 50
"	4	.....	F.	.....	5 50	4 50	5 18	1	.....	F.	"	5 50	5 50	5 50

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 57—Silk Goods, Ribbons and Handkerchiefs.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Blockers.....	2	.....	F.	T.	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$5 00	4	.....	F.	T.	\$7 00	\$4 50	\$5 82
Hemmers.....	1	.....	F.	T.	3 50	3 50	3 50	1	F.	F.	"	5 50	5 50	5 50
Quillers.....	1	.....	"	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	2	"	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Warpers.....	2	M.	P.	"	13 50	12 00	12 75	4	M.	P.	"	15 75	11 75	13 81
Weavers.....	7	"	"	"	14 00	11 75	12 85	12	"	"	"	15 75	11 00	12 88
Winders.....	2	F.	"	"	6 50	5 50	5 50	5	F.	T.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00

Establishment No. 58—Sportsman's Goods.

Cutters.....	1	M.	T.	\$18 00	\$18 00	\$18 00	1	M.	T.	\$18 00	\$18 00	\$18 00
Foremen.....	1	"	"	16 00	16 00	16 00	1	"	"	16 00	16 00	16 00
Helpers.....	1	"	"	6 00	6 00	6 00	1	"	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Leather workers.....	4	"	"	14 00	12 00	13 50	6	"	"	14 00	12 00	12 66
Sewing machine operators.....	12	F.	P.	8 00	5 55	6 87	20	F.	P.	8 55	4 15	6 50
	6	F.	"	8 50	5 50	6 84	2	F.	"	3 20	3 00	3 10

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments
 SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.
 Establishment No. 59—Suspenders.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Binders.....							1	M.		P.	\$7 70	\$7 70	\$7 70	
".....							1		M.	"	5 58	5 58	5 58	
Bucklers.....	2	F.	P.	\$4 68	\$4 50	\$4 59	2	F.	"	T.	4 25	4 00	4 12	
Clerks.....							1		"	"	4 50	4 50	4 50	
" shipping.....	1	M.	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00	1	M.	"	"	8 00	8 00	8 00	
Cutters.....							3	F.	"	"	4 00	3 50	3 83	
".....							5	F.	"	"	5 00	3 50	3 90	
Enders.....	1	F.	P.	4 50	4 50	4 50	1	F.	P.	P.	4 00	4 00	4 00	
".....	1	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00								
Forewomen.....							2	F.		T.	13 00	7 50	10 25	
Laborers.....	1	M.	T.	3 75	3 75	3 75	1	M.	"	"	8 75	8 75	8 75	
Office boys.....	1	"	"	3 50	3 50	3 50	1	M.	"	"	3 00	3 00	3 00	
Packers.....	1	F.	P.	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	"	P.	P.	6 00	6 00	6 00	
Punchers.....							2	"	"	"	5 89	5 28	5 83	
Sewing machine operators.....							15	M.	"	"	12 00	8 75	10 15	
".....	2	F.	P.	8 60	8 58	8 59	8	F.	"	"	10 00	7 75	8 80	
".....	1	F.	"	9 00	9 00	9 00	1	F.	"	"	9 00	9 00	9 00	
Tipplers.....							2	M.	T.	T.	3 50	3 50	3 50	
Trimmers.....							2	F.	"	"	6 00	5 00	5 50	

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 60—Shoddies.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Driers.....	2	M.	T.		\$16 00	\$16 00	\$16 00	5	M.	T.		\$10 00	\$9 00	\$9 60
Dyers.....	2	"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	3	"	"	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Dyers' helpers.....	1	"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"	"	"	9 00	9 00	9 00
Engineers, stationary.....	1	"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Foremen.....	1	"	"	"	16 00	16 00	16 00	2	"	"	"	18 00	16 00	16 50
Laborers.....	4	M.	T.		12 00	10 00	11 50	10	"	"	"	12 00	6 00	9 90
Machine feeders.....	1	"	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	8	"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00
Office boys.....	8	F.	P.		6 00	4 00	5 00	1	"	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Rag sorters.....	8	F.	P.		6 00	4 00	5 00	26	F.	P.		7 00	4 00	5 90
" ".....	10	F.	"		4 00	2 50	3 47	9	F.	"		6 50	3 00	4 59

Establishment No. 61—Shoe Gores.

Engineers, stationary.....	1	M.	T.		\$12 00	\$12 00	\$12 00	1	M.	T.		\$12 00	\$12 00	\$12 00
Foremen.....	1	"	"	"	16 00	16 00	16 00	1	"	"	"	16 00	16 00	16 00
Watchmen.....	1	"	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"	"	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Weavers.....	33	"	P.		16 00	10 70	12 76	31	"	P.		14 00	10 00	12 00
Winders.....	8	F.	T.		6 00	6 00	6 00	6	F.	T.		6 00	6 00	6 00
"	2	F.	"		6 00	6 00	6 00	1	F.	"		6 00	6 00	6 00

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.
SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.
Establishment No. 62—Saws.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.					PRESENT PERIOD.							
	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
	18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Blacksmiths.....	5	M.	T.	\$15 00	\$9 00	\$12 00	1	M.	T.	\$14 42	\$14 42	\$14 42	
Blade cutters.....	1	M.	T.	15 00	15 00	15 00	2	"	T.	13 50	13 50	14 25	
Clerks.....	1	"	"	9 00	9 00	9 50	2	"	"	14 12	13 50	13 81	
" shipping.....	1	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	F.	"	2 25	2 25	2 25	
Drivers.....	9	M.	"	6 00	2 50	3 41	1	M.	"	14 12	14 12	14 12	
Errand boys.....	6	F.	T.	7 50	8 00	4 75	1	M.	T.	3 50	3 50	3 50	
Etchers.....	1	M.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	3	F.	P.	3 50	2 75	3 00	
".....	19	M.	"	18 00	5 00	10 18	10	"	"	6 00	3 00	4 14	
Flers.....	2	M.	"	3 00	2 00	2 50	2	"	"				
Foremen.....	1	M.	"	21 00	21 00	21 00	1	M.	T.	16 50	4 00	12 98	
" hardeners.....	1	"	"	21 00	21 00	21 00	1	"	"	4 00	3 00	8 50	
" smithing department.....	15	"	T.	21 00	21 00	21 00	1	M.	T.	18 00	18 00	18 00	
Grinders.....	1	"	"	18 00	8 00	10 46	1	"	"	25 00	25 00	25 00	
Handle varnishers.....	9	"	"				9	"	P.	11 00	5 50	9 02	
Handers.....	7	M.	T.	12 00	6 00	8 85	1	F.	"	16 66	5 18	11 41	
Handers' helpers.....	3	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	M.	"	5 40	5 40	5 40	
Hardeners.....	1	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	"	T.	13 50	10 00	11 50	
".....	1	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	"	P.	16 50	10 50	14 00	
".....	1	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	"	P.	3 00	3 00	3 00	
".....	1	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	"	T.	7 50	7 50	7 50	
".....	1	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	"	P.	3 50	3 50	3 00	
".....	1	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	"	T.	7 50	7 50	7 50	

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 62—Saws—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.								
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.	
Helpers	5	M.	T.	\$10 00	\$5 00	\$6 60									
Office boys	4	M.	T.	4 00	2 50	3 37									
"	1	M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	1	M.	T.	\$6 00	\$6 00	\$6 00			
Packers							2	F.	M.	3 00	2 75	2 87			
"							2	F.	F.	6 00	5 00	5 87			
Polishers							1	F.	F.	3 00	3 00	3 00			
Porters							7	M.	P.	11 74	8 58	8 02			
Smithers	32	M.	T.	15 00	4 00	10 54	1	T.	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00			
"	4	M.	"	4 00	2 00	3 12	16	"	"	22 00	8 50	14 85			
Superintendents	1	M.	"	40 00	40 00	40 00	1	M.	"	3 00	3 00	3 00			
Toothers															
"							4	M.	T.	15 00	5 00	10 77			
Typewriters							2	M.	M.	3 00	2 75	2 87			
"							2	F.	"	9 00	6 00	7 50			

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 63—Misses' and Children's Shoes.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Brushers	3	M.		T.	\$10 00	\$5 00	\$7 00	5	M.		T.	\$12 00	\$5 00	\$8 80
Buffers	3	"		P.	12 50	12 00	12 25	3	"		P.	13 75	12 00	12 75
Burnishers.	5	"		"	13 50	11 00	12 30	7	"		T.	15 00	14 00	14 57
edge.	2	"		T.	12 50	12 50	12 50	5	"		"	14 00	12 00	12 80
Cleaners	3	"		"	10 00	9 00	9 66	6	"		P.	10 50	10 00	10 20
Cutters, upper	7	"		"	20 00	16 00	18 00	10	"		T.	20 00	16 00	17 60
Engineers, stationary	1	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"		"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Finishers	7	"		P.	14 50	11 00	12 45	10	"		P.	15 00	12 50	13 33
Fitters, sole stock	5	"		T.	13 00	10 00	11 45	8	"		"	13 00	10 75	12 06
Heel scourers	4	"		"	11 25	9 50	10 18	7	"		"	10 50	9 30	9 79
Heelers	5	"		P.	12 50	10 00	11 20	5	"		"	12 00	5 00	10 05
Helpers	3	"		T.	7 50	5 00	6 16	6	"		T.	5 00	5 00	5 00
	1	M.		"	4 00	4 00	4 00	1		M.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Shoemakers, hand-turned work								4	M.		P.	12 50	11 50	12 00
Stitchers, upper	44	F.		P.	8 50	5 75	7 18	48	F.		"	10 00	5 00	7 73
	6	"		F.	7 25	5 50	6 21	2	"		F.	6 00	4 50	5 25
Watchmen.	1	M.		T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.		T.	12 00	12 00	12 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 64—Misses' and Children's Shoes.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Burnishers, edge.....	2	M.	.....	P.	\$13 00	\$12 00	\$12 50	2	M.	.....	P.	\$14 50	\$14 00	\$14 25
Cutters, upper.....	3	"	.....	"	15 00	12 00	13 33	4	"	.....	"	16 00	14 50	15 25
Finishers.....	2	"	.....	"	12 50	12 00	12 25	2	"	.....	"	16 00	12 00	14 00
Fitters, sole stock.....	3	"	.....	"	10 50	9 50	10 00	2	"	.....	"	14 00	12 00	13 00
Heelers, machine.....	2	"	.....	"	10 00	9 50	9 75	1	"	.....	"	11 00	11 00	11 00
Helpers.....	1	"	.....	T.	7 50	7 50	7 50	2	"	.....	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00
Lasters.....	5	"	.....	P.	13 00	10 00	11 79	6	M.	.....	P.	13 00	12 00	12 58
Machine hands.....	3	"	.....	"	12 50	12 00	12 16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Packers.....	1	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.	.....	P.	12 00	12 00	12 00
Second lasters.....	2	"	.....	"	10 00	9 00	9 50	1	"	.....	"	11 00	11 00	11 00
Stitchers, McKay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	"	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00
Stitchers, upper.....	19	F.	.....	P.	7 50	5 00	6 63	34	F.	.....	"	8 00	6 00	7 17
".....	6	"	F.	"	6 50	4 38	4 98	1	"	F.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Trimmers, edge.....	1	M.	.....	"	11 50	11 50	11 50	2	M.	.....	"	14 00	12 00	13 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 65—Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employee.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employee.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bottomers.....	2	M.	P.	\$16 00	\$16 00	\$16 00	2	M.	P.	\$11 50	\$11 00	\$11 25		
Burnishers, edge.....	1	"	"	20 00	20 00	20 00	1	"	"	17 00	17 00	17 00		
Cutters, upper.....	1	"	"	20 00	20 00	20 00	2	"	"	14 00	14 00	14 00		
Engineers, stationary.....	1	M.	P.	16 00	16 00	16 00	1	"	T.	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Finishers.....	1	M.	P.	16 00	16 00	16 00	4	"	P.	14 00	12 00	13 00		
Fitters, sole stock.....	1	M.	T.	6 50	6 50	6 50	3	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Helpers.....	1	M.	M.	3 75	3 75	3 75	1	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Lasters.....	2	M.	P.	12 00	10 00	11 00	3	M.	F.	12 00	6 00	8 25		
Stitchers, upper.....	3	F.	"	9 50	9 00	9 16	6	F.	"	12 00	6 00	8 25		
".....	1	"	F.	9 00	9 00	9 00	2	"	F.	4 75	4 50	4 62		
Trimmers, edge.....	2	M.	"	14 00	12 00	13 00	1	M.	"	17 00	17 00	17 00		

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 66—Women's, Misses' and Children's Shoes.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bookkeepers							1	M.		T.	\$12 00	\$12 00	\$12 00	
Buffers							1	"		P.	14 00	14 00	14 00	
Burnishers, edge	1	M.		P.	\$25 00	\$25 00	1	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	
Cutters, trimming							1	"		"	5 00	5 00	5 00	
" upper	1	M.		P.	20 00	20 00	2	"		"	12 00	10 00	11 00	
Errand boys	1		M.	T.	3 50	3 50	1		M.	T.	8 00	8 00	3 00	
Finishers	1	M.		P.	23 00	25 00								
Fitters, sole stock	2	"		"	12 00	12 00	2	M.		P.	10 00	10 00	10 00	
Laborers	2	"		T.	7 00	5 00								
Lasters	2	"		P.	15 00	14 00	2	M.		P.	12 00	10 00	11 00	
Second lasters							1	"		"	8 00	8 00	8 00	
Stitchers, upper	4	F.		P.	7 50	6 00	2	F.		"	10 00	5 00	7 64	
"	2		F.	"	12 00	9 00	2		F.	"	4 75	4 50	4 62	
Thread waxers							1	M.		"	9 00	9 00	9 00	
Trimmers, edge	1	M.		P.	25 00	25 00	1	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	
Watchmen	1	"		T.	10 00	10 00								

TABLE 4-Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 67—Trunk and Bag Trimmings.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Foreman.....	1	M.	T.	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$10 00	1	M.	T.	\$20 00	\$20 00	\$20 00		
Managers.....	1	M.	T.	3 00	3 00	3 00	1	M.	M.	4 00	4 00	4 00		
Office boys.....	1	M.	T.	3 00	3 00	3 00	1	M.	P.	8 86	8 86	8 86		
Press hands.....	9	F.	P.	9 27	2 97	4 77	6	F.	"	6 50	4 58	5 52		
"	2	"	"	4 22	3 01	3 61	2	F.	"	6 65	3 62	5 13		

Establishment No. 68—Turkish Towels.

Dyers	2	M.	T.	\$12 00	\$11 00	\$11 50
Dyers' helpers	1	"	"	3 50	3 50	3 50
	1	M.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50
Engineers, stationary	1	M.	"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Finishers	1	F.	P.	6 75	4 50	5 75
Forewomen	5	"	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00
Knotters	1	F.	T.	6 00	5 55	5 85
	4	"	"	5 85	5 50	5 67
Loom fixers	1	M.	P.	15 00	15 00	15 00
Weavers	8	M.	P.	12 50	11 30	12 88
hand	42	"	T.	7 00	7 06	7 00
Winders	2	F.	T.	5 00	5 00	5 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 69—Tiles—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Preparers	1	M.	T.	\$14 00	\$14 00	\$14 00	4	M.	T.	\$15 00	\$9 00	\$12 50		
Saggermen	4	"	P.	20 00	16 00	17 87	4	"	"	18 50	10 50	13 87		
Selectors	3	F.	T.	8 00	8 00	8 00	4	F.	"	8 00	8 00	8 00		
Setters	3	M.	"	8 00	7 00	7 50	4	M.	"	9 00	6 00	8 00		
Tilemakers	9	"	"	14 00	12 00	12 55	20	"	"	15 00	12 00	14 02		
Typewriters	1	"	"				1	F.	"	8 00	8 00	8 00		
Watchmen.	1	M.	T.	13 00	13 00	13 00	1	M.	"	14 00	14 00	14 00		

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 70—Vegetable Ivory Buttons.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Carders	13	F.	P.	\$7 00	\$6 00	\$6 69	17	F.	P.	\$7 50	\$6 00	\$6 50		
"	2	F.	"	7 00	7 00	7 00	12	F.	"	7 25	6 00	6 31		
Drillers	11	F.	T.	6 50	6 50	6 50	2	F.	T.	7 25	7 00	7 12		
"							7	"	T.	7 25	7 00	7 07		
"							1	"	T.	7 00	7 00	7 00		
"							6	"	P.	7 50	7 00	7 12		
Drillers' helpers							3	"	T.	2 25	2 25	2 25		
Dyers	1	M.	T.	22 50	21 50	22 50	2	M.	"	21 00	21 00	21 00		
Dyers' helpers							3	"	"	16 00	16 00	16 00		
Helpers	3	M.	T.	9 00	8 00	8 33	5	"	"	8 00	4 00	7 20		
"	4	"	"	2 25	2 25	2 25	12	M.	"	8 00	3 00	4 25		
"	18	F.	"	3 25	2 25	2 91								
Machinists	2	M.	"	15 00	15 00	15 00	3	M.	T.	20 00	20 00	20 00		
Mottlers	1	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00								
Mottlers' helpers	26	"	F.	3 25	2 25	2 90								
Nut shuckers	1	M.	"	2 50	2 50	2 50								
"	4	M.	"	2 50	2 50	2 50								
Polishers	14	F.	P.	6 50	6 00	6 28	46	F.	P.	7 00	6 00	6 71		
"	6	F.	"	6 50	6 00	6 33	2	"	F.	7 00	6 50	6 75		
Sawyers	4	M.	"	20 00	20 00	20 00	6	M.	"	18 50	17 50	18 00		
Sorters	1	"	T.	7 00	7 00	7 00								
"	3	F.	"	10 00	5 00	7 33	6	F.	T.	7 25	6 00	6 21		
"	1	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	3	"	F.	"	7 25	6 00	6 41	
Sorters' helpers		F.	"				1	F.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00		
"							2	"	F.	"	6 00	2 25	4 12	
Toolmakers	1	M.	T.	24 00	24 00	24 00								
Turners	13	"	"	10 50	9 00	9 77	17	M.	P.	13 00	11 00	12 45		

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 71—Woolen and Outing Shirts.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Basters	5	F.		T.	\$3 50	\$3 50	\$3 50	1		F.	P.	\$4 52	\$4 50	\$4 52
Button sewers.....								1	F.		"	2 87	2 37	2 37
Buttonholemakers.....								3	F.		"	2 70	2 50	2 56
Clippers.....								1	F.		"	5 09	5 00	5 04
Cutters.....	1	M.		T.	15 00	15 00	15 00					4 00	4 00	4 00
Drivers.....	1	"		"	7 50	7 50	7 50	1	M.		T.	9 00	9 00	9 00
Engineers, stationary.....	1	"		"	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	"		"	10 00	10 00	10 00
Foremen.....								1	"		"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Forewomen, sewing machine operators.....	1	F.		T.	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	F.		"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Joiners.....								1	M.		P.	9 00	9 00	9 00
Laborers.....	1	M.		T.	9 00	9 00	9 00	6	F.		"	7 00	5 00	6 15
Pressers.....	2	F.		"	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	F.		"	4 00	4 00	4 00
Sewing machine operators.....	10	F.		"	6 50	5 00	5 71	19	F.		P.	6 11	2 00	3 90
	3	F.		"	5 00	5 00	5 00	11	F.		"	5 00	2 35	3 22

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 72—Wall Paper.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Back tenders.....							7	M.		T.	\$6 00	\$4 00	\$4 93	
" ".....	10		M.	T.	\$4 00	\$3 50	\$3 75	12			4 50	3 50	8 87	
Blockcutters.....	8	M.		"	18 00	14 00	16 50	20	M.		"	18 00	15 00	17 10
Bookkeepers.....	1	"		"	18 00	18 00	18 00	4	"		"	20 00	14 00	17 00
Carpenters.....	5	"		"	15 00	12 00	13 60	7	"		"	15 00	12 00	13 50
Clerks.....	3	"		"	10 00	8 00	8 66	3	"		"	12 00	10 00	11 33
" shipping.....	1	M.		T.	12 00	12 00	12 00	5	F.		"	6 50	6 00	6 10
Color mixers.....	7	"		"	18 00	12 50	15 93	1	M.		"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Color-room hands.....	10	"		P.	15 50	12 00	13 51	10	"		"	18 00	15 00	16 50
" hands' helpers.....	1	"		T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	18	"		P.	15 00	12 00	13 26
" ".....	1		M.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00							
End folders.....							2		M.	T.	4 00	4 00	4 00	
" ".....	13		F.	T.	3 50	3 50	3 50	17	F.		"	3 00	3 00	3 00
Engineers, stationary.....	1	M.		"	15 00	15 00	15 00	3		F.	"	3 00	3 00	3 00
Firemen.....	2	"		"	10 00	7 50	8 75	1	M.		"	15 00	15 00	15 00
Laborers.....	9	"		"	9 00	6 00	7 72	2	"		"	10 50	7 00	8 75
Lathe carriers.....							25	"		"	"	9 00	6 00	7 21
" ".....	7		M.	T.	3 50	3 50	3 50	6	"		"	5 00	4 50	4 66
Office boys.....	1		"	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	8		M.	"	5 00	3 50	4 31
Paperhangers.....	2	M.		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"		"	4 00	4 00	4 00
Printers, machine.....	6	"		"	12 00	12 00	12 00	4	M.		"	12 00	12 00	12 00
Rack tenders.....	4		M.	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	18	"		"	12 00	10 00	11 00
Reelers.....	12	M.		"	9 00	7 50	8 37	8		M.	"	4 00	3 50	3 75
							14	M.		"	"	9 00	7 00	8 14

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 72—Wall Paper—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Reelers, light work.....	9	F.	.....	P.	\$6 30	\$3 00	\$5 61	20	F.	.....	P.	\$5 70	\$5 00	\$5 88
Shippers.....	11	M.	.....	T.	6 50	5 50	8 09	5	.....	.....	.....	6 50	5 00	5 70
Steamfitters.....	1	M.	.....	T.	10 00	6 00	8 54	17	M.	.....	T.	9 00	6 00	7 73
Steamfitters' helpers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	6 00	6 00	6 00	1	.....	.....	.....	6 00	6 00	6 00
Typewriters.....	1	.....	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	.....	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00
Varnishers.....	1	.....	.....	.....	7 00	7 00	7 00	1	.....	.....	.....	6 00	6 00	6 00
Watchmen.....	4	M.	.....	T.	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	F.	.....	.....	10 00	10 00	10 00
	1	.....	.....	.....	12 00	10 00	11 00	7	M.	.....	.....	8 00	8 00	8 00
	1	.....	.....	.....	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	.....	.....	.....	10 00	9 00	9 57
												12 00	12 00	12 00

Establishment No. 73—Watch Case Materials.

Assemblers.....	3	F.	.....	P.	\$6 50	\$5 00	\$6 15	3	F.	.....	P.	\$6 50	\$6 50	\$6 50
Clerks.....	1	.....	.....	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00	1	.....	.....	T.	8 00	8 00	8 00
Lathe hands, heavy work.....	8	M.	.....	.....	18 00	5 00	9 62	8	M.	.....	.....	21 00	5 00	13 25
..... light work.....	2	.....	.....	P.	10 00	10 00	10 00	2	.....	.....	.....	18 00	18 00	18 00
Melters and platers.....	3	F.	.....	T.	8 00	5 00	6 66	3	F.	.....	.....	8 00	5 00	6 66
Polishers.....	1	M.	.....	.....	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.	.....	.....	30 00	30 00	30 00
Polishers, spring.....	4	F.	.....	P.	7 50	7 00	7 37	4	F.	.....	P.	7 50	7 50	7 50
Toolmakers.....	1	M.	.....	T.	10 00	10 00	10 00	3	M.	.....	T.	13 00	10 00	12 00
	3	.....	.....	.....	18 00	10 00	14 66	3	.....	.....	.....	23 00	16 00	19 00

TABLE 4—Continued.
Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 74—Woolen and Merino Yarns.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Card strippers.....	1	M.	.....	T.	\$6 00	\$6 00	\$6 00	1	M.	.....	T.	\$5 50	\$5 50	\$5 50
Carders.....	1	"	.....	"	8 00	8 00	8 00	1	"	.....	"	7 00	7 00	7 00
Helpers.....	2	M.	.....	"	4 00	4 00	4 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pickers.....	1	M.	.....	"	7 50	7 00	7 00	.....	M.	.....	T.	6 00	6 00	6 00
Piecers.....	4	"	.....	"	6 50	6 50	6 50	3	"	.....	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
.....														
Reelers.....	2	.....	F.	T.	6 50	6 50	6 50	3	.....	M.	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Spinners.....	1	M.	.....	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	2	F.	.....	"	6 00	6 00	6 00
Twisters.....	3	F.	.....	"	6 50	6 50	6 50	1	M.	.....	"	10 00	10 00	10 00
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	F.	.....	"	.....	6 00	6 00

TABLE 4—Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 75—Woolen and Worsted Yarns.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.							PRESENT PERIOD.						
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Doffers.....	4		M.	T.	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$3 00	4		M.	T.	\$3 50	\$3 50	\$3 50
Foremen.....	1	M.		"	16 00	16 00	16 00	1	M.		"	20 00	20 00	20 00
Laborers.....	2	"	"	"	7 50	7 50	7 50	2	"	"	"	9 00	9 00	9 00
".....	1		M.	"	7 50	7 50	7 50							
Machinists.....	1	M.	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	M.		T.	15 00	15 00	15 00
Railsetters.....	4		M.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50	2	M.		"	4 00	4 00	4 00
Reelers.....	6	F.	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	7	F.	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
".....	1		F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	3	F.	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Spinners.....								4	M.	"	"	4 50	4 00	4 37
Spoolers.....	3	F.	T.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	11	F.	"	"	5 00	4 50	4 91
".....	2	F.	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	2	F.	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00
Twisters.....	1	F.	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	5	F.	"	"	5 00	4 50	4 90
".....	3	F.	"	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	7	F.	"	"	5 00	4 00	4 50
Wool sorters.....	1	M.	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	2	M.	"	"	15 00	12 00	13 50

TABLE 4-Continued.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 76—Woolen Goods, Broadcloths and Shoddies.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Carders	10	M.	P.	\$5 00	\$4 75	\$4 91	7	M.	P.	\$5 30	\$3 50	\$4 76		
"	10	"	M.	3 50	2 75	3 02	10	"	M.	5 25	3 00	4 20		
Dyers	5	M.	"	8 00	7 60	7 90	6	M.	"	8 75	7 56	8 20		
Finishers	5	"	"	4 75	4 00	4 52	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
"	3	"	M.	4 00	3 00	3 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		
"	9	F.	"	5 00	3 80	4 45	10	F.	P.	5 00	3 27	4 43		
"	7	"	F.	4 00	3 00	3 31	8	"	"	4 28	3 00	3 64		
Finishers' helpers	6	M.	"	.....	.....	.....	6	M.	"	5 00	3 75	4 38		
Laborers	1	"	T.	9 00	7 00	7 83	7	M.	T.	9 00	7 03	7 64		
Overseers, carding department	1	"	"	14 00	14 00	14 00	1	"	"	16 50	16 50	16 50		
" finishing department	1	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	"	"	16 50	16 50	16 50		
" spinning department	1	"	"	13 50	13 50	13 50	1	"	"	13 50	13 50	13 50		
" weaving department	1	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00	1	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00		
Pickers	10	"	P.	8 40	7 00	7 57	9	"	P.	7 72	6 87	7 31		
Spinners	7	"	"	5 00	4 00	4 71	6	"	"	4 75	4 37	4 61		
"	5	"	M.	4 00	3 50	3 77	11	"	M.	4 50	3 00	3 75		
" .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	F.	"	3 50	3 50	3 50		
Weavers	29	M.	P.	10 00	8 67	9 43	34	M.	"	10 80	7 95	9 44		
"	9	F.	"	9 00	7 25	8 32	12	F.	"	7 65	5 00	6 53		
Wool sorters	9	M.	"	11 00	9 65	10 22	6	M.	"	12 00	10 00	10 94		

TABLE 4—Concluded.

Occupations and Earnings of Men, Women and Children—By Establishments.

SEVENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS CONSIDERED.

Establishment No. 77—Woolen Goods, Broadcloths and Shoddies.

OCCUPATIONS.	FORMER PERIOD.						PRESENT PERIOD.							
	Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK			Employees.	SEX.		Work by time or piece.	EARNINGS PER WEEK.		
		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.		18 years or over.	Under 18 years.		Highest.	Lowest.	Average.
Bobbin boys.....	4	M.	T.	\$4 00	\$4 00	\$4 00	8	M.	T.	\$3 00	\$2 50	\$2 87		
Carders.....	4	"	"	4 00	3 50	3 81	8	"	"	3 75	2 75	3 00		
Doffers.....	4	"	"	3 00	3 00	3 00	7	"	"	3 00	2 75	2 82		
Drawers.....	3	F.	"	5 50	5 50	5 50	9	F.	"	5 00	4 00	4 53		
".....	3	"	F.	4 50	4 50	4 50	5	"	F.	4 50	4 00	4 20		
Drivers.....	3	M.	"	9 00	9 00	9 00	1	M.	"	9 00	9 00	9 00		
Engineers, stationary.....	1	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00		
Firemen.....	1	"	"	10 00	10 00	10 00	1	"	"	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Foremen.....	2	"	"	14 00	12 50	13 25	3	"	"	18 00	14 00	16 00		
Laborers.....	3	"	"	7 50	7 50	7 50	3	"	"	9 00	9 00	9 00		
Railsetters.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	"	"	4 50	4 00	4 25		
".....	4	M.	T.	5 00	5 00	5 00	5	M.	"	4 25	3 50	4 05		
Reelers and winders.....	2	F.	"	5 00	5 00	5 00	12	F.	"	5 00	4 00	4 89		
".....	3	"	F.	5 00	4 50	4 66	4	"	F.	4 50	4 00	4 12		
Spinners.....	7	F.	"	5 75	5 00	5 35	10	F.	"	5 00	4 00	4 87		
".....	1	"	F.	4 75	4 75	4 75	6	"	F.	4 00	4 00	4 00		
Superintendents.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	M.	"	22 00	22 00	22 00		
Twisters.....	4	F.	T.	5 00	4 75	4 93	15	F.	"	5 00	4 00	4 68		
".....	2	"	F.	4 50	4 50	4 50	1	"	F.	4 50	4 50	4 50		
Watchmen.....	1	M.	"	12 00	12 00	12 00	1	M.	"	12 00	12 00	12 00		
Wool sorters.....	2	"	"	15 00	15 00	15 00	4	"	"	15 00	14 00	14 60		

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN NEW JERSEY.

The following tables present a summary of the strikes and lockouts that have occurred throughout the State of New Jersey during the years 1887 to 1894, inclusive, giving in comprehensive form statements as to their number, nature, magnitude, course, causes and results.

Table No. 1 is a summary of strikes by years, giving total number, whether ordered by a labor organization or not, the number of establishments affected, the number of the same closed, with the aggregate and the average number of days so closed, the loss of time suffered by the strikers, the establishments in which strikes succeeded wholly, partially or not at all, the wage-loss of the employees, the assistance they received as an offset to the same, and the money loss to the employers.

Table No. 2 goes into further detail on the same subject, exhibiting the sex and number of the employees before the strikes, of the employees in whose behalf the strikes were undertaken, of the strikers themselves, of the employees thrown out of work by the strike, and of the new employees engaged as a result of the labor war.

Tables Nos. 3 and 4 furnish additional information with reference to the same strikes, giving under the same headings the data appertaining to each particular branch of industry involved.

In Tables Nos. 5 to 7 are given the results of the inquiry as to the number and character of the lockouts occurring during the same period of time.

The remaining tables are devoted to the causes that have led to the industrial disturbances above enumerated.

Table No. 9, arranged by years, gives the reasons assigned for the strikes and the number of establishments concerned, these being subdivided into those where the strikes were successful, partly successful or total failures.

Table No. 10 re-arranges the same figures under headings designating the various branches of industry affected.

Tables Nos. 11 and 12 concern themselves especially with the causes of the lockouts, the former giving these in chronological order, the latter in groups by industries.

TABLE No. 1—Summary of Strikes in New Jersey—By Years.

Marginal number.	YEARS.	Total strikes.	ORDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZATION.		ESTABLISHMENTS.				DAYS UNTIL STRIKERS WERE RE-EMPLOYED OR PLACES FILLED BY OTHERS.		ESTABLISHMENTS IN WHICH STRIKES			EMPLOYEES'		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.	Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage-loss.	Assistance.		
1	1887.....	52	87	15	212	149	1,697	11.4	8,028	14.3	77	8	127	\$116,076	\$25,753	\$369,760	1
2	1888.....	29	29	9	147	118	476	4	1,088	7.4	16	23	118	178,137	13,894	70,930	2
3	1889.....	43	33	9	154	116	269	2.3	605	3.9	121	11	22	67,880	2,610	19,000	3
4	1890.....	55	40	18	149	112	1,098	9.8	1,712	11.5	87	10	52	436,283	36,956	110,790	4
5	1891.....	32	35	17	224	135	1,729	12.8	4,146	18.5	71	24	129	547,157	25,805	143,925	5
6	1892.....	27	15	12	64	41	1,249	30.5	1,414	22.1	33	3	28	80,663	18,035	32,150	6
7	1893.....	32	23	9	54	10	189	18.9	452	8.4	10	8	36	108,561	1,984	33,060	7
8	1894.....	29	23	6	118	90	7,161	79.6	8,276	70.1	17	23	76	1,648,040	38,641	672,660	8
	Total.....	330	235	95	1,122	771	13,868	18	20,721	19.5	432	112	578	\$3,482,797	\$163,228	\$1,457,495	

TABLE No. 2—Summary of Strikes in New Jersey—By Years—Continued.

Marginal number.	YEARS.	EMPLOYEES BEFORE STRIKE.			EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM STRIKE WAS UNDERTAKEN.			STRIKERS.			EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF WORK BY STRIKE.			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKE.				Marginal number.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1	1887.....	14,869	6,098	20,967	6,816	4,610	11,426	8,545	4,889	13,434	9,165	5,244	14,409	884	.....	884	106	1
2	1888.....	10,539	4,653	14,592	3,449	.....	3,449	4,079	1,400	5,479	4,937	1,833	6,770	920	.....	920	49	2
3	1889.....	9,251	3,682	12,933	2,756	1,015	3,771	2,700	1,015	3,715	2,924	1,819	4,243	899	.....	899	11	3
4	1890.....	9,695	7,416	17,111	4,542	2,190	6,732	4,698	2,190	6,888	5,848	4,981	10,829	569	10	579	115	4
5	1891.....	12,811	1,241	14,052	6,814	245	7,059	6,885	245	6,630	9,389	942	10,831	1,515	75	1,590	50	5
6	1892.....	6,319	2,572	8,891	1,107	334	1,441	1,216	401	1,625	1,507	597	2,104	337	.....	337	45	6
7	1893.....	7,654	2,622	10,276	1,968	196	2,164	2,145	196	2,341	3,923	1,942	5,865	428	.....	428	15	7
8	1894.....	11,129	10,943	22,072	8,862	3,281	12,143	8,862	3,281	12,143	9,669	10,806	19,975	944	145	1,089	55	8
	Total.....	52,267	38,627	120,894	36,314	11,871	48,185	48,185	13,625	62,255	47,362	26,364	74,526	5,996	230	6,236	416	

TABLE No. 3—Summary of Strikes in New Jersey—By Industries.

Marginal number.	INDUSTRIES.	Total strikes.		ORDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZA- TION.	ESTABLISHMENTS.				DAYS UNTIL STRIKERS WERE RE-EMPLOYED OR PLACES FILLED BY OTHERS.		ESTABLISH- MENTS IN WHICH STRIKES			EMPLOYEES'		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
		Yes.	No.		Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days clos. d.	Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage-loss.	Assistance.		
1	Boots and shoes.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	\$225	.....	\$50	1
2	Brewing.....	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	12	12	.....	.....	1	450	\$75	100	2
3	Brick.....	2	1	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	107	8.2	.....	13	.....	15,800	.....	3,800	3
4	Building trades.....	53	41	12	545	426	2,733	6.4	4,998	9.2	183	37	325	145,839	9,305	28,535	4
5	Carpeting.....	2	2	.....	2	1	8	8	9	4.5	2	.....	.....	2,827	.....	.....	5
6	Clothing.....	73	67	6	109	7	46	6.6	557	5.1	37	33	39	59,588	2,919	5,710	6
7	Cooperage.....	7	7	.....	7	7	76	10.9	76	10.9	6	.....	1	6,786	800	1,700	7
8	Cotton goods.....	8	4	4	8	2	74	87	260	32.5	1	.....	7	313,925	25,000	56,500	8
9	Food preparations.....	6	6	.....	106	99	119	1.2	167	1.6	104	.....	2	5,628	.....	950	9
10	Glass.....	11	6	5	12	6	258	43	290	24.2	.....	12	.....	54,610	2,500	9,300	10
11	Leather and leather goods.....	7	2	5	18	18	89	4.9	89	4.9	18	.....	.....	11,515	200	4,650	11
12	Machines and machinery.....	9	6	3	9	1	80	80	208	23.1	1	5	5	90,142	14,200	53,835	12
13	Metals and metallic goods.....	28	17	11	28	7	337	48.1	1,139	40.7	6	2	20	255,510	14,571	113,860	13
14	Pottery, earthenware.....	4	4	.....	30	23	4,051	176.1	5,177	172.6	.....	21	9	1,125,500	43,100	343,000	14
15	Printing and publishing.....	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	184	61.3	2	.....	1	11,545	1,000	3,000	15
16	Public ways construction.....	3	.....	3	3	8	12	4	12	4	2	.....	1	1,550	.....	150	16
17	Public works construction.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	7	2.3	.....	2	1	1,845	.....	.....	17
18	Rope and bagging.....	1	1	.....	1	1	14	14	14	14	1	.....	.....	10,200	.....	5,000	18
19	Rubber goods.....	1	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	400	.....	.....	19
20	Shipbuilding, etc.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	10	5	.....	2	.....	600	.....	.....	20
21	Silk goods.....	47	37	10	124	121	4,441	36.7	5,295	42.7	28	12	84	1,048,885	21,610	525,750	21
22	Stone-quarrying and cutting.....	6	3	3	19	15	1,035	69	1,056	55.6	2	.....	17	51,836	18,000	27,100	22
23	Telegraphy.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	1	4	.....	.....	23
24	Tobacco.....	11	9	2	15	8	110	13.8	169	11.3	12	.....	8	38,796	590	800	24
25	Transportation.....	15	6	10	21	12	179	14.9	427	20.3	8	.....	13	96,190	8,728	206,650	25
26	Trunks and valises.....	1	1	.....	1	1	2	2	2	2	1	.....	.....	225	.....	50	26
27	Woolen and worsted goods.....	3	.....	3	3	1	10	10	23	7.7	.....	8	.....	4,044	.....	1,200	27
28	Miscellaneous.....	31	14	17	36	10	192	19.2	429	11.9	16	2	18	130,387	1,109	71,305	28
Total.....		340	235	105	1,122	771	13,868	18	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE No. 4 - Summary of Strikes in New Jersey - By Industries - Continued.

Marginal number.	INDUSTRIES.	EMPLOYEES BEFORE STRIKE.			EMPLOYEES FOR WHOM STRIKE WAS UNDERTAKEN.			STRIKERS.			EMPLOYEES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY STRIKE.			NEW EMPLOYEES AFTER STRIKE.				Marginal number.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1	Boots and shoes.....	100	50	150	100	50	150	100	50	150	100	50	150	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2	Brewing.....	40	.....	40	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	15	.....	15	15	.....	.....	15	2
3	Brick.....	1,385	.....	1,385	1,375	.....	1,375	1,375	.....	1,375	1,375	.....	1,375	190	.....	190	.....	3
4	Building trades.....	6,155	.....	6,155	4,814	.....	4,814	4,954	.....	4,954	5,897	.....	5,897	847	.....	847	94	4
5	Carpeting.....	850	.....	850	115	.....	115	115	.....	115	290	.....	290	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	Clothing.....	11,227	3,553	14,780	5,063	805	5,870	5,263	820	5,583	5,298	807	6,105	1,455	40	1,495	.....	6
7	Cooperage.....	292	.....	292	267	.....	267	292	.....	292	292	.....	292	.....	.....	.....	.....	7
8	Cotton goods.....	3,585	7,490	11,075	1,141	1,985	3,126	1,740	3,385	5,125	1,740	3,385	5,125	105	20	125	90	8
9	Food preparations.....	2,946	.....	2,946	447	.....	447	696	.....	696	696	.....	696	85	.....	85	.....	9
10	Glass.....	5,457	85	3,492	935	.....	935	926	.....	926	2,916	85	2,951	87	.....	87	6	10
11	Leather and leather goods.....	1,094	.....	1,094	870	.....	870	1,025	.....	1,025	1,025	.....	1,025	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
12	Machines and machinery.....	8,170	2,700	10,870	384	40	424	83	40	523	1,083	40	1,123	239	.....	239	.....	12
13	Metals and metallic goods.....	8,993	471	9,464	3,245	15	3,260	2,488	15	2,503	5,236	846	5,582	875	25	900	40	13
14	Pottery, earthenware, etc.....	4,125	1,750	5,875	4,100	1,725	5,825	4,100	1,725	5,825	4,125	1,750	5,875	409	95	495	.....	14
15	Printing and publishing.....	80	.....	80	42	.....	42	42	.....	42	42	.....	42	5	.....	5	.....	15
16	Public ways construction.....	325	.....	325	325	.....	325	325	.....	325	325	.....	325	100	.....	100	50	16
17	Public works construction.....	550	.....	550	525	.....	525	525	.....	525	525	.....	525	240	.....	240	.....	17
18	Rope and bagging.....	200	650	850	200	650	850	200	650	850	200	650	850	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
19	Rubber goods.....	150	200	350	1	.....	1	150	200	350	150	200	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	19
20	Shipbuilding, etc.....	637	.....	637	38	.....	38	38	.....	38	38	.....	38	24	.....	24	.....	20
21	Silk goods.....	9,831	12,618	22,449	8,240	1,743	9,983	8,432	1,757	10,189	9,776	12,568	22,844	470	15	415	.....	21
22	Stone-quarrying and cutting.....	427	.....	427	378	.....	378	378	.....	378	378	.....	378	178	.....	178	.....	22
23	Telegraphy.....	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	3	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	23
24	Tobacco.....	1,188	4,404	5,592	779	3,050	3,829	779	3,050	3,829	1,181	4,404	5,585	5	.....	5	.....	24
25	Transportation.....	3,266	.....	3,266	1,188	.....	1,188	1,792	.....	1,792	1,792	.....	1,792	479	.....	479	106	25
26	Trunks and valises.....	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	50	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
27	Woolen and worsted goods.....	586	563	1,149	119	.....	119	119	.....	119	314	112	426	28	.....	28	.....	27
28	Miscellaneous.....	18,055	4,143	17,198	1,603	2,308	3,911	2,225	2,433	4,658	2,000	2,817	5,317	289	85	324	45	28

TABLE No. 5—Summary of Lockouts in New Jersey—By Years.

Marginal number.	YEARS.	Total lockouts.	ORDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZA- TION.		ESTABLISHMENTS.				DAYS UNTIL EMPLOYEES LOCKED OUT WERE RE- EMPLOYED OR PLACES FILLED BY OTHERS.		ESTABLISH- MENTS IN WHICH LOCKOUTS			EMPLOYEES'		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.	Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage-loss.	Assistance.		
1	1887.....	2	1	1	49	40	980	24.5	1,589	31.4	40	.....	.....	\$146,834	\$16,000	\$31,500	1
2	1888.....	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	9	21	.....	.....	2
3	1889.....	4	2	2	12	10	1,470	147	1,501	125.1	2	.....	.....	578,687	95,180	111,200	3
4	1890.....	1	.....	1	2	.....	.....	.....	40	20	2	.....	10	2,100	100	800	4
5	1891.....	1	.....	1	1	1	21	21	21	21	.....	.....	.....	10,049	.....	6,500	5
6	1892.....	1	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	315	21	15	.....	1	1,560	700	1,000	6
7	1893.....	1	.....	1	1	1	75	75	75	75	1	.....	.....	936	250	400	7
	Total.....	11	3	8	81	53	2,547	48.1	3,492	43.1	61	.....	20	\$740,187	\$112,280	\$150,900	

TABLE No. 6—Summary of Lockouts in New Jersey—By Years—Continued.

Marginal number.	YEARS.	EMPLOYES BEFORE LOCKOUT.			EMPLOYES LOCKED OUT.			EMPLOYES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY LOCKOUT.			NEW EMPLOYES AFTER LOCKOUT.				Marginal number.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1	1887.....	3,440	199	3,639	2,744	.....	2,744	2,744	189	2,933	200	.....	200	150	1
2	1888.....	12	.....	12	10	.....	10	10	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
3	1889.....	2,002	372	2,374	1,780	66	1,846	1,780	106	1,886	310	.....	310	50	3
4	1890.....	120	25	145	120	25	145	120	25	145	120	25	145	.....	4
5	1891.....	150	240	390	150	240	390	150	240	390	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
6	1892.....	126	.....	126	45	.....	45	45	.....	45	3	.....	3	.....	6
7	1894.....	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	9	.....	9	.....	7
	Total.....	5,859	836	6,695	4,858	331	4,858	5,418	560	5,418	642	25	667	200	

TABLE No. 7—Summary of Lockouts in New Jersey—By Industries.

Marginal number.	INDUSTRIES.	Total lockouts.	ORDERED BY LABOR ORGANIZA- TION.		ESTABLISHMENTS.				DAYS UNTIL EMPLOYEES LOCKED OUT WERE RE- EMPLOYED OR PLACES FILLED BY OTHERS.		ESTABLISH- MENTS IN WHICH LOCKOUTS			EMPLOYEES'		Loss of employers.	Marginal number.
			Yes.	No.	Number.	Number closed.	Aggregate days closed.	Average days closed.	Aggregate.	Average.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.	Wage-loss.	Assistance.		
1	Brewing	1	.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	\$21	.....	.....	1
2	Clothing	4	.....	4	13	.....	.....	.....	170	13.1	4	.....	9	15,821	\$5,900	\$4,000	2
3	Glass	2	2	.....	10	10	1,470	147	1,470	147	.....	.....	10	575,300	93,380	110,000	3
4	Leather and leather goods	1	1	.....	40	40	980	24.5	1,440	36	40	.....	.....	136,500	12,000	29,000	4
5	Silk goods	1	.....	1	1	1	21	21	21	21	.....	.....	1	10,049	.....	6,500	5
6	Tobacco	1	.....	1	1	1	75	75	75	75	1	.....	.....	936	250	400	6
7	Miscellaneous	1	.....	1	15	.....	.....	.....	315	21	15	.....	.....	1,560	700	1,000	7
Total		11	3	8	81	53	2,547	48.1	3,492	43.1	61	.....	20	\$740,187	\$112,230	\$150,900	

TABLE No. 8—Summary of Lockouts in New Jersey—By Industries—Continued.

Marginal number.	INDUSTRIES.	EMPLOYES BEFORE LOCKOUT.			EMPLOYES LOCKED OUT.			EMPLOYES THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT BY LOCKOUT.			NEW EMPLOYES AFTER LOCKOUT.				Marginal number.
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Brought from other places.	
1	Brewing.....	12		12	10		10	10		10					1
2	Clothing.....	1,667	586	2,253	814	91	905	814	320	1,134	230	25	225		2
3	Glass.....	1,655		1,655	1,655		1,655	1,655		1,655	230		230	50	3
4	Leather and leather goods.....	2,240	10	2,250	2,175		2,175	2,175		2,175	200		200	150	4
5	Silk goods.....	150	240	390	150	240	390	150	240	390					5
6	Tobacco.....	9		9	9		9	9		9	9		9		6
7	Miscellaneous.....	126		126	45		45	45		45	3		3		7
	Total.....	5,859	836	6,695	4,858	331	5,189	4,858	560	5,418	642	25	667	200	

TABLE No. 9—Summary of Causes, Etc., of Strikes in New Jersey—By Years.

YEAR AND CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1887.				
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another.....	1	1		
Against employment of additional apprentices.....	1			1
Against employment of non-union men.....	13	12		1
Against fines for imperfect work.....	1	1		
Against increase of amount of work required to be done.....	1	1		
Against introduction of machinery.....	1			1
Against performing work out of regular occupation.....	1			1
Against reduction of wages.....	15	5	4	6
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others.....	5	1		4
Against use of boycotted patterns.....	1	1		
Against use of material from non-union establishment.....	1			1
Against work being sent out of the city to be done.....	3	3		
For adoption of new scale.....	1	1		
For apology from firm for charges made against employes.....	1	1		
For increase of wages.....	88	19	4	15
For reduction of hours.....	108	80		78
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	4	1		3
In sympathy with strike elsewhere.....	16			16
1888.				
Against the employment of non-union men.....	2			2
Against obnoxious rules.....	1			1
Against reduction of wages.....	16	6	3	7
For discharge of foreman.....	1			
For increase of wages.....	67	8	18	41
For increase of wages and better board.....	1			1
For increase of wages and reduction of hours.....	1		1	
For increase of wages and weekly payment.....	1		1	
For reduction of hours.....	53			53
For reduction of hours on Saturday.....	1	1		
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	1			1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman.....	1			1
For weekly payment.....	1	1		
1889.				
Against alleged unsuitable place of work.....	1			1
Against employment of additional apprentices.....	1			1
Against employment of non-union men.....	4	1		3
Against obnoxious rules.....	3			3
Against reduction of wages.....	25	10	10	5
Against use of plate matter.....	1	1		
For adoption of union rules and union scale.....	1	1		
For discharge of time-keeper.....	1	1		
For increase of wages.....	3	4	1	3
For pay for lost time.....	2			2
For reduction of hours.....	104	101		3
In sympathy with strike elsewhere.....	1			1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of union or for their discharge.....	2	2		
1890.				
Against employment of non-union men.....	5	3		2
Against fines for imperfect work.....	1			1
Against increase of hours.....	1			1

TABLE No. 9—Summary of Causes, Etc., of Strikes in New Jersey—By Years—Continued.

YEAR AND CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Establishments	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1890—Continued.				
Against reduction of wages.....	20	10	5	5
For adoption of union rules.....	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale.....	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of foreman.....	1	.....	.....	1
For employer to furnish ice-water.....	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules.....	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages.....	89	50	5	34
For increase of wages and reduction of hours.....	9	9	.....	.....
For payment of wages overdue.....	2	1	.....	1
For privilege of bringing beer into shop.....	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours.....	12	10	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employes and change of rules.....	1	.....	.....	1
For Saturday half holiday.....	1	1	.....	.....
1891.				
Against employment of additional apprentices.....	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of non-union men.....	2	2	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done.....	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of number of trips per day.....	1	.....	.....	1
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work.....	1	1	.....	.....
Against laborer doing journeyman's work.....	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages.....	20	.....	.....	20
Against working overtime.....	2	.....	.....	2
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours.....	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union scale.....	1	.....	.....	1
For change of material used.....	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of board of master and increase of wages.....	1	.....	.....	1
For discharge of employes.....	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages.....	56	30	12	14
For increase of wages and reduction of hours.....	25	6	19	.....
For payment of wages overdue.....	1	1	.....	.....
For privilege of bringing beer into shop.....	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours.....	88	30	.....	58
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere.....	1	.....	.....	1
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions or for their discharge.....	1	.....	.....	1
1892.				
Against employment of non-union men.....	5	3	.....	2
Against increase of amount of work required.....	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages.....	8	.....	1	7
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours.....	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages.....	29	8	2	19
For payment of wages overdue.....	1	1	.....	.....
For reduction of hours.....	10	11	.....	.....
For reduction of hours on Saturday.....	10	10	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	2	.....	.....	2
1893.				
Against employment of non-union men.....	1	1	.....	.....
Against fines for tardiness.....	1	.....	.....	1
Against unreasonable rules.....	2	.....	.....	2

TABLE No. 9—Summary of Causes, Etc., of Strikes in New Jersey—By Years—Concluded.

YEAR AND CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1893—Continued.				
Against reduction of wages.....	16	6	4	6
For discharge of foreman.....	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages.....	29	1	4	24
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman.....	1	1	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman.....	1	.....	.....	1
1894.				
Against change from day to piece-work.....	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages.....	39	10	28	6
Against use of plate-matter.....	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale.....	52	1	.....	51
For increase of wages.....	24	5	1	18
For restoration of wages.....	1	.....	1	.....

TABLE No. 10—Summary of Causes, Etc., of Strikes in New Jersey—By Industries.

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
ROOTS AND SHOES.				
Against obnoxious rules.....	1	1	.....	.....
BREWING.				
Against employment of non-union men.....	1	.....	.....	1
BRICK.				
Against reduction of wages.....	12	.....	.....	12
For increase of wages and better board.....	1	.....	.....	1
BUILDING TRADES.				
Against employment of additional apprentices.....	2	.....	.....	2
Against employment of non-union men.....	4	3	.....	1
For increase of wages.....	220	83	18	119
For increase of wages and reduction of hours.....	31	15	19	.....
For pay of lost time.....	2	.....	.....	2
For reduction of hours.....	253	71	.....	182
For reduction of hours on Saturday.....	10	10	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	8	.....	.....	8
In sympathy with strike elsewhere.....	15	.....	.....	15
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions or for their discharge.....	2	1	.....	1
CARPETING.				
Against reduction of wages.....	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages.....	1	1	.....	.....
CLOTHING.				
Against alleged unsuitable place to work.....	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of non-union men.....	8	1	.....	2
Against reduction of wages.....	53	18	18	17
Against work being sent out of the city to be done.....	8	3	.....	.....
For adoption of new scale.....	1	1	.....	.....
For enforcement of union rules.....	1	1	.....	.....
For increase of wages.....	42	11	15	16
For privilege of bringing beer into shop.....	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	2	.....	.....	2
For weekly payment.....	1	1	.....	.....
To enforce payment of dues, fines, etc., by delinquent members of unions or for their discharge.....	1	1	.....	.....
COOPERAGE.				
Against reduction of wages.....	3	3	.....	.....
For increase of wages.....	8	8	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere.....	1	.....	.....	1
COTTON GOODS.				
Against obnoxious rules.....	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages.....	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages.....	3	.....	.....	3
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	1	.....	.....	1
For reinstatement of discharged employes and change of rules.....	1	.....	.....	1
For Saturday half holiday.....	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE No. 10—Summary of Causes, Etc., of Strikes in New Jersey—By Industries—Continued.

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Establishments	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
FOOD PREPARATIONS.				
Against reduction of wages	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	3	2	.....	1
For reduction of hours	101	101	.....	.....
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1	1	.....	.....
GLASS.				
Against employment of non-union men	3	.....	.....	3
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of employees	2	.....	.....	2
For increase of wages	2	.....	.....	2
For reinstatement of discharged employees	1	.....	.....	1
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.				
Against employment of non-union men	12	12	.....	.....
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	1	.....	.....
Against journeymen being compelled to do laborers' work	1	1	.....	.....
Against reduction of wages	4	4	.....	.....
MACHINES AND MACHINERY.				
Against change from day to piece-work	1	.....	.....	1
Against employment of non-union men	2	1	.....	1
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	1	.....	1	.....
For increase of wages	3	.....	2	1
For reinstatement of discharged foreman	1	.....	.....	1
METALS AND METALLIC GOODS.				
Against employment of additional apprentices	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for imperfect work	1	.....	.....	1
Against fines for tardiness	1	.....	.....	1
Against increase of amount of work required to be done	1	.....	.....	1
Against laborers doing journeymen's work	1	1	.....	.....
Against obnoxious rules	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	8	1	.....	7
Against use of boycotted patterns	1	1	.....	.....
Against use of material from non-union establishment	1	.....	.....	1
Against working overtime	1	.....	.....	1
For adoption of union rules and union scale	1	1	.....	.....
For adoption of union scale	2	.....	.....	2
For discharge of foreman	1	.....	.....	1
For increase of wages	3	1	1	1
For increase of wages and weekly payment	1	.....	1	.....
For payment of wages overdue	1	.....	.....	1
For reduction of hours on Saturday	1	1	.....	.....
In sympathy with strike elsewhere	1	.....	.....	1
POTTERY, EARTHENWARE, ETC.				
Against employment of non-union men	1	.....	.....	1
Against reduction of wages	28	.....	21	7
For adoption of union rules	1	.....	.....	1

TABLE No. 10—Summary of Causes, Etc., of Strikes in New Jersey—By Industries—Continued.

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING.				
Against use of plate-matter.....	2	2		
For increase of wages.....	1			1
PUBLIC WAYS CONSTRUCTION.				
For employer to furnish ice-water.....	1	1		
For increase of wages.....	1			1
For payment of wages overdue.....	1	1		
PUBLIC WORKS CONSTRUCTION.				
Against reduction of wages.....	1			1
For discharge of boarding-master and increase of wages.....	1		1	
For increase of wages.....	1		1	
ROPE AND BAGGING.				
Against reduction of wages.....	1	1		
RUBBER GOODS.				
For apology from firm for charges made against employes.....	1	1		
SHIPBUILDING, ETC.				
For increase of wages.....	2			2
SILK GOODS.				
Against reduction of wages.....	83	17	12	4
Against working overtime.....	1			1
For adoption of union scale.....	52	1		51
For discharge of foreman.....	1			1
For increase of wages.....	17	9		8
For increase of wages and discharge of foreman.....	1	1		
For reduction of hours.....	16			16
For reinstatement of discharged employes.....	2			2
For reinstatement of discharged foreman.....	1			1
STONE-QUARRYING AND CUTTING.				
Against reduction of wages.....	1	1		
For increase of wages.....	14			14
For privilege of bringing beer into shop.....	1	1		
For reduction of hours.....	3			3
TELEGRAPHY.				
For increase of wages.....	1			1
TOBACCO.				
Against demand to leave one labor organization and join another.....	1	1		
Against employment of non-union men.....	1	1		
Against reduction of wages.....	2	1		1
For change of material used.....	1	1		
For increase of wages.....	10	8		2

TABLE No. 10—Summary of Causes, Etc., of Strikes in New Jersey—By Industries—Concluded.

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
TRANSPORTATION.				
Against employment of non-union men.....	2	2		
Against increase of amount of bond required.....	1			1
Against increase of hours.....	1			1
Against increase of number of trips per day.....	1			1
Against introduction of machinery.....	1			1
Against reduction of wages.....	2	1		1
Against reduction of wages of some and for increase of wages of others..	5	1		4
For adoption of uniform scale and reduction of hours.....	1			1
For discharge of foreman.....	1			1
For discharge of timekeeper.....	1	1		
For increase of wages.....	4	3		1
For reinstatement of discharged employees.....	1			1
TRUNKS AND VALISES.				
For increase of wages.....	1	1		
WOOLENS AND WORSTED GOODS.				
Against reduction of wages.....	2			2
For increase of wages.....	1			1
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Against employment of non-union men.....	3	2		1
Against fines for imperfect work.....	1	1		
Against obnoxious rules.....	1			1
Against performing work out of regular occupation.....	1			1
Against reduction of wages.....	8	3		5
Against reduction of wages caused by reduction of hours.....	1			1
For adoption of union scale.....	5	5		
For increase of wages.....	7	3		4
For increase of wages and reduction of hours.....	1		1	
For payment of wages overdue.....	2	2		
For reduction of hours.....	3			3
For reinstatement of discharged employees.....	2			2
For restoration of wages.....	1		1	

TABLE No. 11—Summary of Causes, Etc., of Lockouts in New Jersey—By Years.

YEAR AND CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
1887.				
Against union men.....	49	40	.....	9
1888.				
Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale.....	1	1	.....	.....
1889.				
Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale.....	9	.....	.....	9
Against union men.....	2	1	.....	1
To enforce reduction of wages.....	1	1	.....	.....
1890.				
Against union men.....	2	2	.....	.....
1891.				
To force employes to work overtime.....	1	.....	.....	1
1892.				
Against threatened strike for enforcement of agreement as to wages.....	15	15	.....	.....
1894.				
To enforce reduction of wages.....	1	1	.....	.....

TABLE No. 12—Summary of Causes, Etc., of Lockouts in New Jersey—By Industries.

INDUSTRIES AND CAUSE OR OBJECT.	Establishments.	Succeeded.	Succeeded partly.	Failed.
BREWING.				
Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale.....	1	1	.....	.....
CLOTHING.				
Against union men.....	12	8	.....	.....
To enforce reduction of wages.....	1	1	.....	.....
GLASS.				
Against demand for adoption of union rules and union scale.....	9	.....	.....	9
Against union men.....	1	.....	.....	1
LEATHER AND LEATHER GOODS.				
Against union men.....	40	40	.....	.....
SILK GOODS.				
To force employes to work overtime.....	1	.....	.....	1
TOBACCO.				
To enforce reduction of wages.....	1	1	.....	.....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Against threatened strike for enforcement of agreement as to wages.....	15	15		

PART III.

LABOR LEGISLATION OF NEW JERSEY.

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PART III.

LABOR LEGISLATION OF NEW JERSEY.

LAWS AND DECISIONS OF COURTS RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR AND AFFECTING THE INTERESTS OF WAGE-EARNERS IN THE STATE.

The labor legislation enacted at the 1898 session of the Legislature of New Jersey consisted of statutes which are reproduced below :

1. An act to provide for the registration of labels, trade-marks, terms and designs.
2. An act for the better regulation of benevolent societies and associations.
3. A supplement to the act establishing a bureau of statistics of labor.
4. An act to protect the owners of bottles.
5. An act to incorporate associations not for profit.
6. An act to secure mechanics and others payment for their labor and material in the erection of buildings.
7. An act to repeal sundry acts relative to mechanics' liens.

The opinions given in our higher courts, so far as they relate to workmen's interests, follow the labor acts. These expound the extent of an employer's liability for injuries received by a workman in the course of his employment.

LABOR LAWS.

Laws Relating to the Interest of Wage-Earners in this State.

CHAPTER 50.

An Act to provide for the registration of labels, trade-marks, terms, and designs, and protect and secure the rights, property and interests therein of the persons, associations, organizations and corporations adopting and filing the same.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey* :

1. It shall be lawful for any person, association, organization or corporation to adopt for their protection and file for registry, or cause to be filed for registry, as herein provided, any label, trade-mark, term or design that has been used or is intended to be used for the purpose of designating, making known or distinguishing any goods, wares, merchandise or products of labor that have been or may be wholly or partly made, manufactured, produced, prepared, packed or put on sale by any person, association, organization or corporation, or to or upon which any work or labor has been applied or expended by any person or by any member or members of any association, organization or corporation that has adopted and filed for registry, or that may adopt and file for registry, any such label, trade-mark, term or design as aforesaid, or announcing or indicating that the same have been made in whole or in part by any such person, association, organization or corporation or by any member or members thereof.

2. Whenever any person, association, organization or corporation shall adopt and file for registry, or cause to be adopted and filed for registry, any label, trade-mark, term or design pursuant to the provisions of this act, the property, privileges, rights, remedies and interests in and to any such label, trade-mark, term or design, and in and to the use of the same, provided or given by this act to, or otherwise conferred upon or enjoyed by the person, association, organization or corporation filing the same, or causing the same to be filed, for registry, shall be fully and completely secured, preserved and protected as the property of those entitled to the same, before any such label, trade-mark, term or design has been actually applied to any goods, wares, merchandise or product of labor and put upon the

market for sale or otherwise, and before any use or appropriation of any such label, trade-mark, term or design has been made in connection with any such goods, wares, merchandise or product of labor, as well as after the same has been used or applied to designate, make known or distinguish any such goods, wares, merchandise or product of labor and they have been put upon the market.

3. Any person, association, organization or corporation that has heretofore adopted and used, or shall hereafter adopt and use, any label, trade-mark, term or design as herein provided, may file the same for registry in the office of the secretary of state by leaving two copies, fac-similes or counterparts thereof, with the said secretary, and filing therewith a statement in the form of an affidavit, subscribed and sworn to by any such person, or by any officer, agent or attorney of any such association, organization or corporation, specifying the person, association, organization or corporation by whom, or on whose behalf, any such label, trade-mark, term or design is filed, and the class or character of the goods, wares, merchandise or product of labor to which the same has been, or is intended to be, appropriated or applied, and that the person, association, organization or corporation so filing the same, or on whose behalf the same is so filed, has the right to the use of the said label, trade-mark, term or design, and that no other person, firm, association, organization or corporation has the right to such use, either in the identical form or in any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, without the permission or authority of the person, association, organization or corporation filing the same, or causing the same to be filed, and that the copies, fac-similes or counterparts filed therewith are true and correct copies, fac-similes or counterparts of the genuine label, trade-mark, term or design of the person, association, organization or corporation filing the same or causing the same to be filed; and there shall be paid for such filing and registry a fee of one dollar to the secretary of state for the use of the state.

4. The secretary of state, upon the filing of any such label, trade-mark, term or design that is not in conflict with the next section hereof, shall register the same, and shall deliver to the person, association, organization or corporation filing the same, or causing the same to be filed, as many certified copies thereof, with his certificate of such registry, as any such person, association, organization or corporation may request, and for every such copy and certificate there shall be

paid to the secretary of state, for the use of the state, a fee of one dollar; and any such certified copy and certificate shall be admissible in evidence and competent and sufficient proof of the adoption, filing and registry of any such label, trade-mark, term or design by any such person, association, organization or corporation, in any action or judicial proceeding in any of the courts of this state, and of due compliance with the provisions of this act; *provided, however*, that such certificate shall not be assignable or transferable by the person, association, organization or corporation to whom the same is issued by the secretary of state.

5. It shall not be lawful for the secretary of state to register, or permit to be registered, for any person, association, organization or corporation any label, trade-mark, term or design that is in the identical form of any other label, trade-mark, term or design theretofore filed by or on behalf of any other person, association, organization or corporation, or that bears any such near resemblance thereto as may be calculated to deceive, or that would be liable to be mistaken therefor; and any person, association, organization or corporation who shall file or procure the filing and registry of any label, trade-mark, term or design in the office of the secretary of state, under the provisions of this act, by making any false or fraudulent representations or declarations, with fraudulent intent, shall be liable to pay any damages sustained in consequence of any such registry, to be recovered by or on behalf of the party injured thereby in any court of law of this state having jurisdiction in civil causes.

6. Whenever any person, association, organization or corporation has heretofore adopted and filed for record or registry, or shall hereafter adopt and file for registry, any label, trade-mark, term or design, or cause the same to be done, as herein provided, and the same shall have been registered pursuant to this act, it shall be unlawful, and a violation of this act, for any other person, association, organization or corporation to manufacture, use, sell, offer for sale, or in any way utter or circulate, any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade-mark, term or design; or have in possession, with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or product of labor to which or on which any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade-mark, term or design is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped, impressed or displayed; or to sell or dispose of, or offer to sell or dispose of, or have

in possession with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares, merchandise or product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package to which or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped, impressed or displayed.

7. Whenever any person, association, organization or corporation has heretofore adopted and filed for record or registry, or shall hereafter adopt and file for registry, any label, trade-mark, term or design as herein provided, it shall be unlawful, and a violation of this act, for any other person or persons, association, organization or corporation, to make any use, sale, offer for sale or display of the genuine label, trade-mark, term or design of any such person, association, organization or corporation, filing the same; or to have any such genuine label, trade-mark, term or design in possession with intent that the same shall be used, sold, offered for sale or displayed, or that the same shall be applied, attached or displayed in any manner whatever to or on any goods, wares or merchandise; or to sell, offer to sell, or dispose of or have in possession with intent that the same shall be sold or disposed of, any goods, wares or merchandise in any box, case, can or package to or on which any such genuine label, trade-mark, term or design of any such person, association, organization or corporation is attached, affixed or displayed; or to make any use whatever of any such genuine label, trade-mark, term or design, without first obtaining, in every such case, the license, consent or authority of the person, association, organization or corporation adopting, filing and registering the same, or causing the same to be adopted, filed and registered; and any such license, consent or authority may be revoked and terminated at any time upon notice, and thereafter any use thereof shall be a violation of this act, and subject those violating the same to all the liabilities and penalties herein provided against any violation thereof.

8. It shall be lawful for any person, association, organization or corporation that has adopted and filed, or caused to be filed and recorded or registered in the office of the secretary of state, at any time before the passage of this act, any label, trade-mark, term or design, to refile the same for registration by the secretary of state pursuant to the provisions of this act, upon payment of the fees herein provided for filing and registering any label, trade-mark, term or design, and for copies and certificates thereof, and any person, association, organi-

zation or corporation so refiling any such label, trade-mark, term or design shall have and be entitled to all the rights, remedies, privileges and protection given by this act to any person, association, organization or corporation originally filing any label, trade-mark, term or design under the provisions of this act, and subject to the same liabilities.

9. The court of chancery shall have jurisdiction in all cases arising or commenced therein under this act for the violation of any of the provisions thereof, and any person, association, organization or corporation filing, or causing to be filed, for registry, any label, trade-mark, term or design pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall have the right to an action in the said court against any person or persons, association, organization or corporation, for the violation of any of the provisions of this act; and upon the filing of any bill of complaint therefor, the law and practice regulating proceedings in that court shall be applicable thereto; and the said court is hereby empowered and required to enjoin the manufacture, counterfeiting, imitation, display, use, sale, offer of sale, circulating or uttering of any counterfeit or imitation of any such label, trade-mark, term or design of any such person, association, organization or corporation; and the sale or disposal of any goods, wares, merchandise or product of labor to which, or on which, any such counterfeit or imitation label, trade-mark, term or design is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped, impressed or displayed; or any goods, wares, merchandise or product of labor contained in any box, case, can or package to or on which any such counterfeit or imitation is attached, affixed, printed, painted, stamped, impressed or displayed; and further to enjoin the manufacture, use, sale, offer of sale, or display, of any genuine label, trade-mark, term or design of any such person, association, organization or corporation filing the same as aforesaid; or having in possession any such genuine label, trade-mark, term or design with intent that the same shall be used, sold, offered for sale or displayed, or the same applied, attached or displayed in any manner whatever to or on any goods, wares, merchandise or product of labor; or the selling, or offer to sell or dispose of, or having in possession with intent that the same shall be sold, offered for sale or disposed of, any goods, wares or merchandise in any box, case, can or package to or on which any such genuine label, trade-mark, term or design of any such person, association, organization or

corporation is attached, affixed or displayed; and from making any other, or any, use whatever of any such genuine label, trade-mark, term or design, without having first obtained, in any and every such case, the consent and authority of the person, association, organization or corporation adopting, filing and registering the same, or causing the same to be filed and registered, as herein provided; and the said court of chancery is hereby empowered to make such other orders and direct such other proceedings as the court may deem necessary and proper for the due protection of the rights of complainants, effecting the purposes of this act, the prevention of any violation of any of the provisions of the same, and secure and protect any and all persons, associations, organizations or corporations in all the rights, privileges, property and interests to which they or any of them are or may be entitled in any such label, trade-mark, term or design under any of the provisions of this act or otherwise; and it shall be the duty of the said court of chancery to award to the complainant or complainants in any such action any and all damages resulting from any such wrongful use of any such label, trade-mark, term or design by any defendant or defendants, or for any violation of any of the provisions of this act; and to require any such defendant or defendants to pay to such complainants any and all such damages, together with all costs and expenses incurred by any such complainant in any such action or proceeding; and the said court shall also order and decree that the defendants pay to the complainant or complainants any and all profits obtained, received or derived from any such wrongful use, or any violation of the provisions of this act; or both profits and any such damages, and that any and all such counterfeits or imitations of any such labels, trade-marks, terms or designs in the possession or under the control of the defendant or defendants in any such action shall be delivered up to an officer of the court, or to the complainant, to be destroyed, and that any such genuine labels, trade-marks, terms or designs in the possession or under the control of any such defendant or defendants shall be delivered up to the complainant.

10. That, in addition to any other rights, remedies or penalties provided by this act, and as concurrent therewith, any person or persons, association, organization or corporation that shall violate any of the provisions of this act shall be liable to a penalty of not less than two hundred and not more than five hundred dollars, to be

recovered in an action of debt in any court of law of this state having jurisdiction in civil causes, by any such person, association, organization or corporation that has adopted and filed, or caused the same to be done as aforesaid, any such label, trade-mark, term or design; which action may be commenced by summons as in ordinary cases, and shall be proceeded with therein as ordinary cases in said court; and in case any execution shall be issued upon any judgment obtained against the defendant or defendants in any such action and the same be returned unsatisfied, the court, on application and two days' notice to the defendant, may award an execution to take the body of the defendant or defendants as in other cases where a *capias* may issue out of the circuit or supreme courts of this state; and thereafter the rights, remedies and liabilities of the parties, and the proceedings in the case shall be the same, or as nearly as may be, as in other actions in said courts where an execution to take the body of the defendant or defendants has been issued; and it shall be the duty of the court in which any such action may be brought to make all proper and necessary orders to restrain and prevent any defendant or defendants from continuing the committing of any violation of any of the provisions of this act.

11. In any suit or proceeding in equity, or in any action at law, brought by or on behalf of any such association or organization that is not incorporated, for any violation of any of the provisions of this act, the same may be brought in the recognized name of any such association or organization, or in the proper name of the president or the secretary or the treasurer of any such association or organization who has been or may be given authority to bring any action or actions for or in behalf of any such association or organization, and if for any reason such authority is not given before the commencement of any such suit or action, the same may be given thereafter at any time before the trial of the same; and any such suit in equity or action at law may be brought as aforesaid in the recognized name of any branch or local or sub-association, affiliated or connected with any national or international association or organization, or in the name of the president, or the secretary, or the treasurer thereof; and such authority to bring the same may be given by any board of directors, executive board, or executive committee, of any such association or organization, elected, chosen, or appointed by any such association or organization; and any such person or persons bringing any such action or proceed-

ing in any court of law or equity in this state shall have the right to receive any and all moneys, property or other valuable thing recovered by or adjudged to the complainant or plaintiff in any such suit or action, for the use and benefit of the association or organization entitled to the same; and whenever any such suit or action shall be brought by or on behalf of any such branch or local or sub-association or organization as herein provided instead of by or on behalf of any such national or international association or organization, such branch or local or sub-association bringing the same shall be entitled to the same rights, privileges, remedies and advantages, in the prosecution of such suit or action, as any other party or parties authorized by this act to bring such suit or action would have been entitled to if any such suit or action had been brought by them, or in their behalf, as herein provided.

12. This act shall be construed by all courts at all times, in all suits, actions and proceedings, in the most liberal manner for effecting the objects and purposes thereof and protecting the claims, rights, interests, use and property of every person, association, organization or corporation in and to any label, trade-mark, term or design filed and registered pursuant to the provisions of this act.

13. All acts and parts of acts contrary to, or inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

14. This act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 15th, 1898.

CHAPTER 103.

An Act for the better regulation of benevolent societies and associations.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*:

1. Any society or voluntary association organized and carried on for the sole benefit of its members and their beneficiaries, and not for profits, whether they shall have filed certificates of incorporation or not, are hereby authorized to make, adopt and use, and from time to time alter, amend and change such constitution and by-laws for their

government as to them shall seem right and proper ; *provided*, that nothing therein contained shall be repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States or of this state, and when so altered or amended shall be binding on all the members of such association, whether becoming such before or after such amendments and whether present or voting for the same or not.

2. Said constitution and by-laws and all amendments thereto shall be binding upon all beneficiaries, and all persons claiming any rights or duties from said associations by reason of the sickness or death of any member or any other person whether said beneficiary or claimant be a member of said association or not.

3. It shall be lawful for such associations to provide in their constitution and by-laws that members or beneficiaries whose dues are unpaid shall not be entitled to sick or funeral benefit for a given time after all arrearages are paid.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 24th, 1898.

CHAPTER 112.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau of statistics upon the subject of labor, considered in all its relations to the growth and development of state industries," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :

1. The bureau of statistics provided for in the act to which this is a supplement shall, in addition to the duties prescribed in said act, collect and publish in the annual report of said bureau statistics showing the number of private firms and corporations engaged in the several industries in this state ; the capital invested ; amount of raw material used and its cost value ; amount of goods manufactured and the selling price of said goods ; the number of persons employed, by months, and distinguished as to sex ; total wages paid ; classification of wages, and such other information as may be necessary to show the true condition of each of the said manufacturing industries.

2. The information secured shall be presented in the annual report by figures only ; the names of persons, firms or corporations shall in no case be printed and the business of manufacturers, individually, shall not be divulged.

3. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25th, 1898.

CHAPTER 154.

An Act to protect the owners of bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, kegs or other articles used in the sale of soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, beer, cider, ginger ale, milk, cream, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages, or medicines, medicinal preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :

1. This act shall be known and designated as "the New Jersey bottle act," and may be so cited and referred to in all process and proceedings taken under it, and in all courts and places.

2. Any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing, bottling or selling soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, beer, cider, ginger ale, milk, cream, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages, or any medicines, medical preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures, in bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, kegs or other articles, with his or its name or names or other mark or marks, or device or devices branded, stamped, engraved, etched, blown, impressed or otherwise produced upon such bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, kegs or other articles used by him or it, may file in the office of the clerk of the county in which his or its principal place of business is situated, or if such person or corporation shall manufacture or bottle out of this state, then in any county in this state in which such person or corporation shall transact business, as well as in the office of the secretary of state, a description of the name or names, marks or devices so used by him or it respectively, and cause such description to be printed once in each week, for two weeks successively, in a newspaper published in the county in which said notice may have been filed as aforesaid.

3. It is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person or corporation to fill with soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, beer, cider, ginger ale, milk, cream, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages, or with medicine, medical preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures, any bottle, box, siphon, tin, keg or other article so marked or distinguished with or by any name, mark or device, of which a description shall have been filed and published, as provided in section two of this act, or to deface, erase, obliterate, cover up or otherwise remove or cancel any such name, mark or device thereon, or to sell, buy, give, take or otherwise dispose of or traffic in the same, without the written consent of the owner or owners thereof.

4. Any person offending against the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not less than five nor more than twenty-five dollars, together with the costs of such conviction, where costs are taxable, or by imprisonment for a term not less than ten days or more than six months, or by both fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court or magistrate before whom the offense shall be tried.

5. Whenever any person shall complain, on oath or affirmation, to any criminal court or police justice in any city of the first class, or to any recorder or other police magistrate or justice of the peace, in any other city, or in any borough or township, that any person or corporation has violated any of the provisions of this act, the court or magistrate to whom such complaint shall be presented shall issue process at the suit of the state, which process may be either a summons or a warrant against the person or corporation so charged, which process, when in the nature of a warrant, shall be returnable forthwith, and when in the nature of a summons shall be returnable in not less than two nor more than ten days, and shall be served at least one day before its return; such process shall state generally a violation of this act, and on the return thereof, or at any time to which the trial of the case shall be adjourned, the court or magistrate issuing the same shall proceed in a summary manner to hear testimony and to determine and give judgment in the case without the filing of any pleadings, and if the defendant or defendants shall be convicted, may impose the penalty or penalties by this act provided; it shall not be necessary to take or keep any record of the evidence or testimony taken on such trial; service of summons upon a person, other than a corporation, may be made either personally or

by leaving a copy at his dwelling-house or usual place of abode ; service upon a corporation may be made by delivering a copy of the summons to any officer or employe of such corporation who may be found in this state.

6. Whenever any person shall make oath before any criminal court or police justice in any city of the first class, or any recorder, police justice or justice of the peace in any other city, borough or township, that he has reason to believe and does believe that any of the bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, kegs or other articles, the property of any person or corporation who shall have complied with the provisions of section two of this act, are being unlawfully used or filled or trafficked in, or possessed by any person or corporation engaged in manufacturing or selling soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, beer, cider, ginger ale, milk, cream, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages or medicines, medical preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures, or that any junk dealer or dealer in second-hand articles, or any other person or corporation, has any such bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, kegs or other articles in his or its possession or secreted in any place, such court or magistrate shall issue a search-warrant to discover and obtain the same, and to bring before such court or magistrate the person or persons in whose possession such bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, kegs or other articles may be found, and if any such are found unlawfully in the possession of any such person or persons the court or magistrate who issued the process shall proceed to trial and judgment in the manner provided for in section five of this act, and, upon judgment, shall also award possession of the property so taken under such warrant.

7. All fines and costs imposed and collected upon any conviction under this act in any city of the first class shall be paid into the treasury of such city and be disposed of as fines and costs in indictable cases are now disposed of, and all fines and costs imposed and collected in any other city or in any borough or township shall be disposed of as now provided by law.

8. The use by any person or corporation, other than the person or corporation whose device, name or mark shall be or shall have been upon any such marked or distinguished bottle, box, siphon, tin, keg or other article, after a description of such name, mark or device shall have been filed and published in the manner provided in the second section of this act, without such written consent as aforesaid, for the

sale therein of soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, beer, cider, ginger ale, milk, cream, small beer, lager beer, weiss beer, white beer or other beverages, or any medicines, medical preparations, perfumery, oils, compounds or mixtures, or for the furnishing of such or similar beverages or articles to customers, or the buying, selling, using, disposing of or trafficking in any such bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, kegs or other articles by any person other than the owner or owners thereof, without such written consent, or the having in his possession by any junk dealer or other dealer in second-hand articles of any such bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, kegs or other articles, a description of the marks, name or devices whereon shall have been so filed and published as aforesaid, without such written consent, is hereby declared to be presumptive evidence of an unlawful use or purchase of, or traffic in, such bottles, boxes, siphons, tins, kegs or other articles.

9. The requiring, taking or accepting of any deposit upon the delivery of any bottle, box, siphon, tin, keg or other article, the name, mark or device upon which has been filed and published as provided for in section two of this act, shall not be deemed to constitute a sale thereof either optional or otherwise.

10. Any person or corporation having heretofore filed in any of the offices mentioned in section two of this act a description of the name or names, marks or devices, upon his or its property therein mentioned, and having also caused the same to be published according to the law existing at the time of such filing and publication, shall not be required to again file and publish such description in order to be entitled to the benefits of this act.

11. The act entitled "An act for the better protection of manufacturers and bottlers of and dealers in mineral waters, beer, ale, porter and other beverages," approved March eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and the two acts amendatory thereof, approved respectively March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and March twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and the supplement thereto approved March fifth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and the act entitled "An act for the better protection of persons manufacturing, bottling or selling soda waters, mineral or aerated waters, porter, ale, beer, cider, milk, cream or other beverages, owning and using bottles or boxes," approved March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-

one, and all other acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, are hereby repealed; *provided*, that any proceeding now pending under any of the acts above enumerated shall not abate, but may be proceeded in to final judgment as if this act had not been passed; *and provided further*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal or modify or affect "An act for the protection of producers and shippers of milk," approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three, or "An act in relation to milk cans," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

12. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 8th, 1898.

CHAPTER 181.

An Act to incorporate associations not for pecuniary profit.

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*:

1. Any five or more persons who shall desire to associate themselves for any lawful purposes other than for pecuniary profit, may make, sign and acknowledge before any person authorized to take the acknowledgment and proof of deeds in this state and file in the office of the secretary of state and record in the office of the clerk of the county in which the principal business of the corporation is to be conducted, a certificate in writing in which shall be stated the name or title by which such corporation is to be known in law, the purpose for which it is formed, the place where it is to be located, or its business conducted, the number of the trustees, which shall be not less than five, and the names of the trustees selected for the first year of its existence.

2. The certificate may at the option of the incorporators contain provisions prescribing the qualification of officers and members whereby they may be required to be members in good standing of any fraternal, religious or beneficiary order or society or of any fire or police force or have other prescribed qualifications, which provisions shall be binding on the members and officers, and the certificate may contain any other provision for the regulation of the

business and conduct of the affairs of the association, and any limitation or regulation of the powers of the corporation and of its officers and members, not inconsistent with law or this act, which the incorporators may choose to insert.

3. Upon filing the certificate as aforesaid, the persons who shall have signed and acknowledged such certificate and their associates and successors, shall thereupon by virtue of this act be a body politic and corporate by the name stated in such certificate, and as such shall have power:

- I. To have perpetual succession by its corporate name ;
- II. To sue and be sued, complain and defend, in any court of law or equity ;
- III. To make and use a common seal and alter the same at pleasure ;
- IV. To appoint such officers, managers and agents as the business of the corporation may require ;
- V. To make by-laws, not inconsistent with the laws of the state or of the United States, for the management of its property and the regulation of its affairs ;
- VI. To contract and be contracted with ;
- VII. To take and hold by lease, gift, purchase, grant, devise or bequest any property, real or personal, for the objects of the corporation ; borrow money for the purposes of the corporation and issue bonds therefor, and to secure the same by mortgage ;
- VIII. To exercise any corporate powers necessary to the exercise of the powers above enumerated and given.

4. The business of the association shall be conducted by the trustees, subject to the by-laws which shall be passed by the members ; the trustees shall be elected by the members and shall hold office for one year, or such term as the by-laws provide, and until their successors shall be elected ; a majority of the trustees must be residents of this state ; there shall be a president, secretary and treasurer, to be chosen by the trustees, unless the by-laws provide for the election of any of them by the members ; either the president or secretary may be eligible to the office of treasurer, if the by-laws so provide ; whenever trustees, managers or directors shall be elected, a certificate under the seal of the corporation, giving the names of those elected and the term of their office, shall be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which the original certificate was filed ;

vacancies shall be filled in the manner provided in the by-laws, and upon filling any vacancy a like certificate shall be filed; there shall be paid to the county clerk a fee of twenty-five cents for filing and indexing each certificate, and to the secretary of state a fee of one dollar upon filing each certificate.

5. Any corporation not for pecuniary profit, heretofore incorporated under the provisions of any act, general, special or private, in this state, may become incorporated under the provisions of this act in the same manner as if it had not previously been incorporated; in each case the new corporation shall be entitled to and invested with all the real and personal estate of the old corporation, in like manner and to the same extent as the old corporation, subject to all debts and liabilities.

6. Any two or more associations not for pecuniary profit, formed for similar objects under this act or any other act, may combine under this act by vote of the managers or trustees, ratified by vote of a majority of the members of each association, which combination shall be effected by certificate made and filed pursuant to the first section of this act, which certificate shall also set forth the names of the companies combined and the terms of the combination and the date and particulars of the approval thereof by the managers or trustees and by the members, and the property of the former associations may be transferred and conveyed to the new one, subject, however, to any trusts on which it may be held; the name of any association may be changed by authority of its trustees or managers and of a majority of its members, by certificate made and filed in the office of the secretary of state and county clerk setting forth the facts required in section one and in addition the former name of the company and the date of the approval of the change by the trustees or managers and by the members; the statement of facts in such certificate of a combination or change of name shall be verified by oath; no suit by or against any company shall be affected by such combination or change of name.

7. When any minor child or children shall have been abandoned, abused, assaulted or cruelly treated in any manner whatsoever by parents, guardian or custodians, and satisfactory and legal proof of the same shall be produced before a justice of the peace, or judge of any court of record, it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace or judge or judges, of any court of record aforesaid, to commit such child or children to the care and custody of any corporation organized

under the provisions of this act for the purpose of the prevention of cruelty to children or for the care and custody of children, and said corporation may indenture said child or children with a view to provide homes suitable for them.

8. All judges, justices of the peace, constables, sheriffs and officers of police shall, as occasion may require, aid such corporation, its officers, members and agents, in the enforcement of all laws which are now or may hereafter be enacted relating to or affecting children, and for the purpose of bringing offenders against such laws to justice, the like powers shall be and are hereby given to the members, officers and agents of such corporation as are or may be given by law to the members, officers and agents of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

9. It shall be lawful for associations incorporated under this act, where their certificate of incorporation so specifies, to provide for the relief of disabled or destitute members or their families and to maintain a fund for that purpose, or to contract with their members to pay death benefits according to the rules or by-laws adopted by such associations, and to agree to pay the same to the husband, wife, father, mother, son, daughter, brother, sister or legal representative of such member, after his or her death, which contract the beneficiary therein named shall have full legal power to enforce in proceedings at law or equity.

10. Any orphan asylum association, organized under the provisions of this act, in addition to the powers given by section three, shall have power:

(A) To apply for and accept the guardianship of orphans, or children who have no mother, upon giving proper security and complying with the laws of this state relative to guardianship;

(B) To bind out such children as shall have been under their care for more than one year, as said association may deem advisable; *provided*, that when the parent of any such child shall pay anything to the said association for its support, the consent of such parent to the exercise by said association of such control over the said child shall be required;

(C) To receive and retain all or any such orphan child or children or child having no mother, as may be placed under their charge, subject to such rules, by-laws and regulations as may from time to time be passed by the trustees of said association.

11. Whenever in the judgment of any corporation, organized under the provisions of this act, it shall be deemed advisable and most for the benefit of such corporation that the same should be dissolved, it shall and may be lawful for such corporation, within ten days after the adoption of a resolution to that effect by said corporation, to cause written or printed notice of the adoption of such resolution to be mailed to each and every member of said corporation, residing in the United States, and also within ten days to cause a like notice to be published in one or more newspapers published and circulated in the county wherein such corporation shall have their place of meeting, at least four weeks successively, once a week next preceding the time appointed for the same, of a meeting of such members of said corporation, to be held at the usual place of meeting of said corporation, in such county, to take action upon such resolution, and which meeting may, on the day so appointed, by the consent of a majority of the said members present, be adjourned from time to time for not less than one week at any time, of which adjourned meeting notice by advertisement in such paper shall be given; and if at any such meeting two-thirds of all the members then present shall consent by resolution that such dissolution shall take place, then and in such case such corporation shall, upon filing a certificate of such consent duly attested by their secretary, in the office of the secretary of state, and receiving from him a certificate that such certificate of consent has been filed, be dissolved, and the said corporation shall cause such certificate to be published four weeks successively, at least once in each week, in one or more of the newspapers published and circulated in the county in which such corporation has had its place of meeting; *provided*, that the secretary of state shall not issue the certificate of dissolution hereinbefore mentioned until satisfied by due proof that the requirements aforesaid have been fully complied with by such corporation; *and provided further*, that no distribution of the assets of any corporation affected by this act shall be made until the debts of such corporation shall have been fully satisfied, nor shall any property be diverted from any trust created by the donor or grantor.

12. No corporation, association or society authorized by this act and having no capital stock shall be formed under any other act; this act is subject to any alteration or modification which may be

hereafter enacted by general law as to the amount of real and personal property to be held by the corporations herein provided for.

13. All acts and parts of acts, general and special, inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed; but no existing corporation shall be thereby dissolved, and nothing herein contained shall impair or annul any vested rights, privileges or powers actually exercised and enjoyed by any corporation under any law hereby repealed.

Approved April 21st, 1898.

CHAPTER 226.

An Act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building (Revision of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight).

BE IT ENACTED *by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey*:

I. OF THE LIEN.

1. Every building hereafter erected or built within this state shall be liable for the payment of any debt contracted and owing to any person for labor performed or materials furnished for the erection and construction thereof, which debt shall be a lien on such building, and on the land whereon it stands, including the lot or curtilage whereon the same is erected.

2. Whenever any building shall be erected in whole or in part by contract in writing, such building and the land whereon it stands shall be liable to the contractor alone for work done or materials furnished in pursuance of such contract; *provided*, said contract, or a duplicate thereof, together with the specifications accompanying the same, or a copy or copies thereof, be filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which such building is situate before such work done or materials furnished.

3. Whenever any master-workman or contractor shall, upon demand, refuse to pay any person who may have furnished materials used in the erection of any such house or other building, or any journeyman or laborer employed by him in the erecting or constructing any building, the money or wages due to him, it shall be the duty

of each journeyman or laborer or materialman to give notice in writing to the owner or owners of such building of such refusal, and of the amount due to him or them and so demanded, and the owner or owners of such building shall thereupon be authorized to retain the amount so due and claimed by any such journeyman, laborer or materialman out of the amount owing by him or them on the contract, or that may thereafter become due from him or them on such contract for labor or materials used in the erection of such building, giving the master-workman or contractor written notice of such notice and demand; and if the same be not paid or settled by said master-workman or contractor, such owner or owners, on being satisfied of the correctness of said demand, shall pay the same, and the receipt of such journeyman, laborer or materialman for the same shall entitle such owner or owners to an allowance therefor in the settlement of accounts between him and such master-workman or contractor, or his representatives or assigns, as so much paid on account.

4. When a notice or notices shall be served upon such owner or owners by any journeyman, laborer or materialman, under the third section of this act, and notice thereof shall have been given by such owner or owners to the master-workman or contractor, as required by said section, and said master-workman or contractor shall, within five days after receiving the notice aforesaid, notify in writing the journeyman, laborer or person who has furnished materials that he disputes his or their claim, and requests him or them to establish the same by judgment, the owner shall not pay the claim until it is so established; *provided*, the master-workman or contractor shall notify him in writing that he has given the aforesaid notice to said journeyman, laborer or materialman.

5. If the owner or owners of any building or other property which, by this act, is made the subject of liens for or toward the construction, altering, repair or improvement of which labor or services have been performed or materials furnished by contract, duly filed, shall, for the purpose of avoiding the provisions of this act, or in advance of the terms of such contract, pay any money or other valuable thing on such contract, and the amount still due to the contractor, after such payment has been made, shall be insufficient to satisfy the notices served in conformity with the provisions of this act, such owner or owners shall be liable in the same manner as if no such payment had been made.

6. In all cases journeymen or laborers shall have priority and preference over any employers of labor, contractors or materialmen for the payment of wages, without reference to the date when said journeymen or laborers shall have filed the lien or served the notices provided for in this act; laborers or materialmen giving notices in accordance with the provisions of the third section shall have priority and preference in the disposition of the moneys due and to grow due upon the contract over any persons claiming said moneys or any part thereof by reason of order or orders thereon or assignments thereof.

7. If any building be erected by a tenant or other person than the owner of the land, then only the building and the estate of such tenant or other person so erecting such building, shall be subject to the lien created by this act and the other provisions thereof, unless such building be erected by the consent of the owner of such lands in writing, which writing may be acknowledged or proved and recorded, as deeds are, and when so acknowledged or proved and recorded, the record thereof and copies of the same, duly certified, shall be evidence in like manner.

8. Any addition erected to a former building, and any fixed machinery or gearing, or other fixtures for manufacturing purposes, shall be considered a building for the purposes of this act; the words, "fixtures for manufacturing purposes," as used in this section, shall be construed to include any building, erection, or construction of whatever description, attached or annexed, or intended to be attached or annexed, to any land or tenement, and designed to be used in the building or repairing of vessels, whether the same be permanently attached to the freehold, or so built as to be removed from place to place, and only temporarily attached to the land and whether the same be intended and designed for use on land or water.

9. The lien given by this act is hereby extended to all mills and manufactories, of whatever description, within this state, and to the lots of land or curtilages whereon the same are erected, for all debts contracted by the owner or owners thereof, or by any other person with the consent of such owner or owners, in writing, for work done or materials furnished for or about the repairing of any fixed machinery, or gearing, or other fixtures for manufacturing purposes, on the same.

10. The lien given by this act shall be and is hereby extended to

all buildings of whatever description, erected or to be erected in this state, and the lots or curtilages whereon the same are erected, for all debts contracted by the owners thereof, or by any other person with the consent of the owner or owners in writing, for work done or materials furnished in and for the repairing or alteration of any such building; *provided, however*, that said lien shall not be valid against a bona fide purchaser or mortgagee before said lien is filed in the office of the clerk of the county in which said lot or curtilage is situate; *and provided further*, that work done or materials furnished under contract in and for such repairs or alterations shall be liable to the said contractor alone in the manner provided by the second section of this act.

11. The lien given by this act is hereby extended to all docks, wharves and piers erected upon any navigable river in this state, and to the lots of land in front of which such docks, wharves or piers may be erected, and to all the interest of the owner or owners of such land in the soil or waters of such navigable river in front of said lands, for all debts contracted by the owner or owners thereof, or by any other person with the consent of such owner or owners, in writing, for work done or materials furnished for or about the erection or filling-in of said docks, wharves or piers.

12. Every building or part or parts of any building which shall hereafter be removed and shall be located upon some other lot or curtilage, and which shall, when removed, constitute a complete structure or a part of a structure upon the curtilage to which the same shall be removed, shall be liable for the payment of any debt contracted and owing to any person for labor performed or materials furnished in the removal of the same, which debt shall be a lien on such building so removed and the building to which the same shall be attached or incorporated and on the land whereon the building shall be removed, including the lot or curtilage whereon the same is located by such removal; all of the labor performed and materials furnished in erecting, constructing and repairing the foundation or superstructure upon which such removed building shall be located upon or incorporated with some other building, shall be deemed and taken to be labor performed and materials furnished in the removal of the building.

13. Any married woman, upon whose lands any building or buildings shall hereafter be erected or repaired, or whereon any fixtures shall be put, shall be taken as consenting to the same, and such

building or buildings and curtilages whereon the same are erected shall be subject to the lien created by this act; *provided always*, that in case said married woman shall cause to be filed in the clerk's office of the county wherein such building or buildings are located a notice in writing, describing the property, and that she does not consent to the erection or repairing of such building or buildings on her lands, and that the same is being done against her wishes and consent, then, in such case, the building or buildings, and the curtilages whereon the same are erected, of any married woman, shall be free from the lien given by this act from the time she shall have filed a notice as aforesaid; *and provided further*, that nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as to make the lands of any person liable for any building or repairs not authorized by the owner, or built or done without the knowledge of the owner.

14. Whereas it is the practice of owners of lots or tracts of land to dispose of the same to a builder or builders, taking therefor a mortgage or mortgages in excess of the purchase-money price of said lot or tract of land, the mortgagee agreeing to pay such excess to the aforesaid builders, from time to time, as the building or buildings progress, such mortgages being known as advance money mortgages; therefore, in all such transactions the building or buildings so erected shall be liable for the payment of any debt contracted and owing to any person or persons for labor performed or materials furnished for the erection and construction thereof, which debt shall be a lien on such building or buildings and on the land whereon they stand, including the lot or curtilage whereon the same are erected, and the lien for labor performed or materials furnished for the erection and construction of any such building or buildings shall be a prior lien to the lien of any mortgage created on such building or buildings and lot or tract of ground to secure either in whole or in part any advances in money to be used in and about the construction of such building or buildings, but to the extent only of the moneys remaining to be advanced by the mortgagee under such agreement; *provided*, such mortgage shall be recorded or registered before the filing of any claim in pursuance of this act.

15. Every mortgage given or to be given upon lands in this state shall have priority over any claim that may be filed in pursuance of this act to the extent of the money actually advanced and paid by the mortgagee and applied to the erection of any new building upon the

mortgaged lands or any alterations, repairs or additions to any building on said lands; *provided*, such mortgage be registered or recorded before the filing of any such claim.

II. OF THE CLAIM.

16. Every person intending to claim a lien under the provisions of this act, shall within four months, after the labor is performed or the materials furnished for which such lien is claimed, file his or her claim in the office of the clerk of the county where the building and land subject to such lien is situate, which claim shall contain:

I. A description of the building and of the lot or curtilage upon which the lien is claimed, and of its situation sufficient to identify the same;

II. The name of the owner or owners of the land or of the estate therein on which the lien is claimed;

III. The name of the person who contracted the debt, or for whom, or at whose request the labor was performed or the materials furnished for which such lien is claimed, who shall be deemed the builder;

IV. A bill of particulars exhibiting the amount and kind of labor performed and of materials furnished, and the price at which and times when the same was performed and furnished, and giving credit for all the payments made thereupon and deductions that ought to be made therefrom, and exhibiting the balance justly due to such claimant, which statement, when the work or materials or both are furnished by contract, need not state the particulars of such labor or materials further than by stating, generally, that certain work therein stated was done by contract at a price mentioned; and such bill of particulars and statements shall be verified by the oath of the claimant or his agent in said matter, setting forth that the same is for labor done or materials furnished in the erection of, addition to, repair of, or alteration in or of the building in such claim described, at the times therein specified, and that the amount as claimed therein is justly due; and when such claim shall not be filed in the manner or within the time aforesaid, or if the bill of particulars shall contain any willful or fraudulent misstatement of the matters above directed to be inserted therein, the building or lands shall be free from all lien for the matters in such claim.

17. Every county clerk shall, at the expense of the county, provide a suitable, well-bound book, to be called the lien docket, in which, upon the filing of any lien claim, he shall enter :

I. The name of the owner of the building and land upon which the same is claimed ;

II. The name of the builder or person who contracted the debt ;

III. The description of said building and lands ;

IV. The amount claimed and by whom claimed.

And the said clerk shall make a proper index of the same, in the name of the owner of the land and building ; and such clerk shall be entitled to twelve cents for filing each claim, or contract, and at the rate of eight cents per folio for such entry made in the lien docket, and six cents for every search in the office for such lien claim, or contract.

18. No debt shall be a lien by virtue of this act, unless a lien claim is filed as hereinbefore provided, within four months from the date of the last work done or materials furnished for which such debt is due ; nor shall any lien be enforced by virtue of this act unless the summons in the suit for that purpose shall be issued within four months from the date of the last work done or materials furnished in such claim ; and the time of issuing such summons shall be *indorsed on the claim* by the clerk upon the sealing thereof, and if no such entry be made within four months from such last date, or if such claimant shall fail to prosecute his claim diligently within one year from the date of issuing such summons or such further time as the court may by order direct, such lien shall be discharged, and all suits now pending where a claim has been filed and a summons issued within four months from the date of the last work done or materials furnished for which said debt is claimed shall be included within the provisions of this act ; *provided*, that the time in which such lien may be enforced by summons may be extended for any further period, not exceeding four months, by a written agreement for that purpose, signed by said landowner and said claimant, and annexed to the said claim on file before such time herein limited therefor shall have expired, in which case the county clerk shall enter the word "extended" in the margin of the lien docket opposite such claim, and any claimant, upon receiving written notice from the owner of the lands or building requiring him to commence suit on such claim within thirty days from the receipt of such notice, shall

only enforce such lien by suit to be commenced within said thirty days.

19. At any time before judgment on a lien claim, a justice of the supreme court, on application of the lien claimant, and on reasonable notice to all parties interested, may order such lien claim to be amended, in matter of substance as well as in matter of form, whenever it shall appear to him that such amendment can be justly made; and whenever such amendment shall be ordered, the same shall be put in writing and signed by said justice, and shall be then filed in the office of the county clerk, and for his services under this section the said justice shall be entitled to a fee of five dollars.

20. At any time before the entry of final judgment in a suit under this act, it shall be lawful for a justice of the supreme court, upon the application of either the owner, builder or lien claimant, and upon reasonable notice to the others, to alter the description of the curtilage as set forth in the lien claim, and, in the form of a rule of court, in the suit, to determine the true size and description of the curtilage; and in all subsequent proceedings in such suit, or in relation thereto, the curtilage so determined shall be treated as if the same had been described in the original lien claims, and such justice, for his services under this section, shall be entitled to a fee of two dollars, which shall be paid by the applicant, and may be taxed with the costs in such suit; *provided*, that the amendments, authorized in this and in the next preceding section, shall not affect the rights of any bona fide purchaser or mortgagee, acquired between the time of filing the original lien claim and that of filing said amendments.

21. When the curtilage or lot on which the building is erected shall not be surrounded by an inclosure separating it from adjoining lands of the same owner, then the lot on which the building lien shall extend, shall be such tract as in the place of its location is usually known and designated as a building lot, and bounded by the lines laid down for its boundaries on any map made for the sale of it or on file in any public office, to lay out in lots the tract including it, and in cases where no such map exists, such lot may be designated by the claimant in the lien claim, but in no case shall the same exceed half an acre, or include any building not used and occupied with, or intended to be used and occupied with, the building for the cost of which the lien is claimed.

22. Whenever any person or persons shall hereafter furnish any materials or perform any labor, for the erection and construction of two or more buildings, where such buildings are built and constructed by the same person or persons, it shall be lawful for the person or persons so furnishing such materials or performing such labor to divide and apportion the same among the said buildings, in proportion to the value of the materials furnished to and the labor performed for each of said buildings, and to file with his, her or their lien claim therefor a statement of the amount so apportioned to each building, in lieu of the bill of particulars required by the sixteenth section of this act, which said lien claim when so filed may be enforced under the provisions of this act in the same manner as if said materials had been furnished and labor performed for each of said buildings separately; and if the person or persons who shall have furnished such materials or performed such labor shall have released his or their lien claim against any one or more of such buildings, or if any one or more of such buildings shall have been built and constructed under a contract in writing duly filed, pursuant to this act, such release or such filing of a contract shall not affect or impair the lien or claim of such person or persons against the building or buildings not so released, or not so built and constructed by contract, nor the lots or curtilages whereon the same are erected.

III. SUIT AND PROCEEDINGS TO ENFORCE CLAIM.

23. When a claim is filed agreeably to the provisions of this act, upon any lien created thereby, the same may be enforced by suit, in the circuit court of the county where such building is situated, which suit shall be commenced by summons against the builder and the owner of the land and building, and every person holding a mortgage of record against the property affected by said claim whose mortgage would be cut off by a sale under said claim, in the following or like form:

Summon A. B., builder, and C. D., owner (or if the owner contracted the debt, A. B., builder and owner), and E. F., mortgagee (if there be a mortgage or mortgages), to appear before the Circuit Court in and for the county of _____, at _____, in the said county, on the _____ day of _____, that the said A. B. (the builder) may

answer unto G. H. (the claimant) of a plea (as in an action upon contract) for which the said G. H. claims a building lien on a certain building and lands of said C. D (describing the building and lands as in the claim on file), and upon which said E. F. holds a mortgage of record.

And the said summons shall be directed, tested and made returnable, and may be served and returned in the same manner as other writs of summons; and such summons may be served upon the defendants, or either of them, in any county of this state, by the sheriff thereof, and for this purpose the same, or a duplicate thereof, may be issued to such sheriff; and if any defendant cannot be found in this state, it may be served upon him by affixing a copy thereof upon such building, and also by serving a copy on such defendant personally, or by leaving it at his residence ten days before its return, which shall be deemed actual service, or in case such defendant resides out of this state, by affixing a copy on such building and sending a copy by mail, directed to him at the post-office nearest his residence, or in case his residence is not known to the plaintiff, then by affixing a copy to such building, and by inserting it for four weeks, once in each week, in some newspaper of this state, published or circulating in the county where such building is situate, either of which shall be legal service; and when an affidavit shall be made and filed of the facts authorizing and constituting any such service, not made by a sheriff or officer, the suit may proceed against the party so served as if such summons had been returned served by the sheriff.

24. The declaration in such case shall, after reciting that the owner and builder and other defendants were summoned, and how served, and why such other defendants were made defendants, be against the builder, and in the same form as in other actions upon contract, and shall conclude with an averment that said debt is, by virtue of the provisions of this act, a lien upon such building and lot, describing the same as in said claim; and to said declaration a schedule may be annexed, and the practice, proceedings and pleadings thereon shall be conducted, and the judgment entered, as in suits in said circuit court to recover money due on contract; and all or any of said defendants may, jointly or severally, have any defense or plea to the same that might be had by any builder to any action on said contract without this act; and in addition thereto, the owner or mortgagee may plead that said building or land are not liable to said debt, and in such case

it shall be necessary for the plaintiff, to entitle him to judgment against the building and lands, to prove that the provisions of this act, requisite to constitute such lien, have been complied with; and any defendant mortgagee may have a further plea that said lien claim is subject to such mortgagee's lien, and the judgment in any such case shall determine the priority of the liens of the plaintiff and each of said defendants, and any judgment or proceeding under the same shall not affect the lien of any of said defendants whose lien shall be determined to be paramount to that of the plaintiff; and in case a verdict be rendered or judgment be given against the builder only, judgment shall be given for the landowner, with costs against the plaintiff; and in case judgment be given for the plaintiff, it shall be entered against the builder when he was actually served with the summons, generally, and with costs as in other cases; and when only legal service of the summons has been made, judgment against the owner and also against the builder, shall be specially for the debt and costs, to be made of the building and lands in the declaration described; and in case no general judgment is given against the builder, such proceedings or recovery shall be no bar to any suit for the debt, except for the part thereof actually made under such recovery; and if the proceeds of the sale of the buildings or lands under any such judgment shall be more than sufficient to pay the judgment of said plaintiff, and any concurrent mechanics' lien claims entitled to payment out of the proceeds of said sale under the provisions of this act, any surplus shall be distributed by the court out of which the execution issued to the said defendants holding liens, subject to that of the plaintiff, according to the priority of their respective liens as determined in said judgment.

25. It shall be lawful for the court, or any judge thereof, at all times, to amend all defects and errors in any suit or proceeding under this act, so that the merits of the controversy between the parties may be determined; and that said amendments may be made with or without costs, and upon such terms as to the court or judge may seem fit.

26. In case of the death of the builder, the suit on the lien claim may be against his executors or administrators; and if the owner be dead, such suit may be against his heirs or devisees.

27. Where judgment is entered generally against the builder, a writ or writs of fieri facias may issue thereon as in other cases, and when judgment shall be against the building and lands, a special writ

of *fieri facias* may issue to make the amount recovered by sale of the building and lands; and when both a general and special judgment shall be given, both writs may be issued, either separately or combined in one writ, and one may be issued after the return of the other for the whole or residue, as the case may require; and such judgments may be docketed in the supreme court, and execution had thereon as in the case of other judgments.

28. Under such special *fieri facias* the sheriff or other officer shall advertise, sell and convey said building and lot in the same manner as directed by law in case of lands levied upon for debt, and the deed given by such sheriff or other officer shall convey to the purchaser the estate which the owner had in the lands at the commencement of the building, or which he subsequently acquired, and also in the building, subject only to all mortgages and other incumbrances created and recorded, or registered prior to the said commencement of the improvement, and, also, subject to the lien of any mortgage given and recorded, or registered, under the circumstances contemplated by and in conformity with the provisions of sections 14 or 15 of this act; and in case of gearing or machinery, the bringing of the same upon the premises shall be such commencement; and such prior incumbrances shall have priority to all subsequent builders' liens upon said lands and upon the erections thereon, except such as may be removable, as between landlord and tenant, which may be sold and removed by virtue of any building lien for the construction of the same, free from such prior incumbrances.

29. All lien claims for erecting, adding to, repairing or altering the same building shall be concurrent liens upon the building and the land whereon the same is erected, and shall be paid pro rata out of the proceeds thereof, when sold by virtue of this act; and for the purpose of distribution, the sheriff or other officer shall pay such proceeds to the clerk of said circuit court, to be by said court distributed among such claims filed, or as shall be filed according to this act before petition filed in said court for distribution thereof, and among such only; but the amount paid to any claimant shall not be paid over to him until after his claim shall have been filed for three months; and if a caveat be filed against such claim by the owner, or by any claimant or claimants owning together one-third of the lien claims filed against such building, then not until such claim shall have been established by a special judgment thereon; and such circuit courts shall have full

power to adopt such rules of practice and pleading, and to make all orders necessary and proper to carry into effect the objects of this act, and to secure a proper disposition of the proceeds of sales to all persons entitled thereto by the provisions of this act.

30. Where a summons has been issued and served in any way prescribed by this act, to enforce any building claim lien against any building and lands, all other suits commenced by summons subsequently issued, to enforce concurrent liens against the same building and lands, may be stayed by the claimant therein, or by order of the court, until judgment in such first suit, unless notice to enforce such other claim has been served, or a caveat has been filed against paying the same, as hereinbefore provided.

IV. DISCHARGE OF LAND FROM LIEN.

31. Such land and building may be discharged from any lien created by this act:

I. By payment and receipt therefor, given by such claimant, which, when the same is executed in the presence of, and is attested by any officer entitled to take the acknowledgment of the execution of a deed, or when acknowledged or proved before such officer, shall be filed by such clerk, and the words "discharged by receipt" shall be entered by him in said lien docket, opposite the entry of said lien;

II. By paying to said county clerk the amount of said claim with interest and costs; which amount said clerk shall pay over to said claimant;

III. By the expiration of the time limited for issuing a summons on such lien claim, without any summons being issued, or without notice thereof endorsed on said claim;

IV. By filing an affidavit that a notice from the owner to the claimant, requiring such claimant to commence suit to enforce such lien in thirty days from the service of such notice; and the lapse of thirty days after such service without such suit being commenced, or without any entry of the time of issuing such summons being made on such claim;

V. When it shall be made to appear by affidavit or otherwise, to the satisfaction of the justice of the supreme court holding the circuit court in the county wherein said lien is filed, that said lien has been

duly paid and satisfied, and that the claimant under said lien, and his attorney, have died or removed from this state since the filing of said lien, and said lien still remains on record as unsatisfied, the judge of said court shall have power to forthwith order the clerk of said court to enter a discharge of said lien in said lien docket, opposite the entry of said lien.

32. Any landowner desiring to contest any claim, and to free his building and land from the lien thereof, may pay to the county clerk the amount of such claim, with interest thereon, for six months after such payment, and twenty-five dollars in addition thereto, with notice to said clerk not to pay over the same until such claim be established by suit; which sum, or so much thereof as is necessary, shall be paid to such claimant upon his obtaining judgment against such building and lands, in the manner prescribed in this act, and said claim shall from the payment of such money to such clerk, be a lien on said money, and said building and lands shall be discharged therefrom, and no execution shall issue against the same by virtue of such judgment; but if such suit is not commenced within the time at which the said lands would be discharged by the provisions of this act without suit, or in case judgment be given therein without being against said lands, said sum shall be repaid to him by said clerk, and if judgment be given against such lands for an amount less than that so deposited, then the surplus shall be returned by said clerk to said landowner.

33. The act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and all acts amendatory thereof and supplemental thereto, except so far as incorporated herein and re-enacted herein, are hereby repealed; and all acts and parts of acts, general and special, inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed; but this repealer shall not revive any act heretofore repealed.

34. The repeal of any statutory provision by this act shall not affect or impair any act done or right vested or accrued or any building lien filed or any proceeding, suit or prosecution commenced before such repeal takes effect; but every such act done or right vested or accrued or building lien filed, or proceeding, suit or prosecution had or commenced, shall remain in full force and effect to all intents and purposes, as if such statutory provision so repealed had remained in force, except that where the course of practice or procedure for the

enforcement of such right or such building lien or proceeding, suit or prosecution shall be changed, all suits pending or thereafter commenced shall be conducted as near as may be in accordance with such altered practice or procedure.

35. Whenever in describing or referring to any person, party, matter or thing, any word importing the singular number or masculine gender is used in this act, the same shall be understood to include, and shall apply to, several persons and parties as well as one person or party, and females as well as males, and bodies corporate as well as individuals, and several matters and things as well as one matter or thing, unless it be otherwise provided, or there be something in the subject or context repugnant to such construction.

Approved June 14th, 1898.

CHAPTER 227.

An Act to repeal sundry acts relative to mechanics' liens.

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey :

1. The act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building," Revision approved March 27, 1874, is hereby repealed.

2. The act entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act to secure mechanics and others payment for labor and materials in erecting any building,'" approved March 30, 1876, is hereby repealed.

3. The act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building,' (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," which amendatory act was approved March 9, 1877, is hereby repealed.

4. The act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building,' (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," which supplement was approved April 1, 1878, is hereby repealed.

5. The act entitled "A further supplement to an act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building, approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand

eight hundred and seventy-four," which supplement was approved March 4, 1879, is hereby repealed.

6. The act entitled "A further supplement to the act entitled 'An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building,' extending liens to alterations," which supplement was approved February 8, 1883, is hereby repealed.

7. The act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building,' (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," which supplement was approved April 25, 1884, is hereby repealed.

8. The act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building,' (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," which supplement was approved April 16, 1888, is hereby repealed.

9. The act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building,' approved March twenty-seventh, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," which supplement was approved June 19, 1890, is hereby repealed.

10. The act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building,' approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, for the purpose of extending the rights and remedies under said act to the labor performed and materials furnished to and for the removal of any building or buildings or part or parts of a building from one curtilage to that of another; and further to extend the lien for such removal to the land or curtilage to which the said building, buildings or part or parts of a building shall be removed and located under the contract," approved March 17, 1893, is hereby repealed.

11. The act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building,' (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four," which supplement was approved March 14, 1895, is hereby repealed.

12. The act entitled "Supplement to an act entitled 'An act to

secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building," approved March 19, 1896, is hereby repealed.

13. The act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'A supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four,' which supplement was approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five," which amendatory act was approved March 30, 1896, is hereby repealed.

14. An act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'A supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building," approved March twenty-seventh, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four,' which supplement was approved June nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety," and which amendatory act was approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, is hereby repealed.

15. Nothing herein shall affect or impair any right vested or accrued before this act takes effect. This act shall not operate to revive any act heretofore repealed.

Approved June 14th, 1898.

DECISIONS OF NEW JERSEY COURTS.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—FELLOW-SERVANTS—COMMON EMPLOYMENT.

John McLaughlin v. Camden Iron Works.

Opinion by Collins, J., Court of Errors and Appeals, June Term, 1897. 31 Vroom 557.

The plaintiff sought recovery for personal injuries alleged to be due to the defendant's negligence. The declaration averred that, while in the employment of the defendant as a riveter, the plaintiff was ordered by the defendant to leave his employment and assist in raising a large frame of great weight, and that by reason of the defendant's careless omission to supply and use, in raising the frame,

the means necessary to raise the same and hold it in place while being raised, it fell and injured the plaintiff.

At the trial the plaintiff was nonsuited at the close of his case, on the ground that his injury was the result of the negligence of a fellow-servant in the same common employment. Upon the consequent judgment, the writ in this case was brought and the nonsuit is assigned for error.

The proof was as follows: The defendant (a corporation) was engaged in building a large iron gas-holder. Its roof was to be supported by a wooden structure formed by four timbered frames. One of these lay flat on the ground, and about twenty-five men of the general laboring force were called by the foreman to raise it by hand. The plaintiff, whose ordinary work was riveting, was one of the number. A block and fall was used, not for additional power, but as a guy and to hold the weight of the frame as it rose. The frame was not braced or fastened, and one end of it slewed around, the rope slackened and the frame fell, striking and badly injuring the plaintiff. Afterwards the frame was raised by a rigger, using a derrick and appliances. On the subject forming the gravamen of the plaintiff's complaint, the only testimony was that of two witnesses, one a laborer named Corbett, who said that raising the frame was a rigger's work, and the other a carpenter named Tice, who said that he supposed "it would take a rigger to handle that sort of a frame," and again, that he believed "it was generally a rigger's work to handle a frame of that weight and size." When asked his opinion of the method of raising in use at the time of the accident, he said that he did not think such a method safe, but, on cross-examination, he said that with both ends of the frame securely fastened, the men could have raised it in that way. A witness named Barker, who ran a hoisting engine at the works and saw the accident, was called to testify that he warned the foreman that he was doing an unsafe thing. On cross-examination, he said that the danger apparent to him could have been removed by bracing or fastening the end of the frame that afterwards slid. He said that all that was needed was a rope and a stake. Another witness, named Davis, testified, on the plaintiff's own call, that the frame slewed around because it had no fastening at the bottom.

Of course, the defendant was not obliged to hire a rigger or use a derrick. The plaintiff knew that the frame was being raised by hand, under the direction of the foreman, and he assumed such resultant risk

of that method of doing the work as was obvious to him. There was on the ground an abundance of ropes, pulleys and timbers, and there was a hoisting engine there. Where appliances for work are needed, the duty is on the master to use reasonable care in their selection, and he cannot escape it by delegation; but carelessness in their use or failure to use them, on the part of his servant, whereby injury is received by a fellow servant in the same common employment, is not chargeable to the master, no matter what may be the grade or authority of the servant. *O'Brien v. American Dredging Co.*, 24 Vroom 291; *Gilmore v. Oxford Iron Co.*, 26 Id. 39; *Steamship Company v. Ingebregsten*, 28 Id. 400; *Maher v. Thropp*, 30 Id. 186.

The nonsuit, therefore, was proper, unless legal evidence was excluded or illegal evidence was considered. Error is assigned upon bills of exceptions taken on both of these grounds. They remain to be considered. A witness was asked on cross-examination, "What caused the accident?" and replied, "Well, I suppose if there had been a man there that knowed his business it wouldn't have occurred—if there had been a rigger there." The court, on defendant's motion, struck out the answer as not responsive. After being instructed by the court to state only what took place, the witness persisted thus, "Well, that is all I know that caused it; Mr. Flanagan [the foreman] didn't know his business when he rigged that thing up, or the carpenter, or whoever did it." This answer, also, was struck out. The testimony may have been responsive; it certainly was not material. I find no error here. Counsel for the plaintiff then asked the witness this question, "If there had been a rigger there to raise this frame, would this accident have happened?" The court properly overruled the question; it was irrelevant. Failing to secure an answer, counsel moved to strike out, because elicited from non-experts, the testimony above stated, to the effect that if the frame had been braced or fastened the accident would not have happened. The court rightly denied the motion. The testimony was given without objection, and, moreover, was directed to a fact within the range of ordinary observation. Perhaps in form it was objectionable, but in substance it was only a statement that the frame could not have slewed around if both ends had been braced or fastened, a fact almost self-evident.

No other question is raised by any bill of exceptions or assignment of error.

I shall vote to affirm this judgment.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—DEFECTIVE MACHINERY—EVIDENCE THAT MASTER HAD PROMISED TO ADOPT A SAFER SYSTEM, ADMISSIBLE IN PROOF FOR SERVANT, ALTHOUGH NO AVERMENT OF SUCH PROMISE IS CONTAINED IN THE DECLARATION.

The Belleville Stone Co. v. Henry Mooney.

Opinion by Lippincott, J., Supreme Court, June Term. 31
Vroom 423.

The defendant in error, plaintiff below, was a quarryman in the employ of the Belleville Stone Company of New Jersey, plaintiff in error, defendant below, in its stone quarry at Avondale. It will be more convenient to denominate the parties as plaintiff and defendant, as in the action in the Circuit Court.

On March 24th, 1897, the plaintiff was injured by being struck by a stone from a blast of rocks in the quarry. At the time of the accident he was working at the foot of a derrick, some distance from where the blasting was going on, and some distance from the blast which occasioned his injury. Another workman, by the name of Kerr, was upon the derrick, painting it, and the plaintiff's work was to remain, and be at the foot of the derrick, with his hold on the rope by which Kerr was being raised and lowered, as the work of painting progressed, and by which Kerr was lowered in order to alight and reach a place of safety when the explosions of the blasts took place in the quarry. The plaintiff's duty at the foot of the derrick was to hold the rope continuously, to raise and lower Kerr according to his directions, and when a blast was about to take place to lower him and assist him to alight from the board or chair to which the rope was attached, in order that Kerr could avoid the danger of the blasts. The plaintiff had been in the employ of the company about two years as a laborer and quarryman. He had worked in other quarries before this employment. One Andrew Barr was the superintendent of the quarry, having the power to employ and discharge workmen and the general charge and supervision of the work in the quarry. Subordinate to him was one Perkins, who had the immediate charge of the workmen and was called the foreman or boss. The fuse communicating with the explosive was lighted by Perkins and the warning of "fire" was also

given by Perkins. The plaintiff, on this occasion, when the warning of "fire" was given, proceeded to lower Kerr from the derrick, in order that he might reach a place of safety from the danger of the exploding blasts. Kerr was at work about sixty feet up this derrick. The plaintiff proceeded to lower Kerr and help him from the board or chair which was attached to the rope by which he was raised and lowered. Both the plaintiff and Kerr then ran away from the blast, and as they neared the engine-house or shed which stood in the quarry the blast exploded and the stones and earth began flying around them. They both ran into the engine-house, and just as the plaintiff had fairly entered a stone came through the roof and struck him on the head. He received serious and permanent injuries, for which this action was brought. The blasts in the quarry were never covered, and the only precaution for the safety of the workmen was the warning of "fire," which was given in order that they could seek a place of safety from flying stones and earth caused by the explosion of the blast.

The first position taken by the defendant is that the trial court should have directed a nonsuit on the following grounds :

First. That the plaintiff had not proved the negligence alleged in the declaration as a cause of action, and that no actionable negligence had been established against the defendant.

Second. That the negligence, if any had been established, was the negligence of Perkins, the foreman, as a co-servant.

Third. That the plaintiff himself was negligent in going inside the engine-house, instead of staying outside, where he could see the stones and dirt.

Fourth. That the accident and injury to the plaintiff arose from risks and dangers which were incidental to his employment, open and obvious to him, and which were perceivable by him in the exercise of ordinary care.

An examination of the declaration, in answer to the first point, reveals the averments that the business of blasting in this quarry was one attended with great dangers, and that the employes were required to remain at their respective work until the order to fire the blast was given, at which time the fuse which communicated with the explosives used for the blast would be lighted, and that between the time of the

lighting of the fuse and the time of the explosion, the employes were required to seek a place of safety. The further averments of the declaration, so far as the question presented is concerned, are that it was the duty of the defendant to use due and proper care that a timely warning should be given to its employes when such blasts were being made, and to use due and proper care that its employes should have reasonable time to seek a place of safety before such explosions resulting from the blasts should take place, and again, to use due and proper care to provide and maintain a place of shelter and safety for the use of their employes while said blasting was being made and had; and that the defendant had not regarded its duties in this behalf, and had not exercised the due care required in these respects, whereby and by reason of which neglect the injuries complained of had accrued to the plaintiff.

The averments of the declaration in themselves, of the negligence, are manifestly sufficient.

In the plaintiff's case much evidence was admitted, without objection, to show the situation and condition of the quarry, the system according to which the work of quarrying stone was carried on, the character of the work, and the dangers connected with it and the precautions afforded, and the degree of care exercised to protect the workmen from the danger which occasioned the injury to the plaintiff. It is not contended at all that this class of evidence was inadmissible under the averments of negligence contained in the declaration, and it is a fair question whether the plaintiff, under his evidence, had not established such facts as required the submission of the case to the jury.

But early in the trial of the cause a question arose as to the admissibility, under the averments, of the declaration of evidence of a promise made by Barr, the general superintendent, before the accident, to give a longer time between the warning of "fire" and the explosion of the blast, to enable the quarrymen to get out of the way of danger from the blasts. The evidence in substance, which was admitted against objection and exception, was that the plaintiff and other workmen, a few days before the accident, made complaint to Barr that a sufficient time was not given after the warning "fire" for them to escape the dangers of the blasts, and that upon such complaints to him he promised to remedy the defect or danger complained of. The defendant company contends that this evidence was

not admissible under the averments of the declaration, and that it forms an element of negligence not declared upon, and that for this reason a nonsuit should have been granted.

That this evidence was admissible under the allegations of the declaration cannot be questioned. If, for any purpose, it was admissible the court would not exclude it. Whether it was such as created a new element of negligence may very well be questioned, but if admissible for any legal purpose it could not be rejected by the trial court. The duties of the defendant as the master of the plaintiff were set out in the declaration, and certain neglects were charged, having relation to the time given between the signal of warning, as a precaution for the safety of the plaintiff, and the explosion, which was the danger from which the workmen were to seek refuge, and during the course of and continuance of the employment of the plaintiff, the conduct of the defendant as the master of the plaintiff, or those representing the master in the management and control of the workmen and in the performance of the duties of the master, has a direct relevancy to the question whether the due care required by law in behalf of the workmen was exercised. It exhibited not only the dangerous character of the work, its lurking or secret dangers and defects, but also tended to show the system under which and by which the work was conducted, and bearing directly upon the establishment of the known or unknown dangers of that system, and as to the care required of the master under all the circumstances. As the averment of the declaration stood at the time of the admission of the evidence, it was pertinent upon the subject to go to the jury whether this risk of danger was fairly within the contract of hiring or not. The evidence in no respect changed the character of the contract of employment in any of its terms or implications, nor furnished any distinctly new element of negligence upon which a recovery was sought. It tended directly to prove the dangers or the defects of the system by which the work was being operated, or the dangers and defects of the work as conducted there by the defendant, and indicating, considering it to be true, the character of care required to be exercised at the time for the safety of the workmen.

It was, as it seems to me, pertinent to the issues presented, of whether the care required by the contract subsisting between the plaintiff and defendant had been or would be in the future exercised on the part of the defendant. The assertion of the counsel of the

plaintiff was that it was to be used as a substantive fact bearing upon the question whether the accident was the result of negligence on the part of the vice principal of the defendant whilst the plaintiff was engaged in his employment, and as such a fact, it seems to me that this evidence was plainly admissible.

It was applicable to existent dangers, and tended to show that they were not such as the plaintiff could guard against himself unless by the exercise of a certain character of care required of the master.

The assurance of removal was given, and without making the assurance good the danger could not be removed. The care to be exercised required the promise to be made good, and without it the care required was not exercised.

Upon the evidence of a promise to remedy the defect, the plaintiff continued in his employment, and without its performance the question would arise whether the care required had been exercised. The non-performance was a fact pertinent to the question.

The plaintiff is not bound to aver in his declaration any change in the risk and dangers of the work which affects the question of care required. That is a matter of evidence as determining whether due care had been exercised or not, and as applicable to the averments of the declaration that such care has not been exercised.

The duty of the master continues throughout the entire work, and the care to be exercised in the performance of that duty, is often regulated and modified by facts and circumstances which occur during the progress of the work.

This evidence was admissible under the averments of the declaration, if not bearing upon the question of the negligence of the master, yet for the purpose of rebutting any insistent of contributory negligence of the plaintiff.

It certainly was evidence to rebut any presumption of contributory negligence on the part of the workman, raised by reason of continuing in the employment in the presence of obvious danger.

It is admissible as bearing upon the question of what is necessary at different stages of the service for the master to do in order to discharge the duty of the exercise of reasonable care. *Laning v. New York Central Railroad Co.*, 49 N. Y. 521.

As I understand, the plaintiff does not claim recovery on the ground of a breach of the promises by the superintendent standing in the place of his principal; it was only offered and admitted in aid

of his case, and founded upon the contention of the want of due care in the respects to which it was alleged in the declaration. For this purpose it was admissible, if for no other. *Hough v. Railway Company*, 100 U. S. 213.

No objection is or can be alleged on the part of the defendant to the admission of this evidence on the ground of surprise. When the evidence was admitted early in the trial of the case, leave was given by the learned trial justice to the plaintiff to amend if desired. The plaintiff made no motion to amend nor expressed any desire to do so, and I do not now understand that it is desired. Gen. Stat., pp. 27, 2555, §§ 10, 136, 138.

The existence of this promise as a question of fact was litigated throughout the entire case. Its existence was denied on the part of the defendant by the denial of the superintendent and other evidence as to the character of the conversations out of which this alleged promise arose.

There was no error by the trial court in the admission of this evidence, and no ground of nonsuit exists because of the existence of this evidence.

It is also alleged in support of the motion to nonsuit that there existed no proof in the case of the negligence of the defendant, either in the manner of blasting or in the system under which it was conducted.

The general rule is that the master is bound to exercise reasonable care to provide a safe place for his servant to perform his work, and to furnish and adopt such means that he may be assured reasonable safety and protection in his work, and to exercise reasonable care to keep and maintain the place and means reasonably safe. The qualifications of the rule are that the workman takes upon himself during the continuance of his employment all the risks and dangers incident to his employment which are obvious or can be perceived by him in the exercise of his senses and the use of ordinary care and circumspection. *Van Steenburgh v. Thornton*, 29 Vroom 160; *Comben v. Belleville Stone Co.*, 30 Id. 226; *Steamship Company v. Ingebregsten*, 28 Id. 226. Under these rules, the learned trial court left to the jury the questions of whether this accident was due to the negligence of the defendant in failing to provide a reasonably safe and proper place for the plaintiff to work, and also whether it was due to the negligence of the defendant in providing a system by

which the work was done which included dangers to the plaintiff which were unknown to him, and not discoverable by him in the exercise of ordinary care, but which were known to the defendant, and under its control, in the management of the work of the quarry, and also the questions whether the accident was one due to obvious risks or dangers, or risks and dangers which he could or should have perceived in the use of his senses or by ordinary care on his part.

These questions must be determined now on this motion to nonsuit upon all the evidence in the cause.

It was in evidence that one of the rules of the defendant company was that no employe should leave his work to seek safety from the explosion of a blast until the warning "fire" was given, under the penalty of being discharged, and it was proved that this rule was one which was inflexibly enforced in the work in this quarry. The evidence was also that the surface of the quarry was rough and uneven, making it a matter of some difficulty to escape danger. The circumstance must be taken as proved that the plaintiff here was not one of the workmen engaged in preparing or working at the blast, nor near to it. He was at some distance from it, and it is on this motion fair to conclude, in a position where he could not see what was going on at the place of blasting and explosion. He could not see when the blast was ready for the lighting of the fuse, nor when it was to be, or was lighted. His attention was entirely diverted from the means of any such knowledge by the character of his duties, which were to hold the rope, to keep his eyes on Kerr up in the derrick, and, according to his direction, to raise and lower him, and listen for the warning and then lower Kerr, aid him to alight, and then both seek a place of safety.

Barr was the general superintendent, Perkins was the foreman, and it was the duty of Perkins to give warning to the workmen to get out of the way of danger from the blast. No place of shelter was provided, and the workmen were obliged to go, in order to be safe, so far away from the blast that there could exist no danger of flying stones or missiles reaching so far, or that their approach could be seen and avoided. Perkins, the foreman, was vested with the general power to supervise and direct the workmen engaged in the quarry. Among his other duties, as it appears in the evidence, and one which he invariably performed, he was to see the fuse lighted and give the warning "fire." No other employe or servant at work

in the quarry was empowered to perform, or ever did perform, this duty. The danger was that time sufficient would not be given after the warning "fire," and before the explosion, for the plaintiff to reach a place of safety. So far as this system of performing the work was concerned, the plaintiff could not know whether the care required was exercised or not. So far as anything could be, the control of this warning was not within his perception or knowledge, and it was one of the concealed dangers of the work of which he could know nothing.

Under these circumstances the rule of law held the defendant to the exercise of reasonable care that there should be a space of time reasonably long enough for the workmen to reach a place of safety. This was the defendant's duty in the actual conduct of the work going on then and there in that quarry. And this was his duty under the system by which the work was being conducted, and it was a duty the neglect of which would be imputable to the defendant. *Steamship Company v. Ingebregsten, supra.*

This degree of care must be exercised there with regard to the workmen engaged on different parts of the work, and with special application to the work in which each workman was engaged. *Comben v. Belleville Stone Company, supra; Van Steenburgh v. Thornton, supra.*

The facts show that before the time of this accident the plaintiff had been engaged in drilling holes in the rock at the places of the blast; that he had been taken from such work and placed to perform the work at the foot of the derrick, and it was concededly his duty to remain there, and at all times to maintain his hold of the rope in order to elevate and lower Kerr in his work of painting, and to lower him to escape the danger arising from the blasts.

The evidence on the part of the plaintiff is very clear to my mind that the time between the warning "fire" and the explosion of the blast was entirely too short to give the plaintiff a reasonable opportunity to assist Kerr down and out of his chair, as he was bound to do, and as it was necessary for him to do, and seek a place of safety. On this motion it may be said that he did not nor could he reach a place where it was reasonably safe for him to remain. Upon the determination of these questions, the evidence of the promise of Barr, the superintendent, to give a longer space of time, is to be considered. Besides this, it must be assumed, and the actual evidence is, that Per-

kins, in giving the time which he did give, was obeying the orders of Barr, the superintendent, representing the defendant.

It was the duty of the defendant company as a part of this system, if it worked by any system, or if any system was adopted there by it according to which the work was to be performed, or as a part of the actual performance of the work in the quarry, to exercise reasonable care in order to give a reasonably sufficient time in order that the workmen could seasonably escape the dangers of the blast.

Perkins, in giving the signal of warning, was in the performance of the duty of the defendant; to him through the directions of Barr was delegated the performance of the duty of the master. In an ordinary sense he was a mere foreman and a co-servant, but under the direction of his master he was performing that master's duty, and the neglect was imputable to the master. His act in giving the signal was quite apart from the duties of the other workmen, and was not an incident of co-service. This signaling was a duty which neither the plaintiff nor any other workman there in that quarry could perform, as a matter or service incident to the employment.

If negligence be established on the part of the defendant, contributing to the injury, it is not ground of nonsuit or for a direction of a verdict for the defendant, or a defense that the negligence of a fellow-servant co-operated to produce the injury.

The danger which existed was in the neglect to give reasonable opportunity to the plaintiff to reach a reasonably safe place. By the manner of conducting this work, or the system by which the quarry was being operated, the plaintiff was subjected to a risk not obvious or perceivable to him, or of which he could know anything by the exercise of his senses or ordinary care. His duty was at the rope, at the foot of the derrick, to keep it in hand, to keep his hand upon the rope and his eye upon the derrick, listen for the warning signal and to lower Kerr from the derrick.

He had the right to assume that his employer had exercised due care in furnishing him with reasonable opportunity to avoid the risk from the blast. *Chicago and Erie Railway Co. v. Branyan*, 37 N. E. Rep. 190; *Steamship Company v. Ingebregsten*, 28 Vroom 400.

The danger was not obvious, for he did not and could not observe but that reasonable time would be given. He could not know beforehand that the time would be too short and he could not discover it. It was a matter beyond his control or observation, and not an inci-

dental risk, because it was a danger entirely secreted from his knowledge and beyond his knowledge and discovery, and only known by the master or one selected by the master to perform the duty of giving the warning.

Mr. Justice Dixon, in *Steamship Company v. Ingebregsten*, *supra*, after speaking of the rule of care required by the master, said: "Almost as unanimous are the authorities in favor of the proposition that if a master selects an agent to perform this duty for him and the agent fails to exercise reasonable care and skill in its performance, the master is responsible for the fault."

Whether the fault lie in the system which was adopted to perform the work in this quarry or in the actual conduct of it, would appear immaterial. As a part of these rested the duty on the master to exercise reasonable care to give a reasonably sufficient time for the plaintiff to reach a place of safety, as a part of the duty to provide a reasonably safe place for the plaintiff to work in and to exercise reasonable care to maintain it as a reasonably safe place. If that duty was cast upon an employe the defendant was chargeable with the employe's fault. *Steamship Company v. Ingebregsten*, *supra*, and cases cited therein.

For cases in which similar accidents have happened and consequent liability, both in conduct of the work and because of the system from which accident arose, reference may be had to the cases of *Sword v. Cameron*, 1 Dunl. 493; *Bartonshill Coal Co. v. Reid*, 3 Macq. H. L. Sc. 266, 290; *Smith v. Baker* (1891), App. Cas. 325; 1 Bev. Neg. 747.

Neither upon the ground that no negligence had been established on the part of the defendant as the cause of the injury, nor upon the ground that the risks were such as were incidental or obvious, or such as the plaintiff should have discovered or known of in the exercise of ordinary care on his part, could a nonsuit have been directed. The trial court properly submitted these questions to the jury.

Another ground was, and still is, urged for nonsuit, and it is that the plaintiff was contributorily negligent—that is, that he did not at once, upon the signal being given that a blast was to be fired, abandon Kerr and fly to a place of safety. It need only be said that it was his duty to his employer to lower Kerr to the ground. It was a part of his employment to do this upon a signal being given, and he had

the right to assume that sufficient time would be given him to do it. I do not think under the circumstances that it could be called error of judgment in any sense. It was an act in the line of duty, and there was existing the most powerful incitement to perform it even in the face of danger. But in this case it was not for the trial judge on this point to determine that there existed a want of ordinary care. *Booth St. Railways*, § 382; *Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. Langendorf*, 48 Ohio St. 316; *Eckert v. Long Island Railroad Co.*, 43 N. Y. 502; *Donahoe v. Wabash, St. Louis and Pacific Railroad Co.*, 83 Mo. 560; *Linnehan v. Sampson*, 126 Mass. 506.

Another reason urged for a nonsuit is that the plaintiff was guilty of contributory negligence because he sought refuge in the engine-house. The contention is that he should have stayed outside.

The facts show that he was deceived in his reliance upon a reasonable time being given him to fly to a place of safety, and he was confronted with imminent peril; with much more show of reason it could be contended, if he had stayed outside, that he should have sought refuge inside in the exercise of due care to avoid injury. I cannot perceive the reason of this contention. It is not even shown and it cannot be presumed that he would not have been stricken if he had stayed outside. It would appear to me as matter of fact he adopted the safer alternative. But if he had adopted the more dangerous one it would still remain for the jury, under the circumstances, to determine whether he was in the exercise of ordinary care.

The conclusion reached is that the learned trial judge properly refused to order a nonsuit.

There existed some dispute of the evidence of the plaintiff on the part of the defendant, but no different grounds appeared for a direction of a verdict for the defendant, and such direction was correctly refused.

The answers of the court to the requests to charge as to the effect of the alleged promise of the superintendent to give a longer time between the signal and the explosion, and the charge of the court on that subject, have been examined, and no error is found against the plaintiff.

The requests to charge made at the conclusion of the evidence in the cause, what the court said in answer to them, and the charge of the court, have been examined, and so far as the assignments of error

as presented in the argument and briefs of counsel are revealed, no erroneous submission by the court is discovered.

The judgment of the Circuit Court must be affirmed, with costs.

MECHANICS' LIEN—SUITS TO ASCERTAIN AND ENFORCE LIENS
GIVEN BY ACT OF MARCH 30TH, 1892 (GENERAL STATUTES,
PAGE 2078), MUST BE BROUGHT IN THE COURT OF CHANCERY.

The Delafield Construction Company v. James R. Sayre, Jr., et al.

Opinion by Dixon, J., Court of Errors and Appeals, June Term,
31 Vroom 449.

This suit is one of several brought in the Essex Circuit Court against the plaintiff in error, the city of Orange and numerous persons having claims similar to that of the plaintiff below, to enforce liens upon a debt due from the city of Orange to the plaintiff in error, under the "Act to secure the payment of laborers, mechanics, merchants, traders and persons employed upon or furnishing materials toward the performing of any work in public improvements in cities, towns, townships and other municipalities in this State," approved March 30th, 1892. Gen. Stat., p. 2078.

The chief assignment of error questions the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court, the contention being that the act confers the jurisdiction on the Court of Chancery alone.

On examining the statute it is perceived that, while it provides for a civil action, it does not in explicit terms declare where that action shall be brought. Nor do the names used in relation to the procedure indicate the appropriate tribunal, for, while some of them, *e. g.*, summons, judgment, point to courts of law, others, *e. g.*, answer, appeal, point to the Court of Chancery. The enactment that when separate actions are commenced, the court in which the first action is brought may consolidate them, is more significant, because it suggests the possibility of suits being instituted in several courts, and in this State there is but one Court of Chancery. But since there is in our law no mode provided for consolidating actions pending in different tribunals, this enactment is futile, and should not be deemed of controlling force as an indication of the legislative purpose with regard to the court whose jurisdiction was to be invoked. It is only

a circumstance to be considered in the inquiry. It loses some of the force to which it might otherwise be entitled when we discover that our act is copied almost verbatim from a statute of New York (N. Y. Laws of 1878, ch. 315), where there is no Court of Chancery, and where legal and equitable remedies are administered by the same tribunals. In that State this provision may have had a sensible meaning, even though the actions to be brought were purely equitable, and it appears in our statute merely because the copyist lacked either the knowledge or the forethought needed to suggest terms adapted to our judicial system.

The safest guide for ascertaining the tribunal in which the legislature designed that the right given by this statute should be enforced, is to be found by considering the nature of the right and the main features of the remedy proposed.

The right is one granted to those who perform labor or furnish materials in the making of a public improvement in any of the municipalities of this State, and it consists of a lien upon the money in the control of the municipality due, or to grow due for such improvement, to the contractor who owes for such labor or materials. After the claimant has perfected his lien by filing due notice of his claim with the proper officers of the municipality, he is to enforce it by a civil action, in which the municipality, the contractor and all persons who may have in like manner secured liens on the same fund, are to be made defendants, and in that action the court is to determine the validity of each lien claim, the amount due upon it and the amount due to the contractor from the municipality, and is to render judgment directing the municipality to pay over to the several lienors the sums found to be due to them respectively, so far as the fund will go, and according to the priority prescribed by the act. The statute also authorizes the contractor or the municipality to institute a similar action for the determination of the claims, bringing before the court all persons interested in the disposition of the fund. There is no provision for a personal judgment against the contractor as a debtor, but the right of the claimants to obtain such judgments against him in other actions is expressly preserved.

Such suits as this statute contemplates are unknown in courts of the common law. There is a slight resemblance between them and proceedings by attachment and to enforce the statutory lien of mechanics and materialmen against real estate, but these proceedings

are much simpler and are brought in the legal tribunals by express direction of the Legislature.

On the other hand, the remedy now under consideration comes completely within the ordinary remedial functions of the Court of Chancery. One class of cases over which its jurisdiction extends is thus described by Professor Pomeroy: "Those cases in which the relief is not a general pecuniary judgment, but is a decree for money to be obtained and paid out of some particular fund or funds. * * * They assume that the creditor has, either by operation of law, or from contract, or from some acts or omissions of the debtor, a lien, charge, or incumbrance upon some fund or funds belonging to the latter, either land, chattels, things in action, or even money; and the form of the remedy requires that this lien or charge should be established and then enforced, and the amount due obtained by a sale, total or partial of the fund, or by a sequestration of its rents, profits and proceeds. * * * There is also another species of pecuniary remedies, closely analogous to the last, and differing from it only in the additional element of a distribution of the final pecuniary awards among two or more parties having claims either upon one common fund or several funds. The final relief in all these cases is simply pecuniary; the amounts to which the different parties are entitled are ascertained, and are obtained by a distribution of the fund or funds upon which they are chargeable." 1 Pom. Eq. Jur. 95.

The aptness of this description to the case in hand is clear, and we are thereupon led to the conclusion that it was the purpose of the Legislature to have the actions which this statute authorized brought within that tribunal where such jurisdiction was normally exercised, viz., the Court of Chancery.

This conclusion is strengthened when we notice that suits under the New York prototype are called actions to foreclose liens and are tried at special term—the session of the New York courts in which equitable remedies are administered. *Powers v. City of Yonkers*, 114 N. Y. 145.

The judgment of the Circuit Court should be reversed.

MECHANICS' LIEN—LEGISLATIVE POWER TO PASS STATUTES OF LIMITATION WHICH SHALL APPLY TO PRESENT CONTRACTS—CONSTRUCTION OF SUCH STATUTES.

Annie E. Barnaby v. The Bradley & Currier Company.

Opinion by Depue, J., Court of Errors and Appeals, March Term, 1897. 31 Vroom 159.

The Bradley & Currier Company, the plaintiff below, filed a claim under the Mechanics' Lien law for work and materials furnished for the erection and construction of a building situate in the county of Union. In the suit to enforce the lien, the builder, Frank A. Barnaby, did not file a plea, but Annie E. Barnaby, the owner, appeared and filed the statutory plea, averring that the debt was not a lien upon her property.

The work performed and the materials furnished for which the lien was claimed were done and furnished under a contract dated June 2d, 1894. The work was commenced on the 10th of July, 1894, and completed February 20th, 1895. The lien claim was filed on the 15th of January, 1896, and the summons was issued on that day.

At the time the contract in question was made the lien law in force was the act of March 27th, 1874, by the thirteenth section of which, one year from the furnishing of the materials or performing the labor for which the debt is due was prescribed as the time within which the claim should be filed. Rev., p. 671. The lien claim filed in this case was filed within the year in conformity to this statute.

By the act of March 14th, 1895, several of the sections of the Mechanics' Lien law of 1874 were amended, among which was section 13. By that section, as amended, it was provided that no debt should be a lien by virtue of this act unless a claim is filed within four months of the last work done or materials furnished for which such debt is due, nor shall any lien be enforced by virtue of this act unless the summons in the suit for that purpose shall be issued within ninety days of the last work done or materials furnished in such claim. Gen. Stat., p. 2074. The lien in question in this case, although filed within the time limited by the act of 1874, was not filed within the time prescribed by the act of 1895.

By the act of 1895 all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith were repealed and the act was made to take effect immediately.

The only question presented by the bill of exceptions is whether the act of 1895, with respect to the time within which the lien was required to be filed, shall be permitted to control in this case. The learned judge before whom this case was tried instructed the jury that the act of 1895 did not deprive the plaintiff of its right to file its claim within one year from the time the work was completed. This instruction is the subject-matter of the assignment of error in this case.

It is not disputed that, as a general rule, a statute which is amended is thereafter, for all acts subsequently done, to be construed as the statute stands after the amendments are introduced (*Farrell v. State*, 25 Vroom 421), nor is it denied that the Legislature may pass statutes of limitation which shall apply to existing contracts, if a reasonable time within which to bring suit is allowed. The question to be considered is the effect of the third section of the "Act relative to statutes," of March 27th, 1874, which is in these words: "That the repeal of any statutory provision by this act, or by any act of the Legislature hereafter passed, shall not affect or impair any act done or right vested or accrued, or any proceeding, suit or prosecution had or commenced in any civil cause before such repeal shall take effect; but every such act done or right vested or accrued, or prosecution had or commenced, shall remain in full force and effect, to all intents and purposes, as if such statutory provision so repealed had remained in force, except that where the course of practice or procedure for the enforcement of such right or the prosecution of such suit shall be changed, actions then pending or thereafter commenced shall be conducted, as near as may be, in accordance with such altered practice or procedure." Gen. Stat., p. 3194.

A provision of like character was comprised in the Revision of 1846, but was limited to the repeal of statutory provisions by the repealing act reported by the revisers. Rev. Stat., p. 675, § 2. This was the statute that was construed by this court in *Warren Railroad Co. v. Town of Belvidere*, 6 Vroom 584, 587. In the Revision of 1875 the statute of 1845 was extended to acts thereafter to be passed, and the legislative intent was made clearer by the exception which was added with respect to "the course of practice or

procedure for the enforcement of such right or the prosecution of such suit," and the provision that "actions then pending or thereafter to be commenced should be conducted as near as may be in accordance with such altered practice or procedure."

This statutory provision preserves intact from future legislation rights vested or accrued under existing legislation, except "where the course of practice or procedure for the enforcement of such right or prosecution of such suit shall be changed." This exception refers to practice or procedure in the conduct of the suit, and not practice or procedure which directly affects the right which the statute was designed to protect. *Wilson v. Herbert*, 12 Vroom 455, 457. A like construction has been given to the fourth section, which relates to criminal prosecutions and actions for penalties. *State v. Crusius*, 28 Id. 279, 282.

The rule prescribed by this statute as the fundamental rule for the construction of statutes will prevail, except where the Legislature has, either in express language or by implication so strong as not to be resisted, indicated the legislative purpose to supersede this rule of statutory construction.

The work done and materials furnished for which this lien was filed had all been done and furnished before the act of 1895 was passed. By the statute in force when the contract was made and the work done, the debt for labor performed and materials furnished for the erection of the building became a lien on such building and on the land whereon it stands, and such lien, by force of the statute itself, and without any claim being filed, was continued for one year from the furnishing of the materials or performing the labor for which the debt was due.

To give the act of 1895 the effect of limiting the time for which the statutory lien of the prior act should continue without the claim being filed, would deprive the plaintiff of a right with respect to its debt which it had when its contract was made and the work was done. The language of the third section of the act concerning statutes is: "That the repeal of any statutory provision * * * shall not affect or impair any act done or right vested or accrued * * * before such repeal shall take effect, but every such act done or right vested or accrued * * * shall remain in full force and effect to all intents and purposes as if such statutory provision so repealed had remained in full force." The exception is "that where

the practice or procedure for the enforcement of such right * * * shall be changed, actions shall be conducted as near as may be in accordance with such altered practice or procedure."

The plaintiff's lien for its debt accrued under the act of 1874, and by force of that act the lien was continued without a claim being filed for a term which did not expire until some time after the lapse of the limitation prescribed by the act of 1895. It is undeniable that the act of 1895 cannot in any sense be regarded simply as establishing a course of practice or procedure in actions for the enforcement of a right which accrued under the preceding act. If applied in this suit the act of 1895 would affect and impair and even destroy a right of the plaintiff which accrued to it under the preceding act within the meaning of the third section of the act relative to statutes.

The judgment should be affirmed.

THE LAW OF MASTER AND SERVANT.

At the request of the Bureau, Mr. Frank Bergen, of Elizabeth, a gentleman well known throughout the State as a leading member of its bar, has prepared the paper which follows, on the law of master and servant as it is to-day in New Jersey. The object of the paper is best explained by quoting Mr. Bergen's letter which accompanied it:

"My object was to show (1) that the present law on the subject is exclusively judge-made, and has come to be a mass of legal subtleties more fruitful of controversy and litigation than capable of doing justice either to employer or employe; (2) to suggest that the law itself be improved by judicious revision and restatement in the form of a statute; (3) to suggest a means by which employers, in consideration of paying a certain sum in insurance premiums, would be relieved of further liability and claims for damages, which sometimes absorb more than the profits of business enterprises; and (4) to provide compensation for injuries to workmen with reasonable promptness and certainty. In the proposed statute I have suggested, I would make it very clear that the great variety of legal quibbles which now too often constitute successful defenses, should no longer be permitted to have that effect."

THE LAW OF MASTER AND SERVANT.

BY FRANK BERGEN, COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

During the past twenty years numerous disconnected statutes have been enacted by the Legislature in efforts to promote the welfare of workingmen. The practice of employing children in factories has been limited; the number of hours that shall constitute a day's labor in certain cases has been prescribed; a law to promote the amicable adjustment of disputes between employers and workmen has been

enacted; rules intended to preserve the health of female employes in factories and mercantile establishments have been laid down; the use of store orders in payment of wages has been forbidden; wages have been made preferred debts in certain cases of insolvency, and several statutes relating to factories and workshops, and a number of other laws of similar character, have been passed. Some of these statutes, notably those that prohibit injurious practices which formerly prevailed, have been beneficial; but many of the others, being directory merely, or passed to assuage some temporary grievance, have proved to be of but little value.

But in this body of statute law there are many good suggestions that, by comprehensive and intelligent treatment, might be worked into a system of considerable value both to employers and employes.

Besides these statutes there is an important body of law relating to workmen and their employers that appears only in a multitude of judicial decisions. No effort seems to have been made to express, in the form of a statute, the rights of workmen in cases of injury received in the course of their employment. These judicial decisions, drawn from what are called the principles of the common law, are very numerous and conflicting, and are often the result of subtle logical processes, difficult for the common mind to follow or understand. Some of the rules of law on this subject, so promulgated and generally agreed upon by the courts, are as follows. They have been taken almost literally from decisions of the courts:

1. A master who has used due diligence in the selection and employment of his servants is not responsible for an injury done to one of them by the carelessness of another in the course of their common employment.
2. An employer contracts with his employe to use reasonable diligence to protect him from unnecessary risks, and for the omission of such diligence, which is equivalent to negligence or want of care, he will be answerable to the action of such employe for all the damages that may ensue.
3. The duty of the employer to the employe and the implied contract between them is to the effect that the employer shall furnish proper and adequate machinery and appliances for his work and shall employ skillful and competent fellow-servants, and shall use

due and reasonable care to that end; if not, he is liable for injuries to workmen caused by such omission or neglect.

4. If an employer selects a workman with reasonable care and retains him after notice of his negligence, he becomes responsible for the injury that may be caused by the act of such negligent workman.

5. A workman assumes the ordinary risks incident to his employment and also risks arising in consequence of special features of danger known to him, or which he could have discovered by the exercise of reasonable care or that should have been observed by one ordinarily skilled in the employment in which he engages.

6. In case an infant is employed, the employer is bound to explain to him fully the hazards and dangers connected with the business and to instruct him how to avoid them. The instructions and precautions given must be so graduated to the youth, ignorance and inexperience of the employe as to make him fully aware of the danger and to place him substantially in the same position as if he were an adult.

7. To constitute persons fellow-servants they need not be on a parity; it is sufficient if they be engaged in the same common work and acting for the accomplishment of the same general purpose. The negligence of a foreman is not the negligence of the employer, but the negligence of a president of a corporation, who is its chief executive officer, is held to be the negligence of the company.

The decisions in the different States relating to this subject are not harmonious. In the case of *Rogers Locomotive Works v. Hand*, 21 Vr. 464, the present Chief Justice, dealing with one of the features of the law of master and servant, declared: "To attempt to explore the adjudged cases on this subject is to bewilder one's self in a maze of decisions inconsistent with each other and often irreconcilable with the principles at the foundation of the liability of the master to a servant."

In a proceeding by a workingman to enforce a disputed claim for injuries he must show that certain facts exist which, under the law as laid down by the courts, impose liability on the employer. The employer, by way of defense, will often attempt to show that the facts differ from the workman's version or that some distinction exists between the facts stated by him and the facts of the case on which he relies as a precedent. The questions of disputed fact are generally

left to a jury to decide, but the legal distinctions are drawn by the courts.

In many cases of accident the stories of bystanders differ. If suit is brought for an injury and the case proceeds to trial, it often turns out that liability will depend on the question whether a defect in a certain machine or tool which caused the injury was obvious or latent, or upon the frequency with which inspection of machinery or tools was made, or the competency of the inspector, or whether a proper degree of care was used by the employer in selecting other workmen engaged in the same employment, and whether the injured workman contributed by his own negligence, in a substantial degree, to the injury. Much controversy often arises over the question whether an injury was the result of the negligence of a fellow-servant engaged in a common employment with the injured workman or was the result of negligence of the employer or someone representing him. These and kindred conditions afford a very fruitful field for controversy and litigation, and the decision in an action for damages often turns, not on the merits of the case, but according to the ability and industry displayed by one party or the other in collecting and presenting the evidence so as to get the benefit of the law as stated in some leading case or recent decision. The result is that many meritorious claims for injuries are abandoned; others are prosecuted for contingent fees, and sometimes cases are worked up by unscrupulous lawyers on a very weak foundation of fact. In a word, it is almost impossible that substantial justice can be administered in litigation between master and servant in the present state of the law. Now and then a case of this kind is rightly decided, but the chances are against it. The growth of the law on this subject is in the direction of still greater complexity, and the enlightened spirit of our time demands reform.

Efforts have been made in recent years to devise some way to escape from this deplorable condition. Companies have been formed to insure employers against claims for injury by their workingmen. Some employers have tried to get rid of responsibility and bring about amicable relations with their employes by providing funds for the benefit of injured workingmen made up, in part at least, of their wages. Workingmen themselves have organized mutual benefit associations to obtain compensation for injuries which is denied to them either by the language or processes of the law. In England

and France laws have been passed requiring payment to be made to all workmen who are injured in the course of their employment (except in a few cases), the amount of the payments being graduated according to the extent of the injury. The English act went into effect on the 1st of July last, and no reliable information as to its practical value has as yet been obtained from experience. To an American, however, the act seems to be extremely complicated and likely, in its administration, to give rise to more perplexing questions and litigation than it will obviate.

It may be, indeed it is probable, that the law relating to the liability of employer to employe cannot be expressed or administered in such a way as to be entirely satisfactory to parties on both sides of such controversies as often arise between them. But improvement is often attainable where perfection is beyond our reach, and it is not a good reason to refuse to make an effort to improve the law because a perfect code cannot now be written.

The first step in a practical reform in this particular would seem to be to extract the rules of law from the voluminous reports of cases, in so far as they are wisely expressed, and revise and restate them in the form of carefully-drawn statutes. A lucid expression of the law is indispensable to its satisfactory administration. While legal rights remain uncertain they will be difficult and expensive to enforce. A commission consisting of three or five gentlemen, representing employers, employes and the legal profession, could no doubt revise and codify the law relating to employer and employe so as to improve it greatly. Even a moderate degree of success would be an important public service.

Contractors and other employers of workmen desire to know the limit of probable expense in carrying on an undertaking in which workmen must be employed. The workmen desire compensation for injuries sustained by them without tedious, expensive and vexatious litigation over nice distinctions of fact or of law, the compensation to be paid promptly and certainly, even though moderate in amount. In the matter of certainty, the interests of both employers and employes are identical. It may seem venturesome to make a proposition to accomplish both of these objects, but probably they could be attained by enacting a law providing for the organization of a company to insure workmen against accidents, the premium to be paid by the employer in consideration of release from liability for accidents and

the loss to be paid by the company to the employee. It is desirable to avoid novel contrivances. Most new statutes are edged-tools at best. They do not always mean what they seem to say, because they must be read (1) subject to constitutional restraints; (2) in connection with other statutes *in pari materia*, and (3) by the changing lights of public policy and according to variations in judicial sentiment. It would seem, therefore, to be better to work out the problem through the channels of well-settled and familiar law, such as the law of insurance, instead of wasting many years in trying to get some strange, new law in working order.

It would be necessary, or at least prudent, to prescribe the form of the insurance policy in the law so as to exclude the subtle and shifting defenses which now make prosecution of claims for injuries costly, vexatious and uncertain. In this way, perhaps, if good sense should be allowed to dictate the necessary statute, the law of master and servant and its administration would cease to be such a grievous source of disappointment and irritation. The employer would know the extent of his liability to his employees and the workman would be reasonably certain of compensation in case of injury without so much risk of losing both his case and his situation.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT OF ENGLAND.

The Parliament of Great Britain in 1897 adopted a new act with respect to compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment. It is an act of very general scope and great public interest. In view of the discussion of the subject in this State and the suggestion of the appointment of a commission to revise all the laws now existing upon the subject of labor, it has been deemed of sufficient importance to embody the act in this report in full in order that its text may be thoroughly understood by those most interested in this class of legislation. There are many rules which have been adopted governing the procedure under the English act which are mere matters of detail and not deemed necessary to publish here. They are in the possession of this department and can be inspected by any person interested in the subject.

CHAPTER 37.

A. D. 1897.

An act to amend the law with respect to compensation to workmen for accidental injuries suffered in the course of their employment. [6th August, 1897.]

Be it enacted by the queen's most excellent majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the lords spiritual and temporal, and commons, in this present parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

1. (1) If in any employment to which this act applies personal injury by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment is caused to a workman, his employer shall, subject as hereinafter mentioned, be liable to pay compensation in accordance with the first schedule to this act.

Liability of
certain
employers to
workmen for
injuries.

2. Provided that—

(a) The employer shall not be liable under this act in respect of any injury which does not disable the workman for a period of at least two weeks from earning full wages at the work at which he was employed ;

(b) When the injury was caused by the personal negligence or willful act of the employer, or of some person for whose act or default the employer is responsible, nothing in this act shall affect any civil liability of the employer, but in that case the workman may, at his option, either claim compensation under this act, or take the same proceedings as were open to him before the commencement of this act ; but the employer shall not be liable to pay compensation for injury to a workman by accident arising out of and in the course of the employment both independently of and also under this act, and shall not be liable to any proceedings independently of this act, except in case of such personal negligence or willful act as aforesaid ;

(c) If it is proved that the injury to a workman is attributable to the serious and willful misconduct of that workman, any compensation claimed in respect of that injury shall be disallowed.

(3) If any question arises in any proceedings under this act as to the liability to pay compensation under this act (including any question as to whether the employment is one to which this act applies), or as to the amount or duration of compensation under this act, the question, if not settled by agreement, shall, subject to the provisions of the first schedule to this act, be settled by arbitration, in accordance with the second schedule to this act.

(4) If, within the time hereinafter in this act limited for taking proceedings, an action is brought to recover damages independently of this act for injury caused by any accident, and it is determined in such action that the injury is one for which the employer is not liable in such action, but that he would have been liable to pay compensation under the provisions of this act, the action shall be dismissed ; but the court in which the action is tried shall, if the plaintiff shall

so choose, proceed to assess such compensation, and shall be at liberty to deduct from such compensation all the costs which, in its judgment, have been caused by the plaintiff bringing the action instead of proceeding under this act.

In any proceeding under this sub-section, when the court assesses the compensation it shall give a certificate of the compensation it has awarded and the directions it has given as to the deduction for costs, and such certificate shall have the force and effect of an award under this act.

(5) Nothing in this act shall affect any proceeding for a fine under the enactments relating to mines or factories, or the application of any such fine, but if any such fine, or any part thereof, has been applied for the benefit of the person injured, the amount so applied shall be taken into account in estimating the compensation under this act.

2. (1) Proceedings for the recovery under this act of compensation for an injury shall not be maintainable unless notice of the accident has been given as soon as practicable after the happening thereof and before the workman has voluntarily left the employment in which he was injured, and unless the claim for compensation with respect to such accident has been made within six months from the occurrence of the accident causing the injury, or, in case of death, within six months from the time of death. Provided always that the want of or any defect or inaccuracy in such notice shall not be a bar to the maintenance of such proceedings, if it is found in the proceedings for settling the claim that the employer is not prejudiced in his defense by the want, defect, or inaccuracy, or that such want, defect, or inaccuracy was occasioned by mistake or other reasonable cause.

Time for
taking pro-
ceedings.

(2) Notice in respect of an injury under this act shall give the name and address of the person injured, and shall state in ordinary language the cause of the injury and the date at which it was sustained, and shall be served on the employer, or, if there is more than one employer, upon one of such employers.

(3) The notice may be served by delivering the same to

or at the residence or place of business of the person on whom it is to be served.

(4) The notice may also be served by post by a registered letter addressed to the person on whom it is to be served at his last-known place of residence or place of business, and if served by post shall be deemed to have been served at the time when the letter containing the same would have been delivered in the ordinary course of post, and in proving the service of such notice it shall be sufficient to prove that the notice was properly addressed and registered.

(5) Where the employer is a body of persons corporate or unincorporate, the notice may also be served by delivering the same at, or by sending it by post in a registered letter addressed to the employer at the office, or, if there be more than one office, any one of the offices of such body.

Contracting
out.

3. (1) If the registrar of friendly societies, after taking steps to ascertain the views of the employer and workmen, certifies that any scheme of compensation, benefit or insurance for the workmen of an employer in any employment, whether or not such scheme includes other employers and their workmen, is, on the whole, not less favorable to the general body of workmen and their dependents than the provisions of this act, the employer may, until the certificate is revoked, contract with any of those workmen that the provisions of the scheme shall be substituted for the provisions of this act, and thereupon the employer shall be liable only in accordance with the scheme, but, save as aforesaid, this act shall apply, notwithstanding any contract to the contrary made after the commencement of this act.

(2) The registrar may give a certificate, to expire at the end of a limited period, not less than five years.

(3) No scheme shall be so certified which contains an obligation upon the workmen to join the scheme as a condition of their hiring.

(4) If complaint is made to the registrar of friendly societies by or on behalf of the workmen of any employer that the provisions of any scheme are no longer on the whole so favorable to the general body of workmen of such

employer and their dependents as the provisions of this act, or that the provisions of such scheme are being violated, or that the scheme is not being fairly administered, or that satisfactory reasons exist for revoking the certificate, the registrar shall examine into the complaint, and, if satisfied that good cause exists for such complaint, shall, unless the cause of complaint is removed, revoke the certificate.

(5) *When a certificate is revoked or expires* any moneys or securities held for the purpose of the scheme shall be distributed as may be arranged between the employer and workmen, or as may be determined by the registrar of friendly societies in the event of a difference of opinion.

(6) Whenever a scheme has been certified as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the employer to answer all such inquiries and to furnish all such accounts in regard to the scheme as may be made or required by the registrar of friendly societies.

(7) The chief registrar of friendly societies shall include in his annual report the particulars of the proceedings of the registrar under this act.

4. Where, in an employment to which this act applies, the undertakers as hereinafter defined contract with any person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work, and the undertakers would, if such work were executed by workmen immediately employed by them, be liable to pay compensation under this act to those workmen in respect of any accident arising out of and in the course of their employment, the undertakers shall be liable to pay to any workman employed in the execution of the work any compensation which is payable to the workman (whether under this act or in respect of personal negligence or willful act independently of this act) by such contractor, or would be so payable if such contractor were an employer to whom this act applies.

Sub-contracting.

Provided that the undertakers shall be entitled to be indemnified by any other person who would have been liable independently of this section.

This section shall not apply to any contract with any

person for the execution by or under such contractor of any work which is merely ancillary or incidental to, and is no part of, or process in, the trade or business carried on by such undertakers respectively.

Compensation
to workmen in
case of bank-
ruptcy of
employer.

5. (1) Where any employer becomes liable under this act to pay compensation in respect of any accident, and is entitled to any sum from insurers in respect of the amount due to a workman under such liability, then in the event of the employer becoming bankrupt, or making a composition or arrangement with his creditors, or if the employer is a company of the company having commenced to be wound up, such workman shall have a first charge upon the sum aforesaid for the amount so due, and the judge of the county court may direct the insurers to pay such sum into the post-office savings bank in the name of the registrar of such court, and order the same to be invested or applied in accordance with the provisions of the first schedule hereto with reference to the investment in the post-office savings bank of any sum allotted as compensation, and those provisions shall apply accordingly.

(2) In the application of this section to Scotland, the words "have a first charge upon" shall mean "be preferentially entitled to."

Recovery of
damages from
stranger.

6. Where the injury for which compensation is payable under this act was caused under circumstances creating a legal liability in some person other than the employer to pay damages in respect thereof, the workman may, at his option, proceed, either at law against that person to recover damages, or against his employer for compensation under this act, but not against both, and if compensation be paid under this act, the employer shall be entitled to be indemnified by the said other person.

Application of
act and defini-
tions.

7. (1) This act shall apply only to employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined, on or in or about a railway, factory, mine, quarry, or engineering work, and to employment by the undertakers as hereinafter defined or in or about any building which exceeds thirty feet in height, and is either being constructed or repaired by means of a

scaffolding, or being demolished, or on which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power, is being used for the purpose of the construction, repair, or demolition thereof.

(2) In this act—

“Railway” means the railway of any railway company to which the Regulation of Railways Act, 1873, applies, and includes a light railway made under the Light Railways Act, 1896; and “railway” and “railway company” have the same meaning as in the said acts of 1873 and 1896: 36 & 37 Vict.
c. 48.
59 & 60 Vict.
c. 48.

“Factory” has the same meaning as in the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1891, and also includes any dock, wharf, quay, warehouse, machinery, or plant, to which any provision of the Factory Acts is applied by the Factory and Workshop Act, 1895, and every laundry worked by steam, water, or other mechanical power: 58 & 59 Vict.
c. 87.

“Mine” means a mine to which the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, or the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, applies: 50 & 51 Vict.
c. 58.
35 & 36 Vict.
c. 77.

“Quarry” means a quarry under the Quarries Act, 1894: 57 & 58 Vict.
c. 42.

“Engineering work” means any work of construction or alteration or repair of a railroad, harbor, dock, canal, or sewer, and includes any other work for the construction, alteration, or repair of which machinery driven by steam, water, or other mechanical power is used:

“Undertakers” in the case of a railway means the railway company; in the case of a factory, quarry, or laundry means the occupier thereof within the meaning of the Factory and Workshop Acts, 1878 to 1895; in the case of a mine means the owner thereof within the meaning of the Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1887, or the Metalliferous Mines Regulation Act, 1872, as the case may be, and in the case of an engineering work means the person undertaking the construction, alteration, or repair; and in the case of a building means the persons undertaking the construction, repair, or demolition:

“Employer” includes any body of persons corporate or unincorporate and the legal personal representative of a deceased employer:

"Workman" includes every person who is engaged in an employment to which this act applies, whether by way of manual labor or otherwise, and whether his agreement is one of service or apprenticeship or otherwise, and is expressed or implied, is oral or in writing. Any reference to a workman who has been injured shall, where the workman is dead, include a reference to his legal personal representative or to his dependents, or other person to whom compensation is payable:

"Dependents" means—

(a) In England and Ireland, such members of the workman's family specified in the Fatal Accidents Act, 1846, as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death, and (b) in Scotland, such of the persons entitled according to the law of Scotland to sue the employer for damages or solatium in respect of the death of the workman, as were wholly or in part dependent upon the earnings of the workman at the time of his death.

(3) A workman employed in a factory which is a ship-building yard shall not be excluded from this act by reason only that the accident arose outside of the yard in the course of his work upon a vessel in any dock, river or tidal water near the yard.

8. (1) This act shall not apply to persons in the naval or military service of the crown, but otherwise shall apply to any employment by or under the crown to which this act would apply if the employer were a private person.

(2) The treasury may, by warrant laid before Parliament, modify for the purposes of this act their warrant made under section one of the Superannuation Act, 1887, and notwithstanding anything in that act, or any such warrant, may frame a scheme with a view to its being certified by the registrar of friendly societies under this act.

9. Any contract existing at the commencement of this act, whereby a workman relinquishes any right to compensation from the employer for personal injury arising out of and in the course of his employment, shall not, for the

9 & 10 Vict.
c. 93.

Application to
workmen in
employment of
crown.

50 & 51 Vict.
c. 67.

Provision as to
existing con-
tracts.

purposes of this act, be deemed to continue after the time at which the workman's contract of service would determine if notice of the determination thereof were given at the commencement of this act.

10. (1) This act shall come into operation on the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight. Commencement of act and short title.

(2) This act may be cited as the Workmen's Compensation Act, 1897.

SCHEDULES.

FIRST SCHEDULE.

Sections 1, 5.

SCALE AND CONDITIONS OF COMPENSATION.

Scale.

(1) The amount of compensation under this act shall be—

(a) Where death results from the injury—

(i) If the workman leaves any dependents wholly dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, a sum equal to his earnings in the employment of the same employer during the three years next preceding the injury, or the sum of one hundred and fifty pounds, whichever of those sums is the larger, but not exceeding in any case three hundred pounds, provided that the amount of any weekly payments made under this act shall be deducted from such sum, and if the period of the workman's employment by the said employer has been less than the said three years, then the amount of his earnings during the said three years shall be deemed to be 156 times his average weekly earnings during the period of his actual employment under the said employer;

(ii) If the workman does not leave any such dependents, but leaves any dependents in part dependent upon his earnings at the time of his death, such sum, not exceeding in any case the amount payable under the foregoing provisions, as may be agreed upon, or, in default of agreement, may be

determined, on arbitration under this act, to be reasonable and proportionate to the injury to the said dependents; and

(iii) If he leaves no dependents, the reasonable expenses of his medical attendance and burial, not exceeding ten pounds;

(b) Where total or partial incapacity for work results from the injury, a weekly payment during the incapacity after the second week not exceeding fifty per cent. of his average weekly earnings during the previous twelve months, if he has been so long employed, but if not, then for any less period during which he has been in the employment of the same employer, such weekly payment not to exceed one pound.

(2) In fixing the amount of the weekly payment, regard shall be had to the difference between the amount of the average weekly earnings of the workman before the accident and the average amount which he is able to earn after the accident, and to any payment not being wages which he may receive from the employer in respect of his injury during the period of his incapacity.

(3) Where a workman has given notice of an accident, he shall, if so required by the employer, submit himself for examination by a duly-qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer, and if he refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to compensation, and any proceeding under this act in relation to compensation, shall be suspended until such examination takes place.

(4) The payment shall, in case of death, be made to the legal personal representative of the workman, or, if he has no legal personal representative, to or for the benefit of his dependents, or, if he leaves no dependents, to the person to whom the expenses are due; and if made to the legal personal representative shall be paid by him to or for the benefit of the dependents or other person entitled thereto under this act.

(5) Any question as to who is a dependent, or as to the

amount payable to each dependent, shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this act.

(6) The sum allotted as compensation to a dependent may be invested or otherwise applied for the benefit of the person entitled thereto, as agreed, or as ordered by the committee or other arbitrator.

(7) Any sum which is agreed or is ordered by the committee or arbitrator to be invested may be invested in whole or in part in the post-office savings bank by the registrar of the county court in his name as registrar.

(8) Any sum to be so invested may be invested in the purchase of an annuity from the national debt commissioners through the post-office savings bank, or be accepted by the postmaster-general as a deposit in the name of the registrar as such, and the provisions of any statute or regulations respecting the limits of deposits in savings bank, and the declaration to be made by a depositor, shall not apply to such sums.

(9) No part of any money invested in the name of the registrar of any county court in the post-office savings bank under this act shall be paid out, except upon authority addressed to the postmaster-general by the treasury or by the judge of the county court.

(10) Any person deriving any benefit from any moneys invested in a post-office savings bank under the provisions of this act may, nevertheless, open an account in a post-office savings bank or in any other savings bank in his own name without being liable to any penalties imposed by any statute or regulations in respect of the opening of accounts in two savings banks, or of two accounts in the same savings bank.

(11) Any workman receiving weekly payments under this act shall, if so required by the employer, or by any person by whom the employer is entitled under this act to be indemnified, from time to time submit himself for examination by a duly-qualified medical practitioner provided and paid by the employer or such other person; but if the workman objects to an examination by that medical practi-

tioner, or is dissatisfied by the certificate of such practitioner upon his condition when communicated to him, he may submit himself for examination to one of the medical practitioners appointed for the purposes of this act, as mentioned in the second schedule to this act, and the certificate of that medical practitioner as to the condition of the workman at the time of the examination shall be given to the employer and workman, and shall be conclusive evidence of that condition; if the workman refuses to submit himself to such examination, or in any way obstructs the same, his right to such weekly payments shall be suspended until such examination has taken place.

(12) Any weekly payment may be reviewed at the request either of the employer or of the workman, and on such review may be ended, diminished or increased, subject to the maximum above provided, and the amount of payment shall, in default of agreement, be settled by arbitration under this act.

(13) Where any weekly payment has been continued for not less than six months, the liability therefor may, on the application by or on behalf of the employer, be redeemed by the payment of a lump sum, to be settled, in default of agreement, by arbitration under this act, and such lump sum may be ordered by the committee or arbitrator to be invested or otherwise applied as above mentioned.

(14) A weekly payment, or a sum paid by way of redemption thereof, shall not be capable of being assigned, charged or attached, and shall not pass to any other person by operation of law, nor shall any claim be set off against the same.

(15) Where a scheme certified under this act provides for payment of compensation by a friendly society, the provisions of the proviso to the first sub-section of section eight, section sixteen and section forty-one of the Friendly Societies Act, 1896, shall not apply to such society in respect of such scheme.

(16) In the application of this schedule to Scotland the expression "registrar of the county court" means "sheriff

clerk of the county," and "judge of the county court" means "sheriff."

(17) In the application of this act to Ireland the provisions of the County Officers and Courts (Ireland) Act, 1877, with respect to money deposited in the Post Office Savings Bank under that act shall apply to money invested in the Post Office Savings Bank under this act. 40 & 41 Vict.
c. 56.

SECOND SCHEDULE.

ARBITRATION.

The following provisions shall apply for settling any matter which under this act is to be settled by arbitration:

(1) If any committee, representative of an employer and his workmen, exists with power to settle matters under this act in the case of the employer and workmen, the matter shall, unless either party objects, by notice in writing sent to the other party before the committee meet to consider the matter, be settled by the arbitration of such committee, or be referred by them in their discretion to arbitration as hereinafter provided. Section 1.

(2) If either party so objects, or there is no such committee, or the committee so refers the matter or fails to settle the matter within three months from the date of the claim, the matter shall be settled by a single arbitrator agreed on by the parties, or in the absence of agreement by the county court judge, according to the procedure prescribed by rules of court, or if in England the Lord Chancellor so authorizes, according to the like procedure, by a single arbitrator appointed by such county court judge.

(3) Any arbitrator appointed by the county court judge shall, for the purposes of this act, have all the powers of a county court judge, and shall be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament in accordance with regulations to be made by the treasury.

(4) The Arbitration Act, 1889, shall not apply to any arbitration under this act; but an arbitrator may, if he 52 & 53 Vict.
c. 49.

thinks fit, submit any question of law for the decision of the county court judge, and the decision of the judge on any question of law, either on such submission, or in any case where he himself settles the matter under this act, shall be final, unless within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by rules of the Supreme Court either party appeals to the Court of Appeal; and the county court judge, or the arbitrator appointed by him, shall, for the purpose of an arbitration under this act, have the same powers of procuring the attendance of witnesses and the production of documents as if the claim for compensation had been made by plaint in the county court.

(5) Rules of court may make provision for the appearance in any arbitration under this act of any party by some other person.

(6) The costs of and incident to the arbitration and proceedings connected therewith shall be in the discretion of the arbitrator. The costs, whether before an arbitrator or in the county court, shall not exceed the limit prescribed by rules of court, and shall be taxed in manner prescribed by those rules.

(7) In the case of the death or refusal or inability to act of an arbitrator, a judge of the High Court at Chambers may, on the application of any party, appoint a new arbitrator.

(8) Where the amount of compensation under this act shall have been ascertained, or any weekly payment varied, or any other matter decided, under this act, either by a committee or by an arbitrator or by agreement, a memorandum thereof shall be sent, in manner prescribed by rules of court, by the said committee or arbitrator, or by any party interested, to the registrar of the county court for the district in which any person entitled to such compensation resides, who shall, subject to such rules, on being satisfied as to its genuineness, record such memorandum in a special register without fee, and thereupon the said memorandum shall for all purposes be enforceable as a county court judgment; provided that the county court judge may at any time rectify such register.

(9) Where any matter under this act is to be done in a county court, or by or before the judge or registrar of a county court, then, unless the contrary intention appear, the same shall, subject to rules of court, be done in, or by or before the judge or registrar of, the county court of the district in which all the parties concerned reside, or if they reside in different districts the district in which the accident out of which the said matter arose occurred, without prejudice to any transfer in manner provided by rules of court.

(10) The duty of a county court judge under this act, or of an arbitrator appointed by him, shall, subject to rules of court, be part of the duties of the county court, and the officers of the court shall act accordingly, and rules of court may be made both for any purpose for which this act authorizes rules of court to be made, and also generally for carrying into effect this act so far as it affects the county court, or an arbitrator appointed by the judge of the county court, and proceedings in the county court or before any such arbitrator, and such rules may, in England, be made by the five judges of the county courts appointed for the making of rules under section one hundred and sixty-four of the County Courts Act, 1888, and when allowed by the Lord Chancellor, as provided by that section, shall have full effect without any further consent.

51 & 52 Vict.
c. 43.

(11) No court fee shall be payable by any party in respect of any proceeding under this act in the county court prior to the award.

(12) Any sum awarded as compensation shall be paid on the receipt of the person to whom it is payable under any agreement or award, and his solicitor or agent shall not be entitled to recover from him, or to claim a lien on or deduct, any amount for costs from, the said sum awarded, except such sum as may be awarded by the arbitrator or county court judge, on an application made by either party to determine the amount of costs to be paid to the said solicitor or agent, such sum to be awarded subject to taxation and to the scale of costs prescribed by rules of court.

(13) The Secretary of State may appoint legally-qualified

medical practitioners for the purpose of this act, and any committee, arbitrator, or judge may, subject to regulations made by the Secretary of State and the Treasury, appoint any such practitioner to report on any matter which seems material to any question arising in the arbitration; and the expense of any such medical practitioner shall, subject to treasury regulations, be paid out of moneys to be provided by Parliament.

(14) In the application of this schedule to Scotland—

(a) "Sheriff" shall be substituted for "county court judge," "sheriff court" for "county court," "action" for "plaint," "sheriff clerk" for "registrar of the county court," and "act of sederunt" for "rules of court:"

(b) Any award or agreement as to compensation under this act may be competently recorded for execution in the books of council and session or sheriff court books, and shall be enforceable in like manner as a recorded decree arbitral:

(c) Any application to the sheriff as arbitrator shall be heard, tried, and determined summarily in the manner provided by the fifty-second section of the Sheriff Courts (Scotland) Act, 1876, save only that parties may be represented by any person authorized in writing to appear for them and subject to the declaration that it shall be competent to either party within the time and in accordance with the conditions prescribed by act of sederunt to require the sheriff to state a case on any question of law determined by him, and his decision thereon in such case may by submitted to either division of the Court of Session, who may hear and determine the same finally, and remit to the sheriff with instruction as to the judgment to be pronounced.

(15) Paragraphs four and seven of this schedule shall not apply to Scotland.

(16) In the application of this schedule to Ireland the expression "county court judge" shall include the recorder of any city or town.

WORKMEN'S COMPENSATION ACT OF FRANCE.

Among the acts of other countries which this department has secured to guide in the revision of the labor laws of this State is the act now in force in France. This act is long and minute in detail, and covers all phases of the question. It is so much in detail that it would not be at all suitable for enactment by this State, but it contains so many provisions that are new upon this subject that it is deemed of such interest as to justify its publication in full. It is probably the most minute and detailed provision for the compensation of employes, or their families in case of their death, heretofore enacted by any government. Its pension provision will be found to be novel, and its provision with relation to foreign workmen, who may become victims of accidents, is of interest. Special provisions are made in this law for notice, in cases of injury, to some mayor or magistrate, and in case of serious injury, which may probably result in death, provision is made for the taking of testimony concerning the circumstances, the character of the injury, the persons entitled to indemnity, &c., at once.

It contains five chapters and is as follows :

CHAPTER I.

COMPENSATION IN CASE OF ACCIDENTS.

Article 1. Accidents, directly or indirectly because of their work, occurring to workmen and employes engaged at the building trade, in mills, factories, workyards, in transportation by land and water, in the operations of loading and unloading, in work at public storehouses, mines, furnaces, quarries; and further, in any enterprise, or subdivision thereof, where explosive boilers are manufactured or used, or in which a machine is employed, operated other than by human or animal power, shall give the person affected, or his representa-

tives, the right to claim an indemnity at the hands of the employer, provided the period of interruption of work exceeds four days.

Workmen who ordinarily work alone cannot be made liable under this law by the accidental working with them of one or more of their comrades.

Article 2. Workmen and employes mentioned in the preceding article, in case of accidents occurring while at their work, cannot have recourse to any other assistance except that provided by the present law.

Those whose annual wages exceed two thousand four hundred francs (2,400 fr.) are entitled to the benefit of these provisions only up to that sum. For the amount in excess they shall have claim to but one-quarter of the pensions and indemnities enumerated in Article 3, except in case of special agreement as to the figure representing this share.

Article 3. In the cases considered in Article 1, the workman or employe shall be entitled :

For absolute and permanent disability, to a pension equal to two-thirds of his annual wages.

For partial and permanent disability, to a pension equal to one-half the reduction in wages ascribed to the accident.

For temporary disability, after the incapacity for labor has lasted for four days and beginning with the fifth day, a daily benefit equal to one-half the wages paid at the time of the accident.

Where the accident results in death, a pension is paid to the parties hereinafter named, beginning with the time of death and under the following conditions :

(a) A life annuity equal to twenty per cent. of the annual wages of the victim to the surviving wife or husband, provided there is neither a divorce nor separation, and that the marriage was consummated prior to the accident.

In case of remarriage, the survivor's right to this pension ceases, and there shall then be allowed her or him a full indemnity, an amount equal to three times this yearly pension.

(b) For children, legitimate or natural, acknowledged before the accident, having but one parent and aged less than sixteen years, a yearly pension based upon the annual wages of the victim, the rate being fifteen per cent. if there be but one child, twenty-five per cent. if

there be two, thirty-five per cent. if three, and forty per cent. if four or a greater number.

Where these children are left without father or mother the amount of the pension shall in each case be twenty per cent. of the annual wages.

The total amount of these pensions, in the first case here mentioned, shall not exceed forty per cent. of the yearly wages, nor sixty per cent. in the second.

(c) If the victim has neither surviving wife, husband, nor child, as contemplated under paragraphs *a* and *b*, each ascendant or descendant dependent upon him or her for support shall receive an annuity for life in the case of the ascendants, and a pension, payable until the age of sixteen years is reached, in the case of the descendants. This annual allowance shall be equal to ten per cent. of the yearly wages of the victim, excepting, however, that the sum total of these allowances shall not exceed thirty per cent.

Each of the yearly pensions provided under paragraph *c* is reduced proportionately wherever occasion demands such action.

The claims established under the present law are payable quarterly and are both non-transferable and unattachable.

Foreign workmen, who become victims of accidents and leave French territory, shall receive in full liquidation an amount equal to three times their annual allowance.

The heirs or family of a foreign workman shall receive no indemnity if at the time of the accident they were not living on French territory.

Article 4. The employer shall further be required to meet the expense for doctor, medicine and funeral, which is estimated not to exceed a maximum of one hundred francs.

As to this expense for doctor and medicine, where the victim has himself selected a doctor, the employer can be held only up to the sum fixed by the justice of the peace of the district, according to the schedule adopted in each department for gratuitous medical service.

Article 5. During the first thirty, sixty or ninety days following an accident, employers can relieve themselves of the obligation of paying to its victims the costs of illness and the temporary indemnity, or a portion of this indemnity as hereinafter provided, if they can show:

First—That they have organized their workmen into mutual aid societies and arranged to contribute a certain proportion of the dues, as determined by mutual agreement and in accord with a model constitution approved by the proper minister of the Government, this contribution, however, never to be less than one-third the amount of dues.

Second—That these societies, in case of accident, guarantee their members doctor's attendance, medicine and a daily benefit for a period of thirty, sixty or ninety days.

If the daily benefit paid by the society is less than half the amount earned per day by the victim, the employer shall be required to make up the difference.

Article 6. Employers at mines, furnaces and quarries can provide relief against the expenses and indemnities mentioned in the preceding article by means of an annual subsidy paid to the banks or aid societies organized in these industries under the law of June 29th, 1894.

The amount and the conditions of this subsidy must be acceptable to the society and have the approval of the Minister of Public Works.

These two regulations will also apply to all other employers who have established special relief funds for the benefit of their workmen in conformity with chapter III. of the law of June 29th, 1894. The indorsement noted further above will be given wherever required by the Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Article 7. Independently of action under the present law, the victim or his representatives have reserved to themselves the right to institute suits under common-law regulations for compensation for the injury done against those other than the employer, his workmen and foremen, who may be responsible for the accident.

The indemnity thus granted shall correspondingly relieve the employer from the obligations charged upon him.

This action against liable third parties may even be taken, at their risk and peril, by the employer, in the name and place of the victim and his legal representatives, should these neglect to avail themselves of that privilege.

Article 8. The wages to serve as a basis for fixing the indemnity to be paid to a workman less than sixteen years of age or an apprentice who has become the victim of an accident, shall not be less than

the lowest wages paid to good workmen of the same class engaged in the industry.

In the case of temporary disability, however, the benefit payable to a workman under sixteen years of age shall not exceed the amount of his regular pay.

Article 9. At the time of the final determination of the life annuity, after the period of revision provided for in article 19, the victim may demand that one-quarter at the outside of the capital sum necessary to establish this annuity, as calculated according to the tables prepared for victims of accidents by the National Old Age Insurance Bank, be paid to him in cash.

He may also demand that this capital, or this capital reduced by at most one-quarter, as shall be determined, provide him with life annuity revertible to the extent of one-half at the outside, to surviving wife (or husband). In such case the annuity shall be reduced in such form as not to occasion by its revertibility any additional charge upon the employer.

The court, in chambers, shall pass upon such petitions.

Article 10. In the case of a workman engaged at the industry for twelve months prior to the accident, the wages serving as basis to fix the pensions shall be taken as the actual remuneration allowed him during that time, be it in money or kind.

For workmen engaged for a period less than twelve months prior to the accident, this amount shall be taken as the actual remuneration received by them from the time of hiring increased by the average pay received by workmen in the same class during the period needed to complete the twelve months.

If the work is not continuous, the annual wage is determined as much by the amount received during the period of activity as by the earnings of the workman during the balance of the year.

CHAPTER II.

NOTICE OF ACCIDENTS AND INJURY.

Article 11. Every accident causing incapacity for work shall be reported by the employer or his foreman within forty-eight hours to the Mayor of the commune, who shall prepare an official statement.

This notification shall contain the names and addresses of the witnesses to the accident. To it shall be appended a doctor's certificate describing the condition of the victim, the probable consequences of the accident and the time when it will be possible to learn its definite result.

A similar report must be sent in by the victim or his representatives.

An acknowledgment of the receipt of the report and of the doctor's certificate shall be forwarded by the Mayor to the person reporting.

Immediate notice of the accident shall be given by the Mayor to the division or department inspector of labor or the mining engineer having supervision of the work.

Article 15 of the law of November 2d, 1892, and Article 11 of the law of June 12th, 1893, cease being applicable to cases covered by the present law.

Article 12. Should it appear from the doctor's certificate that the injury is likely to result in death, or complete or partial permanent disability, the Mayor shall immediately send a copy of the notification and the doctor's certificate to the justice of the peace of the district where the accident occurred.

Within twenty-four hours after the receipt of this notice, the justice of the peace shall proceed to institute an inquiry for the purpose of ascertaining:

First—The cause, nature and circumstances of the accident.

Second—The persons injured and where located.

Third—The nature of the injuries.

Fourth—The parties having a likely right to claim indemnity.

Fifth—The daily and annual wages of the victims.

Article 13. Regulates the mode in which judicial inquiry on accidents shall proceed.

Article 14. Employers or their foremen who have failed to obey the requirements of article 11 are punishable by a fine of from one to fifteen francs.

In case the offense is repeated within a year, the fine can be raised from sixteen to three hundred francs.

Article 463 of the Penal Code applies to offenses committed under the present article.

CHAPTER III.

AUTHORITY—JURISDICTION—PROCEDURE—REVISION.

Article 15. Disputes arising between victims of accidents and employers relative to funeral expenses, costs attending illness, or temporary indemnities, shall be settled as a last resort by the justice of the peace of the district where the accident occurred, as to what amount shall be allowed.

Article 16. As to the other indemnities provided under the present law, the president of the district court, within five days after the transmission of the papers, shall call together the victim or his representatives and the employer, who may engage counsel.

If an agreement between the parties interested is reached, the indemnity is definitely fixed by the decree of the president, who certifies to the agreement.

If no agreement is reached, the matter is referred back to the court, which renders the final decision, in accordance with chapter XXIV., book 2, of the Code of Civil Procedure.

If the outcome of the accident is still in doubt, the court suspends judgment, and the temporary indemnity continues to be paid until final settlement.

The court can order the employer to pay a deposit, and its decree on this point shall be executed notwithstanding appeal.

Article 17. As to appeals from the courts of first jurisdiction.

Article 18. Action for indemnity, as provided under the present law, is outlawed after one year from the date of the accident.

Article 19. A petition to have the indemnity re-adjusted, owing to an increase or decrease in the disability of the victim or to his death from the consequences of the accident, may be filed for three years subsequent to the date of the agreement entered into between the parties, or the date of the definite settlement.

The right to a pension is not forfeited by a victim until after the expiration of three years.

Article 20. None of the indemnities provided for under the present law shall be payable to a victim intentionally causing the accident.

The court has the power to render the pension provided by chapter I., where it is proven that the accident was due to an inexcusable neglect on the part of the workman.

Where it is shown that the accident was caused by inexcusable neglect on the part of the employer or those substituted by him in authority, the indemnity may be increased, but not so that the pension or the sum of the pensions granted shall exceed, either in single allowance or in total amount, the annual wages paid.

Article 21. After having come to an agreement upon the amount of indemnity due the victim of an accident, the parties concerned are always at liberty to decide that the payment of the pension shall be suspended and any other mode of indemnification be substituted, so long as the terms of the original stipulation are not violated.

Except in the case provided in Article 3, paragraph *a*, the pension can be replaced by the payment of a lump sum only where it is not above one hundred francs.

Article 22. The benefit of judicial assistance at the examinations before the court is accorded as a matter of right to the victim of an accident or his representatives, subject to the order of the attorney-general of the republic.

To this end the president of the court shall, within three days after the appearance of the parties as noted in Article 16, send to the attorney-general an extract from his minutes relating to the non-agreement, adding thereto the particulars of the case.

The attorney-general of the republic shall thereupon proceed as laid down in Article 13 (paragraphs 2 and following) of the law of January 22d, 1851.

The benefit of assistance by the court as a matter of right extends over the examinations before the justice of the peace, to all writs of execution touching personal or real property and to every trial incident to the carrying out of the judicial decrees.

CHAPTER IV.

GUARANTEES.

Article 23. The credit of the victim of an accident or of his representatives for expenses incurred for doctor, medicines and funeral, as also for benefits allowed because of temporary incapacity for work, is guaranteed agreeably with the provisions of Article 2101 of the Civil Code, and will there be entered as No. 6.

The payment of indemnities for permanent incapacity for work or accidents followed by death is guaranteed in accordance with the terms of the following articles.

Article 24. In cases where liable employers' insurance societies, mutual or with fixed premiums, or guaranteed associations in which all the members are bound alike, at the time of their falling due, fail to meet the indemnities chargeable to them for accidents resulting in death or permanent incapacity for work, the payment of these benefits shall be assured to those concerned by the National Old Age Insurance Bank by a special guarantee fund established as hereinafter mentioned, the management of which is entrusted to the said bank.

Article 25. To form this special guarantee fund the charge for business licenses issued in the industries mentioned in Article 1 shall be increased by an additional four centimes. There shall be levied upon mining properties a tax of five centimes for each hectare covered by the grant.

These taxes may, when need arises, be increased or decreased in accordance with the law bearing upon finance.

Article 26. The National Old Age Insurance Bank shall have the right of action at law against defaulting employers on account of the sums advanced for them by it, in accordance with the regulations hereinbefore detailed.

Where the employer has protected himself by insurance against loss on this account, the bank, to recover the amount it has advanced, shall avail itself of its rights under Article 2102 of the Civil Code as against indemnity due from insurers, and shall have no further claim upon the employer.

An order issued by the administration of public affairs shall determine the conditions of organization and operation of the service required under the preceding regulations from the National Insurance Bank, and particularly the forms of taking action at law against defaulting employers or insurance societies and guarantee associations, as well as the conditions under which victims of accidents or their representatives shall be permitted to demand of the bank the payment of their indemnities.

Judicial decrees shall not act as a lien except as issued in favor of the insurance bank, when exercising its right of action against employers and assurance companies.

Article 27. Mutual or fixed-premium accident insurance companies, French or foreign, are subject to the supervision and control of the government, and shall be required to provide reserve funds or securities, under conditions to be fixed by an order of the administration of public affairs.

Pensions and indemnities shall constitute a first lien upon the amount held as reserve or security.

Guarantee associations shall be subject to the same supervision, and an order of the administration of public affairs shall determine the conditions of their organization and operation.

Expenses of all kinds incurred through this supervision and control shall be met by means of assessments, proportionate to the amount held as reserve or security, and fixed annually for each company or association by an order of the Minister of Commerce.

Article 28. The deposit of the capital sum representative of the pensions granted under the present law, shall not be required of those responsible for their payment.

Should, however, those so liable desire to free themselves once for all from this liability they can pay such a capital sum into the National Insurance Bank, which bank shall, with this purpose in view, establish, within six months after the promulgation of the present law, a schedule of charges based upon the mortality of victims of accidents and their legal heirs.

When an employer quits business, either voluntarily or because of death, judicial liquidation or bankruptcy or transfer of his establishment, the capital sum representative of the pensions for which he is liable, becomes payable as a matter of course, and shall be deposited with the National Insurance Bank. This capital sum shall be determined on the day it falls due in accordance with the schedule referred to in the preceding paragraph.

The employer or his representatives may, however, be relieved from the deposit of this capital sum on furnishing such security as may be agreeable to an order of the administration of public affairs covering this point.

CHAPTER V.

GENERAL REGULATIONS.

Article 29. Documents and certificates made out under the provisions of the act to be delivered gratis and free of stamp tax.

Article 30. Every agreement contrary to the present law is, as a matter of course, null and void.

Article 31. Employers are required, under penalty of a fine of from one to fifteen francs, to have the present law and the administrative regulations pertaining to its enforcement, posted in every workshop.

In case of repetition of the offense during the same year, the fine shall be from sixteen to one hundred francs.

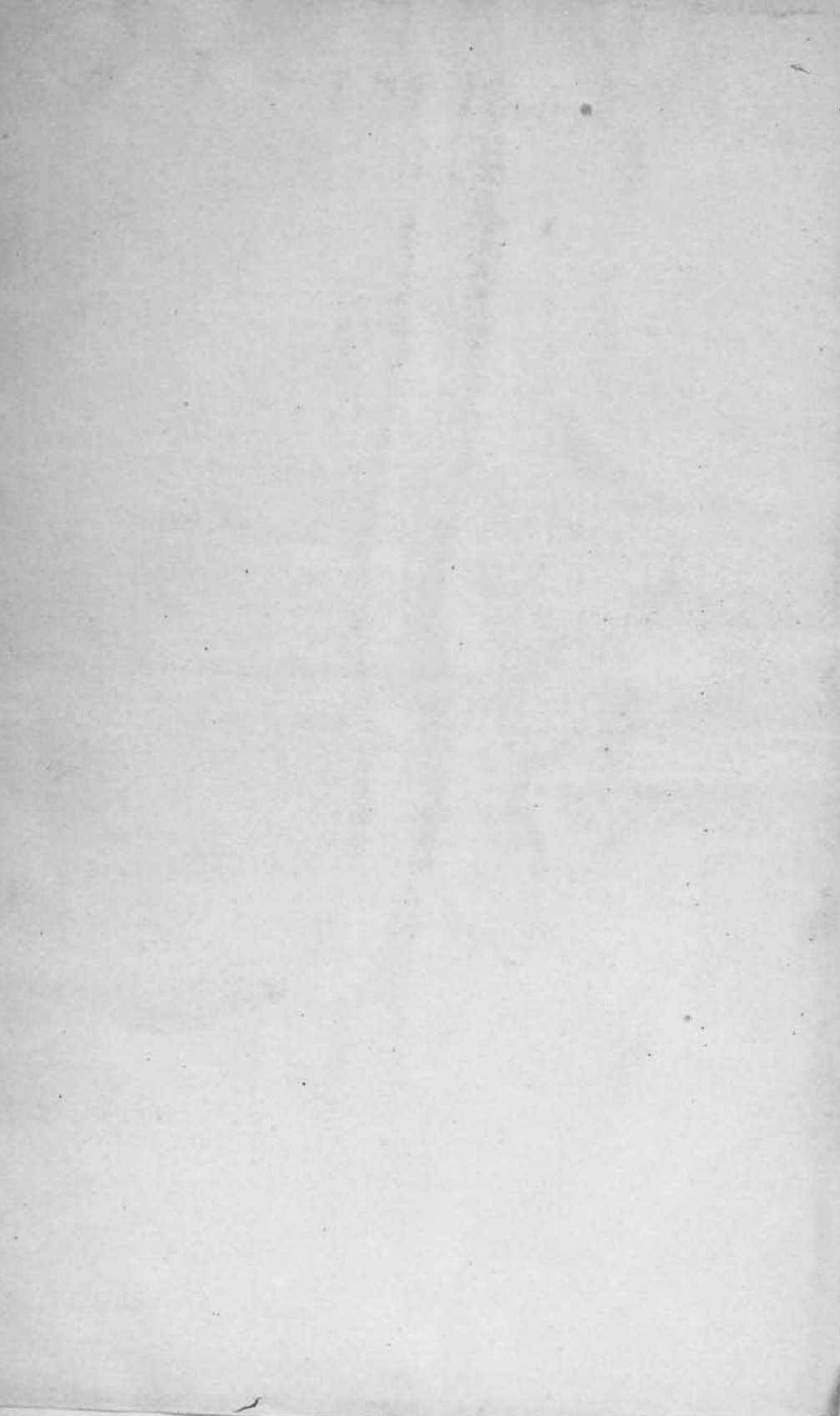
Failure to comply with the requirements of Articles 11 and 31 may be proven by the inspectors of labor.

Article 32. This law shall not set aside any laws, ordinances and regulations governing pensions to workmen, apprentices and day laborers employed in the workshops of the navy, or workmen engaged in the manufacture of arms under the direction of the Minister of War.

Article 33. The present law shall not become operative until three months after the official publication of the administrative decrees regulating its enforcement.

Article 34. An order of the administration of public affairs shall fix the conditions under which the present law shall become applicable to Algiers and the colonies.





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