Twenty-Fourth Annual Report

OF THE

Bureau of Statistics

OF

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

OF

New Jersey

For the Year Ending October 31st

1901.

TRENTON, N. J.
MACCRELLISH & QUIGLEY, STATE PRINTERS.

1902

CONTENTS.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.
TRENTON, N. J., October 31st, 1901.

To His Excellency Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of the State of New Jersey:

In accordance with the provisions of Chapter 105, Laws of 1878, and the several amendments thereto, I have the honor of submitting to the Senate and General Assembly, through you, the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries.

WILLIAM STAINSBY,
Chief.

INTRODUCTION.

In determining the subjects to be dealt with in this, the Twenty-Fourth Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics, I have endeavored to cover, as far as practicable, the field set apart for its work by the act of the Legislature which called it into being.

The second section of the law under which the Bureau was organized provides that the duties of said Bureau shall be to collect, assort, systematize and present in annual reports to the Legislature statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relation to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary conditions of the working classes.

The duties thus imposed upon the Bureau are of a very broad and far-reaching character, requiring for their proper performance a more than ordinarily searching and sustained inquiry into the principles underlying our industrial and social systems, with a view to arriving at an understanding of their relations to and bearing upon each other.

In the exercise of the discretion conferred by the act which leaves the Chief of the Bureau free to select the subjects to be investigated for the purpose of carrying out its intent, I have endeavored to make this, like the reports of preceding years since my administration of the office began, helpful and interesting to all our people, and particularly so to those of them who are engaged either as employers or workmen in mills and factories throughout the State.

Recognizing the supreme importance of our manufacturing industries, and the extent to which general prosperity is dependent upon their maintenance, I have used every resource of the Bureau to develop such a system of annual reports as will convey to the people an understanding of the great magnitude of these interests,

thus bringing the aid of State pride and enlightened self-interest to assist their growth.

The "Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey," which has now become practically a manufacturing census of the State, taken every twelve months, and including every establishment in which manufacturing is carried on, will hereafter, through comparison tables, show accurately such fluctuations as may occur from year to year in the essential features of each industry.

Some of the leading facts of interest brought out by this year's statistics of manufactures are the character of ownership of each industry, whether by corporations or private firms; the number of persons, male and female, employed; the number engaged during each of the twelve months; the classified weekly wages, or, rather, the weekly earnings of males and females; the total amounts paid in wages; the capital invested; the principal articles of raw material used, by quantities and cost values, and the chief articles of product, also by quantities and by selling values.

Helpful light on many questions of interest will be found in these statistics, among others the growth or decline of corporate management of industry, the wages paid to labor, the extent to which female help is being utilized, and the effect that such competition is producing on the wages of men. There is also shown the manner in which the industry product is being distributed, how much of it goes to labor in the form of wages, and what portion remains to the employer to meet the demands of taxation, interest on capital, insurance, commissions, management and all other expenses which must be provided for before he can realize any profit.

These are not class questions, but matters about which all kinds and conditions of men should be correctly informed; misunderstanding regarding them lies very near the root of most of the discontent now pervading the industrial world.

Much space is given to chapters on "Current Graded Weekly Wage Rates," "Trades Unions of New Jersey," and the "Diseases and Disease Tendencies of Occupations," with the workman's liability to accident while pursuing his occupation.

The glass and hatting industries are the trades considered;

how far the factory laws have proved a protection to the workingman against the accidents and unhealthy influences of his occupation is shown in this chapter. The information was furnished by factory owners and by intelligent representative workmen engaged in these trades.

Every manufacturing State in the Union, and most foreign nations, have departments of factory inspection for the enforcement of laws intended to reduce the perils to workmen engaged in hazardous or unhealthy occupations, and, without question, much has been done within recent years toward lessening such dangers. But there is still in present conditions much to be desired in this respect. While many broad-minded and conscientious employers are ever on the lookout for the best means of protection to their workmen against accidents or injury to health, there are others who go, in this respect, only so far as is barely necessary to meet the requirements of the letter of the law. This unsympathetic, if not hostile, attitude toward the factory laws, is the cause of much well-grounded discontent among workingmen who know and appreciate their value.

The chapter entitled "Labor Chronology" contains a record of occurrences affecting labor and industry which took place during the twelve months ending September 30th, 1901.

Strikes are the principal feature of this compilation; the industries most affected were the building trades and contributory occupations, the machinist trade and the silk industry. In all there were upwards of one hundred and fifty of these disturbances that lasted one day or more; many others ran for weeks, some even months, and a few were still undecided when the record for the year was closed. In addition to these, there were many instances where work was interrupted for a short time, less than a day, through misunderstandings of various kinds between the unions and employers.

The largest number of these occurred in the building trades, and were caused mostly by opposition to the employment of non-union men. The interruptions which occurred in building operations very seriously checked the output of establishments engaged in producing metal roofing, cornices, skylights and other material

used in house construction, so that the earnings of workmen in establishments where these goods are produced were much below the figures of previous years.

With the exception of the silk and machinery industries, the manufacturing establishments of the State were only slightly disturbed by strikes, and the year covered by this report was most prosperous in every respect.

One hundred and nineteen new plants, large and small, for the manufacture of a wide variety of articles, were either opened or advanced toward completion during the year; the increase is greatest in the machinery and metal lines. Besides the new plants, the buildings of thirty-four old establishments have been enlarged, and their facilities for doing work otherwise greatly improved.

Eight manufacturing establishments were moved by their owners to other States, principally New York and Pennsylvania. The industries carried on in these places were the manufacture of metal goods, carpets, glass, hats, photo paper, clothing, steel castings and knit goods. One firm, manufacturers of glass, gave as the reason for leaving the State that it wanted to escape from the annoyance of labor agitation; all the others report having moved because of superior advantages offered by the localities to which they have gone. The business carried on by one firm engaged in the production of drop forgings, one silk mill, one silk dye house and three shoe manufactories, six establishments in all, have gone into receivers' hands for various reasons, the principal ones given being bad business management and low prices. The last-mentioned cause is the one assigned for failure by the three shoe firms.

Fifteen firms report themselves as having gone out of business, the establishments formerly owned by them being now permanently closed. Of these four were manufacturers of shoes, two of silk goods, one of which was the oldest of the large silk mills in Paterson, one silk dye house, one manufactory of silk mill supplies, one iron foundry and one jewelry works. One manufactory each of artificial flowers, steamer chairs and shirts, with a steam laundry, and an iron mine were among the places that closed.

In almost every instance the reason given by these firms for withdrawing from business was their inability to successfully meet competition. The iron mine was closed because of the exhaustion of some veins and increased expense of handling ore from others, accompanied by constantly falling prices.

The statistics of steam railroads running through New Jersey, showing the number of employees, time worked and wages paid to each class, the number killed or injured while on duty, is an interesting feature of this report, as it has been of those of the past three years.

The various subjects treated, each of which is introduced by an explanation of its points of interest, are divided into parts as follows:

PART I.

The Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.
Statistics of Steam Railroads in New Jersey.
The Vegetable and Fruit Canning Industry.

PART II.

Current Graded Weekly Wage Rates, Hours of Labor per Day, and Sunday Labor.
Cost of Living in New Jersey.

PART III.

Trades Unions of New Jersey; their Membership and Benefit Features.
Diseases and Disease Tendencies of Occupations—the Glass and Hatting Industries.

PART IV.

Labor Chronology. Strikes and Lockouts. New Factories; Factories that have been Moved Out of the State; Factories that have Gone Into the Hands of the Receivers; and, Factories that have been Permanently Closed.

Labor Legislation of the Session of 1901, and Decisions of the Higher Courts in Cases Affecting the Interests of Labor.

My sincere thanks are due and hereby extended to the manufacturers throughout the State, the managers of the great railway lines, and the officers and members of trade unions, brotherhoods and other organizations of labor who promptly and courteously responded to my request for information relating to the several interests under their control.

I take pleasure in again saying that my assistants, both in the office and on the outside, have, without exception, performed their various duties with a degree of intelligence and fidelity that I cannot too highly commend.

WILLIAM STAINSBY,
Chief.

PART I.

The Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.
The Statistics of Steam Railroads in New Jersey.
The Vegetable and Fruit Canning Industry.

PART I.

Statistics of Manufactures of New Jersey.

This presentation of the annual statistics of manufactures is based on returns made by 1,675 establishments, divided among 85 general industries and one heading entitled "Miscellaneous," included in which are 54 manufacturing establishments not otherwise classified.

Fewer establishments by 63 are dealt with in this year's report than were included in that of last year. This deficiency is accounted for in part by the closing-up during the year 1900 of 29 establishments; fifteen of these were closed absolutely, six went into the hands of receivers and eight were moved by their owners to places outside of the State. In addition to these, a number of small establishments that had appeared in the reports of previous years are excluded from this one because the information necessary for these statistics cannot be obtained from them in the form desired.

The purpose in view since the beginning of this work has been to perfect it in all details so that when the making of reports had become a fixed custom with manufacturers comparative tables might be published with each report showing the changes, if any, that had taken place from one year to another.

The difficulty heretofore has been not so much that of getting the manufacturers to report as training them to an understanding of the importance of answering all the questions on the blank, and doing so in the way required by the form. The want of uniformity in this respect has caused much trouble and greatly increased the work of the office.

The chief difficulty has been to obtain correct statements of stock or material used, and of the goods made or work done. In most of the reports, particularly those of the largest establishments, these items are given correctly, but many were far from being satisfactory in substance or form, even after every effort

toward having the faults corrected had been made by the Bureau; the tables of material used and goods made have, therefore, many things hidden under the heading "other articles," with only the cost or selling value to account for them, that would, if all reports were correctly made, appear under their proper names.

But in this respect the reports of each year have shown a distinct improvement over preceding ones, and soon, there is reason to believe, no further occasion for complaint will exist.

Beginning with next year, the statistics of manufactures will be arranged in comparative tables, so that the gain or loss in any respect of one year over another may be apparent.

ANALYSIS OF THE GENERAL TABLES.

Table No. 1 contains the presentation of private firms and corporations, the partners and stockholders who own or manage the various industries; those under private and corporate management are given separately, and the totals for both are given together. The partners in private firms are divided into four classes—males, females, special and estates; and the stockholders in corporations into three—males, females and banks as trustees. Of the 1,675 establishments considered 852 are owned by private firms and 804 by corporations. The number of partners comprised in the private firms is 1,459, of whom 1,369 are males, 60 females, 7 special and 23 representing estates as trustees.

The stockholders who own the establishments controlled by corporations are 37,690 in number; these are divided into 23,548 males, 12,991 females and 1,151 banks, who hold stock as trustees for the estates of minors.

The aggregate number of partners and stockholders who own the 1,675 establishments included in the tables is 39,149. In private firms the average number of partners to each establishment is 1.7; among the corporations the average number of stockholders per establishment managed in that way is 45.8.

The amount of capital invested by private firms and by corporations in each industry, the proportion of the total amount owned by each form of management and the average amount invested by partners and by stockholders is given in the following table:

Industry.	Management. Number of		Capital Invested by		Percentage of Capital Controlled by		Average Amount of Capital Invested by	
	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.
Agricultural implements,	5	73	$113,512	$1,406,003	7.5	92.5	$22,702	$1,555
Artisans' tools,	31	272	236,500	2,463,553	8.7	91.3	7,629	9,075
Artificial flowers,	4	....	21,000	.....	100.	...	5,250	....
Bicycles and bicycle parts,	...	29	.....	150,000	...	100.	....	5,172
Boilers,	4	75	56,000	1,536,768	3.5	96.5	14,000	20,490
Boxes (wood and paper),	35	17	324,082	166,000	66.1	33.9	9,259	9,177
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	6	784	182,032	17,821,352	1.0	99.0	30.339	22,731
Brick and terra cotta,	56	520	952,537	6,310,770	13.1	86.9	17,010	12,136
Brushes,	15	....	124,500	.....	100.	...	8,300	....
Buttons (metal),	8	54	98,000	1,060,000	8.5	91.5	12,250	19,630
Buttons (pearl),	28	3	310,300	4,150	98.7	1.3	11,082	103,433
Carpets and rugs,	4	43	215,000	637,500	25.2	74.8	53,750	14,826
Carriages and wagons,	46	54	709,752	554,445	56.2	43.8	15,429	10,268
Chemical products,	22	1,204	1,564,359	13,832,750	10.2	89.8	71,107	11,489
Cigars and tobacco,	25	126	363,800	6,111,487	5.6	94.4	14,552	48,504
Clothing,	23	....	168,500	.....	100.	...	7,326	....
Confectionery,	1	18	25,000	64,500	27.9	72.1	25,000	3,583
Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	10	30	101,460	208,550	32.7	67.3	10,146	6,952
Corsets and corset waists,	8	27	463,000	315,000	53.5	46.5	45,375	11,667
Cutlery,	3	31	90,000	352,358	20.3	79.7	30,000	11,366
Cotton goods,	37	157	923,764	3,335,775	21.7	78.3	24,967	21,247
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	13	91	439,486	3,870,340	10.2	89.8	33,807	52.531
Electrical appliances,	4	1,109	49,104	11,063,964	.4	99.6	12,276	9,976
Fertilizers,	8	336	75,000	3,409,500	2.2	97.8	9,375	10,147
Food products,	15	3,574	501,637	2,741,585	15.5	84.5	33,442	767
Foundry (brass),	11	84	167,693	775,000	17.8	82.2	15,245	9,226
Foundry (iron),	25	1,068	659,680	2,213,980	23.0	77.0	26,387	2,073
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	11	74	99,000	1,624,163	5.7	94.3	9,000	21,948
Glass (window and bottle),	13	176	704,000	3,515,943	16.7	83.3	54,154	19,977
Graphite products,	1	178	7,500	1,490,000	.5	99.5	7,500	8,371
Hats (felt),	57	105	1,840,971	769,074	70.5	29.5	32,298	7,325
Hats (straw),	5	....	288,857	.....	100.	...	57,771	....
High explosives,	...	72	.....	2,608,500	...	100.	....	36,229
Inks and mucilage,	2	23	55,000	409,746	11.8	88.2	27,500	17,815
Jewelry,	118	73	2,877,412	689,300	80.7	19.3	24,385	9,442
Knit goods,	14	182	488,250	1,041,972	31.9	68.1	34,875	5,725
Leather,	52	175	2,445,696	4,138,600	37.1	62.9	47,033	2,365
Leather goods,	18	17	351,370	298,500	54.1	45.9	19,521	17,559
Lamps,	1	50	200,000	1,977,416	9.2	90.8	200,000	39,548
Lime and cement,	1	176	2,500	1,069,447	.2	99.8	2,500	6,076
Machinery,	54	752	1,842,418	12,615,918	12.7	87.3	34,119	16,776
Mattresses and bedding,	4	18	55,000	118,000	31.8	68.2	13,750	6,555
Metal goods,	32	458	573,402	4,450,220	11.4	88.6	17,919	9,717
Metal novelties,	12	45	274,500	216,500	55.9	44.1	22,875	4,811
Mining (iron ore),	2	818	$125,000	$4,551,283	2.7	97.3	$62,500	$5,564
Musical instruments,	14	135	179,000	2,030,683	8.1	91.9	12,786	15,042
Oilcloth (floor and table),	4	34	160,000	2,041,000	7.3	92.7	40,000	60,029
Oils,	8	3,822	1,041,767	16,429,125	6.0	94.0	130,221	4,298
Paints,	4	208	565,000	832,400	40.4	59.6	141,250	4,002
Paper,	24	584	1,101,786	2,724,917	28.8	71.2	45,908	4 680
Pig iron,	1	349	150,000	1,351,500	10.0	90.0	150,000	3,585
Pottery,	27	584	1,005,829	4,742,469	17.5	82.5	37,253	8,121
Printing and book-binding,	18	40	216,213	339,200	38.9	61.1	12,012	8,480
Quarrying stone,	4	31	90,000	217,062	29.3	70.7	22,500	7,002
Roofing (iron and stone),	...	133	.....	438,000	...	100.	....	3,900
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	...	4,361	.....	7,129,582	...	100.	....	1,635

Industry.	Management. Number of		Capital Invested by		Percentage of Capital Controlled by		Average Amount of Capital Invested by	
	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Private firms.	Corporations.	Partners in private firms.	Stockholders in corporations.
Saddles and harness,	11	13	93,000	75,000	55.4	44.6	8,455	5,769
Saddlery and harness hardware,	22	3	312,157	75,000	80.6	19.4	14,189	25,000
Scientific instruments,	3	155	12,000	1,634,110	.7	99.3	4,000	10,543
Sash, blinds and doors,	30	37	597,021	312,292	65.7	34.3	19,901	8,440
Shoes,	40	161	839,359	1,312,720	39.	61.	20,984	8,153
Shirts,	44	16	745,000	44,400	94.4	5.6	16,932	2,775
Shipbuilding,	11	19	277,935	326,248	46.	54.	25,267	17,171
Silk (broad and ribbon),	106	457	8,255,184	11,997,135	40.8	59.2	77,879	26,252
Silk dyeing,	8	57	619,188	1,975,000	23.9	76.1	77,399	34,649
Silk throwing,	23	12	598,826	185,022	76.4	23.6	26,036	15,419
Silk mill supplies,	21	5	492,000	25,000	95.2	4.8	23,429	5,000
Silver goods,	13	67	211,449	538,375	28.2	71.8	16,265	8,035
Smelting and refining gold, silver, copper, etc.,	2	80	60,000	4,820,000	1.2	98.8	30,000	60,250
Soap and tallow,	20	24	1,199,000	452,200	72.6	27.4	59,950	18,842
Steam-pipe covering,	2	9	4,000	85,000	4.5	95.5	2,000	9,444
Steel and iron (bar),	1	34	200,000	269,541	42.6	57.4	200,000	7,928
Steel and iron (structural),	10	62	109,764	4,023,200	2.7	97.3	10,976	64,889
Steel and iron (forging),	3	234	255,000	3,240,621	7.3	92.7	85,000	13,849
Textile products,	5	60	136,000	380,000	26.6	73.4	27,200	6,333
Thread,	2	18	300,000	1,166,216	20.5	79.5	150,000	64,789
Trunks and traveling bags,	13	19	72,000	400,000	15.3	84.7	5,538	21,053
Trunk and bag hardware,	8	9	673,000	23,100	96.7	3.3	84,125	2,567
Typewriters and supplies,	2	128	100,000	1,375,000	6.8	93.2	50,000	10,742
Varnishes,	8	151	235,000	3,898,100	5.7	94.3	29,375	25,815
Watches, cases and material,	3	272	48,000	2,164,600	2.2	97.8	16,000	7,959
Window shades,	4	7	65,000	33,000	66.3	33.7	16,250	4,714
Wire cloth,	. . .	36	. . . . .	465,273	. . .	100.	. . . .	12,924
Wooden goods,	30	68	365,237	502,734	42.1	57.9	12,175	7,393
Woolen and worsted goods,	21	298	1,858,881	5,649,759	24.7	75.3	88,518	18,959
Unclassified,	45	11,727	1,019,047	10,925,818	8.5	91.5	22,646	932
	1,459	37,690	$45,329,217	$218,644,814	17.1	82.9	$31,069	$5,801

Of the total capital invested $45,329,217 is owned by private firms, the average investment of individual partners being $31,069; the corporations control $218,644,814, the average holding of each stockholder being $5,801.

Seventeen and one-tenth per cent. of the total capital invested is under private and 82.9 per cent. under corporate management. As compared with the year 1899 corporation control of industry has increased two per cent., the figures for that year having been corporation, 19.1, and private management, 80.9 per cent.

Table No. 2. Capital invested, value of stock or material used and selling price of goods made or work done.

These three items are given in the aggregate for each one of the

85 industries and the 54 separate establishments entered as unclassified. The capital invested in all the establishments reporting is $263,974,031; the cost value of material used is $242,885,017, and the selling value of the product or goods made is $407,595,280. Notwithstanding the number of establishments embraced in the tables is 63 less than appeared in last year's presentation, all these important items show a very large increase, as will appear by the following comparative table:

CAPITAL INVESTED.

1900,	$263,974,031
1899,	255,689,550
Increase in 1900 over 1899,	$8,284,481

COST VALUE OF STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.

1900,	$242,885,017
1899,	200,901,940
Increase in 1900 over 1899,	$41,983,077

SELLING VALUE OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE.

1900,	$407,595,280
1899,	355,465,970
Increase in 1900 over 1899,	$52,129,310

These figures show how great has been the expansion of industry in New Jersey during the year 1900. Scarcely a factory in the State was run below its full capacity, and a large proportion of them found it necessary to erect new buildings, enlarge old ones, and otherwise extend their facilities for turning out work.

In the following table the average amount of capital invested, the average cost value of stock or material used, and the average selling value of the finished product per establishment is given:

Industries.	Average amount of capital invested per establishment.	Average value of material used per establishment.	Average value of finished product per establishment.
Agricultural implements,	$217,074	$26,462	$64,459
Artisans' tools,	87,260	24,599	62,376
Boilers,	159,277	187,506	314,531
Boxes (wood and paper),	16,899	20,749	40,828
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	642,978	111,521	451,817
Brick and terra cotta,	121,055	23,998	72,654
Brushes,	11,318	10,671	29,844
Buttons (metal),	128,667	42,642	135,517
Buttons (pearl),	18,497	22,646	51,477
Carpets and rugs,	121,714	116,099	217,533
Carriages and wagons,	34,167	23,474	51,502
Chemical products,	384,928	201,362	336,187
Cigars and tobacco,	292,331	158,374	380,939
Corsets and corset waists,	67,800	82,696	196,843
Cutlery,	63,194	22,123	78,348
Cotton goods,	115,122	80,899	143,324
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	215,491	283,076	443,369
Electrical appliances,	653,709	182,442	455,474
Fertilizers,	316,773	266,498	378,749
Food products,	180,179	514,916	614,885
Foundry (brass),	85,699	68,569	124,249
Foundry (iron),	95,788	131,896	235,572
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	123,083	81,373	204,573
Glass (window and bottle),	200,949	67,921	242,776
Graphite product,	374,375	136,414	300,800
Hats (felt),	54,376	85,920	169,548
Hats (straw),	96,286	121,822	216,913
High explosives,	326,062	240,863	382,210
Jewelry,	53,234	47,067	100,552
Knit goods,	117,709	84,734	156,441
Leather,	117,577	157,458	238,335
Leather goods,	49,990	56,616	111,660
Lamps,	272,177	272,703	529,387
Machinery,	157,156	78,118	193,547
Metal goods,	94,785	122,392	185,198
Metal novelties,	40,917	37,228	80,477
Musical instruments,	116,299	58,903	138,182
Oilcloth (floor and table),	275,125	286,557	427,228
Oils,	1,164,726	2,348,572	2,777,097
Paints,	139,740	184,342	287,961
Paper,	115,961	94,331	162,341
Pig iron,	300,300	344,837	456,591
Pottery,	185,429	36,549	131,043
Printing and book-binding,	29,243	21,494	52,475
Roofing (iron and stone),	73,000	130,467	226,205
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	229,664	275,758	427,075
Saddlery and harness hardware,	27,654	19,154	55,879
Sash, blinds and doors,	41,332	35,508	62,521
Shoes,	52,490	86,193	157,770
Silk (broad and ribbon),	192,879	196,069	332,131
Silk mill supplies,	36,929	13,515	41,404
Silver goods,	68,166	59,070	155,620
Soap and tallow,	116,514	114,175	178,820
Steel and iron (bar),	117,385	133,569	239,605

INDUSTRIES.	Average amount of capital invested per establishment.	Average value of material used per establishment.	Average value of finished product per establishment.
Steel and iron (structural),	258,310	211,253	371,687
Steel and iron (forging),	317,784	319,036	562,755
Trunks and traveling bags,	47,200	58,883	104,384
Trunks and bag hardware,	87,013	42,854	82,177
Typewriters and supplies,	368,750	68,541	208,805
Varnishes,	229,617	94,397	197,791
Watches, cases and materials,	221,260	122.586	257,967
Wooden goods,	29,930	21,920	56,805
Woolen and worsted goods,	300,346	287,426	430,644

The industries showing the highest average capitalization per establishment are oil refining, $1,164,726; electrical appliances, $653,709, and brewing, $642,978. A majority of the others show an average of capital invested ranging from $100,000 to $300,000 per establishment; in only 25 industries the average is lower than $100,000.

The average value of material used and of finished product is given for each industry. The difference in these values will convey some suggestion as to the productiveness of the industry. It must be borne in mind, however, that the figures here given represent the actual selling value of the goods, the wages of labor and all other expenses of conducting the business having to be met out of the apparent profit shown in the selling value of product.

Table No. 3. Smallest, greatest and average number of persons employed by industries.

In this table the aggregate average number of persons employed in each of the industries, the number employed at periods of the greatest and smallest number and the excess of greatest over smallest is given.

In the 1,675 establishments reporting the average number of persons employed is 176,268; the smallest number employed at any time during the year is 168,858, the greatest 178,259, and the excess of greatest over smallest 9,401. It is this latter number, 5.2 per cent. of the total, who were idle for some time during the year.

A remarkable decrease in the number who did not have steady work throughout the year 1900 is shown by a comparison with the percentage of idleness for 1898 and 1899. The percentage of the number employed in all industries in 1898 who failed to find steady employment throughout the year was 17.8; in 1899 it was 11.4, and in 1900, the year for which this report is made, the percentage is only 5.2.

Small as this percentage of idleness is, it would be much less if the manufacture of brick and terra cotta and glass were left out of the calculations. These industries, as is well known, have their seasons when almost all work is suspended; brick-making during the winter and glass during the months of July and August.

Table No. 4. Smallest, greatest and average number of persons employed; averages by establishments.

This table contains the same data as No. 3, reduced to averages by establishments. The average number of persons employed in each of the 1,675 establishments is 105, the smallest number is 101, the greatest 107, and the excess of greatest over smallest 6.

In 1899 the average number employed was 102, the smallest 95, the greatest 107, and the excess of greatest over smallest 12. The average increase in the number employed in 1900 as compared with 1899 is 3 for each establishment.

Table No. 5. Persons employed by industries; aggregates by months.

The number of persons employed, males and females, and the totals of both sexes, by months, are given in this table for each industry.

The periods of greatest and least activity, when work is most brisk or dull, will be the month during which the largest or smallest number of persons were employed.

The number of females in each industry shold be borne in mind when examining the tables of average wages and yearly earnings, as, doubtless, both are lower than they would be if the averages were computed separately for each sex.

In the following table the industries employing female labor at the regular operations of the trade, and the total number so

employed, are given in absolute figures and by percentages; the comparatively small number engaged in offices, at clerical work or as stenographers or typewriters, is not given.

INDUSTRIES.	Average number of persons employed.	Average number of females.	Percentage of females.
Artificial flowers,	70	63	90.0
Bicycles and bicycle parts,	116	18	15.5
Boxes (wood and paper),	1,261	866	68.7
Brushes,	280	102	36.4
Buttons (metal),	929	576	62.0
Buttons (pearl),	910	343	37.7
Carpets and rugs,	1.169	350	29.9
Chemical products,	3,825	621	16.2
Cigars and tobacco,	2,963	1,990	67.4
Clothing,	729	444	60.9
Corsets and corset waists,	1,907	1,717	90.0
Cutlery,	592	37	6.2
Cotton goods,	4,951	3,472	70.1
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	4,017	717	17.8
Electrical appliances,	2,429	214	8.9
Food products,	1.492	345	25.8
Glass (window and bottle),	5,433	137	2.5
Graphite products,	1,257	645	51.3
Hats (felt),	5,294	1,366	25.8
Hats (straw),	447	313	70.0
Inks and mucilage,	81	14	17.3
Jewelry,	2,554	697	27.3
Knit goods,	1,828	1.082	59.2
Leather goods,	1,120	513	45.8
Lamps,	2,743	1,649	60.1
Mattresses and bedding,	176	27	15.3
Metal goods,	4,280	918	21.4
Metal novelties,	680	163	25.5
Musical instruments,	1,578	227	14.4
Paints,	569	55	9.7
Paper,	1,807	218	12.1
Pottery,	3,476	615	17.7
Printing and book-binding,	686	226	32.9
Rubber good (hard and soft),	4,015	708	17.6
Saddlery and harness hardware,	578	22	3.8
Scientific instruments,	1,415	238	16.8
Shoes,	4,495	1,534	34.1
Shirts,	3,567	2,703	75.8
Silk (broad and ribbon),	19,622	9,845	50.2
Silk dyeing,	3,322	261	7.8
Silk throwing,	1,448	825	57.0
Silk mill supplies,	554	134	24.0
Silver goods,	928	147	15.8
Soap and tallow,	552	110	19.9
Textile products,	298	136	45.6
Thread,	1,789	1,129	63.1
Trunks and bags,	603	37	6.1
Trunk and bag hardware,	645	143	22.2
Watches, cases and material,	1,872	474	25.3
Wire cloth,	361	56	15.5
Woolen and worsted goods,	7,260	3,696	50.9
Unclassified,	5,181	916	17.7

The radical changes in the processes of manufacturing that have taken place within the past decade has opened the way for the employment of female labor in many lines of industry that were formerly closed to them. Hard and disagreeable work, which required the strength and endurance that only men possess, is being made a thing of the past by the introduction of new machinery and methods, under which deftness of touch and intelligent perception on the part of the operatives takes the place of importance formerly held by the more rugged qualities peculiar to men. There is, therefore, every indication that these changes will open still wider fields for the introduction of female labor.

A comparison of the percentage of females employed at various industries for the years 1899 and 1900 is given in the following table.

Of the 52 industries named 25 show an increased percentage of females employed and 27 a decrease; the increases are generally large, ranging from one to ten per cent., while the decreases shown are, for the most part, less than one per cent.

Industries.	Percentage of females employed during	
	1899.	1900.
Artificial flowers,	89.3	90.0
Bicycle and bicycle parts,	5.3	15.5
Boxes (wood and paper),	67.7	68.7
Brushes,	39.0	36.4
Buttons (metal),	56.4	62.0
Buttons (pearl),	37.1	37.7
Carpets and rugs,	30.8	29.9
Chemical products,	17.2	16.2
Cigars and tobacco,	65.9	67.4
Clothing,	59.2	60.9
Corsets and corset waists,	90.1	90.0
Cutlery,	6.0	6.2
Cotton goods,	75.6	70.1
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	16.4	17.8
Electrical appliances,	6.4	8.9
Food products,	20.1	25.8
Glass (window and bottle),	3.3	2.5
Graphite products,	51.2	51.3
Hats (felt),	26.8	25.8
Hats (straw),	76.5	70.0
Inks and mucilage,	22.1	17.3
Jewelry,	25.8	27.3
Knit goods,	59.0	59.2
Leather goods,	41.0	45.8
Lamps,	67.2	60.1
Mattresses and bedding,	14.5	15.3

Industries.	Percentage of females employed during 1899.	Percentage of females employed during 1900.
Metal goods,	24.2	21.4
Metal novelties,	20.9	25.5
Musical instruments,	14.2	14.4
Paints,	11.2	9.7
Paper,	12.7	12.1
Pottery,	15.2	17.7
Printing and book-binding,	29.5	32.9
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	17.9	17.6
Saddlery and harness hardware,	12.3	3.8
Scientific instruments,	16.9	16.8
Shoes,	35.1	34.1
Shirts,	77.9	75.8
Silk (broad and ribbon),	51.6	50.2
Silk dyeing,	6.0	7.8
Silk throwing,	54.8	57.0
Silk mill supplies,	21.3	24.0
Silver goods,	15.9	15.8
Soap and tallow,	23.1	19.9
Textile products,	44.9	45.6
Thread,	71.5	63.1
Trunks and bags,	6.2	6.1
Trunk and bag hardware,	23.7	22.2
Watches, cases and material,	24.1	25.3
Wire cloth,	19.1	15.5
Woolen and worsted goods,	49.3	50.9
Unclassified,	21.1	17.7

Table No. 6. Wages paid and average yearly earnings by industries.

This table shows the amount paid in wages and the average yearly earnings of employees. It must be borne in mind that the figures given are for wage-earners only; salaried employees, such as managers, superintendents, bookkeepers, agents and others not actually employed in the labor of making the product, are not included.

The range of average yearly earnings is from $240.38 in silk throwing to $822.35 in the brewing industry. These two occupations were respectively the lowest and the highest paid in 1899, but the silk throwing shows a reduction of $17.00 for this year as compared with 1899, while brewers' earnings show an increase of exactly the same amount, $17.00.

In the following industries the average yearly earnings of employees are under $300: Artificial flowers, box (wood and paper), cornice (galvanized iron and copper), corset, cotton goods, graphite products, knit goods, shirt, and silk throwing.

Three hundred dollars, but under four hundred dollars: Bicycle and bicycle parts, brush, button (pearl), button (metal), carpet and rug, cigar and tobacco, clothing, hat (straw), leather goods, lamp, metal novelties, stone quarrying, shoe, silk (broad and ribbon), silk mill supplies, soap and tallow, steam pipe covering, textile products, thread, trunk and bag hardware and woolen and worsted goods.

Four hundred dollars, but under five hundred dollars: Agricultural implements, brick and terra cotta, chemical products, confectionery, cutlery, cotton goods (finishing and dyeing), fertilizers, food products, foundry (brass), high explosives, leather, lime and cement, mattresses and bedding, metal goods, mining iron ore, musical instruments, oilcloth (floor and table), paint, paper, pig iron, printing and bookbinding, rubber goods (hard and soft), saddlery and harness hardware, scientific instruments, silk dyeing, trunk and traveling bag, watch, watch case and watch material, wooden goods and unclassified.

Five hundred dollars, but under six hundred dollars: Artisans' tools, boiler, carriage and wagon, electrical appliances, foundry (iron), glass (window and bottle), hat (felt), ink and mucilage, jewelry, machinery, pottery, roofing (iron and stone), saddle and harness, sash, blind and door, silver goods, smelting and refining (gold, silver and copper), steel and iron (bar), steel and iron (structural), steel and iron (forging), typewriter and typewriter supplies and window shades.

Six hundred dollars and over: Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter), furnace, range and heater, oil refining, ship building, varnish and wire cloth.

The numerous strikes which occurred during the year exercised a disturbing influence over many of the trades, causing more or less idleness and very seriously affected the yearly earnings of the workmen engaged in these occupations.

The building trades strike was the most far-reaching of these. Stopping, as they did, the outlet for material used in building construction, many factories engaged in the production of these goods were forced to shut down temporarily or reduce the number of employees until building operations had been fully resumed.

One of the industries that suffered most severely in this respect was the manufactories of metal cornices. The average yearly earnings of the workmen engaged at that trade was $421.39 in 1899, and only $283.79 in 1900. The loss in earnings for the year to this class of mechanics from disturbances for which they were responsible in no way averaged $137.60 for each individual. The silk trade was also much disturbed, strikes of greater or less duration having taken place in several of the mills, with a consequent lowering of the average yearly earnings for the entire trade.

The aggregate amount paid in wages by all industries comprising the entire 1,675 establishments is $77,118,902, an increase in amount of $1,030,621 over the total for 1899, although the number of establishments in this computation is 63 less than were included that year.

The average yearly earnings for all industries is $437.51, or $1.04 less than in 1899.

Table No. 7. Classified weekly wages by industries.

In this table the classified weekly wages are given with the number, male and female, who receive the various rates in each industry. There is also a classification for all industries which shows the total number and equivalent percentages of males and females who receive these different wage rates.

The total number of employees, male and female, for whom wage rates are reported is 195,798; 146,183 of these are males and 49,615 females. The male employees, classified according to wage rates, shows 15,473, or 10.60 per cent., who are paid under $5 per week; 6,251, or 4.28 per cent., who are paid more than $5, but under $6 per week; 7,992, or 5.47 per cent., who are paid more than $6, but less than $7 per week; 14,378, or 9.84 per cent., who are paid more than $7, but less than $8 per week; 13,416, or 9.17 per cent., who receive more than $8, but less than $9 per week; 19,260, or 13.17 per cent., who are paid more than $9, but less than $10 per week; $19,201, or 13.13 per cent., who are paid more than $10, but less than $12 per week; 21,585, or 14.77 per cent., who are paid more than $12, but under $15 per week; 19,894, or 13.60 per cent., who are paid more than $15, but under

$20 per week, and 8,733, or 5.97 per cent., who receive more than $20 per week.

A similar classification of female employees shows 19,333, or 38.96 per cent., who are paid less than $5 per week; 9,226, or 18.60 per cent., who are paid more than $5, but under $6 per week; 7,158, or 14.43 per cent., who are paid more than $6, but under $7 per week; 4,757, or 9.59 per cent., who are paid more than $7, but less than $8 per week; 2,996, or 6.04 per cent., who are paid more than $8, but less than $9 per week; 2,423, or 4,87 per cent who are paid more than $9, but under $10 per week; 2,142, or 4.32 per cent., who are paid more than $10, but under $12 per week; 1,229, or 2,48 per cent., who are paid more than $12, but under $15 per week; 325, or .66 per cent., who are paid more than $15, but less than $20 per week, and 26, or .05 per cent., who receive more than $20 per week.

A careful study of this table in detail will convey an accurate knowledge of prevailing wage rates in all the industries included in this report. The separate classification of males and females in each industry, with the actual number of each sex receiving the various rates, furnishes the best possible means of determining the standard wages paid in each occupation.

The relative value of male and female labor in the various industries included in the report is shown by the fact that 72 per cent. of the total number of females employed are paid less than $7 per week, while similar rates are paid to only 24 per cent. of the total number of males. As the rates of wages advance the number of males receiving them increases, while the females become less in the higher rates, those who receive more than $12 per week being only a little more than 3 per cent. of the total.

As before stated, the element of female labor, with its low wages, must be considered in connection with the average yearly earnings computed for the industries in which they form an appreciable part of the working force.

Table No. 8. Average number of days in operation, average number of hours worked per day, and average proportion of business done, by industries.

Taking all the industries together, the average number of days in operation is 288.20, as against 289.32 for 1899, a falling-off of 1.18 days, which is unquestionably due to the large number of strikes before referred to.

The average number of hours employed per day is 9.64; it was 9.73 in 1899, an advance toward the shorter workday, slight in itself, but sufficient to show that the tendency is in that direction.

The average proportion of business done is 76.24 per cent., against 79.09 per cent. in 1899, an apparent falling off of 2.85 per cent. If the proportion of business had been estimated on the basis of the factory capacity of 1899, it is quite certain that it would have been much greater than these figures show, but a large number of establishments, particularly those engaged in the production of machinery and other lines of metal goods, greatly increased their plants in size; these additions were taken into account by the manufacturers in reporting before most of them had got rightly to work, and the increased capacity from such enlargements correspondingly reduced the proportion of business done.

The great development of industry in New Jersey is strikingly shown by the fact that although operated to only 76.24 per cent. of their capacity, the product of the 1,675 establishments included in this report amounts in selling value to $407,595,280. When fully engaged these plants are capable of producing 23.76 per cent. more goods, or a total of $504,439,738 per year.

Leaving out Sundays and all recognized holidays, there remains 306 working days in the year, which number is assumed to be the standard for full time. How nearly the average number of days employed in each of the industries approached that limit is shown in the following table, which gives the number of days in operation, the number not in operation, and, keeping in mind the standard of full time, the percentage of idleness or unemployment.

Industries.	Average number of days employed during year.	Average number of days not employed during year.	Average percentage of unemployment during the year.
Agricultural implements,	291.43	14.57	4.7
Artisans' tools,	290.90	15.10	4.9
Boilers,	300.03	5.97	1.9
Boxes (wood and paper),	290.51	15.49	5.0
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	307.89	....	....
Brick and terra cotta,	218.92	87.08	28.4
Brushes,	302.45	3.55	1.2
Buttons (metal),	296.78	9.22	3.0
Buttons (pearl),	290.71	15.29	5.0
Carpets and rugs,	291.00	15.00	4.2
Carriages and wagons,	302.89	3.11	1.0
Chemical products,	313.12	....	....
Cigars and tobacco,	290.73	15.27	5.0
Corsets and corset waists,	287.50	18.50	6.0
Cutlery,	286.28	19.72	6.4
Cotton goods,	280.35	25.65	8.4
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	294.30	11.70	3.8
Electrical appliances,	303.12	2.88	.9
Fertilizers,	266.09	39.91	13.0
Food products,	283.33	22.67	7.4
Foundry (brass),	294.36	11.64	3.8
Foundry (iron),	289.20	16.80	5.5
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	284.21	21.79	7.1
Glass (window and bottle),	251.67	54.33	17.8
Graphite products,	303.50	2.50	.8
Hats (felt),	269.10	36.90	12.0
Hats (straw),	258.00	48.00	15.7
High explosives,	280.12	25.88	8.4
Jewelry,	289.76	16.24	5.3
Knit goods,	297.54	8.46	2.7
Leather,	299.96	6.04	2.0
Leather goods,	296.76	9,24	3.0
Lamps,	301.50	4.50	1.5
Machinery,	298.55	7.45	2.4
Metal goods,	293.90	12.10	4.0
Metal novelties,	286.50	19.50	6.4
Musical instruments,	281.37	24.63	8.0
Oilcloth (floor and table),	283.25	22.75	7.4
Oils,	282.87	23.13	7.6
Paints,	307.60	....	....
Paper,	254.39	51.61	16.8
Pig iron,	267.20	38.80	12.7
Pottery,	301.51	4.49	1.5
Printing and book-binding,	300.63	5.37	1.8
Roofing (iron and stone),	310.67	....	....
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	285.39	20.61	6.7
Saddlery and harness hardware,	295.71	10.29	3.4
Sash, blinds and doors,	299.91	6.09	2.0
Shoes,	277.48	28.52	9.3
Silk (broad and ribbon),	289.73	16.27	5.3
Silk mill supplies,	275.14	30.86	10.1
Silver goods,	277.82	28.18	9.2
Soap and tallow,	308.50	....	....
Steel and iron (bar),	286.25	19.75	6.4
Steel and iron (structural),	291.81	14.19	4.6

INDUSTRIES.	Average number of days employed during year.	Average number of days not employed during year.	Average percentage of unemployment during the year.
Steel and iron (forging),	298.45	7.55	2.4
Trunks and traveling bags,	287.30	18.70	6.1
Trunk and bag hardware,	301.37	4.63	1.5
Typewriters and supplies,	304.50	1.50	.5
Varnishes,	307.77	....	....
Watches, cases and material,	291.90	14.10	4.6
Wooden goods,	295.28	10.72	3.5
Woolen and worsted goods,	283.72	22.28	7.3

Table No. 9. A special presentation of particular industries, important because of their being among the principal ones carried on in the State in the matter of capital invested, number of persons employed and value of product.

All the data relating to them are taken from the general tables and brought together in this one for convenient review.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE INDUSTRY PRODUCT.

The following table presents the industry product and its value per $1,000 of capital invested in each of the industries, with the average product per employee, the prcentages of industry product which has gone to labor in the form of wages, and the percentages out of which all other charges and expenses with the employer's profit must be paid.

By "industry product" is meant the actual results of the work done in the industry; that is, the added value created above the value of stock and material used; or, in other words, the industry product is the difference between the cost value of the stock or material used when it comes into the workshop and the selling value of the finished product when it is ready to be placed upon the market. It is that value which the productive forces of the industry has added to the stock or material used in making the finished goods.

The values presented in this table under the designation of "industry product" are obtained by deducting from the total value of goods made or work done in each of the specified indus-

tries the value of stock or material used, the difference being added value or actual product due to the industry. In the division of the proceeds of each industry one part of this product is paid to the workmen employed in the form of wages, this being labor's share of the product. Out of the balance must be paid interest on capital invested, interest on loans, rents, commissions, insurance, taxes and salaries of superintendents, managers, clerks, etc., which are not included in the aggregate of wages paid; in fact, all the expenses of conducting business outside of those for material and wages; the remainder, if there be any, is the profit of the employer. The balance of the industry product, after the deduction of the amount paid in wages, is designated in the table as the profit and minor expense fund.

The term "minor expense" must be understood as relative. It includes all the items enumerated above, many of which are in themselves large amounts, and are only "minor" when compared with the larger amounts paid out for material and wages.

The largest industry product per $1,000 of capital is shown by the following industries, the only ones exhibiting a product of over $1,000:

Corset Waists,	$1,683 57
Buttons (pearl),	1,558 68
Silver goods,	1,416 39
Metal novelties,	1,496 20
Shoes,	1,363 63
Saddlery and harness hardware,	1,328 00
Roofing,	1,311 49
Foundry (iron),	1,082 32
Printing and bookbinding,	1,059 82
Hats,	1,004 71
Furnaces,	1,000 94

Following these industries in rank comes:

Hats (straw),	$987 52
Trunks and traveling bags,	964 01
Lamps,	943 08

Steel and iron (bar),	903 32
Cutlery,	889 70
Glass (window and bottle),	870 15
Carpets and rugs,	833 38
Carriages and Wagons,	820 32

The remaining industries show an industry product per $1,000 of capital invested ranging from the amount last given above down to $169.40 in the manufacture of brushes, the lowest in the table.

The average industry product per employee in the varnish and the brewing industries is, respectively, $7,185.65 and 5,386.27. No other industries on the list which appears in the tables apprroach these in amount. Those nearest them are oil refining, $2,452.45; roofing, $1,953.85; paints, $1,821.08; cigars and tobacco, $1,652.52; soap and tallow, $1,639.56; high explosives, $1,505.81; jewelry, $1,403.79; chemical products, $1,409.95; oil cloth, $1,342.92; steam boilers, $1,331.51; paper, $1,241.92; furnaces, $1,285.25; food products, $1,206.06; fertilizers, $1,205.81; rubber goods, $1,168.32; silver goods, $1,144.44; leather, $1,093.98; electrical appliances, $1,087.50, and carriages and wagons, $1,000.05.

The industry product per employee in all the other industries ranges downward from $1,000 to $461.78, the amount in the manufacture of wooden and paper boxes.

The division of the industry product between the labor and the profit and minor expense fund is, perhaps, the most interesting feature of the table.

The glass industry leads in the percentage of industry product paid to labor, the percentage being 74.10; next ranks watches and watch material, 68.93; trunk and bag hardware, 68.83; bar steel and iron, 68.45; foundry (iron), 67.59; hats (felt), 67.12; pottery, 65.88; woolen and worsted goods, 65.80; buttons (pearl), 65.82; machinery, 65.14; brick and terra cotta, 64.38; artisans' tools, 64.38; wood and paper boxes, 62.62; trunks and bags, 62.27, and cutlery 61.15, which includes all above sixty per cent.

Next follows cotton goods, 59.71; typewriters and supplies, 59.29; structural steel and iron, 58.43; carpets and rugs, 59.00; hats (straw), 58.00; shoes, 57.63; foundry (brass), 57.24; graphite products, 56.67; knit goods, 56.05; sashes, blinds and doors, 55.84; steel and iron forgings, 55.46; silk mill supplies, 54.71; carriages and wagons, 53.48; metal goods, 53.10; finishing and dyeing cotton goods, 52.96; silk goods (broad and ribbon), 52.26; saddlery and harness hardware, 51.22; printing and bookbinding, 50.65; musical instruments, 50.16, and furnaces and heaters, 50.06.

In the following industries the percentages are below 50.00: Metal novelties, 49.81; silver goods, 48.82; pig iron, 48.53; lamps 48.24; electrical appliances, 47.96; leather goods, 47.59; corsets, 45.67; brushes, 45.04; agricultural implements, 43.28; leather, 42,76; steam boilers, 40.67; fertilizers, 39.87; jewelry, 38.77; rubber goods, 38.62; paper, 38.11; oilcloth, 35.35; food products, 35.33; chemical products, 34.45; metal buttons, 33.58; high explosives, 31.00; metal and stone roofing, 26.88; paints, 26.85; oil refining, 24.52; soap and tallow, 23.84; cigars and tobacco, 19.87; brewing, beer, etc., 15.27.

The percentages of industry product paid in wages are the complements of the percentages of industry product which goes to profit and minor expenses, these two items aggregating 100 per cent., or the whole, of the industry product.

To ascertain, therefore, the profit and minor expense fund of either of the industries given on the table deduct the percentage devoted to wages from 100, and the remainder will be the percentage of the product which goes to these purposes.

Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Amount of capital invested.	Average number of persons employed.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Industry product.	Profit and minor expense fund.	Industry Product.		Percentage of Industry Product.	
							Per $1,000 of capital.	Average per employe.	Devoted to profit and minor expenses.	Paid in wages.
Agricultural implements,	7	$1,519,515	255	$115,107	$265,978	$150,871	$175 04	$1,043 05	56.72	43.28
Artisans' tools,	31	2,705,053	1,453	753,908	1,171,100	417,192	432 19	805 99	35.62	64.38
Boilers,	10	1,592,768	954	516,568	1,270,256	753,688	797 51	1,331 51	59.33	40.67
Boxes (wood and paper),	29	490,082	1,261	364,654	582,300	217,646	118 17	461 78	37.38	62.62
Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter,	28	18,003,384	1,769	1,454,746	9,528,309	8,073,563	529 25	5,386 27	84.73	15.27
Brick and terra cotta,	60	7,263,307	4,671	1,879,461	2,919,376	1,039,915	401 93	625 00	35.62	64.38
Brushes,	11	124,500	280	95,000	210,908	115,908	169 40	753 24	54.96	45.04
Buttons (metal),	9	1,158,000	929	280,713	835,878	555,165	721 83	899 76	66.42	33.58
Buttons (pearl),	17	314,450	910	322,643	490,128	167,485	1,558 68	538 60	34.18	65.82
Carpets and rugs,	7	852,000	1,169	411,794	710,039	298,245	833 38	607 39	42.00	58.00
Carriages and wagons,	37	1,264,197	1,037	554,568	1,037,052	482,484	820 32	1,000 05	46.52	53.48
Chemical products,	40	15,397,109	3,825	1,857,662	5,393,045	3,535,383	350 26	1,409 95	65.55	34.45
Cigars and tobacco,	22	6,475,287	2,963	972,854	4,896,414	3,923,560	756 17	1,652 52	80.13	19.87
Corsets and corset waists,	10	678,000	1,907	521,348	1,141,463	620,115	1,683 57	598 56	54.33	45.67
Cutlery	7	442,358	592	240,679	393,568	152,889	889 70	664 81	38.85	61.15
Cotton goods,	37	4,259,539	4,951	1,379,035	2,309,698	930,663	542 24	466 51	40.29	59.71
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	4,309,826	4,017	1,665,944	3,145,861	1,479,917	729 92	783 13	47.04	52.96
Electrical appliances,	17	11,113,068	2,429	1,266,937	2,641,549	1,374,612	237 70	1,087 50	52.04	47.96
Fertilizers,	11	3,484,500	1,024	492,336	1,234,757	742,421	354 35	1,205 81	60.13	39.87
Food products,	18	3,243,222	1,492	635,815	1,799,446	1,163,631	554 83	1,206 06	64.67	35.33
Foundry (brass),	11	942,693	806	350,608	612,483	261,875	649 71	759 91	42.76	57.24
Foundry (iron),	30	2,873,660	3,958	2,102,424	3,110,266	1,007,842	1,082 32	785 81	32.41	67.59
Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	1,723,163	1,342	863,579	1,724,802	861,223	1,000 [illegible]	1,285 25	49.94	50.06
Glass (window and bottle),	21	4,219,943	5,433	2,721,121	3,671,967	950,846	870 15	675 86	25.90	74.10
Graphite products,	4	1,497,500	1,257	372,645	657,545	284,900	439 09	523 10	43.33	56.67
Hats (felt),	48	2,610,045	5,294	2,694,423	4,014,197	1,319,774	1,530 32	758 25	32.88	67.12
Hats (straw),	3	288,857	447	165,458	285,273	119,815	987 52	638 24	41.00	58.00
High explosives,	8	2,608,500	752	351,028	1,132,370	781,342	434 11	1,505 81	69.00	31.00
Jewelry,	67	3,566,712	2,554	1,389,387	3,583,511	2,194,124	1,004 71	1,403 09	61.23	38.77
Knit goods,	13	1,530,222	1,828	516,867	922,191	405,324	602 65	504 48	43.95	56.05

Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Amount of capital invested.	Average number of persons employed.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Industry product.	Profit and minor expense fund.	Industry Product.		Percentage of Industry Product.	
							Per $1,000 of capital.	Average per employe.	Devoted to profit and minor expenses.	Paid in wages.
Leather,	56	$6,584,296	4,140	$1,936,558	$4,529,084	$2,592,526	$687 85	$1,093 98	57.24	42.76
Leather goods,	13	649,870	1,120	340,589	715,579	374,990	1,101 11	638 91	52.41	47.59
Lamps,	8	2,177,416	2,743	990,715	2,053,466	1,062,751	943 08	748 62	51.76	48.24
Machinery,	92	14,458,336	11,825	6,930,582	10,639,495	3,708,913	735 87	899 75	34.86	65.14
Metal goods,	53	5,023,622	4,280	1,767,636	3,328,711	1,561,075	662 61	777 73	46.90	53.10
Metal novelties,	12	491,000	680	258,499	518,988	260,489	1,406 20	763 22	50.19	49.81
Musical instruments,	19	2,209,683	1,578	755,618	1,506,314	750,696	661 77	954 57	49.84	50.16
Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	2,201,000	838	397,864	1,125,366	727,502	511 30	1,342 92	64.65	35.35
Oils,	15	17,470,892	2,621	1,576,380	6,427,870	4,851,490	367 73	2,452 45	75.48	24.52
Paints,	10	1,397,400	569	278,249	1,036,196	757,947	741 51	1,821 08	73.15	26.85
Paper,	33	3,826,703	1,807	855,302	2,244,357	1,389,055	586 50	1,241 92	61.89	38.11
Pig iron,	5	1,501,500	598	271,180	558,769	287,589	372 14	934 40	51.47	48.53
Pottery,	31	5,748,298	3,476	1,929,796	2,929,340	999,544	509 60	842 73	34.12	65.88
Printing and book-binding,	19	555,413	686	298,167	588,640	290,473	1,059 82	858 07	49.35	50.65
Roofing (iron and stone),	6	438,000	294	154,396	574,432	420,036	1,311 49	1,953 85	73.12	26.88
Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	7,129,582	4,015	1,811,521	4,690,831	2,879,310	657 94	1,168 32	61.38	38.62
Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	387,157	578	263,319	514,143	250,824	1,328 00	889 52	48.78	51.22
Sash, blinds and doors,	22	909,313	642	331,854	594,285	262,431	653 55	925 68	44.16	55.84
Shoes,	41	2,152,079	4,495	1,691,372	2,934,643	1,243,271	1,363 63	652 87	42.37	57.63
Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	20,252,319	19,622	7,466,765	14,286,518	6,819,753	705 42	778 54	47.74	52.26
Silk mill supplies,	14	517,000	554	213,627	390,447	176,820	755 21	704 59	45.29	54.71
Silver goods,	11	749,824	928	518,491	1,062,043	543,552	1,416 39	1,144 44	51.18	48.82
Soap and tallow,	14	1,651,200	552	216,302	905,036	688,734	548 11	1,639 56	76.16	23.84
Steel and iron (bar),	4	469,541	549	290,321	424,145	133,824	903 32	772 57	31.55	68.45
Steel and iron (structural),	16	4,132,964	2,964	1,499,991	2,566,941	1,066,950	621 09	866 04	41.57	58.43
Steel and iron (forging),	11	3,495,621	2,760	1,486,777	2,680,911	1,194,134	766 93	971 34	44.54	55.46
Trunks and traveling bags,	10	472,000	603	283,343	455,014	171,671	964 01	754 58	37.73	62.27
Trunk and bag hardware,	8	696,100	645	216,546	314,588	98,042	451 93	487 73	31.17	68.83
Typewriters and supplies,	4	1,475,000	591	332,706	561,075	228,369	380 39	949 37	40.71	59.29
Watches, cases and material,	10	2,212,600	1,872	933,170	1,353,810	420,640	611 86	723 19	31.07	68.93
Woolen and worsted goods,	25	7,508,640	7,260	2,356,101	3,580,473	1,224,372	476 84	493 18	34.20	65.80

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1900.

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	Agricultural implements,	7	4	4	1	.	.	5	3	73	. . .	. . .	73	78
2	Artisans' tools,	31	16	30	1	.	.	31	15	200	62	10	272	303
3	Artificial flowers,	3	3	3	1	.	.	4	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	4
4	Bicycles and bicycle parts,	4	. .	. .	.	.	.	. .	4	28	1	. .	29	29
5	Boilers,	10	3	4	.	.	.	4	7	64	8	3	75	79
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	26	33	1	.	1	35	3	16	1	. . .	17	52
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	28	4	6	.	.	.	6	*24	*694	*85	*5	*784	790
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	36	48	7	.	1	56	24	366	136	18	520	576
9	Brushes,	11	11	14	1	.	.	15	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	15
10	Buttons (metal),	9	5	8	.	.	.	8	4	38	16	. . .	54	62
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	16	28	.	.	.	28	1	3	. . .	. . .	3	31
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	3	4	.	.	.	4	4	35	8	. . .	43	47
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	31	41	2	.	3	46	6	42	12	. . .	54	100
14	Chemical products,	40	9	19	1	.	2	22	31	666	432	106	1,204	1,226
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	17	25	.	.	.	25	5	88	37	1	126	151
16	Clothing,	16	16	21	1	.	1	23	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	23
17	Confectionery,	4	1	1	.	.	.	1	3	12	6	. . .	18	19
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	6	10	.	.	.	10	6	20	10	. . .	30	40
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	7	7	1	.	.	8	3	19	8	. . .	27	35
20	Cutlery,	7	3	2	1	.	.	3	4	25	4	2	31	34
21	Cotton goods,	37	24	37	.	.	.	37	13	132	20	5	157	194
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	8	13	.	.	.	13	12	77	9	5	91	104
23	Electrical appliances,	17	3	3	.	1	.	4	14	878	210	21	1,109	1,113
24	Fertilizers,	11	3	8	.	.	.	8	8	243	87	6	336	344
25	Food products,	18	7	14	1	.	.	15	11	2,565	1,008	1	3,574	3,589
26	Foundry (brass),	11	7	10	1	.	.	11	4	77	5	2	84	95
27	Foundry (iron),	30	15	23	1	.	1	25	15	765	259	44	1,068	1,093
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	14	5	9	.	.	2	11	9	52	16	6	74	85
29	Glass (window and bottle),	21	7	11	1	.	1	13	14	139	33	4	176	189
30	Graphite products,	4	1	1	.	.	.	1	3	98	68	12	178	179
31	Hats (felt),	48	32	55	.	.	2	57	16	94	11	. . .	105	162
32	Hats (straw),	3	3	5	.	.	.	5	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	5
33	High explosives,	8	. .	. .	.	.	.	. .	8	64	6	2	72	72
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	1	2	.	.	.	2	4	18	5	. . .	23	25
35	Jewelry,	67	52	115	3	.	.	118	15	59	14	. . .	73	191
36	Knit goods,	13	11	14	.	.	.	14	2	82	66	34	182	196
37	Leather,	56	30	45	4	.	3	52	26	144	27	4	175	227
38	Leather goods,	13	10	18	.	.	.	18	3	11	6	. . .	17	35
39	Lamps,	8	1	1	.	.	.	1	7	47	. . .	3	50	51
40	Lime and cement,	6	1	1	.	.	.	1	5	125	43	8	176	177
41	Machinery,	92	39	50	3	.	1	54	53	515	195	42	752	806
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	2	4	.	.	.	4	4	18	. . .	. . .	18	22
43	Metal goods,	53	19	31	1	.	.	32	34	349	95	14	458	490
44	Metal novelties,	12	7	11	.	1	.	12	5	37	7	1	45	57
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	2	2	.	.	.	2	6	458	245	115	818	820
46	Musical instruments,	19	8	14	.	.	.	14	11	124	10	1	135	149
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	3	4	.	.	.	4	5	32	2	. . .	34	38
48	Oils,	15	5	8	.	.	.	8	10	1,770	1,708	344	3,822	3,830
49	Paints,	10	4	4	.	.	.	4	6	158	43	7	208	212
50	Paper,	33	11	20	2	2	.	24	22	410	173	1	584	608
51	Pig iron,	5	1	1	.	.	.	1	4	250	71	28	349	350
52	Pottery,	31	12	27	.	.	.	27	19	404	142	38	584	611
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	13	17	1	.	.	18	6	36	4	. . .	40	58

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

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.	
54	Quarrying stone,	14	8	2	2	.	.	4	6	29	2	. . .	31	35
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	. .	. .	.	.	.	. .	6	123	7	3	133	133
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	. .	. .	.	.	.	. .	31	4,255	92	14	4,361	4,361
57	Saddles and harness,	10	7	9	2	.	.	11	3	11	2	. . .	13	24
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	13	21	1	.	.	22	1	2	1	. . .	3	25
59	Scientific instruments,	11	2	3	.	.	.	3	9	124	23	8	155	158
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	16	28	2	.	.	30	6	32	5	. . .	37	67
61	Shoes,	41	22	37	3	.	.	40	19	127	33	1	161	201
62	Shirts,	25	22	43	1	.	.	44	3	14	2	. . .	16	60
63	Shipbuilding,	12	8	11	.	.	.	11	4	15	4	. . .	19	30
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	49	98	4	3	1	106	56	403	48	6	457	563
65	Silk dyeing,	22	8	8	.	.	.	8	14	51	6	. . .	57	65
66	Silk throwing,	20	17	23	.	.	.	23	3	11	1	. . .	12	35
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	13	19	1	.	1	21	1	2	3	. . .	5	26
68	Silver goods,	11	5	12	1	.	.	13	6	42	23	2	67	80
69	Smelting and refining gold, silver, copper, etc.,	7	1	2	.	.	.	2	6	74	5	1	80	82
70	Soap and tallow,	14	8	15	5	.	.	20	6	23	1	. . .	24	44
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	1	2	.	.	.	2	2	9	. . .	. . .	9	11
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	1	. .	1	.	.	1	3	26	3	5	34	35
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	7	10	.	.	.	10	9	51	6	5	62	72
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	3	3	.	.	.	3	8	163	60	11	234	237
75	Textile products,	7	2	5	.	.	.	5	5	53	6	1	60	65
76	Thread,	4	1	2	.	.	.	2	†3	†15	. . .	†3	†18	20
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	8	13	.	.	.	13	2	12	6	1	19	32
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	6	8	.	.	.	8	2	8	1	. . .	9	17
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	1	2	.	.	.	2	3	118	10	. . .	128	130
80	Varnishes,	18	4	8	.	.	.	8	14	112	34	5	151	159
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	3	3	.	.	.	3	7	211	51	10	272	275
82	Window shades,	4	2	3	1	.	.	4	2	6	1	. . .	7	11
83	Wire cloth,	4	. .	. .	.	.	.	. .	4	32	4	. . .	36	36
84	Wooden goods,	29	18	30	.	.	.	30	11	57	10	1	68	98
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	10	19	.	.	2	21	15	224	58	16	298	319
86	Unclassified,	54	22	44	.	.	1	45	32	4,493	7,069	165	11,727	11,772
	All industries,	1,675	852	1,369	60	7	23	1,459	823	23,548	12,991	1,151	37,690	39,149

* Two establishments have not reported these items.
† One establishment not reporting these items.

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, 1900.

Office number.	Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital Invested. Amount.	Value of stock or material used. Total Cost.	Value of goods made or work done. Total Value.
1	Agricultural implements,	7	$1,519,515	$185,234	$451,212
2	Artisans' tools,	31	2,705,053	762,562	1,933,662
3	Artificial flowers,	3	21,000	18,690	54,057
4	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	150,000	47,304	98,500
5	Boilers,	10	1,592,768	1,87[illegible],057	3,145,313
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	490,082	601,719	1,184,019
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	28	18,003,384	3,122,580	12,650,889
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	7,263,307	1,439,882	4,359,258
9	Brushes,	11	124,500	117,381	328,289
10	Buttons (metal),	9	1,158,000	383,775	1,219,653
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	314,450	384,986	875,114
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	852,000	812,692	1,522,731
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	1,264,197	868,544	1,905,596
14	Chemical products,	40	15,397,109	8,054,463	13,447,508
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	6,475,287	3,484,234	8,380,648
16	Clothing,	16	168,500	320,035	686,450
17	Confectionery,	4	89,500	232,543	312,821
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	310,010	169,561	396,679
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	678,000	826,968	1,968,431
20	Cutlery,	7	442,358	154,864	548,432
21	Cotton goods,	37	4,259,539	2,993,285	5,302,983
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	4,309,826	5,661,531	8,807,392
23	Electrical appliances,	17	11,113,068	3,101,515	5,743,064
24	Fertilizers,	11	3,484,500	2,931,481	4,166,238
25	Food products,	18	3,243,222	9,268,486	11,067,932
26	Foundry (brass),	11	942,693	754,259	1,366,742
27	Foundry (iron),	30	2,873,660	3,956,898	7,067,164
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	1,723,163	1,139,226	2,864,028
29	Glass (window and bottle),	21	4,219,943	1,426,334	5,098,301
30	Graphite products,	4	1,497,500	545,655	1,203,200
31	Hats (felt),	48	2,610,045	4,124,136	8,138,333
32	Hats (straw),	3	288,857	365,465	650,738
33	High explosives,	8	2,608,500	1,925,306	3,057,676
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	464,746	132,701	298,737
35	Jewelry,	67	3,566,712	3,153,497	6,737,008
36	Knit goods,	13	1,530,222	1,101,539	2,023,730
37	Leather,	56	6,584,296	8,817,679	13,346,763
38	Leather goods,	13	649,870	736,002	1,451,581
39	Lamps,	8	2,177,416	2,181,629	4,235,095
40	Lime and cement,	6	1,071,947	480,134	900,930
41	Machinery,	92	14,458,336	7,186,839	17,826,334
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	173,000	218,109	351,252
43	Metal goods,	53	5,023,622	6,486,769	9,815,480
44	Metal novelties,	12	491,000	446,740	965,728
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	4,676,283	326,007	1,060,640
46	Musical instruments,	19	2,209,683	1,119,152	2,625,466
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	2,201,000	2,292,460	3,417,826
48	Oils,	15	17,470,892	35,228,579	41,656,449
49	Paints,	10	1,397,400	1,843,420	2,879,616
50	Paper,	33	3,826,703	3,112,912	5,357,269
51	Pig iron,	5	1,501,500	1,724,186	2,282,955
52	Pottery,	31	5,748,298	1,133,017	4,062,357
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	555,413	408,393	997,033
54	Quarrying stone,	14	307,062	233,829	656,212
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	438,000	782,799	1,357,231
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	7,129,582	8,548,497	13,239,328
57	Saddles and harness,	10	168,000	204,922	461,871

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made or Work Done, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Office number.	Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Capital Invested. Amount.	Value of stock or material used. Total Cost.	Value of goods made or work done. Total Value.
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	$387,157	$268,160	$782,303
59	Scientific instruments,	11	1,646,110	793,119	1,303,461
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	909,313	781,172	1,375,457
61	Shoes,	41	2,152,079	3,533,931	6,468,574
62	Shirts,	25	789,400	1,220,623	2,638,744
63	Shipbuilding,	12	604,183	311,515	937,329
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	20,252,319	20,587,238	34,873,756
65	Silk dyeing,	22	2,594,188	1,996,834	4,400,788
66	Silk throwing,	20	783,848	322,294	774,655
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	517,000	189,209	579,656
68	Silver goods,	11	749,824	649,774	1,711,817
69	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	7	4,880,000	*35,407,682	*45,129,329
70	Soap and tallow,	14	1,651,200	1,598,446	2,503,482
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	89,000	34,542	110,209
72	Steel and iron (bar).	4	469,541	534,275	958,420
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	4,132,964	3,380,044	5,946,985
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	3,495,621	3,509,398	6,190,309
75	Textile products,	7	516,000	518,241	768,442
76	Thread,	4	**1,466,216	**720,107	**1,212,467
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	472,000	588,834	1,043,848
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	696,100	342,831	657,419
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	1,475,000	274,165	835,240
80	Varnishes,	18	4,133,100	1,699,146	3,560,229
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	2,212,600	1,225,862	2,579,672
82	Window shades,	4	98,000	245,170	390,000
83	Wire cloth,	4	465,273	335,412	628,813
84	Wooden goods,	29	867,971	635,676	1,647,869
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	7,508,640	7,185,629	10,766,102
86	Unclassified,	54	11,944,865	**4,039,226	**8,809,961
	All industries,	1,675	$263,974,031	$242,885,017	$407,595,280

*Two establishments have not reported these items.
**One establishment has not reported these items.

TABLE No. 3.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates.

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	Agricultural implements,	7	255	212	322	110
2	Artisans' tools,	31	1,453	1,332	1,505	173
3	Artificial flowers,	3	70	33	106	73
4	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	116	62	195	133
5	Boilers,	10	954	855	1,024	169
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	1,261	1,217	1,307	90
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	28	1,769	1,732	1,813	81
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	4,671	3,052	5,822	2,770
9	Brushes,	11	280	258	292	34
10	Buttons (metal),	9	929	819	1,174	355
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	910	881	954	73
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	1,169	1,092	1,233	141
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	1,037	965	1,068	103
14	Chemical products,	40	3,825	3,479	4,029	550
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	2,963	2,650	3,456	806
16	Clothing,	16	729	694	770	76
17	Confectionery,	4	79	69	95	26
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	480	282	537	255
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	1,907	1,764	2,078	314
20	Cutlery,	7	592	571	607	36
21	Cotton goods,	37	4,951	4,116	5,268	1,152
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	4,017	3,751	4,197	446
23	Electrical appliances,	17	2,429	2,437	2,503	156
24	Fertilizers,	11	1,024	817	1,286	469
25	Food products,	18	1,492	1,307	1,745	438
26	Foundry (brass),	11	806	768	845	77
27	Foundry (iron),	30	3,958	3,799	4,057	258
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	1,342	1,081	1,511	430
29	Glass (windows and bottle),*	21	5,433	1,166	6,636	5,470
30	Graphite products,	4	1,257	1,144	1,311	167
31	Hats (felt),	48	5,294	5,025	5,510	485
32	Hats (straw),	3	447	43	683	640
33	High explosives,	8	752	671	841	170
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	81	75	87	12
35	Jewelry,	67	2,554	2,395	2,733	338
36	Knit goods,	13	1,828	1,777	1,881	104
37	Leather,	56	4,140	3,831	4,630	799
38	Leather goods,	13	1,120	1,048	1,179	131
39	Lamps,	8	2,743	2,436	3,093	657
40	Lime and cement,	6	438	411	463	52
41	Machinery,	92	11,825	11.476	12,083	607
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	176	172	181	9
43	Metal goods,	53	4,280	4,166	4,431	265
44	Metal novelties,	12	680	599	788	189

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

TABLE No. 3.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates—(Continued).

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.	
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	1,410	1,070	1,553	483
46	Musical instruments,	19	1,578	1,445	1,652	207
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	838	779	887	108
48	Oils,	15	2,621	2,537	2,678	141
49	Paints,	10	569	523	601	78
50	Paper,	33	1,807	1,640	1,921	281
51	Pig iron,	5	598	484	665	181
52	Pottery,	31	3,476	3,365	3,549	184
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	686	560	835	275
54	Quarrying stone,	14	660	319	914	595
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	294	277	309	32
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	4,015	3,628	4,310	682
57	Saddles and harness,	10	282	257	313	56
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	578	561	593	32
59	Scientific instruments,	11	1,415	1,260	1,515	255
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	642	578	696	118
61	Shoes,	41	4,495	4,364	4,627	263
62	Shirts,	25	3,567	3,076	3,798	722
63	Shipbuilding,	12	526	487	562	75
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	19,622	17,986	20,986	3,000
65	Silk dyeing,	22	3,322	2,980	3,644	664
66	Silk throwing,	20	1,448	1,275	1,578	303
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	554	540	571	31
68	Silver goods,	11	928	846	1,011	165
69	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	7	2,975	2,771	3,192	421
70	Soap and tallow,	14	552	503	604	101
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	61	58	65	7
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	549	512	570	58
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	2,964	2,877	3,025	148
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	2,760	2,666	2,860	194
75	Textile products,	7	298	271	333	62
76	Thread,	4	1,789	1,737	1,867	130
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	603	560	632	72
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	645	557	696	139
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	591	570	610	40
80	Varnishes,	18	259	251	271	20
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	1,872	1,743	1,942	199
82	Window shades,	4	86	76	92	16
83	Wire cloth,	4	361	353	370	17
84	Wooden goods,	29	963	916	1,052	136
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	7,260	6,921	7,648	727
86	Unclassified,	54	5,181	4,945	5,396	451
	All industries,	1,675	176,268	168,858	178,259	9,401

TABLE No. 4.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Averages.

In this table averages for each establishment are given. These have been arrived at by dividing the aggregates given in Table No. 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	Agricultural implements,	7	36	30	46	16
2	Artisans' tools,	31	47	43	49	6
3	Artificial flowers,	3	23	11	35	24
4	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	29	16	49	33
5	Boilers,	10	95	85	102	17
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	43	42	45	3
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	28	63	62	65	3
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	78	51	97	46
9	Brushes,	11	25	24	27	3
10	Buttons (metal),	9	104	91	130	39
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	53	52	56	4
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	167	156	176	20
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	28	26	29	3
14	Chemical products,	40	96	87	101	14
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	135	120	157	37
16	Clothing,	16	45	43	48	5
17	Confectionery,	4	20	17	24	7
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	40	24	45	21
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	190	176	208	32
20	Cutlery,	7	85	81	87	6
21	Cotton goods,	37	134	111	142	31
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	201	188	210	22
23	Electrical appliances,	17	143	138	147	9
24	Fertilizers,	11	93	74	117	43
25	Food products,	18	83	73	97	24
26	Foundry (brass),	11	73	70	77	7
27	Foundry (iron),	30	132	126	135	9
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	96	77	108	31
29	Glass (windows and bottle),*	21	259	56	316	260
30	Graphite products,	4	314	286	328	42
31	Hats (felt),	48	110	105	115	10
32	Hats (straw),	3	149	14	228	214
33	High explosives,	8	94	84	105	21
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	16	15	17	2
35	Jewelry,	67	38	36	41	5
36	Knit goods,	13	140	137	145	8
37	Leather,	56	74	68	82	14
38	Leather goods,	13	86	81	91	10
39	Lamps,	8	343	305	387	82
40	Lime and cement,	6	73	68	77	9
41	Machinery,	92	129	125	132	7
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	29	28	30	2
43	Metal goods,	53	81	79	84	5
44	Metal novelties,	12	57	50	66	16

*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, 1900—Averages—(Continued).

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.
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	176	134	194	60
46	Musical instruments,	19	83	76	87	11
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	105	97	111	14
48	Oils,	15	175	169	178	9
49	Paints,	10	57	52	60	8
50	Paper,	33	54	49	58	9
51	Pig iron,	5	120	97	133	36
52	Pottery,	31	112	109	115	6
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	36	29	44	15
54	Quarrying stone,	14	47	23	65	42
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	49	46	51	5
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	130	117	139	22
57	Saddles and harness,	10	28	26	31	5
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	41	40	42	2
59	Scientific instruments,	11	129	115	138	23
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	29	26	31	5
61	Shoes,	41	109	106	113	7
62	Shirts,	25	143	123	152	29
63	Shipbuilding,	12	44	41	47	6
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	187	171	200	29
65	Silk dyeing,	22	151	135	165	30
66	Silk throwing,	20	72	64	79	15
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	40	39	41	2
68	Silver goods,	11	84	77	92	15
69	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	7	425	396	456	60
70	Soap and tallow,	14	39	36	43	7
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	20	19	22	3
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	137	128	142	14
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	185	180	189	9
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	251	242	260	18
75	Textile products,	7	43	39	48	9
76	Thread,	4	447	434	467	33
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	60	56	63	7
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	81	70	87	17
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	148	142	152	10
80	Varnishes,	18	14	14	15	1
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	187	174	194	20
82	Window shades,	4	21	19	23	4
83	Wire cloth,	4	90	88	93	5
84	Wooden goods,	29	33	31	36	5
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	290	277	306	29
86	Unclassified,	54	96	92	100	8
	All industries,	1.675	105	101	107	6

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months.

Agricultural Implements—Seven Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	245	3	248
February,	262	3	265
March,	304	4	308
April,	319	3	322
May,	304	2	306
June,	258	2	260
July,	230	1	231
August,	220	1	221
September,	212	...	212
October,	212	...	212
November,	224	...	224
December,	252	...	252

Artisans' Tools—Thirty-one Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	1,314	18	1,332
February,	1,423	18	1,441
March,	1,434	18	1,452
April,	1,452	18	1,470
May,	1,454	18	1,472
June,	1,459	18	1,477
July,	1,426	18	1,444
August,	1,423	18	1,441
September,	1,427	18	1,445
October,	1,453	18	1,471
November,	1,464	18	1,482
December,	1,486	19	1,505

Artificial Flowers—Three Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	6	66	72
February,	6	72	78
March,	7	81	88
April,	7	90	97
May,	9	97	106
June,	4	40	44
July,	5	36	41
August,	4	29	33
September,	7	56	63
October,	7	60	67
November,	7	65	72
December,	7	67	74

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE PARTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	149	37	186
February,	160	35	195
March,	153	32	185
April,	141	32	173
May,	114	28	142
June,	72	10	82
July,	56	7	63
August,	55	8	63
September,	55	7	62
October,	70	8	78
November,	71	8	79
December,	73	8	81

BOILERS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	861	...	861
February,	855	...	855
March,	873	...	873
April,	932	...	932
May,	975	...	975
June,	996	...	996
July,	1,001	...	1,001
August,	1,023	...	1,023
September,	1,024	...	1,024
October,	1,015	...	1,015
November,	1,003	...	1,003
December,	894	...	894

BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	394	883	1,277
February,	394	865	1,259
March,	388	883	1,271
April,	395	912	1,307
May,	401	889	1,290
June,	399	874	1,273
July,	404	813	1,217
August,	397	838	1,235
September,	400	850	1,250
October,	399	854	1,253
November,	393	856	1,249
December,	381	875	1,256

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	1,745	4	1,749
February,	1,723	9	1,732
March,	1,726	10	1,736
April,	1,743	1	1,744
May,	1,738	10	1,748
June,	1,783	12	1,795
July,	1,808	5	1,813
August,	1,802	4	1,806
September,	1,805	1	1,806
October,	1,773	3	1,776
November,	1,753	4	1,757
December,	1,762	4	1,766

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—SIXTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	3,045	7	3,052
February,	3,101	4	3,105
March,	3,549	4	3,553
April,	4,860	21	4,881
May,	5,327	19	5,346
June,	5,647	26	5,673
July,	5,795	27	5,822
August,	5,787	35	5,822
September,	5,524	33	5,557
October,	5,249	43	5,292
November,	4,231	43	4,274
December,	3,654	27	3,681

19212

BRUSHES—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	166	92	258
February,	169	102	271
March,	179	103	282
April,	178	101	279
May,	179	104	283
June,	173	100	273
July,	184	103	287
August,	187	103	290
September,	179	101	280
October,	180	108	288
November,	193	99	292
December,	181	105	286

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

BUTTONS (METAL)—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	312	563	875
February,	341	478	819
March,	344	522	866
April,	339	524	863
May,	359	466	825
June,	403	505	908
July,	463	711	1,174
August,	391	723	1,114
September,	358	493	851
October,	409	644	1,053
November,	336	526	862
December,	377	559	936

BUTTONS (PEARL)—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	555	326	881
February,	556	334	890
March,	559	328	887
April,	564	338	902
May,	547	341	888
June,	549	347	896
July,	557	347	904
August,	570	346	916
September,	578	349	927
October,	589	354	943
November,	599	355	954
December,	586	351	937

CARPETS AND RUGS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	763	329	1,092
February,	765	341	1,106
March,	778	340	1,118
April,	826	351	1,177
May,	825	354	1,179
June,	829	349	1,178
July,	809	341	1,150
August,	835	349	1,184
September,	846	362	1,208
October,	845	366	1,211
November,	840	352	1,192
December,	864	369	1,233

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS—THIRTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	965	...	965
February,	1,003	...	1,003
March,	1,024	...	1,024
April,	1,063	...	1,063
May,	1,055	...	1,055
June,	1,055	...	1,055
July,	1,056	...	1,056
August,	1,068	...	1,068
September,	1,068	...	1,068
October,	1,049	...	1,049
November,	1,014	...	1,014
December,	1,027	...	1,027

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	2,956	523	3,479
February,	3,110	580	3,690
March,	3,124	587	3,711
April,	3,157	580	3,737
May,	3,206	606	3,812
June,	3,252	621	3,873
July,	3,198	639	3,837
August,	3,259	675	3,934
September,	3,301	641	3,942
October,	3,276	665	3,941
November,	3,334	695	4,029
December,	3,282	639	3,921

CIGARS AND TOBACCO—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	920	1,804	2,724
February,	896	2,026	2,922
March,	892	2,145	3,037
April,	857	2,007	2,864
May,	918	1,732	2,650
June,	928	1,808	2,736
July,	1,042	1,931	2,973
August,	1,097	2,359	3,456
September,	1,032	1,989	3,021
October,	1,010	1,954	2,964
November,	983	2,022	3,005
December,	1,090	2,109	3,199

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

CLOTHING—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	285	430	715
February,	287	412	699
March,	286	478	764
April,	285	471	756
May,	272	428	700
June,	280	443	723
July,	276	418	694
August,	273	446	719
September,	308	462	770
October,	295	464	759
November,	286	440	726
December,	287	433	720

CONFECTIONERY—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	45	24	69
February,	47	27	74
March,	47	27	74
April,	47	26	73
May,	49	28	77
June,	52	29	81
July,	50	21	71
August,	52	23	75
September,	53	27	80
October,	53	29	82
November,	59	35	94
December,	59	36	95

CORNICES (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER)—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	280	...	280
February,	282	...	282
March,	490	...	490
April,	513	...	513
May,	518	...	518
June,	522	...	522
July,	518	...	518
August,	518	...	518
September,	526	...	526
October,	527	...	527
November,	529	...	529
December,	537	...	537

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

Corsets and Corset Waists—Ten Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	187	1,577	1,764
February,	186	1,594	1,780
March,	187	1,637	1,824
April,	192	1,695	1,887
May,	196	1,700	1,896
June,	196	1,679	1,875
July,	192	1,647	1,839
August,	192	1,747	1,939
September,	189	1,783	1,972
October,	190	1,888	2,078
November,	193	1,847	2,040
December,	183	1,808	1,991

Cutlery—Seven Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	536	35	571
February,	545	35	580
March,	553	35	588
April,	559	37	596
May,	553	37	590
June,	554	37	591
July,	546	38	584
August,	554	38	592
September,	563	38	601
October,	563	38	601
November,	569	38	607
December,	567	38	605

Cotton Goods—Thirty-seven Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	1,457	3,272	4,729
February,	1,475	3,383	4,858
March,	1,480	3,336	4,816
April,	1,486	3,386	4,872
May,	1,488	3,476	4,964
June,	1,487	2,629	4,116
July,	1,428	3,623	5,051
August,	1,451	3,645	5,096
September,	1,481	3,659	5,140
October,	1,501	3,753	5,254
November,	1,507	3,745	5,252
December,	1,513	3,755	5,268

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

COTTON GOODS (FINISHING AND DYEING)—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	3,383	757	4,140
February,	3,376	751	4,127
March,	3,442	747	4,189
April,	3,351	750	4,101
May,	3,142	709	3,851
June,	3,107	644	3,751
July,	3,279	668	3,947
August,	3,211	661	3,872
September,	3,192	657	3,849
October,	3,310	745	4,055
November,	3,350	775	4,125
December,	3,459	738	4,197

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	2,138	209	2,347
February,	2,197	210	2,407
March,	2,228	213	2,441
April,	2,276	227	2,503
May,	2,255	231	2,486
June,	2,265	230	2,495
July,	2,232	209	2,441
August,	2,186	208	2,394
September,	2,219	212	2,431
October,	2,190	213	2,403
November,	2,220	208	2,428
December,	2,168	203	2,371

FERTILIZERS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	802	22	824
February,	964	24	988
March,	1,260	26	1,286
April,	1,211	26	1,237
May,	1,050	24	1,074
June,	947	24	971
July,	964	27	991
August,	1,137	16	1,153
September,	1,118	15	1,133
October,	942	22	964
November,	828	22	850
December,	795	22	817

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

FOOD PRODUCTS—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	1,139	357	1,496
February,	1,134	364	1,498
March,	1,107	328	1,435
April,	1,049	267	1,316
May,	1,070	257	1,327
June,	1,042	288	1,330
July,	1,049	258	1,307
August,	1,228	364	1,592
September,	1,303	442	1,745
October,	1,252	437	1,689
November,	1,138	359	1,497
December,	1,258	413	1,671

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	790	36	826
February,	808	37	845
March,	785	37	822
April,	794	35	829
May,	752	33	785
June,	737	31	768
July,	763	30	793
August,	759	34	793
September,	754	35	789
October,	741	33	774
November,	778	34	812
December,	799	37	836

FOUNDRY (IRON)—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	3,799	...	3,799
February,	3,864	...	3,864
March,	3,943	...	3,943
April,	3,955	...	3,955
May,	4,031	...	4,031
June,	3,982	...	3,982
July,	3,886	...	3,886
August,	3,951	...	3,951
September,	3,997	...	3,997
October,	4,049	...	4,049
November,	4,057	...	4,057
December,	3,981	...	3,981

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	1,388	...	1,388
February,	1,423	...	1,423
March,	1,451	...	1,451
April,	1,435	...	1,435
May,	1,226	...	1,226
June,	1,206	...	1,206
July,	1,081	...	1,081
August,	1,242	...	1,242
September,	1,310	...	1,310
October,	1,366	...	1,366
November,	1,511	...	1,511
December,	1,461	...	1,461

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—TWENTY-ONE ESTARLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	6,185	158	6,343
February,	6,160	168	6,328
March,	6,180	163	6,343
April,	6,395	178	6,573
May,	6,133	163	6,296
June,	5,836	166	6,002
July,	1,593	60	1,653
August,	1,142	24	1,166
September,	5,267	127	5,394
October,	5,856	146	6,002
November,	6,312	148	6,460
December,	6,493	143	6,636

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	612	653	1,265
February,	620	668	1,288
March,	615	696	1,311
April,	616	665	1,281
May,	625	665	1,290
June,	619	658	1,277
July,	623	686	1,309
August,	606	660	1,266
September,	582	591	1,173
October,	581	610	1,191
November,	687	600	1,287
December,	562	582	1,144

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

HATS (FELT)—FORTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	3,779	1,246	5,025
February,	3,834	1,288	5,122
March,	3,897	1,348	5,245
April,	3,891	1,363	5,254
May,	3,849	1,358	5,207
June,	3,892	1,379	5,271
July,	3,912	1,342	5,254
August,	3,963	1,428	5,391
September,	4,056	1,454	5,510
October,	4,020	1,420	5,440
November,	4,036	1,390	5,426
December,	4,003	1,377	5,380

HATS (STRAW)—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	185	464	649
February,	184	481	665
March,	192	491	683
April,	188	463	651
May,	166	404	570
June,	73	145	218
July,	29	14	43
August,	58	37	95
September,	95	121	216
October,	124	325	449
November,	152	384	536
December,	166	421	587

HIGH EXPLOSIVES—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	672	8	680
February,	665	6	671
March,	690	8	698
April,	754	8	762
May,	736	8	744
June,	694	8	702
July,	714	7	721
August,	761	7	768
September,	807	5	812
October,	835	6	841
November,	806	7	813
December,	805	7	812

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

INKS AND MUCILAGE—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	65	16	81
February,	63	17	80
March,	67	17	84
April,	68	13	81
May,	67	11	78
June,	67	10	77
July,	65	10	75
August,	69	18	87
September,	68	15	83
October,	70	15	85
November,	69	15	84
December,	66	14	80

JEWELRY—SIXTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	1,831	680	2,511
February,	1,885	680	2,565
March,	1,872	761	2,633
April,	1,838	670	2,508
May,	1,800	661	2,461
June,	1,746	649	2,395
July,	1,858	642	2,500
August,	1,820	653	2,473
September,	1,878	685	2,563
October,	1,904	706	2,610
November,	1,938	795	2,733
December,	1,912	787	2,699

KNIT GOODS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	747	1,053	1,800
February,	765	1,080	1,845
March,	756	1,125	1,881
April,	750	1,114	1,864
May,	741	1,114	1,855
June,	731	1,095	1,826
July,	744	1,079	1,823
August,	740	1,079	1,819
September,	744	1,070	1,814
October,	738	1,077	1,815
November,	751	1,067	1,818
December,	744	1,033	1,777

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

LEATHER—FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	4,150	87	4,237
February,	4,139	84	4,223
March,	4,140	81	4,221
April,	4,079	78	4,157
May,	4,043	63	4,106
June,	3,901	67	3,968
July,	3,767	64	3,831
August,	3,800	67	3,867
September,	3,993	61	4,054
October,	4,066	68	4,134
November,	4,180	68	4,248
December,	4,564	66	4,630

LEATHER GOODS—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	605	482	1,087
February,	609	498	1,107
March,	615	520	1,135
April,	572	476	1,048
May,	591	487	1,078
June,	583	479	1,062
July,	603	509	1,112
August,	614	531	1,145
September,	624	552	1,176
October,	630	549	1,179
November,	623	544	1,167
December,	615	530	1,145

LAMPS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	965	1,536	2,501
February,	978	1,523	2,501
March,	1,019	1,652	2,671
April,	1,075	1,619	2,694
May,	1,103	1,597	2,700
June,	1,102	1,597	2,699
July,	1,086	1,350	2,436
August,	1,136	1,574	2,710
September,	1,174	1,765	2,939
October,	1,180	1,913	3,093
November,	1,169	1,850	3,019
December,	1,141	1,807	2,948

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

LIME AND CEMENT—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	412	...	412
February,	411	...	411
March,	423	...	423
April,	433	...	433
May,	447	...	447
June,	455	...	455
July,	445	...	445
August,	463	...	463
September,	460	...	460
October,	443	...	443
November,	443	...	443
December,	418	...	418

MACHINERY—NINETY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	11,171	305	11,476
February,	11,295	308	11,603
March,	11,461	310	11,771
April,	11,548	311	11,859
May,	11,764	319	12,083
June,	11,658	319	11,977
July,	11,515	317	11,832
August,	11,337	318	11,655
September,	11,494	321	11,815
October,	11,552	324	11,876
November,	11,673	328	12,001
December,	11,619	329	11,948

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	150	26	176
February,	149	27	176
March,	147	27	174
April,	149	27	176
May,	146	27	173
June,	147	27	174
July,	145	27	172
August,	149	27	176
September,	152	27	179
October,	154	27	181
November,	153	27	180
December,	153	27	180

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

METAL GOODS—FIFTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	3,292	945	4,237
February,	3,436	978	4,414
March,	3,466	965	4,431
April,	3,382	925	4,307
May,	3,373	923	4,296
June,	3,300	918	4,218
July,	3,256	912	4,168
August,	3,263	903	4,166
September,	3,296	889	4,185
October,	3,320	898	4,218
November,	3,406	874	4,280
December,	3,354	888	4,242

METAL NOVELTIES—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	433	166	599
February,	480	164	644
March,	535	155	690
April,	521	142	663
May,	511	151	662
June,	495	155	650
July,	474	158	632
August,	480	164	644
September,	536	164	700
October,	590	198	788
November,	601	174	775
December,	547	170	717

MINING (IRON ORE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	1,457	...	1,457
February,	1,472	...	1,472
March,	1,513	...	1,513
April,	1,467	...	1,467
May,	1,543	...	1,543
June,	1,492	...	1,492
July,	1,453	...	1,453
August,	1,553	...	1,553
September,	1,525	...	1,525
October,	1,287	...	1,287
November,	1,090	...	1,090
December,	1,070	...	1,070

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	1,367	226	1,593
February,	1,373	236	1,609
March,	1,392	238	1,630
April,	1,404	248	1,652
May,	1,338	254	1,592
June,	1,311	252	1,563
July,	1,286	226	1,512
August,	1,261	184	1,445
September,	1,300	190	1,490
October,	1,365	206	1,571
November,	1,410	229	1,639
December,	1,412	230	1,642

OIL CLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	883	...	883
February,	887	...	887
March,	882	...	882
April,	842	...	842
May,	808	...	808
June,	852	...	852
July,	865	...	865
August,	862	...	862
September,	779	...	779
October,	797	...	797
November,	785	...	785
December,	815	...	815

OILS—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	2,658	...	2,658
February,	2,678	...	2,678
March,	2,568	...	2,568
April,	2,537	...	2,537
May,	2,607	...	2,607
June,	2,623	...	2,623
July,	2,616	...	2,616
August,	2,640	...	2,640
September,	2,642	...	2,642
October,	2,657	...	2,657
November,	2,603	...	2,603
December,	2,628	...	2,628

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

PAINTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	486	57	543
February,	502	60	562
March,	522	61	583
April,	534	62	596
May,	539	62	601
June,	518	59	577
July,	504	53	557
August,	478	45	523
September,	505	48	553
October,	526	50	576
November,	527	52	579
December,	526	55	581

PAPER—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	1,675	246	1,921
February,	1,663	243	1,906
March,	1,649	238	1,887
April,	1,628	246	1,874
May,	1,580	201	1,781
June,	1,518	185	1,703
July,	1,457	183	1,640
August,	1,469	206	1,675
September,	1,469	177	1,646
October,	1,637	230	1,867
November,	1,650	231	1,881
December,	1,664	235	1,899

PIG IRON—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	636	...	636
February,	660	...	660
March,	665	...	665
April,	636	...	636
May,	665	...	665
June,	664	...	664
July,	561	...	561
August,	566	...	566
September,	587	...	587
October,	566	...	566
November,	486	...	486
December,	484	...	484

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

POTTERY—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	2,769	596	3,365
February,	2,806	596	3,402
March,	2,777	613	3,390
April,	2,895	619	3,514
May,	2,909	608	3,517
June,	2,880	629	3,509
July,	2,842	611	3,453
August,	2,870	614	3,484
September,	2,920	629	3,549
October,	2,905	615	3,520
November,	2,895	627	3,522
December,	2,860	624	3,484

PRINTING AND BOOKBINDING—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	428	240	668
February,	406	154	560
March,	421	184	605
April,	436	194	630
May,	451	192	643
June,	448	197	645
July,	453	198	651
August,	462	224	686
September,	491	249	740
October,	528	307	835
November,	518	292	810
December,	487	275	762

QUARRYING STONE—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	319	...	319
February,	339	...	339
March,	405	...	405
April,	594	...	594
May,	745	...	745
June,	887	...	887
July,	905	...	905
August,	914	...	914
September,	866	...	866
October,	839	...	839
November,	694	...	694
December,	416	...	416

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

ROOFING (IRON AND STONE)—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	256	21	277
February,	259	23	282
March,	272	22	294
April,	274	21	295
May,	290	19	309
June,	289	16	305
July,	284	16	300
August,	288	16	304
September,	271	15	286
October,	269	16	285
November,	293	15	308
December,	272	16	288

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	3,406	705	4,111
February,	3,440	766	4,206
March,	3,214	633	3,847
April,	3,532	778	4,310
May,	3,467	784	4,251
June,	3,349	750	4,099
July,	2,993	635	3,628
August,	3,091	606	3,697
September,	3,114	658	3,772
October,	3,202	714	3,916
November,	3,341	720	4,061
December,	3,528	752	4,280

SADDLES AND HARNESS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	242	23	265
February,	243	23	266
March,	264	25	289
April,	280	25	305
May,	289	24	313
June,	287	25	312
July,	283	25	308
August,	253	23	276
September,	243	23	266
October,	242	21	263
November,	236	21	257
December,	239	21	260

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

Saddlery and Harness Hardware—Fourteen Establishments.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	548	24	572
February,	559	24	583
March,	565	22	587
April,	557	22	579
May,	549	22	571
June,	544	22	566
July,	539	22	561
August,	571	22	593
September,	569	23	592
October,	566	22	588
November,	548	22	570
December,	551	22	573

Scientific Instruments—Eleven Establishments.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	1,092	210	1,302
February,	1,036	224	1,260
March,	1,217	230	1,447
April,	1,263	218	1,481
May,	1,264	251	1,515
June,	1,117	252	1,369
July,	1,020	247	1,267
August,	1,108	244	1,352
September,	1,224	234	1,458
October,	1,242	243	1,485
November,	1,190	246	1,436
December,	1,150	252	1,402

Sash, Blinds and Doors—Twenty-two Establishments.

Months.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January,	579	...	579
February,	582	...	582
March,	618	...	618
April,	647	...	647
May,	685	...	685
June,	696	...	696
July,	674	...	674
August,	629	...	629
September,	630	...	630
October,	643	...	643
November,	666	...	666
December,	654	...	654

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

Shoes—Forty-one Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	2,893	1,471	4,364
February,	3,004	1,557	4,561
March,	3,050	1,577	4,627
April,	2,991	1,528	4,519
May,	3,036	1,520	4,556
June,	2,976	1,572	4,548
July,	2,855	1,498	4,353
August,	2,991	1,590	4,581
September,	2,925	1,578	4,503
October,	2,962	1,517	4,479
November,	2,901	1,499	4,400
December,	2,950	1,503	4,453

Shirts—Twenty-five Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	962	2,829	3,791
February,	959	2,839	3,798
March,	925	2,859	3,784
April,	903	2,851	3,754
May,	878	2,773	3,651
June,	765	2,742	3,507
July,	840	2,494	3,334
August,	731	2,345	3,076
September,	737	2,460	3,197
October,	890	2,729	3,619
November,	848	2,743	3,591
December,	927	2,776	3,703

Ship Building—Twelve Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	497	...	497
February,	487	...	487
March,	527	...	527
April,	553	...	553
May,	559	...	559
June,	560	...	560
July,	562	...	562
August,	551	...	551
September,	523	...	523
October,	491	...	491
November,	512	...	512
December,	489	...	489

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

Silk (Broad and Ribbon)—One Hundred and Five Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	10,366	10,295	20,661
February,	10,309	10,251	*20,560
March,	10,478	10,508	20,986
April,	10,409	10,383	20,792
May,	10,305	10,230	20,535
June,	9,982	10,025	20,007
July,	9,811	9,836	19,647
August,	9,549	9,564	19,113
September,	8,962	9,038	18,000
October,	8,909	9,077	17,986
November,	9,134	9,213	18,347
December,	9,414	9,418	18,832

Silk Dyeing—Twenty-two Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	3,301	267	3,568
February,	3,367	277	3,644
March,	3,323	286	3,609
April,	3,229	269	3,498
May,	3,049	248	3,297
June,	2,925	235	3,160
July,	2,838	238	3,076
August,	2,741	239	2,980
September,	2,929	259	3,188
October,	3,002	267	3,269
November,	3,008	288	3,296
December,	3,021	255	3,276

Silk Throwing—Twenty Establishments.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	673	905	1,578
February,	664	886	1,550
March,	666	877	1,543
April,	659	888	1,547
May,	640	846	1,486
June,	628	813	1,441
July,	644	817	1,461
August,	644	818	1,462
September,	595	748	1,343
October,	555	720	1,275
November,	539	770	1,309
December,	568	808	1,376

* 225 hands idle in one establishment in consequence of strike.

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SILK MILL SUPPLIES—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	419	133	552
February,	430	129	559
March,	432	139	571
April,	431	135	566
May,	438	131	569
June,	421	129	550
July,	414	133	547
August,	413	127	540
September,	410	132	542
October,	402	139	541
November,	418	135	553
December,	421	140	561

SILVER GOODS—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	704	142	846
February,	744	143	887
March,	743	142	885
April,	747	141	888
May,	749	136	885
June,	757	143	900
July,	773	154	927
August,	793	151	944
September,	835	153	988
October,	841	157	998
November,	855	156	1,011
December,	832	150	982

SMELTING AND REFINING (GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, ETC.)—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	2,771	...	2,771
February,	2,886	...	2,886
March,	2,891	...	2,891
April,	2,984	...	2,984
May,	2,973	...	2,973
June,	3,013	...	3,013
July,	3,082	...	3,082
August,	3,192	...	3,192
September,	3,107	...	3,107
October,	3,020	...	3,020
November,	2,920	...	2,920
December,	2,860	...	2,860

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

SOAP AND TALLOW—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	452	108	560
February,	451	110	561
March,	443	106	549
April,	446	115	561
May,	439	111	550
June,	428	106	534
July,	416	98	514
August,	412	91	503
September,	438	103	541
October,	450	106	556
November,	463	124	587
December,	465	139	604

STEAM-PIPE COVERING—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	53	10	63
February,	51	10	61
March,	48	11	59
April,	49	9	58
May,	50	15	65
June,	49	9	58
July,	51	10	61
August,	52	11	63
September,	52	11	63
October,	48	12	60
November,	53	10	63
December,	54	9	63

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	570	...	570
February,	568	...	568
March,	564	...	564
April,	561	...	561
May,	547	...	547
June,	512	...	512
July,	537	...	537
August,	525	...	525
September,	550	...	550
October,	548	...	548
November,	538	...	538
December,	546	...	546

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	2,877	...	2,877
February,	2,937	...	2,937
March,	2,937	...	2,937
April,	2,965	...	2,965
May,	3,025	...	3,025
June,	3,021	...	3,021
July,	2,912	...	2,912
August,	2,976	...	2,976
September,	3,015	...	3,015
October,	2,999	...	2,999
November,	2,977	...	2,977
December,	2,933	...	2,933

STEEL AND IRON (FORGING)—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	2,827	...	2,827
February,	2,860	...	2,860
March,	2,840	...	2,840
April,	2,812	...	2,812
May,	2,835	...	2,835
June,	2,799	...	2,799
July,	2,678	...	2,678
August,	2,666	...	2,666
September,	2,696	...	2,696
October,	2,732	...	2,732
November,	2,687	...	2,687
December,	2,683	...	2,683

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	132	142	274
February,	140	140	280
March,	147	140	287
April,	153	118	271
May,	143	129	272
June,	167	136	303
July,	179	125	304
August,	193	140	333
September,	185	144	329
October,	165	141	306
November,	163	138	301
December,	177	138	315

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

THREAD—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	674	1,162	1,836
February,	693	1,133	1,826
March,	710	1,157	1,867
April,	706	1,087	1,793
May,	678	1,088	1,766
June,	663	1,074	1,737
July,	650	1,096	1,746
August,	636	1,105	1,741
September,	621	1,174	1,795
October,	620	1,152	1,772
November,	615	1,171	1,786
December,	650	1,147	1,797

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	529	37	566
February,	523	37	560
March,	556	37	593
April,	582	37	619
May,	590	37	627
June,	594	38	632
July,	585	38	623
August,	591	37	628
September,	593	37	630
October,	568	37	605
November,	551	37	588
December,	532	38	570

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	461	96	557
February,	489	133	622
March,	488	132	620
April,	520	143	663
May,	536	160	696
June,	496	124	620
July,	514	133	647
August,	511	148	659
September,	518	165	683
October,	502	161	663
November,	513	162	675
December,	478	155	633

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	570	10	580
February,	576	10	586
March,	574	10	584
April,	590	10	600
May,	583	11	594
June,	579	11	590
July,	560	10	570
August,	579	10	589
September,	584	10	594
October,	585	10	595
November,	591	10	601
December,	600	10	610

VARNISHES—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	246	14	260
February,	246	14	260
March,	248	14	262
April,	249	14	263
May,	248	14	262
June,	242	14	256
July,	245	14	259
August,	237	14	251
September,	237	14	251
October,	238	14	252
November,	246	14	260
December,	257	14	271

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	1,319	424	1,743
February,	1,371	426	1,797
March,	1,387	436	1,823
April,	1,387	438	1,825
May,	1,381	483	1,864
June,	1,400	478	1,878
July,	1,409	507	1,916
August,	1,419	484	1,903
September,	1,413	492	1,905
October,	1,436	498	1,934
November,	1,432	503	1,935
December,	1,427	515	1,942

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

WINDOW SHADES—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	85	3	88
February,	86	3	89
March,	88	4	92
April,	81	6	87
May,	81	6	87
June,	84	6	90
July,	79	6	85
August,	73	3	76
September,	79	3	82
October,	81	3	84
November,	79	3	82
December,	86	3	89

WIRE CLOTH—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	301	52	353
February,	312	51	363
March,	304	57	361
April,	305	54	359
May,	302	53	355
June,	310	58	368
July,	306	64	370
August,	307	60	367
September,	306	55	361
October,	304	57	361
November,	303	56	359
December,	299	58	357

WOODEN GOODS—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	940	...	940
February,	977	...	977
March,	1,052	...	1,052
April,	946	...	946
May,	979	...	979
June,	984	...	984
July,	951	...	951
August,	982	...	982
September,	951	...	951
October,	916	...	916
November,	947	...	947
December,	926	...	926

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries, 1900—Aggregates by Months—(Continued).

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	3,457	3,561	7,018
February,	3,616	3,613	7,229
March,	3,687	3,727	7,414
April,	3,706	3,942	7,648
May,	3,732	3,837	7,569
June,	3,609	3,783	7,392
July,	3,545	3,692	7,237
August,	3,556	3,748	7,304
September,	3,495	3,734	7,229
October,	3,533	3,623	7,156
November,	3,438	3,563	7,001
December,	3,387	3,534	6,921

UNCLASSIFIED—FIFTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	4,029	916	4,945
February,	4,048	918	4,966
March,	4,049	932	4,981
April,	4,040	933	4,973
May,	4,283	945	5,228
June,	4,398	965	5,363
July,	4,355	931	5,286
August,	4,421	918	5,339
September,	4,458	908	5,366
October,	4,496	900	5,396
November,	4,440	866	5,306
December,	4,174	856	5,030

ALL INDUSTRIES—ONE THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND SEVENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	126,818	44,124	170,942
February,	128,724	44,703	173,427
March,	130,769	45,657	176,426
April,	132,775	45,484	178,259
May,	132,897	44,730	177,627
June,	132,320	43,266	175,586
July,	125,653	43,205	168,858
August,	126,029	43,947	169,976
September,	130,404	43,541	173,945
October,	131,142	44,725	175,867
November,	130,571	44,733	175,304
December,	130,057	44,944	175,001

TABLE No. 6.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings, by Industries, 1900.

Office number.	Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Average yearly earnings.
1	Agricultural implements,	7	$115,107	$451 40
2	Artisans' tools,	31	753,908	518 86
3	Artificial flowers,	3	17,652	252 17
4	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	41,623	358 82
5	Boilers,	10	516,568	541 47
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	364,654	289 18
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	28	1,454,746	822 35
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	1,879,461	402 37
9	Brushes,	11	95,000	339 29
10	Buttons (metal),	9	280,713	302 17
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	322,643	354 55
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	411,794	352 26
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	554,568	534 78
14	Chemical products,	40	1,857,662	490 89
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	972,854	328 33
16	Clothing,	16	247,812	339 93
17	Confectionery,	4	33,477	423 76
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	133,017	283 79
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	521,348	273 39
20	Cutlery,	7	240,679	406 55
21	Cotton goods,	37	1,379,035	278 54
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	1,665,944	414 72
23	Electrical appliances,	17	1,266,937	521 59
24	Fertilizers,	11	492,336	480 80
25	Food products,	18	635,815	426 15
26	Foundry (brass),	11	350,608	435 00
27	Foundry (iron),	30	2,102,424	531 18
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	863,579	643 50
29	Glass (window and bottle),	21	2,721,121	500 85
30	Graphite products,	4	372,645	296 45
31	Hats (felt),	48	2,694,423	508 95
32	Hats (straw),	3	165,458	370 15
33	High explosives,	8	351,028	466 79
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	47,672	588 54
35	Jewelry,	67	1,389,387	544 00
36	Knit goods,	13	516,867	282 75
37	Leather,	56	1,936,558	467 77
38	Leather goods,	13	340,589	304 10
39	Lamps,	8	990,715	361 18
40	Lime and cement,	6	202,245	461 75
41	Machinery,	92	6,930,582	586 10
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	74,478	423 17
43	Metal goods,	53	1,767,636	413 00
44	Metal novelties,	12	258,499	380 15
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	614,929	436 12
46	Musical instruments,	19	755,618	478 84
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	397,864	474 78
48	Oils,	15	1,576,380	601 44
49	Paints,	10	278,249	489 01
50	Paper,	33	855,302	473 33
51	Pig iron,	5	271,180	453 48
52	Pottery,	31	1,929,796	555 18
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	298,167	434 65
54	Quarrying stone,	14	257,999	390 91
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	154,396	525 15
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	1,811,521	451 16
57	Saddles and harness,	10	144,664	513 00
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	263,319	455 57
59	Scientific instruments,	11	579,016	409 20
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	331,854	516 91

TABLE No. 6.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Average yearly earnings.
61	Shoes,	41	$1,691,372	$376 28
62	Shirts,	25	922,274	258 56
63	Shipbuilding,	12	342,560	651 25
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	7,466,765	380 53
65	Silk dyeing,	22	1,502,821	452 38
66	Silk throwing,	20	348,075	240 38
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	213,627	385 61
68	Silver goods,	11	518,491	558 72
69	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	7	1,537,025	516 65
70	Soap and tallow,	14	216,302	391 85
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	23,460	384 59
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	290,321	528 81
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	1,499,991	506 04
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	1,486,777	538 69
75	Textile products,	7	103,870	348 56
76	Thread,	4	584,202	326 55
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	283,343	469 89
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	216,546	335 73
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	332,706	562 95
80	Varnishes,	18	186,348	719 49
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	933,170	498 49
82	Window shades,	4	47,665	554 24
83	Wire cloth,	4	225,512	624 69
84	Wooden goods,	29	399,251	414 59
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	2,356,101	324 53
86	Unclassified,	54	2,538,206	489 91
	All industries,	1,675	$77,118,902	$437 51

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900.

Agricultural Implements—Seven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	20	..	20
$5, but under $6,	11	..	11
6, " " 7,	16	..	16
7, " " 8,	87	..	87
8, " " 9,	25	..	25
9, " " 10,	31	..	31
10, " " 12,	33	..	33
12, " " 15,	54	..	54
15, " " 20,	59	..	59
20, and over,	4	..	4
Total,	340	..	340

Artisans' Tools—Thirty-one Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	209	8	217
$5, but under $6,	53	2	55
6, " " 7,	94	3	97
7, " " 8,	125	1	126
8, " " 9,	119	2	121
9, " " 10,	151	..	151
10, " " 12,	251	..	251
12, " " 15,	261	..	261
15, " " 20,	207	..	207
20, and over,	76	..	76
Total,	1,546	16	1,562

Artificial Flowers—Three Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	1	29	30
$5, but under $6,	..	..	..
6, " " 7,	7	12	19
7, " " 8,	..	..	..
8, " " 9,	..	20	20
9, " " 10,	..	20	20
10, " " 12,	..	6	6
12, " " 15,	3	..	3
15, " " 20,	1	..	1
20, and over,	..	..	..
Total,	12	87	99

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Bicycles and Bicycle Parts—Four Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	37	20	57
$5, but under $6,	15	7	22
6, " " 7,	38	3	41
7, " " 8,	25	..	25
8, " " 9,	8	..	8
9, " " 10,	12	..	12
10, " " 12,	14	1	15
12, " " 15,	11	..	11
15, " " 20,	8	..	8
20, and over,	1	..	1
Total,	169	31	200

Boilers—Ten Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	27	..	27
$5, but under $6,	34	..	34
6, " " 7,	24	..	24
7, " " 8,	53	..	53
8, " " 9,	192	..	192
9. " " 10,	135	..	135
10, " " 12,	133	..	133
12, " " 15,	226	..	226
15, " " 20,	174	..	174
20, and over,	52	..	52
Total,	1,050	..	1,050

Boxes (Wood and Paper)—Twenty-nine Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	46	393	439
$5, but under $6,	44	219	263
6, " " 7,	27	140	167
7, " " 8,	54	76	130
8, " " 9,	38	24	62
9, " " 10,	32	9	41
10, " " 12,	47	6	53
12, " " 15,	94	3	97
15, " " 20,	32	..	32
20, and over,	11	..	11
Total,	425	870	1,295

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Brewing (Lager Beer, Ale and Porter)—Twenty-eight Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	22	5	27
$5, but under $6,	9	3	12
6, " " 7,	17	1	18
7, " " 8,	12	..	12
8, " " 9,	27	..	27
9, " " 10,	33	..	33
10, " " 12,	49	..	49
12, " " 15,	371	..	371
15, " " 20,	1,144	..	1,144
20, and over,	183	..	183
Total,	1,867	9	1,876

Brick and Terra Cotta—Sixty Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	326	22	348
$5, but under $6,	176	..	176
6, " " 7,	451	..	451
7, " " 8,	1,687	2	1,689
8, " " 9,	998	..	998
9, " " 10,	1,283	..	1,283
10, " " 12,	586	..	586
12, " " 15,	382	..	382
15, " " 20,	302	..	302
20, and over,	111	..	111
Total,	6,302	24	6,326

Brushes—Eleven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	45	59	104
$5, but under $6,	10	23	33
6, " " 7,	10	14	24
7, " " 8,	13	11	24
8, " " 9,	10	4	14
9, " " 10,	19	2	21
10, " " 12,	13	1	14
12, " " 15,	42	..	42
15, " " 20,	24	..	24
20, and over,	4	..	4
Total,	190	114	304

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Buttons (Metal)—Nine Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	75	452	527
$5, but under $6,	27	109	136
6, " " 7,	16	77	93
7, " " 8,	20	58	78
8, " " 9,	14	33	47
9, " " 10,	23	7	30
10, " " 12,	44	16	60
12, " " 15,	48	12	60
15, " " 20,	72	5	77
20, and over,	63	..	63
Total,	402	769	1,171

Buttons (Pearl)—Seventeen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	115	86	201
$5, but under $6,	33	167	200
6, " " 7,	47	59	106
7, " " 8,	44	23	67
8, " " 9,	37	12	49
9, " " 10,	67	2	69
10, " " 12,	84	4	88
12, " " 15,	145	..	145
15, " " 20,	66	..	66
20, and over,	9	..	9
Total,	647	353	1,000

Carpets and Rugs—Seven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	103	117	220
$5, but under $6,	55	103	158
6, " " 7,	157	77	234
7, " " 8,	159	29	188
8, " " 9,	89	28	117
9, " " 10,	68	26	94
10, " " 12,	117	7	124
12, " " 15,	64	1	65
15, " " 20,	30	..	30
20, and over,	9	..	9
Total,	851	388	1,239

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Carriages and Wagons—Thirty-seven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	30	..	30
$5, but under $6,	22	..	22
6, " " 7,	40	..	40
7, " " 8,	88	..	88
8, " " 9,	93	..	93
9, " " 10,	155	..	155
10, " " 12,	141	..	141
12, " " 15,	300	..	300
15, " " 20,	188	..	188
20, and over,	30	..	30
Total,	1,087	..	1,087

Chemical Products—Forty Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	237	276	513
$5, but under $6,	88	142	230
6, " " 7,	150	176	326
7, " " 8,	177	63	240
8, " " 9,	266	22	288
9, " " 10,	824	13	837
10, " " 12,	743	13	756
12, " " 15,	588	9	597
15, " " 20,	358	3	361
20, and over,	112	..	112
Total,	3,543	717	4,260

Cigars and Tobacco—Twenty-two Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	172	861	1,033
$5, but under $6,	135	644	779
6, " " 7,	106	493	599
7, " " 8,	75	100	175
8, " " 9,	58	57	115
9, " " 10,	109	124	233
10, " " 12,	156	54	210
12, " " 15,	133	37	170
15, " " 20,	124	24	148
20, and over,	36	..	36
Total,	1,104	2,394	3,498

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Clothing—Sixteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	19	166	185
$5, but under $6,	20	135	155
6, " " 7,	41	103	144
7, " " 8,	33	39	72
8, " " 9,	14	26	40
9, " " 10,	54	14	68
10, " " 12,	78	12	90
12, " " 15,	51	1	52
15, " " 20,	21	..	21
20, and over,	5	..	5
Total,	336	496	832

Confectionery—Four Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	2	22	24
$5, but under $6,	1	3	4
6, " " 7,	..	4	4
7, " " 8,	19	1	20
8, " " 9,	8	1	9
9, " " 10,	3	3	6
10, " " 12,	9	2	11
12, " " 15,	8	..	8
15, " " 20,	7	..	7
20, and over,	1	..	1
Total,	58	36	94

Cornices (Galvanized Iron and Copper)—Twelve Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	14	..	14
$5, but under $6,	14	..	14
6, " " 7,	10	..	10
7, " " 8,	17	..	17
8, " " 9,	8	..	8
9, " " 10,	29	..	29
10, " " 12,	61	..	61
12, " " 15,	27	..	27
15, " " 20,	68	..	68
20, and over,	15	..	15
Total,	263	..	263

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Corsets and Corset Waists—Ten Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	12	610	622
$5, but under $6,	14	400	414
6, " " 7,	9	267	276
7, " " 8,	10	219	229
8, " " 9,	13	160	173
9, " " 10,	24	169	193
10, " " 12,	30	118	148
12, " " 15,	38	57	95
15, " " 20,	27	8	35
20, and over,	13	..	13
Total,	190	2,008	2,198

Cutlery—Seven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	144	15	159
$5, but under $6,	44	9	53
6, " " 7,	38	5	43
7, " " 8,	42	3	45
8, " " 9,	29	3	32
9, " " 10,	41	3	44
10, " " 12,	54	..	54
12, " " 15,	83	..	83
15, " " 20,	84	..	84
20, and over,	23	..	23
Total,	582	38	620

Cotton Goods—Thirty-seven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	235	2,272	2,507
$5, but under $6,	84	662	746
6, " " 7,	199	475	674
7, " " 8,	149	261	410
8, " " 9,	111	133	244
9, " " 10,	211	110	321
10, " " 12,	262	103	365
12, " " 15,	128	39	167
15, " " 20,	73	13	86
20, and over,	49	..	49
Total,	1,501	4,068	5,569

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Cotton Goods (Finishing and Dyeing)—Twenty Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	466	354	820
$5, but under $6,	220	242	462
6, " " 7,	331	128	459
7, " " 8,	908	21	929
8, " " 9,	597	7	604
9, " " 10,	379	2	381
10, " " 12,	243	17	260
12, " " 15,	260	6	266
15, " " 20,	123	1	124
20, and over,	129	..	129
Total,	3,656	778	4,434

Electrical Appliances—Seventeen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	276	84	360
$5, but under $6,	119	29	148
6, " " 7,	108	55	163
7, " " 8,	154	47	201
8, " " 9,	221	13	234
9, " " 10,	295	6	301
10, " " 12,	310	2	312
12, " " 15,	416	..	416
15, " " 20,	378	..	378
20, and over,	110	..	110
Total,	2,387	236	2,623

Fertilizers—Eleven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	36	..	36
$5, but under $6,	5	7	12
6, " " 7,	31	12	43
7, " " 8,	169	8	177
8, " " 9,	38	1	39
9, " " 10,	772	..	772
10, " " 12,	168	..	168
12, " " 15,	98	..	98
15, " " 20,	72	..	72
20, and over,	18	..	18
Total,	1,407	28	1,435

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Food Products—Eighteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	181	303	484
$5, but under $6,	42	82	124
6, " " 7,	83	61	144
7, " " 8,	231	34	265
8, " " 9,	100	5	105
9, " " 10,	229	3	232
10, " " 12,	171	5	176
12, " " 15,	302	..	302
15, " " 20,	124	1	125
20, and over,	20	..	20
Total,	1,483	494	1,977

Foundry (Brass)—Eleven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	108	22	130
$5, but under $6,	19	6	25
6, " " 7,	17	5	22
7, " " 8,	73	6	79
8, " " 9,	85	..	85
9, " " 10,	68	..	68
10, " " 12,	76	1	77
12, " " 15,	106	..	106
15, " " 20,	181	..	181
20, and over,	20	..	20
Total,	753	40	793

Foundry (Iron)—Thirty Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	198	..	198
$5, but under $6,	294	..	294
6, " " 7,	193	..	193
7, " " 8,	617	..	617
8, " " 9,	528	..	528
9, " " 10,	657	..	657
10, " " 12,	405	..	405
12, " " 15,	699	..	699
15, " " 20,	575	..	575
20, and over,	191	..	191
Total,	4,357	..	4,357

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Furnaces, Ranges and Heaters—Fourteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	54	..	54
$5, but under $6,	46	..	46
6, " " 7,	47	..	47
7, " " 8,	47	..	47
8, " " 9,	105	..	105
9, " " 10,	293	..	293
10, " " 12,	154	..	154
12, " " 15,	234	..	234
15, " " 20,	332	..	332
20, and over,	272	..	272
Total,	1,584	..	1,584

Glass (Window and Bottle)—Twenty-one Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	2,095	165	2,260
$5, but under $6,	361	17	378
6, " " 7,	419	7	426
7, " " 8,	435	3	438
8, " " 9,	369	3	372
9, " " 10,	249	..	249
10, " " 12,	492	3	495
12, " " 15,	421	1	422
15, " " 20,	372	..	372
20, and over,	1,622	..	1,622
Total,	6,835	199	7,034

Graphite Products—Four Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	218	548	766
$5, but under $6,	69	73	142
6, " " 7,	46	43	89
7, " " 8,	24	19	43
8, " " 9,	19	18	37
9, " " 10,	30	8	38
10, " " 12,	75	6	81
12, " " 15,	66	4	70
15, " " 20,	65	1	66
20, and over,	28	..	28
Total,	640	720	1,360

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Hats (Felt)—Forty-eight Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	251	362	613
$5, but under $6,	160	248	408
6, " " 7,	201	297	498
7, " " 8,	275	247	522
8, " " 9,	413	182	595
9, " " 10,	449	106	555
10, " " 12,	860	106	966
12, " " 15,	799	21	820
15, " " 20,	669	13	682
20, and over,	207	1	208
Total,	4,284	1,583	5,867

Hats (Straw)—Three Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	21	131	152
$5, but under $6,	3	72	75
6, " " 7,	10	38	48
7, " " 8,	6	37	43
8, " " 9,	4	87	91
9, " " 10,	13	44	57
10, " " 12,	16	46	62
12, " " 15,	40	20	60
15, " " 20,	72	11	83
20, and over,	9	..	9
Total,	195	486	680

High Explosives—Eight Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	23	..	23
$5, but under $6,	3	..	3
6, " " 7,	26	7	33
7, " " 8,	12	..	12
8, " " 9,	181	..	181
9, " " 10,	176	..	176
10, " " 12,	206	..	206
12, " " 15,	171	..	171
15, " " 20,	61	..	61
20, and over,	12	..	12
Total,	871	7	878

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Inks and Mucilage—Five Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	6	17	23
$5, but under $6,	2	1	3
6, " " 7,	1	..	1
7, " " 8,	6	..	6
8, " " 9,	3	..	3
9, " " 10,	3	..	3
10, " " 12,	14	..	14
12, " " 15,	14	..	14
15, " " 20,	8	..	8
20, and over,	14	..	14
Total,	71	18	89

Jewelry—Sixty-seven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	290	288	578
$5, but under $6,	78	108	186
6, " " 7,	50	74	124
7, " " 8,	66	88	154
8, " " 9,	58	91	149
9, " " 10,	57	53	110
10, " " 12,	157	58	215
12, " " 15,	294	34	328
15, " " 20,	551	7	558
20, and over,	446	1	447
Total,	2,047	802	2,849

Knit Goods—Thirteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	244	498	742
$5, but under $6,	58	249	307
6, " " 7,	46	172	218
7, " " 8,	73	104	177
8, " " 9,	85	91	176
9, " " 10,	101	18	119
10, " " 12,	64	11	75
12, " " 15,	54	15	69
15, " " 20,	31	2	33
20, and over,	19	..	19
Total,	775	1,160	1,935

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Leather—Fifty-six Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	189	33	222
$5, but under $6,	177	13	190
6, " " 7,	240	18	258
7, " " 8,	279	15	294
8, " " 9,	467	4	471
9, " " 10,	672	4	676
10, " " 12,	806	..	806
12, " " 15,	770	1	771
15, " " 20,	511	1	512
20, and over,	245	..	245
Total,	4,356	89	4,445

Leather Goods—Thirteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	172	252	424
$5, but under $6,	84	153	237
6, " " 7,	49	66	115
7, " " 8,	44	35	79
8, " " 9,	33	19	52
9, " " 10,	55	9	64
10, " " 12,	77	5	82
12, " " 15,	61	2	63
15, " " 20,	55	..	55
20, and over,	23	..	23
Total,	653	541	1,194

Lamps—Eight Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	172	684	856
$5, but under $6,	113	304	417
6, " " 7,	77	429	506
7, " " 8,	120	359	479
8, " " 9,	76	152	228
9, " " 10,	72	70	142
10, " " 12,	172	46	218
12, " " 15,	227	16	243
15, " " 20,	167	3	170
20, and over,	44	..	44
Total,	1,240	2,063	3,303

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Lime and Cement—Six Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	..	..	..
$5, but under $6,	1	..	1
6, " " 7,	3	..	3
7, " " 8,	30	..	30
8, " " 9,	142	..	142
9, " " 10,	135	..	135
10, " " 12,	75	..	75
12, " " 15,	11	..	11
15, " " 20,	54	..	54
20, and over,	3	..	3
Total,	454	..	454

Machinery—Ninety-two Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	933	57	990
$5, but under $6,	279	76	355
6, " " 7,	381	75	456
7, " " 8,	563	31	594
8, " " 9,	737	31	768
9, " " 10,	1,415	27	1,442
10, " " 12,	1,449	23	1,472
12, " " 15,	2,697	9	2,706
15, " " 20,	3,601	..	3,601
20, and over,	604	..	604
Total,	12,659	329	12,988

Mattresses and Bedding—Six Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	34	1	35
$5, but under $6,	6	..	6
6, " " 7,	14	16	30
7, " " 8,	25	5	30
8, " " 9,	10	1	11
9, " " 10,	13	2	15
10, " " 12,	11	1	12
12, " " 15,	29	1	30
15, " " 20,	14	..	14
20, and over,	1	..	1
Total,	157	27	184

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Metal Goods—Fifty-three Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	608	417	1,025
$5, but under $6,	300	209	509
6, " " 7,	266	145	411
7, " " 8,	474	101	575
8, " " 9,	311	51	362
9, " " 10,	428	27	455
10, " " 12,	437	14	451
12, " " 15,	401	4	405
15, " " 20,	372	..	372
20, and over,	149	..	149
Total,	3,746	968	4,714

Metal Novelties—Twelve Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	132	124	256
$5, but under $6,	53	38	91
6, " " 7,	41	22	63
7, " " 8,	39	13	52
8, " " 9,	78	9	87
9, " " 10,	63	13	76
10, " " 12,	44	3	47
12, " " 15,	78	..	78
15, " " 20,	61	..	61
20, and over,	18	..	18
Total,	607	222	829

Mining (Iron Ore)—Eight Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	42	..	42
$5, but under $6,	16	..	16
6, " " 7,	48	..	48
7, " " 8,	152	..	152
8, " " 9,	279	..	279
9, " " 10,	464	..	464
10, " " 12,	439	..	439
12, " " 15,	150	..	150
15, " " 20,	33	..	33
20, and over,	27	..	27
Total,	1,650	..	1,650

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Musical Instruments—Nineteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	200	123	323
$5, but under $6,	91	46	137
6, " " 7,	89	42	131
7, " " 8,	125	26	151
8, " " 9,	96	26	122
9, " " 10,	151	9	160
10, " " 12,	241	2	243
12, " " 15,	317	..	317
15, " " 20,	179	..	179
20, and over,	76	..	76
Total,	1,565	274	1,839

Oil Cloth (Floor and Table)—Eight Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	59	..	59
$5, but under $6,	17	..	17
6, " " 7,	52	..	52
7, " " 8,	103	..	103
8, " " 9,	167	..	167
9, " " 10,	185	..	185
10, " " 12,	104	..	104
12, " " 15,	115	..	115
15, " " 20,	86	..	86
20, and over,	27	..	27
Total,	915	..	915

Oils—Fifteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	91	..	91
$5, but under $6,	67	..	67
6, " " 7,	127	..	127
7, " " 8,	60	..	60
8, " " 9,	41	..	41
9, " " 10,	699	..	699
10, " " 12,	407	..	407
12, " " 15,	783	..	783
15, " " 20,	505	..	505
20, and over,	170	..	170
Total,	2,950	..	2,950

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Paints—Ten Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	39	32	71
$5, but under $6,	5	17	22
6, " " 7,	13	1	14
7, " " 8,	52	2	54
8, " " 9,	80	4	84
9, " " 10,	160	1	161
10, " " 12,	111	2	113
12, " " 15,	74	1	75
15, " " 20,	39	1	40
20, and over,	15	..	15
Total,	588	61	649

Paper—Thirty-three Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	148	141	289
$5, but under $6,	78	50	128
6, " " 7,	109	42	151
7, " " 8,	317	9	326
8, " " 9,	201	7	208
9, " " 10,	275	6	281
10, " " 12,	162	1	163
12, " " 15,	166	1	167
15, " " 20,	129	..	129
20, and over,	129	..	129
Total,	1,714	257	1,971

Pig Iron—Five Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	13	..	13
$5, but under $6,	24	..	24
6, " " 7,	50	..	50
7, " " 8,	142	..	142
8, " " 9,	98	..	98
9, " " 10,	137	..	137
10, " " 12,	165	..	165
12, " " 15,	94	..	94
15, " " 20,	32	..	32
20, and over,	8	..	8
Total,	763	..	763

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Pottery—Thirty-one Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	302	282	584
$5, but under $6,	124	111	235
6, " " 7,	158	75	233
7, " " 8,	262	79	341
8, " " 9,	173	42	215
9, " " 10,	222	25	247
10, " " 12,	265	8	273
12, " " 15,	307	12	319
15, " " 20,	555	2	557
20, and over,	629	4	633
Total,	2,997	640	3,637

Printing and Bookbinding—Nineteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	78	179	257
$5, but under $6,	21	46	67
6, " " 7,	38	32	70
7, " " 8,	33	10	43
8, " " 9,	15	5	20
9, " " 10,	33	2	35
10, " " 12,	60	2	62
12, " " 15,	72	3	75
15, " " 20,	116	2	118
20, and over,	47	..	47
Total,	513	281	794

Quarrying Stone—Fourteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	35	..	35
$5, but under $6,	9	..	9
6, " " 7,	21	..	21
7, " " 8,	266	..	266
8, " " 9,	212	..	212
9, " " 10,	138	..	138
10, " " 12,	77	..	77
12, " " 15,	63	..	63
15, " " 20,	89	..	89
20, and over,	97	..	97
Total,	1,007	..	1,007

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Roofing (Iron and Stone)—Six Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	6	21	27
$5, but under $6,	..	1	1
6, " " 7,	..	..	..
7, " " 8,	8	..	8
8, " " 9,	35	..	35
9, " " 10,	144	..	144
10, " " 12,	16	1	17
12, " " 15,	35	2	37
15, " " 20,	40	..	40
20, and over,	9	..	9
Total,	293	25	318

Rubber Goods (Hard and Soft)—Thirty-one Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	357	248	605
$5, but under $6,	137	170	307
6, " " 7,	211	199	410
7, " " 8,	418	108	526
8, " " 9,	510	43	553
9, " " 10,	661	31	692
10, " " 12,	665	24	689
12, " " 15,	629	2	631
15, " " 20,	250	2	252
20, and over,	108	..	108
Total,	3,946	827	4,773

Saddles and Harness—Ten Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	23	8	31
$5, but under $6,	9	1	10
6, " " 7,	20	10	30
7, " " 8,	18	6	24
8, " " 9,	5	4	9
9, " " 10,	21	3	24
10, " " 12,	36	..	36
12, " " 15,	64	..	64
15, " " 20,	62	..	62
20, and over,	33	..	33
Total,	291	32	323

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Saddlery and Harness Hardware—Fourteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	87	6	93
$5, but under $6,	30	6	36
6, " " 7,	37	5	42
7, " " 8,	39	3	42
8, " " 9,	42	2	44
9, " " 10,	31	1	32
10, " " 12,	65	..	65
12, " " 15,	140	1	141
15, " " 20,	94	..	94
20, and over,	15	..	15
Total,	580	24	604

Scientific Instruments—Eleven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	206	116	322
$5, but under $6,	95	76	171
6, " " 7,	89	41	130
7, " " 8,	93	16	109
8, " " 9,	118	3	121
9, " " 10,	128	2	130
10, " " 12,	183	1	184
12, " " 15,	211	1	212
15, " " 20,	174	..	174
20, and over,	35	..	35
Total,	1,332	256	1,588

Sash, Blinds and Doors—Twenty-two Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	52	..	52
$5, but under $6,	9	..	9
6, " " 7,	29	..	29
7, " " 8,	60	..	60
8, " " 9,	40	..	40
9, " " 10,	102	..	102
10, " " 12,	97	..	97
12, " " 15,	176	..	176
15, " " 20,	162	..	162
20, and over,	4	..	4
Total,	731	..	731

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Shoes—Forty-one Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	429	496	925
$5, but under $6,	198	235	433
6, " " 7,	204	269	473
7, " " 8,	225	209	434
8, " " 9,	248	148	396
9, " " 10,	358	114	472
10, " " 12,	531	96	627
12, " " 15,	524	24	548
15, " " 20,	262	5	267
20, and over,	91	..	91
Total,	3,070	1,596	4,666

Shirts—Twenty-five Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	158	839	997
$5, but under $6,	140	424	564
6, " " 7,	91	452	543
7, " " 8,	101	432	533
8, " " 9,	163	265	428
9, " " 10,	66	218	284
10, " " 12,	80	125	205
12, " " 15,	126	56	182
15, " " 20,	52	2	54
20, and over,	9	..	9
Total,	986	2,813	3,799

Shipbuilding—Twelve Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	7	..	7
$5, but under $6,	2	..	2
6, " " 7,	4	..	4
7, " " 8,	5	..	5
8, " " 9,	13	..	13
9, " " 10,	63	..	63
10, " " 12,	84	..	84
12, " " 15,	116	..	116
15, " " 20,	263	..	263
20, and over,	54	..	54
Total,	611	..	611

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Silk (Broad and Ribbon)—One Hundred and Five Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	1,555	2,636	4,191
$5, but under $6,	630	1,657	2,287
6, " " 7,	657	1,379	2,036
7, " " 8,	1,025	1,254	2,279
8, " " 9,	835	797	1,632
9, " " 10,	926	917	1,843
10, " " 12,	1,890	1,037	2,927
12, " " 15,	1,818	779	2,597
15, " " 20,	1,503	207	1,710
20, and over,	525	17	542
Total,	11,364	10,680	22,044

Silk Dyeing—Twenty-two Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	153	160	313
$5, but under $6,	73	52	125
6, " " 7,	147	35	182
7, " " 8,	564	26	590
8, " " 9,	193	19	212
9, " " 10,	1,008	3	1,011
10, " " 12,	717	2	719
12, " " 15,	311	1	312
15, " " 20,	103	..	103
20, and over,	96	..	96
Total,	3,365	298	3,663

Silk Throwing—Twenty Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	259	267	526
$5, but under $6,	115	492	607
6, " " 7,	120	154	274
7, " " 8,	92	20	112
8, " " 9,	32	5	37
9, " " 10,	45	1	46
10, " " 12,	16	..	16
12, " " 15,	24	..	24
15, " " 20,	17	..	17
20, and over,	5	..	5
Total,	725	939	1,664

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Silk Mill Supplies—Fourteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	87	41	128
$5 but under $6,	30	34	64
6, " " 7,	20	24	44
7, " " 8,	36	17	53
8, " " 9,	39	12	51
9, " " 10,	48	2	50
10, " " 12,	53	8	61
12, " " 15,	68	4	72
15, " " 20,	58	2	60
20, and over,	25	..	25
Total,	464	144	608

Silver Goods—Eleven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	109	66	175
$5, but under $6,	41	22	63
6, " " 7,	28	22	50
7, " " 8,	24	13	37
8, " " 9,	39	15	54
9, " " 10,	25	4	29
10, " " 12,	46	8	54
12, " " 15,	150	4	154
15, " " 20,	299	1	300
20, and over,	125	1	126
Total,	886	156	1,042

Smelting and Refining (Gold, Silver, Copper, etc.)—Seven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	133	..	133
$5, but under $6,	47	..	47
6, " " 7,	59	..	59
7, " " 8,	57	..	57
8, " " 9,	629	..	629
9, " " 10,	295	..	295
10, " " 12,	663	..	663
12, " " 15,	835	..	835
15, " " 20,	390	..	390
20, and over,	99	..	99
Total,	3,207	..	3,207

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Soap and Tallow—Fourteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	72	49	121
$5, but under $6,	14	35	49
6, " " 7,	17	13	30
7, " " 8,	16	12	28
8, " " 9,	32	9	41
9, " " 10,	114	6	120
10, " " 12,	108	5	113
12, " " 15,	50	2	52
15, " " 20,	24	..	24
20, and over,	17	..	17
Total,	464	131	595

Steam-pipe Covering—Three Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	3	13	16
$5, but under $6,	1	..	1
6, " " 7,	1	1	2
7, " " 8,	4	..	4
8, " " 9,	2	1	3
9, " " 10,	10	..	10
10, " " 12,	7	..	7
12, " " 15,	11	..	11
15, " " 20,	14	..	14
20, and over,	..	..	..
Total,	53	15	68

Steel and Iron (Bar)—Four Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	30	..	30
$5, but under $6,	18	..	18
6, " " 7,	21	..	21
7, " " 8,	140	..	140
8, " " 9,	53	..	53
9, " " 10,	83	..	83
10, " " 12,	62	..	62
12, " " 15,	63	..	63
15, " " 20,	80	..	80
20, and over,	40	..	40
Total,	590	..	590

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Steel and Iron (Structural)—Sixteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	85	..	85
$5, but under $6,	48	..	48
6, " " 7,	59	..	59
7, " " 8,	531	..	531
8, " " 9,	466	..	466
9, " " 10,	376	..	376
10, " " 12,	383	..	383
12, " " 15,	589	..	589
10, " " 12,	569	..	569
20, and over,	174	..	174
Total,	3,280	..	3,280

Steel and Iron (Forging)—Eleven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	147	..	147
$5, but under $6,	91	..	91
6, " " 7,	149	..	149
7, " " 8,	297	..	297
8, " " 9,	481	..	481
9, " " 10,	474	..	474
10, " " 12,	299	..	299
12, " " 15,	306	..	306
15, " " 20,	498	..	498
20, and over,	133	..	133
Total,	2,875	..	2,875

Textile Products—Seven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	48	77	125
$5, but under $6,	15	31	46
6, " " 7,	17	6	23
7, " " 8,	26	2	28
8, " " 9,	23	1	24
9, " " 10,	13	..	13
10, " " 12,	30	12	42
12, " " 15,	13	4	17
15, " " 20,	7	..	7
20, and over,	4	..	4
Total,	196	133	329

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Thread—Four Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	185	479	664
$5, but under $6,	38	231	269
6, " " 7,	74	255	329
7, " " 8,	38	101	139
8, " " 9,	25	56	81
9, " " 10,	61	15	76
10, " " 12,	97	5	102
12, " " 15,	60	2	62
15, " " 20,	115	..	115
20, and over,	25	..	25
Total,	718	1,144	1,862

Trunks and Traveling Bags—Ten Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	79	9	88
$5, but under $6,	46	9	55
6, " " 7,	53	11	64
7, " " 8,	47	2	49
8, " " 9,	75	3	78
9, " " 10,	85	2	87
10, " " 12,	81	..	81
12, " " 15,	55	..	55
15, " " 20,	39	..	39
20, and over,	23	..	23
Total,	583	36	619

Trunk and Bag Hardware—Eight Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	138	83	221
$5, but under $6,	52	28	80
6, " " 7,	91	22	113
7, " " 8,	10	8	18
8, " " 9,	16	10	26
9, " " 10,	32	6	38
10, " " 12,	74	5	79
12, " " 15,	68	2	70
15, " " 20,	56	..	56
20, and over,	16	..	16
Total,	553	164	717

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Typewriters and Supplies—Four Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	44	1	45
$5, but under $6,	52	2	54
6, " " 7,	71	2	73
7, " " 8,	54	2	56
8, " " 9,	53	..	53
9, " " 10,	62	1	63
10, " " 12,	81	..	81
12, " " 15,	79	..	79
15, " " 20,	54	2	56
20, and over,	42	..	42
Total,	592	10	602

Varnishes—Eighteen Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	21	1	22
$5, but under $6,	8	..	8
6, " " 7,	6	1	7
7, " " 8,	5	1	6
8, " " 9,	9	3	12
9, " " 10,	31	1	32
10, " " 12,	39	3	42
12, " " 15,	58	3	61
15, " " 20,	28	1	29
20, and over,	54	..	54
Total,	259	14	273

Watches, Cases and Material—Ten Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	200	160	360
$5, but under $6,	62	79	141
6, " " 7,	62	82	144
7, " " 8,	66	56	122
8, " " 9,	57	57	114
9, " " 10,	90	47	137
10, " " 12,	144	18	162
12, " " 15,	281	9	290
15, " " 20,	307	1	308
20, and over,	170	..	170
Total,	1,439	509	1,948

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Window Shades—Four Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	4	2	6
$5, but under $6,	2	..	2
6, " " 7,	3	..	3
7, " " 8,	8	2	10
8, " " 9,	3	..	3
9, " " 10,	6	..	6
10, " " 12,	27	2	29
12, " " 15,	15	..	15
15, " " 20,	6	1	7
20, and over,	3	..	3
Total,	77	7	84

Wire Cloth—Four Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	47	21	68
$5, but under $6,	16	23	39
6, " " 7,	3	6	9
7, " " 8,	5	8	13
8, " " 9,	4	1	5
9, " " 10,	40	2	42
10, " " 12,	38	..	38
12, " " 15,	57	..	57
15, " " 20,	64	..	64
20, and over,	41	..	41
Total,	315	61	376

Wooden Goods—Twenty-nine Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	127	..	127
$5, but under $6,	49	..	49
6, " " 7,	92	..	92
7, " " 8,	71	..	71
8, " " 9,	84	..	84
9, " " 10,	123	..	123
10, " " 12,	209	..	209
12, " " 15,	180	..	180
15, " " 20,	91	..	91
20, and over,	39	..	39
Total,	1,065	..	1,065

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Woolen and Worsted Goods—Twenty-five Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	777	2,533	3,310
$5, but under $6,	260	642	902
6, " " 7,	513	251	764
7, " " 8,	763	140	903
8, " " 9,	499	93	592
9, " " 10,	312	58	370
10, " " 12,	428	37	465
12, " " 15,	340	5	345
15, " " 20,	231	2	233
20, and over,	137	..	137
Total,	4,260	3,761	8,021

Unclassified—Fifty-seven Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	240	491	731
$5, but under $6,	90	151	241
6, " " 7,	162	147	309
7, " " 8,	461	124	585
8, " " 9,	414	75	489
9, " " 10,	1,035	52	1,087
10, " " 12,	534	48	582
12, " " 15,	587	18	605
15, " " 20,	701	1	702
20, and over,	347	1	348
Total,	4,571	1,108	5,679

All Industries—One Thousand Six Hundred and Seventy-five Establishments.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	15,473	19,333	34,806
$5, but under $6,	6,251	9,226	15,477
6, " " 7,	7,992	7,158	15,150
7, " " 8,	14,378	4,757	19,135
8, " " 9,	13,416	2,996	16,412
9, " " 10,	19,260	2,423	21,683
10, " " 12,	19,201	2,142	21,343
12, " " 15,	21,585	1,229	22,814
15, " " 20,	19,894	325	20,219
20, and over,	8,733	26	8,759
Total,	146,183	49,615	195,798

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS RECEIVING SPECIFIED WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,	10.60	38.96	17.78
$5. but under $6,	4.28	18.60	7.90
6, " " 7,	5.47	14.43	7.74
7, " " 8,	9.84	9.59	9.77
8, " " 9,	9.17	6.04	8.38
9, " " 10,	13.17	4.87	11.08
10, " " 12,	13.13	4.32	10.90
12, " " 15,	14.77	2.48	11.65
15, " " 20,	13.60	.66	10.33
20, and over,	5.97	.05	4.47
Total,	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 8.—Days in Operation and Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1900.

(306 working days in a year, 100 per cent. the full proportion of business done.)

Office number.	Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Average proportion of business done.
1	Agricultural implements,	7	291.43	10.00	70.00
2	Artisans' tools,	31	290.90	9.80	79.51
3	Artificial flowers,	3	278.33	8.67	70.00
4	Bicycle and bicycle parts,	4	296.50	10.00	56.25
5	Boilers,	10	300.03	9.70	72.00
6	Boxes (wood and paper),	29	290.51	9.55	76.72
7	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter),	28	307.89	9.86	73.57
8	Brick and terra cotta,	60	218.92	9.61	70.50
9	Brushes,	11	302.45	9.73	84.55
10	Buttons (metal),	9	296.78	9.33	77.78
11	Buttons (pearl),	17	290.71	9.82	80.00
12	Carpets and rugs,	7	291.00	9.71	77.14
13	Carriages and wagons,	37	302.89	9.81	79.32
14	Chemical products,	40	313.12	9.63	76.75
15	Cigars and tobacco,	22	290.73	8.95	80.23
16	Clothing,	16	284.38	9.63	78.44
17	Confectionery,	4	303.00	10.00	80.00
18	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper),	12	280.83	8.08	62.08
19	Corsets and corset waists,	10	287.50	9.70	78.50
20	Cutlery,	7	286.28	10.00	80.00
21	Cotton goods,	37	280.35	9.73	80.00
22	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing),	20	294.30	9.70	87.50
23	Electrical appliances,	17	303.12	9.82	80.88
24	Fertilizers,	11	266.09	10.00	70.45
25	Food products,	18	283.33	9.78	75.83
26	Foundry (brass),	11	294.36	9.73	75.00
27	Foundry (iron),	30	289.20	9.77	80.50
28	Furnaces, ranges and heaters,	14	284.21	9.71	72.14
29	Glass (window and bottle),	21	251.67	8.86	80.48
30	Graphite products,	4	303.50	10.00	87.50
31	Hats (felt),	48	269.10	9.10	73.91
32	Hats (straw),	3	258.00	9.67	91.67
33	High explosives,	8	280.12	10.00	67.50
34	Inks and mucilage,	5	288.40	9.60	79.00
35	Jewelry,	67	289.76	9.55	80.89
36	Knit goods,	13	297.54	9.92	84.62
37	Leather,	56	299.96	9.79	79.91
38	Leather goods,	13	296.76	9.69	82.69
39	Lamps,	8	301.50	9.50	75.00
40	Lime and cement,	6	292.17	9.66	69.17
41	Machinery,	92	298.55	9.79	73.97
42	Mattresses and bedding,	6	300.50	9.50	72.50
43	Metal goods,	53	293.90	9.85	73.39
44	Metal novelties,	12	286.50	9.83	71.25
45	Mining (iron ore),	8	258.25	9.88	95.62
46	Musical instruments,	19	281.37	9.79	68.95
47	Oilcloth (floor and table),	8	283.25	9.25	78.12
48	Oils,	15	282.87	9.27	73.00
49	Paints,	10	307.60	9.00	81.50
50	Paper,	33	254.39	9.24	87.73
51	Pig iron,	5	267.20	9.80	79.00
52	Pottery,	31	301.51	9.55	80.33
53	Printing and book-binding,	19	300.63	9.21	76.84
54	Quarrying stone,	14	231.36	9.85	63.22
55	Roofing (iron and stone),	6	310.67	9.17	71.67
56	Rubber goods (hard and soft),	31	285.39	9.26	82.42

TABLE No. 8.—Days in Operation and Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1900—(Continued).

Office number.	Industries.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Average number of hours worked per day.	Average proportion of business done.
57	Saddles and harness,	10	298.10	9.40	73.50
58	Saddlery and harness hardware,	14	295.71	9.71	85.00
59	Scientific instruments,	11	304.09	9.91	71.82
60	Sash, blinds and doors,	22	299.91	9.32	70.23
61	Shoes,	41	277.48	9.54	73.17
62	Shirts,	25	286.44	9.56	71.96
63	Shipbuilding,	12	283.08	9.67	71.67
64	Silk (broad and ribbon),	105	289.73	9.73	70.59
65	Silk dyeing,	22	293.50	9.68	61.73
66	Silk throwing,	20	283.85	10.00	80.75
67	Silk mill supplies,	14	275.14	9.64	70.00
68	Silver goods,	11	277.82	9.91	70.91
69	Smelting and refining (gold, silver, copper, etc.),	7	341.00	11.14	88.57
70	Soap and tallow,	14	308.50	9.71	70.36
71	Steam-pipe covering,	3	238.00	10.00	68.33
72	Steel and iron (bar),	4	286.25	10.00	87.50
73	Steel and iron (structural),	16	291.81	9.63	70.63
74	Steel and iron (forging),	11	298.45	10.00	74.09
75	Textile products,	7	260.14	10.00	72.86
76	Thread,	4	297.75	10.00	92.50
77	Trunks and traveling bags,	10	287.30	9.20	67.50
78	Trunk and bag hardware,	8	301.37	9.62	83.75
79	Typewriters and supplies,	4	304.50	9.00	78.75
80	Varnishes,	18	307.77	8.94	71.11
81	Watches, cases and material,	10	291.90	9.90	81.50
82	Window shades,	4	295.75	9.25	88.75
83	Wire cloth,	4	289.75	9.25	77.50
84	Wooden goods,	29	295.28	9.65	77.93
85	Woolen and worsted goods,	25	283.72	9.92	82.80
86	Unclassified,	54	293.76	9.57	78.55
	All industries,	1,675	288.20	9.64	76.24

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900.

Brick and Terra Cotta.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,...	60
Number of private firms,.....	36
Number of partners,.....	56
Males, ...	48
Females, ...	7
Special, ...	..
Estates, ...	1
Number of corporations,.....	24
Number of stockholders,.....	520
Males, ...	366
Females, ...	136
Banks, trustees, &c.,.....	18
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	576

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested,... $7,263,307

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used,.... $1,439,882

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made,.... $4,359,258

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number,.....	4,647	24	4,671	99.48	.52	100
Smallest number,.....	3,045	4	3,049	99.87	.13	100
Greatest number,.....	5,795	43	5,838	99.26	.74	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	2,750	39	2,789	98.60	1.40	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* Males.	Females.	Total.
January, ...	3,045	7	3,052	99.77	.23	100
February, ...	3,101	4	3,105	99.87	.13	100
March, ...	3,549	4	3,553	99.89	.11	100
April, ...	4,860	21	4,881	99.57	.43	100
May, ...	5,327	19	5,346	99.64	.36	100
June, ...	5,647	26	5,673	99.54	.46	100
July, ...	5,795	27	5,822	99.54	.46	100
August, ...	5,787	35	5,822	99.40	.60	100
September, ...	5,524	33	5,557	99.41	.59	100
October, ...	5,249	43	5,292	99.19	.81	100
November, ...	4,231	43	4,274	98.99	1.01	100
December, ...	3,654	27	3,681	99.27	.73	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,..	$1,879,461 00
Average yearly earnings,.....	402 37

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent., ...	70.50
Days in operation, average,.....	218.92

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving. Males.	Number Receiving. Females.	Number Receiving. Total.	Percentage Receiving. Males.	Percentage Receiving. Females.	Percentage Receiving. Total.
Under $5,	326	22	348	5.17	91.67	5.50
$5, but under $6,	176	..	176	2.79	....	2.78
6, " " 7,	451	..	451	7.16	....	7.13
7, " " 8,	1,687	2	1,689	26.77	8.33	26.70
8, " " 9,	998	..	998	15.84	....	15.78
9, " " 10,	1,283	..	1,283	20.36	....	20.28
10, " " 12,	586	..	586	9.30	....	9.26
12, " " 15,	382	..	382	6.06	....	6.04
15, " " 20,	302	..	302	4.79	....	4.78
20, and over,	111	..	111	1.76	....	1.75
Total,	6,302	24	6,326	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

Brewing (Lager Beer, Ale and Porter).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,..	28
Number of private firms,.....	4
Number of partners,.....	6
Males, ...	6
Females, ...	..
Special, ...	..
Estates, ...	..
Number of corporations, ...	24
Number of stockholders,.....	784
Males, ...	694
Females, ...	85
Banks, trustees, &c.,.....	5
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	790

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested,... $18,003,384

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used,.... $3,122,580

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made,.... $12,650,889

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* *Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Average number,.....	1,763	6	1,769	99.66	.34	100
Smallest number,.....	1,723	1	1,724	99.94	.06	100
Greatest number,.....	1,808	12	1,820	99.34	.66	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	85	11	96	88.54	11.46	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* *Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January, ...	1,745	4	1,749	99.77	.23	100
February, ...	1,723	9	1,732	99.48	.52	100
March, ...	1,726	10	1,736	99.42	.58	100
April, ...	1,743	1	1,744	99.94	.06	100
May, ...	1,738	10	1,748	99.43	.57	100
June, ...	1,783	12	1,795	99.33	.67	100
July, ...	1,808	5	1,813	99.72	.28	100
August, ...	1,802	4	1,806	99.78	.22	100
September, ...	1,805	1	1,806	99.94	.06	100
October, ...	1,773	3	1,776	99.83	.17	100
November, ...	1,753	4	1,757	99.77	.23	100
December, ...	1,762	4	1,766	99.77	.23	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.	$1,454,746 00
Average yearly earnings,....	822 35

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent., ...	73.57
Days in operation, average,.....	307.89

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	*Number Receiving.*			*Percentage Receiving.*		
	Males.	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Under $5,						
$5, but under $6,	22	5	27	1.17	55.56	1.43
6, " " 7,	9	3	12	.48	33.33	.64
7, " " 8,	17	1	18	.91	11.11	.96
8, " " 9,	12	..	12	.64	....	.64
9, " " 10,	27	..	27	1.45	....	1.44
10, " " 12,	33	..	33	1.77	....	1.76
12, " " 15,	49	..	49	2.63	....	2.61
15, " " 20,	371	..	371	19.87	....	19.78
20, and over,	1,144	..	1,144	61.28	....	60.98
	183	..	183	9.80	....	9.76
Total,	1,867	9	1,876	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,..	21
Number of private firms,.....	7
Number of partners,.....	13
Males, ...	11
Females, ...	1
Special, ...	..
Estates, ...	1
Number of corporations,.....	14
Number of stockholders,.....	176
Males, ...	139
Females, ...	33
Banks, trustees, &c.,.....	4
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	189

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested,.... $4,219,943

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used,..... $1,426,334

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made,..... $5,098,301

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of— Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Average number,.....	5,296	137	5,433	97.48	2.52	100
Smallest number,.....	1,142	24	1,166	97.94	2.06	100
Greatest number,.....	6,493	178	6,671	97.33	2.67	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	5,351	154	5,505	97.20	2.80	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of— Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January, ...	6,185	158	6,343	97.51	2.49	100
February, ...	6,160	168	6,328	97.35	2.65	100
March, ...	6,180	163	6,343	97.43	2.57	100
April, ...	6,395	178	6,573	97.29	2.71	100
May, ...	6,133	163	6,296	97.41	2.59	100
June, ...	5,836	166	6,002	97.23	2.77	100
July, ...	1,593	60	1,653	96.37	3.63	100
August, ...	1,142	24	1,166	97.94	2.06	100
September, ...	5,267	127	5,394	97.65	2.35	100
October, ...	5,856	146	6,002	97.57	2.43	100
November, ...	6,312	148	6,460	97.71	2.29	100
December, ...	6,493	143	6,636	98.00	2.00	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,..	$2,721,121 00
Average yearly earnings,....	500 85

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent., ...	80.48
Days in operation, average,.....	251.67

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving. Males.	Number Receiving. Females.	Number Receiving. Total.	Percentage Receiving. Males.	Percentage Receiving. Females.	Percentage Receiving. Total.
Under $5,	2,095	165	2,260	30.65	82.91	32.12
$5, but under $6,	361	17	378	5.28	8.54	5.37
6, " " 7,	419	7	426	6.13	3.52	6.06
7, " " 8,	435	3	438	6.37	1.51	6.23
8, " " 9,	369	3	372	5.40	1.51	5.29
9, " " 10,	249	..	249	3.64	....	3.54
10, " " 12,	492	3	495	7.20	1.51	7.05
12, " " 15,	421	1	422	6.16	50	5.99
15, " " 20,	372	..	372	5.44	....	5.29
20, and over,	1,622	..	1,622	23.73	....	23.06
Total,	6,835	199	7,034	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

HATS (FELT).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,	48
Number of private firms,	32
Number of partners,	57
Males,	55
Females,	..
Special,	..
Estates,	2
Number of corporations,	16
Number of stockholders,	105
Males,	94
Females,	11
Banks, trustees, &c.,	..
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	162

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested, ... $2,610,045

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used, ... $4,124,136

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made, ... $8,138,333

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* Males.	*Percentage of* Females.	*Percentage of* Total.
Average number,	3,928	1,366	5,294	74.20	25.80	100
Smallest number,	3,779	1,246	5,025	75.04	24.96	100
Greatest number,	4,056	1,454	5,510	73.61	26.39	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	277	208	485	57.11	42.89	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* Males.	*Percentage of* Females.	*Percentage of* Total.
January,	3,779	1,246	5,025	75.04	24.96	100
February,	3,834	1,288	5,122	74.85	25.15	100
March,	3,897	1,348	5,245	74.30	25.70	100
April,	3,891	1,363	5,254	74.06	25.94	100
May,	3,849	1,358	5,207	73.94	26.06	100
June,	3,892	1,379	5,271	73.84	26.16	100
July,	3,912	1,342	5,254	74.27	25.73	100
August,	3,963	1,428	5,391	73.51	26.49	100
September,	4,056	1,454	5,510	73.61	26.39	100
October,	4,020	1,420	5,440	73.90	26.10	100
November,	4,036	1,390	5,426	74.38	25.62	100
December,	4,003	1,377	5,380	74.41	25.59	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,	$2,694,423 00
Average yearly earnings,	508 95

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.,	73.91
Days in operation, average,	269.10

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving. Males.	Number Receiving. Females.	Number Receiving. Total.	Percentage Receiving. Males.	Percentage Receiving. Females.	Percentage Receiving. Total.
Under $5,	251	362	613	5.86	22.87	10.45
$5, but under $6,	160	248	408	3.74	15.67	6.95
6, " " 7,	201	297	498	4.69	18.76	8.49
7, " " 8,	275	247	522	6.42	15.60	8.90
8, " " 9,	413	182	595	9.64	11.50	10.14
9, " " 10,	449	106	555	10.48	6.70	9.46
10, " " 12,	860	106	966	20.07	6.70	16.46
12, " " 15,	799	21	820	18.65	1.32	13.98
15, " " 20,	669	13	682	15.62	.82	11.62
20, and over,	207	1	208	4.83	.06	3.55
Total,	4,284	1,583	5,867	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

JEWELRY.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,..	67
Number of private firms,.....	52
Number of partners,.....	118
Males, ...	115
Females, ...	3
Special, ...	..
Estates, ...	..
Number of corporations,.....	15
Number of stockholders,.....	73
Males, ...	59
Females, ...	14
Banks, trustees, &c.,.....	..
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	191

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested,.... $3,566,712

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used,..... $3,153,497

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made,.... $6,737,008

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* *Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Average number,.....	1,857	697	2,554	72.70	27.30	100
Smallest number,.....	1,746	642	2,388	73.11	26.89	100
Greatest number,.....	1,938	795	2,733	70.91	29.09	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	192	153	345	55.65	44.35	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* *Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January, ...	1,831	680	2,511	72.92	27.08	100
February, ...	1,885	680	2,565	73.49	26.51	100
March, ...	1,872	761	2,633	71.10	28.90	100
April, ...	1,838	670	2,508	73.29	26.71	100
May, ...	1,800	661	2,461	73.14	26.86	100
June, ...	1,746	649	2,395	72.90	27.10	100
July, ...	1,858	642	2,500	74.32	25.68	100
August, ...	1,820	653	2,473	73.59	26.41	100
September, ...	1,878	685	2,563	73.27	26.73	100
October, ...	1,904	706	2,610	72.95	27.05	100
November, ...	1,938	795	2,733	70.91	29.09	100
December, ...	1,912	787	2,699	70.84	29.16	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.	$1,389,387 00
Average yearly earnings,....	544 00

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent., ...	80.89
Days in operation, average,.....	289.76

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving. Males.	Number Receiving. Females.	Number Receiving. Total.	Percentage Receiving. Males.	Percentage Receiving. Females.	Percentage Receiving. Total.
Under $5,	290	288	578	14.17	35.91	20.29
$5, but under $6,	78	108	186	3.81	13.47	6.53
6, " " 7,	50	74	124	2.44	9.22	4.35
7, " " 8,	66	88	154	3.22	10.97	5.40
8, " " 9,	58	91	149	2.83	11.35	5.23
9, " " 10,	57	53	110	2.78	6.62	3.86
10, " " 12,	157	58	215	7.67	7.23	7.55
12, " " 15,	294	34	328	14.36	4.24	11.51
15, " " 20,	551	7	558	26.92	.87	19.59
20, and over,	446	1	447	21.80	.12	15.69
Total,	2,047	802	2,849	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

LEATHER.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,	56
Number of private firms,	30
Number of partners,	52
Males,	45
Females,	4
Special,	..
Estates,	3
Number of corporations,	26
Number of stockholders,	175
Males,	144
Females,	27
Banks, trustees, &c.,	4
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	227

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested, ... $6,584,296

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used, ... $8,817,679

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made, ...$13,346,763

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* Males.	*Percentage of* Females.	*Percentage of* Total.
Average number,	4,069	71	4,140	98.28	1.72	100
Smallest number,	3,767	61	3,828	98.41	1.59	100
Greatest number,	4,564	87	4,651	98.13	1.87	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	797	26	823	96.84	3.16	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* Males.	*Percentage of* Females.	*Percentage of* Total.
January,	4,150	87	4,237	97.95	2.05	100
February,	4,139	84	4,223	98.01	1.99	100
March,	4,140	81	4,221	98.08	1.92	100
April,	4,079	78	4,157	98.12	1.88	100
May,	4,043	63	4,106	98.47	1.53	100
June,	3,901	67	3,968	98.31	1.69	100
July,	3,767	64	3,831	98.33	1.67	100
August,	3,800	67	3,867	98.27	1.73	100
September,	3,993	61	4,054	98.50	1.50	100
October,	4,066	68	4,134	98.36	1.64	100
November,	4,180	68	4,248	98.40	1.60	100
December,	4,564	66	4,630	98.57	1.43	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,	$1,936,558 00
Average yearly earnings,	467 77

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.,	79.91
Days in operation, average,	299.96

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving. Males.	Number Receiving. Females.	Number Receiving. Total.	Percentage Receiving. Males.	Percentage Receiving. Females.	Percentage Receiving. Total.
Under $5,	189	33	222	4.34	37.08	4.99
$5, but under $6,	177	13	190	4.06	14.61	4.27
6, " " 7,	240	18	258	5.51	20.23	5.80
7, " " 8,	279	15	294	6.41	16.86	6.61
8, " " 9,	467	4	471	10.72	4.49	10.60
9, " " 10,	672	4	676	15.43	4.49	15.20
10, " " 12,	806	..	806	18.50	....	18.13
12, " " 15,	770	1	771	17.68	1.12	17.35
15, " " 20,	511	1	512	11.73	1.12	11.52
20, and over,	245	..	245	5.62	....	5.52
Total,	4,356	89	4,445	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

SHOES.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Numbers of establishments reporting,..	41
Number of private firms,.....	22
Number of partners.....	40
Males, ...	37
Females, ...	3
Special, ...	..
Estates, ...	..
Number of corporations,.....	19
Number of stockholders,.....	161
Males, ...	127
Females, ...	33
Banks, trustees, &c.,.....	1
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	201

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested,.... $2,152,079

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used,..... $3,533,931

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made,..... $6,468,574

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* Males.	*Percentage of* Females.	*Percentage of* Total.
Average number,.....	2,961	1,534	4,495	65.87	34.13	100
Smallest number,.....	2,855	1,471	4,326	66.00	34.00	100
Greatest number,.....	3,050	1,590	4,640	65.52	34.48	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	195	119	314	62.10	37.90	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* Males.	*Percentage of* Females.	*Percentage of* Total.
January, ...	2,893	1,471	4,364	66.29	33.71	100
February, ...	3,004	1,557	4,561	65.86	34.14	100
March, ...	3,050	1,577	4,627	65.91	34.09	100
April, ...	2,991	1,528	4,519	66.19	33.81	100
May, ...	3,036	1,520	4,556	66.64	33.36	100
June, ...	2,976	1,572	4,548	65.44	34.56	100
July, ...	2,855	1,498	4,353	65.59	34.41	100
August, ...	2,991	1,590	4,581	65.29	34.71	100
September, ...	2,925	1,578	4,503	64.51	35.49	100
October, ...	2,962	1,517	4,479	66.13	33.87	100
November, ...	2,901	1,499	4,400	65.93	34.07	100
December, ...	2,950	1,503	4,453	66.25	33.75	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,.	$1,691,372 00
Average yearly earnings,....	376 28

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent., ...	73.17
Days in operation, average,.....	277.48

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving. Males.	Number Receiving. Females.	Number Receiving. Total.	Percentage Receiving. Males.	Percentage Receiving. Females.	Percentage Receiving. Total.
Under $5,	429	496	925	13.97	31.08	19.82
$5, but under $6,	198	235	433	6.45	14.72	9.28
6, " " 7,	204	269	473	6.65	16.86	10.13
7, " " 8,	225	209	434	7.33	13.10	9.30
8, " " 9,	248	148	396	8.08	9.27	8.48
9, " " 10,	358	114	472	11.66	7.14	10.11
10, " " 12,	531	96	627	17.30	6.02	13.43
12, " " 15,	524	24	548	17.07	1.50	11.78
15, " " 20,	262	5	267	8.53	.31	5.72
20, and over,	91	..	91	2.96	....	1.95
Total,	3,070	1,596	4,666	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

Silk Goods—All Branches Included.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,	147
Number of private firms,	74
Number of partners,	137
Males,	129
Females,	4
Special,	3
Estates,	1
Number of corporations,	73
Number of stockholders,	526
Males,	465
Females,	55
Banks, trustees, &c.,	6
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	663

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested, $23,630,355

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used, $22,906,366

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made, $40,049,199

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* Males.	*Percentage of* Females.	*Percentage of* Total.
Average number,	13,486	10,905	24,391	55.29	44.71	100
Smallest number,	12,466	10,045	22,511	55.38	44.62	100
Greatest number,	14,467	11,671	26,138	55.35	44.65	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	2,001	1,626	3,627	55.17	44.83	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* Males.	*Percentage of* Females.	*Percentage of* Total.
January,	14,340	11,467	25,807	55.57	44.43	100
February,	14,340	11,414	25,754	55.68	44.32	100
March,	14,467	11,671	26,138	55.35	44.65	100
April,	14,297	11,540	25,837	55.34	44.66	100
May,	13,994	11,324	25,318	55.27	44.73	100
June,	13,535	11,073	24,608	55.00	45.00	100
July,	13,293	10,891	24,184	54.97	45.03	100
August,	12,934	10,621	23,555	54.91	45.09	100
September,	12,486	10,045	22,531	55.42	44.58	100
October,	12,466	10,064	22,530	55.33	44.67	100
November,	12,681	10,271	22,952	55.25	44.75	100
December,	13,003	10,481	23,484	55.37	44.63	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,	$9,317,661 00
Average yearly earnings,	382 01

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.,	70.65
Days in operation, average,	289.49

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving. Males.	Number Receiving. Females.	Number Receiving. Total.	Percentage Receiving. Males.	Percentage Receiving. Females.	Percentage Receiving. Total.
Under $5,	1,967	3,063	5,030	12.73	25.70	18.38
$5, but under $6,	818	2,201	3,019	5.29	18.47	11.03
6, " " 7,	924	1,568	2,492	5.98	13.16	9.10
7, " " 8,	1,681	1,300	2,981	10.88	10.91	10.89
8, " " 9,	1,060	821	1,881	6.86	6.89	6.87
9, " " 10,	1,979	921	2,900	12.81	7.73	10.60
10, " " 12,	2,623	1,039	3,662	16.97	8.72	13.37
12, " " 15,	2,153	780	2,933	13.93	6.54	10.72
15, " " 20,	1,623	207	1,830	10.50	1.74	6.69
20, and over,	626	17	643	4.05	.14	2.35
Total,	15,454	11,917	27,371	100.00	100.00	100.00

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1900—(Continued).

Woolen and Worsted Goods.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.

Number of establishments reporting,	25
Number of private firms,	10
Number of partners,	21
Males,	19
Females,	..
Special,	..
Estates,	2
Number of corporations,	15
Number of stockholders,	298
Males,	224
Females,	58
Banks, trustees, &c.,	16
Aggregates—partners and stockholders,	319

CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.

Capital Invested.

Amount of capital invested, ... $7,508,640

Stock Used—Aggregate Value.

Total value of stock used, ... $7,185,629

Goods Made—Aggregate Value.

Total value of goods made, ...$10,766,102

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

Persons Employed.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* *Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
Average number,	3,563	3,696	7,259	49.08	50.92	100
Smallest number,	3,387	3,534	6,921	48.94	51.06	100
Greatest number,	3,732	3,942	7,674	48.63	51.37	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number,	345	408	753	45.82	54.18	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

Months.	*Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*	*Percentage of* *Males.*	*Females.*	*Total.*
January,	3,457	3,561	7,018	49.26	50.74	100
February,	3,616	3,613	7,229	50.02	49.98	100
March,	3,687	3,727	7,414	49.73	50.27	100
April,	3,706	3,942	7,648	48.46	51.54	100
May,	3,732	3,837	7,569	49.31	50.69	100
June,	3,609	3,783	7,392	48.82	51.18	100
July,	3,545	3,692	7,237	48.99	51.01	100
August,	3,556	3,748	7,304	48.69	51.31	100
September,	3,495	3,734	7,229	48.35	51.65	100
October,	3,533	3,623	7,156	49.37	50.63	100
November,	3,438	3,563	7,001	49.11	50.89	100
December,	3,387	3,534	6,921	48.94	51.06	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

Wages and Earnings.

Total amount paid in wages,	$2,356,101 00
Average yearly earnings,	324 53

Proportion of Business Done and Days in Operation.

Average proportion of business done, per cent.,	82.80
Days in operation, average,	283.72

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

Classification of Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving. Males.	Number Receiving. Females.	Number Receiving. Total.	Percentage Receiving. Males.	Percentage Receiving. Females.	Percentage Receiving. Total.
Under $5,	777	2,533	3,310	18.24	67.35	41.27
$5, but under $6,	260	642	902	6.10	17.07	11.25
6, " " 7,	513	251	764	12.04	6.68	9.52
7, " " 8,	763	140	903	17.91	3.72	11.26
8, " " 9,	499	93	592	11.71	2.47	7.38
9, " " 10,	312	58	370	7.33	1.54	4.61
10, " " 12,	428	37	465	10.05	.99	5.80
12, " " 15,	340	5	345	7.98	.13	4.30
15, " " 20,	231	2	233	5.42	.05	2.90
20, and over,	137	....	137	3.22	....	1.71
Total,	4,260	3,761	8,021	100.00	100.00	100.00

Stock or Material Used and Goods Made or Work Done.

The principal articles of stock or material used and of goods made or work done by industries.

The aggregate quantities of specified articles of stock used, with their aggregate cost value.

Aggregate quantities of specified articles of goods made with their aggregate selling values.

Details of Table Number 2 of the general tables.

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900.

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	*Basis of Measurement.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Cost Value.*
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Steel,	Tons,	630	$46,091
Iron,	Tons,	609	57,573
Other material,		.....	81,570
Total value of material used,			$185,234
ARTISANS' TOOLS—			
Steel,	Tons,	4,541	$361,493
Iron,	Tons,	912	38,259
Iron castings,	Tons,	97	6,863
Brass castings,	Tons,	25	3,912
Pig iron,	Tons,	1,265	25,500
Bar steel and iron,	Tons,	1,325	34,175
Coal,	Tons,	3,444	7,875
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	159,600	7,500
Other material used,		.....	276,985
Total value of material used,			$762,56[illegible]
BOILERS—			
Steel plate,	Tons,	4,975	$223,472
Steel,	Tons,	362	21,010
Iron,	Tons,	1,232	54,151
Pig iron,	Tons,	250	5,100
Scrap iron,	Tons,	109	1,635
Castings,	Tons,	7,562	328,057
Copper,	Tons,	37	15,588
Brass,	Tons,	6	3,248
Boiler tubing,	Feet,	2,402,165	503,536
Coal,	Tons,	2,160	8,640
Coke,	Tons,	90	190
Coal and coke,	Cars,	11	600
Steel plates, tubing, bar iron, sheet iron, beams and rivets,	Not given,	.....	11,859
Other material,		.....	697,971
Total value of material used,			$1,875,057

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	*Basis of Measurement.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Cost Value.*
BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—			
Straw board,	Tons,	5,651	$193,082
News board,	Tons,	509	16,514
Paper,	Reams,	17,772	54,307
Lumber,	Feet,	11,367,863	229,419
Nails,	Barrels,	1,474	3,366
Glue and paste,	Barrels,	304	2,900
Glue,	Pounds,	15,000	1,200
Leather,	Not given,	.....	6,800
Leather board,	Not given,	.....	1,500
Other material,		.....	92,631
Total value of material used,			$601,719
BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—			
Malt,	Bushels,	2,378,649	$1,698,107
Hops,	Pounds,	2,080,747	348,015
Other material,		.....	1,076,458
Total value of material used,			$3,122,580
BRUSHES—			
Bristles,	Pounds,	43,100	$34,800
Horsehair,	Pounds,	8,000	4,000
Wood blocks,	Gross,	3,364	4,900
Leather blocks,	Number,	60,000	1,500
Wire,	Pounds,	2,250	1,100
Fibre,	Pounds,	50,000	5,000
Bristles, horsehair, fibre, tampico, blocks, ferrules and handles,	Not given,	.....	47,979
Other material,		.....	18,102
Total value of material used,			$117,381
BUTTONS (PEARL)—			
Pearl shell,	Pounds,	595,903	$247,036
Ivory nuts,	Tons,	1,800	77,000
Other material,		.....	60,956
Total value of material used,			$384,986
CARPETS AND RUG—			
Wool yarn,	Pounds,	2,574,472	$427,320
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	860,475	92,045
Jute yarn,	Pounds,	589,300	125,000
Other material,		.....	168,327
Total value of material used,			$812,692
CIGARS AND TOBACCO—			
Tobacco,	Pounds,	17,332,205	$2,166,644
Cigar boxes,	Number,	657,942	44,629
Other material,		.....	1,272,961
Total value of material used,			$3,484,234

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	*Basis of Measurement.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Cost Value.*
CORNICES (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER)—			
Galvanized iron,	Pounds,	1,053,430	$52,645
Copper,	Pounds,	143,947	31,844
Zinc,	Pounds,	133,857	11,890
Tin plate,	Pounds,	28,730	18,413
Tin,	Boxes,	360	2,700
Glass,	Boxes,	290	2,970
Other material,		.....	88,851
Total value of material used,			$209,311
CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—			
Jeans and satteens,	Yards,	3,706,838	$435,605
Other material,		.....	391,363
Total value of material used,			$826,968
COTTON GOODS—			
Cotton,	Pounds,	9,087,584	$795,556
Cotton cloth,	Yards,	6,107,748	477,197
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	969,484	178,820
Silk yarn,	Pounds,	1,500	9,750
Embroideries,	Yards,	1,143,000	91,604
Cotton and linen cloth,	Not given,	.....	1,101,483
Other material,		.....	338,875
Total value of material used,			$2,993,285
FERTILIZERS—			
Bones,	Tons,	32,600	$518,620
Potash,	Tons,	10,892	244,557
Phosphate,	Tons,	57,037	354,223
Bones, chemicals, tankage, blood, sulphuric acid, nitrate of soda, etc.,	Tons,	87,512	1,259,322
Other material,		.....	554,759
Total value of material used,			$2,931,481
FOUNDRY (IRON)—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	149,219	$2,431,775
Scrap iron,	Tons,	9,937	140,253
Coal and coke,	Tons,	16,930	77,100
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	75,000	5,470
Other material,		.....	1,302,294
Total value of material used,			$3,956,898
FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	17,513	$324,642
Cast iron,	Tons,	160	11,208
Bar and angle iron,	Pounds,	513,928	10,977
Castings (iron and steel),	Pounds,	450,000	15,477
Condenser tubes,	Pounds,	682,162	138,555
Wrought iron and steel,	Pounds,	125,000	11,499
Castings (brass),	Not given,	.....	5,799
Coke,	Tons,	4,842	20,448
Other material,		.....	600,651
Total value of material used,			$1,139,226

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	*Basis of Measurement.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Cost Value.*
GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—			
Sand,	Tons,	37,197	$58,605
Soda ash,	Tons,	16,514	264,182
Lime,	Tons,	6,178	22,971
Nitrate of soda,	Tons,	338	11,672
Coal,	Tons,	40,857	73,170
Fuel oil,	Gallons,	818,900	30,094
Sand, soda, lime and nitrate,	Not given,	.....	307,449
Other material,		.....	658,191
Total value of material used,			$1,426,334
HATS (FELT)—			
Fur,	Pounds,	1,943,887	$1,913,270
Trimmings,	Yards,	621,112	423,940
Bands,	Yards,	911,120	74,059
Bands,	Pieces,	256,530	357,011
Leathers,	Doz.	206,250	85,775
Silks,	Pieces,	14,000	34,000
Fur, bands and trimmings,	Not given,	.....	725,406
Other material,		.....	500,675
Total value of material used,			$4,124,136
HIGH EXPLOSIVES—			
Acids and glycerine,	Pounds,	25,955,515	$784,875
Nitrate soda and wood fibre,	Pounds,	9,840,530	167,281
Acids,	Pounds,	12,345,360	145,569
Glycerine,	Pounds,	1,039,766	138,315
Nitrate soda,	Pounds,	457,221	11,666
Raw cotton,	Pounds,	362,042	21,126
Copper,	Tons,	80	26,000
Other material,		.....	630,474
Total value of material used,			$1,925,306
JEWELRY—			
Gold and silver,		.....	$2,149,390
Precious stones,		.....	704,145
Other material,		.....	299,962
Total value of material used,			$3,153,497
KNIT GOODS—			
Wool yarns,	Pounds,	186,399	$136,126
Cotton yarns,	Pounds,	2,115,092	348,148
Worsted yarns,	Pounds,	224,396	208,201
Silk, wool and cotton yarns,	Not given,	.....	281,183
Other material,		.....	127,881
Total value of material used,			$1,101,539

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	*Basis of Measurement.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Cost Value.*
LEATHER—			
Hides,	Number,	307,669	$2,816,276
Hides,	Not given,	.....	579,160
Skins,	Dozens,	745,093	2,327,367
Rough leather,	Sides,	212,212	549,451
Rough splits,	Sides,	124,867	238,135
Calf skins,	Dozens,	15,000	270,000
Horse hide butts,	Number,	21,120	21,922
Bark,	Tons,	58,124	95,169
Sumac,	Tons,	275	11,445
Gambier,	Tons,	1,333	20,996
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	152,939	64,165
Naphtha,	Gallons,	66,091	6,559
Chemicals and colors,	Not given,	.....	187,392
Other material,		.....	1,629,642
Total value of material used,			$8,817,679
MACHINERY—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	13,495	$251,236
Bar iron,	Tons,	1,125	31,053
Scrap iron,	Tons,	2,776	103,149
Iron,	Pounds,	2,442,604	59,254
Steel,	Pounds,	486,878	17,814
Steel,	Tons,	328	18,875
Iron and steel,	Tons,	708	43,611
Bar steel,	Tons,	816	35,100
Iron castings,	Tons,	4,019	221,169
Steel castings,	Tons,	73	9,822
Brass castings,	Tons,	73	20,283
Steel rails,	Tons,	963	39,132
Copper,	Pounds,	90,000	14,425
Boilers,	Number,	187	31,791
Coal and coke,	Tons,	14,678	352,112
Pig iron, bar iron, structural steel, forgings and steel plates,	Tons,	30,791	1,296,764
Pig iron, steel, iron, brass, tubes, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,978,223
Lumber and cabinet ware (Sewing Machine Co.),		.....	908,318
Other material,		.....	1,754,708
Total value of material used,			$7,186,839
METAL GOODS—			
Bar copper,	Pounds,	17,826,400	$2,875,363
Copper,	Pounds,	5,248,195	874,070
Brass,	Pounds,	844,852	161,850
Brass,	Tons,	122	49,580
Brass tubing,	Pounds,	243,740	39,356
Sheet iron,	Tons,	960	63,450
Pig iron,	Tons,	700	11,200
Iron,	Tons,	1,025	18,228
Steel,	Tons,	215	22,500
Steel,	Pounds,	1,093,506	49,094

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	*Basis of Measurement.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Cost Value.*
METAL GOODS (Continued)—			
Sheet zinc,	Pounds,	384,904	$24,120
Sheet brass and copper,	Pounds,	203,085	34,690
Block tin and copper,	Pounds,	76,642	21,898
Spelter,	Pounds,	461,461	24,473
Celluloid,	Pounds,	15,772	11,829
Tin plate,	Boxes,	59,910	273,625
Iron and steel,	Pounds,	280,325	12,365
Lead,	Tons,	442	42,235
Copper, brass, zinc, steel, iron, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,124,078
Other material,		.....	752,765
Total value of material used,			$6,486,769
OIL CLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—			
Burlap,	Tons,	1,200	$145,000
Burlap,	Yards,	600,000	50,000
Burlap,	Bales.	40	8,000
Cork,	Tons,	1,700	52,000
Clay,	Tons,	1,300	17,400
Cotton goods,	Yards,	8,700,000	530,000
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	930,386	501,089
Varnish,	Gallons,	30,000	27,000
Paints,	Tons,	135	40,000
Burlap, oils, paints, cork, gums and varnish,	Not given,	.....	483,320
Other material,		.....	438,651
Total value of material used,			$2,292,460
OILS—			
Crude oil,	Gallons,	554,704,971	$28,636,868
Tar,	Gallons,	59,703,688	1,862,585
Barrels and parts,		.....	958,924
Other material,		.....	3,770,202
Total value of material used,			$35,228,579
PAPER—			
Paper stock,	Tons,	33,157	$881,190
Rope,	Pounds,	3,909,792	93,772
Jute,	Pounds,	3,991,037	47,215
Gunny,	Pounds,	8,143,287	94,639
Manilla stock,	Pounds,	1,400,000	45,000
Wax,	Pounds,	1,000,000	80,000
Coal,	Tons,	12,426	39,677
Paper, color, bronze, glue, mica, twine, rope, burlap, hemp, jute, etc.,	Not given,	.....	758,528
Colors and chemicals,	Not given,	.....	77,270
Other material,		.....	995,621
Total value of material used,			$3,112,912

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	*Basis of Measurement.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Cost Value.*
RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT)—			
Crude rubber,	Pounds,	7,061,240	$3,638,859
Crude rubber,	Not given,	.....	1,310,974
Scrap rubber,	Pounds,	12,005,656	966,854
Cotton, duck and sheeting,	Pounds,	1,768,146	276,241
Cotton, duck and sheeting,	Not given,	.....	251,888
Muslin, duck, etc.,	Yards,	1,271,688	263,089
Compounds,	Pounds,	2,744,508	80,565
Other material,		.....	1,760,027
Total value of material used,			$8,548,497
SHOES—			
Upper leather	Feet,	4,223,841	$550,872
Sole leather,	Pounds,	783,683	312,951
Upper and sole leather,	Not given,	.....	2,221,216
Cut soles,	Pairs,	459,768	63,214
Other material,		.....	385,678
Total value of material used,			$3,533,931
SHIRTS —			
Muslin,	Yards,	3,703,000	$328,340
Linen,	Yards,	206,000	65,080
Cotton goods,	Yards,	3,282,000	231,672
Print goods,	Yards,	4,852,000	415,250
Wool cloth,	Yards,	700,000	135,000
Other material,		.....	45,281
Total value of material used,			$1,220,623
SILK—			
Raw silk,	Pounds,	3,845,057	$17,433,294
Spun silk,	Pounds,	52,042	216,280
Cotton,	Pounds,	1,188,576	457,123
Other material,		.....	2,480,541
Total value of material used,			$20,587,238
SILVER GOODS—			
Gold,	Dwt's,	134,574	$139,082
Silver,	Ounces,	489,302	301,227
Other material,		.....	209,465
Total value of material used,			$649,774
SOAP AND TALLOW—			
Tallow,	Pounds,	4,781,234	$243,193
Tallow, grease, oils, rosins and caustic soda,	Not given	.....	1,168,476
Other material,		.....	186,777
Total value of material used,			$1,598,446

STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Stock Used.	*Basis of Measurement.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Cost Value.*
STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—			
Pig and scrap iron,	Tons,	79,250	$1,182,000
Steel and iron,	Tons,	39,777	1,255,017
Steel plate,	Pounds,	8,326,545	152,934
Other material,		.....	790,093
Total value of material used,			$3,380,044
STEEL AND IRON (FORGINGS)—			
Pig iron,	Tons,	13,531	$333,500
Scrap steel and iron,	Tons,	20,003	346,194
Steel and iron,	Tons,	4,821	246,282
Steel and iron,	Pounds,	45,406,456	2,208,010
Other material,		.....	375,412
Total value of material used,			$3,509,398
TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—			
Leather,	Sides,	168,500	$120,500
Leather,	Skins,	5,600	8,000
Iron,	Pounds,	48,000	15,000
Lumber,	Not given,	.....	63,800
Leather and metal trimmings,	Not given,	.....	299,765
Other material,		.....	81,769
Total value of material used,			$588,834
TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—			
Iron and steel,	Pounds,	755,046	$63,711
Steel,	Tons,	823	52,043
Steel hoops,	Car loads,	75	90,000
Sheet and cast brass,	Pounds,	191,320	30,629
Tin plate,	Boxes,	3,570	25,791
Iron plate,	Boxes,	3,000	13,500
Sheet zinc,	Pounds,	102,000	7,700
Other material,		.....	59,457
Total value of material used,			$342,831
VARNISH—			
Gum copal,	Pounds,	1,702,086	$306,271
Linseed oil,	Gallons,	199,223	101,990
Turpentine,	Gallons,	365,740	163,337
Gum copal, linseed oil and turpentine,	Not given,	.....	890,324
Other material,		.....	237,224
Total value of material used,			$1,699,146
WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—			
Wool,	Pounds,	17,068,904	$4,501,258
Woolen and worsted yarn,	Pounds,	389,686	282,489
Worsted tops,	Pounds,	153,045	68,435
Cotton yarn,	Pounds,	331,323	42,662
Cotton warp,	Pounds,	237,877	62,725
Woolen rags,	Pounds,	2,932,880	113,895
Wools, cotton, silk, shoddies, waste, etc.,	Pounds,	2,167,050	649,454
Wools, cotton, silk, shoddies, waste, etc.,	Not given,	.....	193,826
Other material,		.....	1,270,885
Total value of material used,			$7,185,629

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900.

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	*Basis of Quantities.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Selling Value.*
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—			
Cream separators,	Number,	2,759	$155,870
Hand mowers,	Number,	7,350	44,100
Horse mowers,	Number,	65	3,900
Sprayers,	Number,	75	4,000
Furrowers,	Number,	120	1,170
Gang plows,	Number,	80	800
Riding cultivators,	Number,	2,500	
Potato planters,	Number,	450	
Wheel hoes and steel drills,	Number,	3,500	157,265
Horse hoes and cultivators,		6,000	
Other implements,		.....	84,107
Total value of goods made,			$451,212
ARTISANS' TOOLS—			
Files and rasps,	Dozen,	595,700	$704,509
Hammers,	Dozen,	31,351	112,900
Sledges,	Tons,	1,044	116,598
Hatchets and axes,	Dozen,	11,925	27,975
Nippers,	Dozen,	3,905	35,145
Grey iron castings,	Tons,	39,300	156,375
Saws,	Not given,	.....	149,173
Print blocks,	Not given,	.....	36,063
Other tools,		.....	594,924
Total value of goods made,			$1,933,662
BOILERS—			
Boilers, stationary and marine,	H. P.,	265,531	$2,671,980
Boilers,	Number,	334	119,028
Copper range boilers,	Number,	1,733	34,099
Stacks,	Number,	57	12,194
Tanks,	Number,	37	12,178
Buckets,	Number,	19	26,129
Boilers, tanks, stacks, stokers, repairs, etc.,	Not given,	.....	269,705
Total value of goods made,			$3,145,313
BOXES (WOOD AND PAPER)—			
Paper boxes,	Number,	39,438,000	$606,347
Packing cases,	Number,	128,800	63,171
Cigar boxes,	Number,	421,500	27,535
Paper boxes and packing cases,	Number,	172,880	19,386
Boxes (wood),	Not given,	.....	188,192
Musical cases,	Not given,	.....	42,322
Boxes (kind not given),	Not given,	.....	210,000
Boxes, jacquard cards, etc.,		.....	27,066
Total value of goods made,			$1,184,019
BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER)—			
Lager beer, ale and porter,	Barrels,	2,191,308	$12,240,523
Other malt products,		.....	410,366
Total value of goods made,			$12,650,889

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	*Basis of Quantities.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Selling Value.*
BRUSHES—			
Brushes,	Gross,	7,050	$166,289
Brushes,	Not given,	.....	162,000
Total value of goods made,			$328,289
BUTTONS (PEARL)—			
Buttons,	Gross,	474,167	$346,401
Buttons and pearl goods,	Not given,	.....	528,713
Total value of goods made,			$875,114
CARPETS AND RUGS—			
Carpets,	Yards,	418,040	$354,328
Jute carpets,	Rolls,	3,100	43,400
Smyrna rugs,	Number,	322,200	339,617
Jute rugs,	Number,	150,000	52,500
Smyrna rugs,	Not given,	.....	680,000
Other carpets and rugs,		.....	52,886
Total value of goods made,			$1,522,731
CIGARS AND TOBACCO—			
Cigars,	Number,	54,245,629	$1,328,387
Tobacco and snuff,	Pounds,	20,115,502	7,052,261
Total value of goods made,			$8,380,648
CORNICES (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER)—			
Cornices,	Number,	48	8,400
Skylights,	Number,	180	3,800
Cornices and skylights,	Not given,	.....	375,262
Ornaments and mouldings,	Pounds,	98,000	29,000
Metal shingles,	Pounds,	25,000	22,937
Total value of goods made,			$439,399
CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—			
Corsets and corset waists,	Dozen,	367,814	$1,897,651
Corsets and corset waists,	Not given,	.....	70,780
Total value of goods made,			$1,968,431
COTTON GOODS—			
Cotton cloth and yarns,	Pounds,	5,583,331	$1,039,897
Cotton cloth and yarns,	Not given,	.....	750,644
Handkerchiefs,	Dozen,	721,355	342,070
Handkerchiefs,	Not given,	.....	875,000
Ladies' underwear,	Dozen,	85,300	755,250
Ladies' wrappers,	Dozen,	19,420	210,000
Infants' and children's dresses,	Dozen,	22,600	225,815
Overalls,	Dozen,	14,926	136,565
Curtains,	Pairs,	100,000	205,000
Other articles,		.....	762,742
Total value of goods made,			$5,302,983

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	*Basis of Quantities.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Selling Value.*
FERTILIZERS—			
Fertilizers,	Tons,	218,197	$3,405,450
Bone black,	Tons,	5,894	249,126
Grease,	Tons,	1,626	155,346
Fish fertilizers,	Tons,	1,335	27,500
Fish oils,	Barrels,	1,550	15,500
Other articles,		.....	313,316
Total value of goods made,			$4,166,238
FOUNDRY (IRON)—			
Cast iron pipe,	Tons,	110,346	$2,986,714
Iron castings,	Tons,	48,660	2,784,767
Iron castings,	Not given,	.....	1,175,653
Other articles,		.....	120,030
Total value of goods made,			$7,067,164
FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS—			
Heaters,	Pounds,	2,876,157	$136,165
Heaters,	Number,	492	73,572
Ranges,	Number,	1,060	20,575
Portable furnaces,	Number,	89	4,703
Cooling towers,	Number,	29	263,221
Steam condensers,	Number,	233	411,630
Castings,	Pounds,	6,620,823	331,285
Radiation,	Pounds,	8,440,754	256,852
Furnaces, ranges, stoves, castings, etc.,	Not given,	.....	1,127,353
Other articles,		.....	238,672
Total value of goods made,			$2,864,028
GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE)—			
Glass bottles,	Gross,	421,612	$1,052,132
Glass bottles,	Not given,	.....	3,369,737
Jars,	Gross,	41,500	127,821
Jars,	Not given,	.....	43,850
Window glass,	Boxes,	32,566	76,265
Window glass,	Not given,	.....	34,952
Other glass goods,		.....	393,544
Total value of goods made,			$5,098,301
HATS (FELT)—			
Hats,	Dozen,	653,169	$7,763,620
Forming hat bodies,	Number,	1,367,721	45,416
Hatters' fur,	Pounds,	230,384	63,625
Hats,	Not given,	.....	265,672
Total value of goods made,			$8,138,333
HIGH EXPLOSIVES—			
Explosives,	Pounds,	20,410,096	$2,399,024
Dynamite,	Pounds,	5,231,173	510,652
Blasting caps,	Packages,	280,000	120,000
Exploders,	Packages,	70,000	28,000
Total value of goods made,			$3,057,676

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	*Basis of Quantities.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Selling Value.*
JEWELRY—			
Finished jewelry,	Not given,	.....	$6,737,008
Total value of goods made,			$6,737,008
KNIT GOODS—			
Underwear,	Dozen,	157,627	$822,134
Underwear,	Not given,	.....	393,295
Hosiery,	Dozen,	795,143	725,364
Other articles,		.....	82,937
Total value of goods made,			$2,023,730
LEATHER—			
Patent and enameled,	Sides,	237,091	$2,858,577
Furniture,	Pieces,	13,063	79,945
Carriage,	Pieces,	47,550	221,000
Shoe,	Pounds,	119,205	115,471
Shoe,	Sides,	24,068	224,112
Calfskin,	Feet,	1,200,000	384,000
Glazed kid,	Dozen,	320,165	2,877,755
Bookbinder and bag,	Feet,	1,932,250	135,258
Bookbinder and bag,	Sides,	139,450	469,968
Hat,	Gross,	31,930	181,580
Artificial,	Yards,	765,000	425,250
Alligator, sheet, calf, goat, etc.,	Not given,	.....	959,273
Patent, enameled, carriage, furniture, shoe, etc.,	Not given,	.....	4,414,574
Total value of goods made,			$13,346,763
MACHINERY—			
Locomotives,	Number,	120	$1,508,617
Sewing machines and sewing machine parts,	Number,	500,000	6,997,165
Printing,	Number,	132	274,502
Printing,	Not given,	.....	302,175
Electrical,	Number,	213	104,588
Engines (stationary),	Number,	447	835,140
Engines (marine),	Number,	28	36,524
Engines (gas),	Number,	317	108,080
Presses,	Number,	1,129	158,640
Boilers,	Number,	25	37,500
Machinery castings,	Not given,	.....	663,772
Other machinery,		.....	6,799,631
Total value of goods made,			$17,826,334

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	*Basis of Quantities.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Selling Value.*
METAL GOODS—			
Copper rods, wire, bolts, etc.,	Pounds,	21,099,172	$4,057,508
Brass and brass tubing,	Pounds,	1,621,320	313,975
Brass and iron bedsteads,	Number,	41,793	285,277
Purse and pocketbook frames,	Gross,	53,000	136,000
Belt buckles,	Gross,	5,000	35,000
Safety pins,	Gross,	400,000	166,928
Lock washers,	Number,	11,133,539	59,551
Lock washers and nut locks,	Not given,	.....	115,000
Gas and electric fixtures,	Not given,	.....	359,937
Builders' brass and bronze goods,	Not given,	.....	419,470
Other metal goods,		.....	3,866,834
Total value of goods made,			$9,815,480
OIL CLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE)—			
Linoleum,	Pieces,	42,000	$693,000
Linoleum,	Sq. Yards,	711,120	257,131
Linoleum and floor oil cloth,	Sq. Yards,	1,983,450	475,433
Oil cloth (floor),	Sq. Yards,	3,441,530	806,305
Oil cloth (table),	Yards,	7,260,000	925,000
Enamel cloth,	Yards,	1,661,332	260,957
Total value of goods made,			$3,417,826
OIL—			
Refined oil,	Gallons,	385,287,905	$24,670,456
Lubricating oils,	Gallons,	35,390,503	2,403,911
Fuel oil and wax,	Gallons,	61,928,722	4,806,250
Naphtha,	Gallons,	71,515,176	3,089,525
Tar,	Gallons,	50,511,716	1,628,739
Wax,	Gallons,	2,232,121	882,149
Paraffine oil,	Gallons,	9,110,994	617,118
Oil vitriol,	Tons,	55,498	554,980
Lard and neatsfoot oil,	Pounds,	3,176,871	182,667
Acid oil,	Gallons,	2,735,268	71,285
Distellate,	Gallons,	550,847	27,233
Oil, naphtha, benzine and wax,	Gallons,	6,629,700	758,077
Flaxseed oil and cake,	Not given,	.....	147,892
Fish oil and scrap,	Not given,	.....	10,600
Other oils, etc.,		.....	1,805,567
Total value of goods made,			$41,656,449
PAPER—			
Wall paper,	Rolls,	24,320,418	$1,036,507
Manila paper,	Pounds,	11,862,948	652,731
Tissue paper,	Tons,	2,491	501,269
Neros board,	Tons,	16,800	508,500
Binder board,	Tons,	10,832	336,297
Book paper,	Tons,	3,675	291,993
Parchment paper,	Tons,	1,500	240,000
Coated paper and card,	Tons,	2,360	237,871
Waxed paper,	Not given,	.....	357,849
Paper (kind not stated),	Tons,	1,600	147,000
Wrapping paper,	Tons,	2,650	90,250
Building paper,	Tons,	2,750	67,000
Roofing paper,	Tons,	1,900	64,000

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	*Basis of Quantities.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Selling Value.*
PAPER (Continued)—			
Pouncing paper,	Reams,	1,020	$21,420
Bankers' safety paper,	Not given,	.....	45,745
Other paper,		.....	758,837
Total value of goods made,			$5,357,269
RUBBER GOODS—			
Rubber boots and shoes,	Cases,	25,863	$982,799
Rubber boots and shoes,	Pairs,	1,341,536	905,132
Belting and hose,	Pounds,	5,950,182	1,697,874
Belting, hose, packing, etc.,	Not given,	.....	3,951,933
Reclaimed rubber,	Tons,	4,035	958,013
Pneumatic tires,	Pairs,	195,492	594,782
Mechanical goods,	Not given,	.....	807,415
Druggists' goods,	Not given,	.....	671,289
Stationers' goods,	Not given,	.....	376,572
Moulded goods,	Not given,	.....	283,600
Emery wheels,	Not given,	.....	126,565
Other rubber goods,		.....	1,883,354
Total value of goods made,			$13,239,328
SHOES—			
Men's, women's and children's shoes,	Pairs,	3,111,610	$3,051,028
Children's shoes,	Doz. Pairs,	119,122	1,079,336
Boots and shoes,	Not given,	.....	2,190,191
Shoe stock,		.....	148,019
Total value of goods made,			$6,468,574
SHIRTS—			
Shirts (men's and boys'),	Dozen,	378,482	$2,430,286
Commission work,		.....	208,458
Total value of goods made,			$2,638,744
SILK—			
Broad silk,	Yards,	25,709,007	$18,965,472
Broad silk,	Pieces,	76,012	2,587,836
Tie silk,	Yards,	2,374,681	1,767,039
Broad and tie silk,	Not given,	.....	1,491,184
Ribbons,	Pieces,	3,330,476	3,078,672
Ribbons,	Boxes,	104,452	1,401,275
Ribbons,	Pounds,	144,520	1,288,192
Ribbons,	Yards,	45,079,959	1,094,917
Ribbons,	Cartons,	68,179	713,879
Mufflers and hardkerchiefs,	Dozens,	49,338	234,200
Vestings,	Yards,	237,200	211,056
Veilings,	Yards,	1,597,490	208,412
Umbrella silk,	Yards,	218,000	186,450
Cotton plush,	Yards,	340,262	136,104
Silk plush,	Yards,	222,885	133,731
Lining silk,	Yards,	93,333	116,667
Braids,	Gross,	54,621	93,478
Other silk goods,		.....	1,165,192
Total value of goods made,			$34,873,756

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	*Basis of Quantities.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Selling Value.*
SILVER GOODS—			
Silverware and silver novelties,	Not given,	.....	$1,711,817
Total value of goods made,			$1,711,817
SOAP AND TALLOW—			
Laundry soap,	Pounds,	1,793,000	$75,685
Laundry soap,	Boxes,	14,812	60,373
Harness soap,	Pounds,	250,000	30,000
Laundry, toilet and other soaps,	Not given,	.....	1,692,707
Tallow,	Pounds,	2,234,650	103,250
Candles,	Pounds,	1,023,178	103,223
Perfumery,	Not given,	.....	70,000
Other articles,		.....	368,244
Total value of goods made,			$2,503,482
STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL)—			
Structural steel and iron,	Tons,	96,190	$4,825,066
Wire and wire rope,	Tons,	4,145	776,598
Other articles,		.....	345,321
Total value of goods made,			$5,946,985
STEEL AND IRON (FORGINGS)—			
Steel and iron forgings,	Tons,	59,760	$6,074,650
Carriage and wagon springs,	Tons,	645	73,997
Other forgings,		.....	41,662
Total value of goods made,			$6,190,309
TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS—			
Trunks,	Number,	87,977	$240,000
Bags and satchels,	Number,	103,082	318,088
Trunks, bags and satchels,	Not given,	.....	479,315
Other articles,		.....	6,445
Total value of goods made,			$1,043,848
TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE—			
Bag frames and trunk hardware,	Not given,	.....	$1,043,848
Total value of goods made,			$1,043,848
VARNISHES—			
Varnishes,	Gallons,	1,256,841	$1,603,682
Varnishes and japans,	Gallons,	194,005	357,049
Japans,	Gallons,	17,750	28,270
Dryers,	Gallons,	11,818	6,281
Varnishes, japans and dryers,	Not given,	.....	1,484,947
Shellac,	Gallons,	60,000	80,000
Total value of goods made,			$3,560,229

GOODS MADE.—Aggregate Quantities and Aggregate Value, 1900—(Continued).

Industry, and Specified Goods Made.	*Basis of Quantities.*	*Aggregate Quantities.*	*Aggregate Selling Value.*
WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS—			
Woolen goods,	Yards,	4,105,199	$2,327,049
Worsted yarns,	Yards,	3,775,508	3,294,009
Woolen and worsted goods,	Pieces,	82,000	2,500,000
Woolen and worsted goods,	Pounds,	534,400	438,035
Woolen and worsted goods,	Not given,	.....	716,358
Wastes,	Pounds,	2,955,932	720,933
Other goods,		.....	769,718
Total value of goods made,			$10,766,102

Steam Railroad Transportation in New Jersey, 1901.

The tables which follow contain the reports in the usual form made to the Bureau by the seven great trunk roads whose lines traverse or terminate in New Jersey.

The tables contain the classification of employes and the number employed in each class; the aggregate number of days employed; the aggregate amounts paid in wages; the average wages per day, and the average yearly earnings of employes in each class. The number of employes who were killed or injured during the year, and the classes to which they belonged, are also given.

The number of miles owned and operated in New Jersey by each of the companies reporting is as follows: Pennsylvania, 404.53; Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, 390.00; Philadelphia and Reading Railway, 224.49; Morris and Essex Railroad, 176.24; Erie, 141.93; New York, Susquehanna and Western, 213.42, and Lehigh Valley, 109.79. The aggregate number of miles operated by all the above-named companies is 1,658.40, an increase of 5.53 miles as compared with the report of last year.

The aggregate number of persons employed on the railroads whose duties are performed within the limits of the State of New Jersey is 32,405. The average number of days employed per employe for all classes is 305, and the average number of hours worked per day is 10.7.

The aggregate amount paid in wages is $18,064,986; the average wages per day is $1.83, and the average yearly earnings, $557.47.

The casualties among employes while on duty, as reported by five of the companies, are 72 killed and 974 injured. The Lehigh Valley, and New York, Susquehanna and Western Roads did not report the number killed and injured.

The trainmen and trackmen are the classes of employes among which the great majority of casualties have occurred, particularly those that had a fatal termination.

A larger proportion of the working population of the State is employed on the railroads than in any other single occupation or industry, and the service, notwithstanding its dangers, is more generally sought after than any other form of employment. How great are its perils is shown by the tables of railroad accidents which form part of the report of the Inter-State Commerce Commission for the year ending June 30th, 1900.

Taking all the railroads in the United States, the report shows the number of employes killed during the year to have been 2,550, and the number who were more or less seriously injured, 39,643. These casualties were greater than those of any previous year for which the Commission have records.

The accident statistics show that the largest number are sustained by men who have to do with the trains. Out of a total in the United States of 2,500 killed during the year, 1,396 belonged to this class, and out of a total of 39,643 injured, 17,571 are classed as trainmen.

The largest number of fatalities have resulted from falling from trains and engines, 529 being the number killed and 4,425 injured in this manner. The largest number of casualties to employes resulted from coupling and uncoupling cars and locomotives; of the total number 282 deaths and 5,229 injuries resulted from this cause.

Taking group Number 2, the one in which the New Jersey railroads are included, it is found that the table of accidents shows 395 trainmen killed and 5,734 injured; 50 switchmen killed and 496 injured; and of other employes, 264 killed and 3,161 injured. Coupling and uncoupling and falling from trains while in motion were the principal causes of these casualties.

In the United States, taking all branches of railroad service into consideration, it is shown by the tables of the Commission that out of every 399 employes one was killed, and out of every 26 employes one was injured.

Taking the casualties among the trainmen separately, it is

shown that one is killed out of every 137, and one injured out of every 11 employed.

As railroad accidents are know to increase with the density of traffic, it is fair to assume that the casualties on the lines in New Jersey, which are in the group of greatest transportation activity, are fully equal to, if not greater, than these figures.

Still, as before stated, the employment is a favorite one, although its risks are very great, and there is no other form of industry in the State that contributes so largely to the general well-being of the State and its people.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Hours on Duty per Day, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings.

Summary Table No. 1. Aggregates and Averages by Companies.

Classification.	Number of miles of road in New Jersey.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Pennsylvania Railroad Company,	404.53	14,174	4,360,668	308	10.4	57	$8,349,757 24	$1 91	$589 09	517	21
Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company,	222.49	1,990	656,536	330	.....	35	984,496 63	1 50	494 72	40	7
Central Railroad Company of New Jersey,	390.00	5,073	1,687,165	333	10.8	32	3,206,098 23	1 90	631 99	143	22
Morris and Essex Railroad Company,	176.24	5,546	1,580,506	285	10.9	80	2,713,277 67	1 71	489 23	224	18
Erie Railroad Company,	141.93	2,006	584,884	292	10.6	73	1,080,553 36	1 85	533 68	50	4
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company,	109.79	2,586	728,322	282	.....	83	1,206,243 63	1 66	466 45	.....	....
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company,	213.42	1,030	289,965	282	10.6	83	524,558 98	1 81	509 28	.....	....
Total,	1,658.40	32,405	9,888,046	305	10.7	60	$18,064,985 74	$1 83	$557 47	974	72

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employe, for Each Class.

Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—404.53.

Classification.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	406	136,699	337	11	28	$398,952 33	$2 92	$982 64	. .	1
Brakemen,	902	304,141	337	10	28	580,567 83	1 91	643 65	37	4
Engineers,	412	120,447	292	11	73	421,796 91	3 51	1,023 78	3	1
Firemen,	462	127,541	276	11	89	271,851 55	2 13	588 42	6	1
Switchmen,	181	63,056	348	12	17	97,314 21	1 54	537 64	1	1
Flagmen,	370	118,141	319	12	46	174,148 25	1 48	470 67	2	. .
Engine wipers, etc.,	271	84,858	313	11	52	131,282 43	1 55	484 44	3	. .
Yardmen,	666	221,599	333	11	32	312,916 50	1 41	469 86	8	2
Trackmen,	1,763	536,934	305	10	60	657,119 37	1 22	372 73	51	6
Agents,	179	59,635	351	10	14	121,619 17	2 01	715 41	. .	. .
Assistant agents,	120	42,417	353	11	12	64,097 21	1 51	534 14	. .	. .
Baggagemen,	146	48,255	331	10	34	95,122 00	1 97	651 51	. .	. .
Clerks,	759	257,652	339	9	26	466,107 89	1 81	614 11	5	. .
Other depot men,	806	258,778	321	10	44	607,520 57	2 35	753 74	11	. .
Machinists and helpers,	488	149,870	307	10	58	287,775 57	1 92	589 70	21	. .
Blacksmiths and helpers,	150	46,420	309	10	56	81,760 57	1 76	545 07	5	. .
Boilermakers and helpers,	106	32,480	306	10	59	61,274 80	1 89	578 06	4	. .
Carbuilders and repairers,	745	228,783	307	9	58	405,034 50	1 77	543 67	14	. .
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	450	139,583	310	10	55	249,709 01	1 79	554 91	19	. .
Construction gangs,	126	17,898	142	10	223	23,337 29	1 30	185 14	3	. .
Telegraph operators,	387	127,577	330	10	35	236,797 89	1 85	611 88	. .	. .
Division Superintendent's office,	54	18,323	339	. .	26	55,135 04	3 02	1,021 02	. .	. .
Other employes,	4,234	1,219,581	288	. .	77	2,548,516 35	2 09	601 92	324	5
Total,	*14,174	4,360,668	308	10.4	57	$8,349,757 24	$1 91	$589 09	517	21

* 2,453 employes are required to pass into the States of New York and Pennsylvania in connection with their duties.

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employe, for Each Class.

Atlantic City Railroad—Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad—Port Reading Railroad (Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company). Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—222.49.

Classification.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	54	18,441	342	. .	23	$51,917 92	$2 81	$961 44	3	. .
Brakemen,	102	34,121	335	. .	30	59,371 19	1 74	582 07	18	. .
Engineers,	54	18,568	344	. .	21	62,204 18	3 35	1,151 93	1	. .
Firemen,	54	18,510	343	. .	22	36,280 31	1 96	671 86	3	1
Switchmen,	26	9,161	352	. .	13	12,367 07	1 35	475 66	. .	. .
Flagmen,	34	12,566	370	. .	. . .	13,320 19	1 06	391 77	. .	. .
Engine wipers, etc.,	22	7,663	348	. .	17	10,115 14	1 32	459 78	. .	. .
Yardmen,	32	10,142	317	. .	48	19,575 81	1 93	611 74	. .	. .
Trackmen,	572	174,376	305	. .	60	210,995 47	1 21	368 87	. .	. .
Agents,	75	27,375	365	. .	. . .	41,283 24	1 51	550 44	. .	. .
Assistant agents,	14	4,765	340	. .	25	4,289 79	90	306 41	. .	. .
Baggagemen,	34	11,955	352	. .	13	21,398 97	1 78	629 38	. .	. .
Clerks,	41	14,797	361	. .	4	22,343 25	1 51	544 96	. .	. .
Other depot men,	141	50,091	355	. .	10	73,634 43	1 47	522 23	. .	. .
Machinists and helpers,	12	3,841	320	. .	45	8,296 03	2 16	691 34	. .	. .
Blacksmiths and helpers,	5	1,566	313	. .	52	3,132 78	2 00	626 56	. .	. .
Boilermakers and helpers,	5	1,520	304	. .	61	3,344 33	2 20	668 87	. .	. .
Carbuilders and repairers,	28	9,218	329	. .	36	15,670 08	1 70	559 65	. .	. .
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	21	6,690	319	. .	46	13,389 99	2 00	637 62	. .	. .
Construction gangs,	256	79,914	312	. .	53	99,892 79	1 25	390 21	. .	. .
Telegraph operators,	33	12,040	365	. .	. . .	18,611 54	1 55	563 99	. .	. .
Division Superintendent's office,	4	1,190	298	. .	67	2,544 81	2 13	636 20	. .	. .
Other employes,	371	128,026	345	. .	20	180,517 32	1 41	486 57	15	6
Total,	1,990	656,536	330	. .	35	$984,496 63	1 50	494 72	40	7

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employe, for Each Class.

Central Railroad Company of New Jersey. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—390.00.

Classification.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers,	2	624	312	. .	53	$10,000 00	$16 03	$5000 00	. .	. .
Other officers,	13	3,490	268	9	97	27,053 89	7 75	2,081 06	. .	. .
Station agents,	135	42,722	316	11	49	85,395 06	2 00	632 56	1	1
Other station men,	597	174,162	292	11	73	295,722 14	1 70	495 35	. .	. .
Engineers,	248	83,140	335	12	30	282,384 02	3 40	1,138 65	11	4
Firemen,	266	89,816	338	12	27	191,600 80	2 13	720 30	11	1
Conductors,	168	48,764	290	12	75	140,305 95	2 88	835 15	16	1
Other trainmen,	636	196,099	308	12	57	401,453 97	2 05	631 22	83	8
Machinists,	43	45,875	1067	10	. . .	108,557 46	2 37	2,524 59	. .	. .
Carpenters,	185	89,086	482	10	. . .	182,749 67	2 05	987 62	. .	. .
Other shopmen,	210	144,455	688	10	. . .	255,798 65	1 77	1,218 08	. .	. .
Section foremen,	98	27,808	284	10	81	51,600 45	1 85	526 54	. .	. .
Other trackmen,	770	201,693	262	10	103	242,947 43	1 20	315 46	9	4
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen,	324	98,698	305	12	60	157,623 69	1 60	486 50	3	1
Telegraph operators and dispatchers,	114	37,589	330	12	35	73,771 68	1 96	647 12	. .	. .
Employes, account floating equipment,	207	60,008	290	10	75	122,247 40	2 04	590 56	. .	. .
All other employes and laborers,	1,057	343,136	324	10	41	576,885 97	1 68	545 78	9	2
Total,	5,073	1,687,165	333	10.8	32	$3,206,098 23	$1 90	$631 99	143	22

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employe, for Each Class.

Morris and Essex Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—176.24.

Classification.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	105	37,842	360	12	5	$119,330 05	$3 16	$1136 48	9	4
Brakemen,	334	103,989	311	12	54	202,770 96	1 95	607 10	46	1
Engineers,	195	71,175	365	12	. . .	219,433 22	3 08	1,125 30	9	. .
Firemen,	159	72,635	365	12	. . .	132,270 97	1 82	664 68	18	1
Switchmen,	55	22,330	406	12	. . .	32,685 47	1 46	594 28	2	1
Flagmen,	353	124,083	352	12	13	133,076 89	1 07	376 99	2	. .
Engine wipers, etc.,	49	12,253	250	12	115	16,785 67	1 37	342 56	3	. .
Yardmen,	304	93,693	308	12	57	185,763 92	1 98	611 07	8	. .
Trackmen,	1,019	276,213	271	10	94	337,024 77	1 22	330 74	29	8
Agents,	83	29,851	360	12	5	51,060 19	1 71	615 18	. .	. .
Assistant agents,	10	5,364	536	12	. . .	6,961 64	1 29	696 16	. .	. .
Baggagemen,	84	30,565	364	12	1	52,998 23	1 73	630 93	2	. .
Clerks,	190	48,055	253	8.5	112	112,792 46	2 35	593 64	1	. .
Other depot men,	465	112,427	242	10	123	153,047 54	1 36	329 13	30	. .
Machinists and helpers,	197	55,110	280	10	85	88,934 40	1 61	451 44	12	. .
Blacksmiths and helpers,	60	15,534	259	10	106	29,056 67	1 87	484 26	4	. .
Boilermakers and helpers,	54	16,686	309	10	56	28,222 25	1 04	522 63	4	. .
Carbuilders and repairers,	769	163,951	213	9	152	280,787 03	1 71	365 13	8	. .
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	125	32,353	259	10	106	68,802 75	2 13	550 42	16	2
Construction gangs,	125	32,846	263	10	102	70,056 40	2 13	560 45	. .	. .
Telegraph operators,	44	16,481	375	10	. . .	30,678 40	1 58	697 24	1	. .
Division Superintendent's office,	11	4,726	430	9	. . .	10,506 28	2 22	955 12	. .	. .
Supply department,	34	9,361	275	10	90	13,535 51	1 45	398 10	. .	. .
Other employes,	682	192,983	283	12	82	336,696 00	1 74	493 69	20	1
Total,	5,546	1,580,506	285	10.9	80	$2,713,277 67	$1 71	$489 23	224	18

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employe, for Each Class.

Erie Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—141.933.

Classification.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers,	2	591	296	8	69	$15,768 88	$26 64	$7884 44	. .	. .
Conductors,	44	14,544	331	10	34	42,347 66	2 91	962 45	. .	. .
Brakemen,	149	46,849	314	10	51	86,076 21	1 84	577 69	. .	. .
Engineers,	81	24,587	304	10	61	85,455 09	3 47	1,055 00	. .	. .
Firemen,	90	25,257	281	10	84	52,419 51	2 07	582 44	. .	. .
Switchmen, Flagmen, Engine wipers, etc., Yardmen,	124	38,078	307	12	58	72,255 12	1 90	582 70	42	2
Trackmen,	255	68,527	269	12	96	85,004 82	1 24	333 35	2	1
Agents, Assistant agents,	37	12,899	349	12	16	22,286 12	1 73	602 32	. .	. .
Baggagemen, Clerks, Other depot men,	329	102,346	311	12	54	159,500 13	1 56	484 80	. .	. .
Machinists and helpers, Blacksmiths and helpers, Boilermakers and helpers,	47	13,823	294	10	71	32,873 67	2 37	699 44	. .	. .
Carbuilders and repairers, Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	69	18,623	269	10	96	39,733 27	2 14	575 84	. .	. .
Telegraph operators,	60	19,540	326	10	39	34,528 75	1 06	575 48	. .	. .
Supply department, Other employes,	719	199,220	277	12	88	352,304 13	1 77	489 85	6	1
Total,	2,006	584,884	292	10.6	73	$1,080,553 36	1 85	$533 68	50	4

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending November 30th, 1891.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employe, for Each Class.

Lehigh Valley Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—109.79.

Classification.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
Conductors,	18	6,702	372	. .	. . .	$20,145 99	$3 01	$1119 22	. .	. .
Brakemen,	46	15,781	343	. .	22	30,847 66	1 96	670 60	. .	. .
Engineers,	94	28,810	306	. .	59	92,632 84	3 22	985 46	. .	. .
Firemen,	103	31,002	301	. .	64	65,419 44	2 11	635 14	. .	. .
Switchmen, Flagmen, Yardmen,	308	98,345	319	. .	46	192,196 82	1 96	624 02	. .	. .
Engine wipers, etc.,	51	17,132	336	. .	29	23,911 21	1 40	468 85	. .	. .
Trackmen,	716	150,551	210	. .	155	91,928 03	61	128 39	. .	. .
Agents, Assistant agents, Clerks,	184	59,215	322	. .	43	115,937 27	1 96	630 09	. .	. .
Baggagemen, Other depot men,	719	212,334	295	. .	70	380,089 83	1 79	528 64	. .	. .
Machinists and helpers,	18	5,628	313	. .	52	11,574 05	2 05	643 00	. .	. .
Blacksmiths and helpers, Boilermakers and helpers,	40	10,319	258	. .	107	17,274 87	1 67	431 87	. .	. .
Carbuilders and repairers,	40	9,228	231	. .	134	15,145 56	1 64	378 64	. .	. .
Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	58	18,753	323	. .	42	39,885 34	2 13	687 68	. .	. .
Telegraph operators,	54	16,476	305	. .	60	26,885 20	1 63	497 87	. .	. .
Division Superintendent's office,	24	8,640	360	. .	5	20,520 00	2 38	855 00	. .	. .
Other employes,	113	39,406	349	. .	16	61,849 52	1 57	547 34	. .	. .
Total,	2,586	728,322	282	. .	83	$1,206,243 63	$1 66	$466 45	. .	. .

CLASSIFICATION of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey, for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1901.

Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average Daily Wage-rates, and Annual Earnings per Employe, for Each Class.

New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad Company. Number of Miles of Road in New Jersey—213.42.

Classification.	Number of persons employed.	Aggregate number of days employed.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average number of hours employed per day.	Average number of days during year not on duty, Sundays included.	Aggregate amount paid in wages.	Average wages per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.	Number of employes injured during year.	Number of employes whose injuries resulted in death.
General officers,	1	92	92	8	273	$150 00	$1 63	$150 00	. .	. .
Conductors,	44	13,654	310	10	55	39,116 79	2 87	889 02	. .	. .
Brakemen,	126	34,576	274	10	91	63,623 88	1 84	504 95	. .	. .
Engineers,	52	15,517	298	10	67	53,197 82	3 43	1,021 13	. .	. .
Firemen,	52	15,123	291	10	74	30,141 67	1 99	579 65	. .	. .
Switchmen, Flagmen, Watchmen,	57	18,685	328	12	37	28,735 20	1 54	504 13	. .	. .
Trackmen,	170	47,861	282	12	82	61,361 69	1 28	360 95	. .	. .
Agents, Assistant agents, Baggagemen, Clerks, Other depot men,	66	23,686	359	12	6	37,259 23	1 57	564 53	. .	. .
Machinists and helpers, Blacksmiths and helpers,	192	43,792	280	12	85	73,033 52	1 36	380 38	. .	. .
Boilermakers and helpers, Carbuilders and repairers, Carpenters and bridgebuilders,	20	5,316	266	10	99	12,534 51	2 36	626 73	. .	. .
Telegraph operators,	9	2,507	279	10	86	5,008 75	1 99	556 53	. .	. .
Supply department, Other employes,	15	5,333	356	10	9	10,501 89	1 97	700 13	. .	. .
	226	63,823	282	12	83	109,894 03	1 72	486 26	. .	. .
Total,	1,030	289,965	282	10.6	83	$524,558 98	$1 81	$509 28	. .	. .

The Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry of New Jersey—1900.

The tables which follow give the figures representing the product of New Jersey canneries of fruits and vegetables for the year 1900. This is an industry of much importance to that part of the population of the State engaged in farming and fruit growing. Considering that the southern part of New Jersey is one of the most productive fruit-growing sections of the country, it does not appear that the canning industry is being carried on to anything near the limit offered by the supply of material, and that there is here a good opportunity for the investment of capital in a safe and profitable business. The number of canneries at present in operation is forty-eight; eleven of these handle both fruit and vegetables, and thirty-seven put up vegetables only.

Eleven establishments are operated by corporations or stock companies with an aggregate of 202 stockholders, and thirty-seven are owned by private firms or partnerships with a total of sixty-six partners. The total amount of capital invested in the industry is $897,104; of this $185,590 is controlld by corporations or stock companies, and $711,514 by the private firms or partnerships. The average investment per stockholder is $918.76; the average for each member of the private firms is $10,780.50. The total number of persons employed is 6,428, of whom 4,033 are females and 2,395 males. The total amount paid in wages is $286,832, and the selling value of the industry product for the year 1900 is $1,480,751. In eighteen establishments the number of persons employed is less than 100, nineteen others employ between 100 and 200, and eleven furnish work for from 220 to 600. The number of days during which the forty-eight establishments were operated ranges from eleven to three hundred and eight, the average for each plant being ninety-six days. The time in

operation was intended to include only the days actually employed in the work of canning the fruit or vegetables. Several of the largest firms apparently have not understood it in this way, and therefore reported themselves as in operation while the business of selling and shipping goods was going on, which was for months after the canning had ceased; although only a few clerks were employed during that period, the form of the report rendered by them makes it appear that the entire force was at work. Thirty-two establishments or 66⅔ per cent. of the total number report having worked from eleven to sixty days during the season; the average for each of these being thirty-seven days, which, considering the perishable nature of the goods handled, may be accepted as a fair average for the entire industry. The average earnings of the men and women employed is $44.00, and the daily wages calculated on the basis of thirty-seven days' work is $1.19.

Salem, Cumberland and Burlington counties have, between them, thirty-two of the forty-eight canneries, the number located in each being, respectively, seventeen, eight and seven. Hunterdon and Monmouth have four each; Cape May, Gloucester and Mercer, two, and one each in Union and Ocean counties. The list of vegetables and fruits that were canned includes every variety grown on our soil that is placed upon the market in that form. The product of the principal vegetables was as follows:

TOMATOES.

3-pound cans,	1,624,291 doz.
2-pound cans,	33,300 doz.
Gallon cans,	214,814 doz.

GREEN PEAS.

2-pound cans,	157,904 doz.

LIMA BEANS.

3-pound cans,	300 doz.
2-pound cans,	104,549 doz.
Gallon cans,	1,200 doz.

ASPARAGUS.

3-pound cans,	8,080 doz.

PUMPKIN.

3-pound cans,	4,914 doz.
2-pound cans,	400 doz.
Gallon cans,	680 doz.

STRING BEANS.

2-pound cans,	4,000 doz.
Gallon cans,	66 doz.

SWEET POTATOES.

3-pound cans,	18,942 doz.
Gallon cans,	1,600 doz.

BEETS.

3-pound cans,	1,142 doz.
2-pound cans,	300 doz.

SQUASH.

3-pound cans,	100 doz.

CORN.

2-pound cans,	100 doz.

Only eleven of the forty-eight canneries handled fruit as well as vegetables. The varieties and quantities of fruit prepared in these establishments are as follows:

STRAWBERRIES.

2-pound cans,	64,845 doz.
Gallon cans,	32,785 doz.

PEARS.

3-pound cans,	20,604 doz.
2-pound cans,	8,142 doz.

BLACKBERRIES.

2-pound cans,	1,311 doz.
Gallon cans,	900 doz.

RASPBERRIES.

2-pound cans,	20 doz.
Gallon cans,	1,170 doz.

CHERRIES.

2-pound cans,	100 doz.
Gallon cans,	406 doz.

PEACHES.

3-pound cans,	50 doz.
2-pound cans,	400 doz.

PINEAPPLES.

3-pound cans,	400 doz.
2-pound cans,	20 doz.

APPLES.

3-pound cans,	400 doz.

RHUBARB.

Gallon cans,	600 doz.

CURRANTS.

Gallon cans,	50 doz.

PLUMS.

3-pound cans,	5 doz.
Gallon cans,	100 doz.

GOOSEBERRIES.

Gallon cans,	50 doz.

Full details regarding the location, capital invested, number of persons employed, amount paid in wages, selling value of product, and number of days in operation for each establishment will be found on table No. 1. The quantities of vegetables and fruits canned by each is given on tables Nos. 2 and 3.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Location of Canneries, Management, Capital Invested, Number of Persons Employed, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Selling Value of Product, and Number of Days in Active Operation During the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 1.

Office Number.	Location of Cannery.	Management. Private firm? Number of partners.	Management. Corporation? Number of stockholders.	Capital invested.	Number of Persons Employed. Male.	Number of Persons Employed. Female.	Number of Persons Employed. Total.	Total amount paid in wages.	Selling value of product.	Number of days in operation.
1	Alloway,	1	.....	$45,000	50	100	150	$4,900	$29,900	40
2	Bloomsbury,	.....	7	3,500	23	40	63	362	2,175	11
3	Bridgeton,	2	.....	13,500	90	120	210	8,000	50,000	180
4	Bridgeton,	.....	3	25,000	101	213	314	17,380	92,000	249
5	Bridgeton,	.....	6	56,690	80	140	220	6,500	48,042	300
6	Bridgeton,	2	.....	25,000	72	140	212	16,000	43,000	120
7	Bridgeton,	1	.....	20,000	30	115	145	7,782	39,195	60
8	Burlington,	2	.....	15,000	31	51	82	1,249	5,900	30
9	Canton,	2	.....	50,000	40	115	155	7,711	46,600	224
10	Cedarville,	2	.....	25,000	70	130	200	10,509	58,221	115
11	Cedarville,	2	.....	10,500	40	85	125	5,205	38,540	50
12	Centreton,	1	.....	2,000	5	16	21	500	1,800	30
13	Claysville,	1	.....	15,000	98	135	233	8,000	54,850	190
14	Daretown,	1	.....	2,000	8	15	23	300	2,800	15
15	Daretown,	1	.....	6,000	42	68	110	5,000	21,000	220
16	Eldora,	1	.....	10,000	40	80	120	2,000	14,056	22
17	Elizabeth,	2	.....	4,000	30	45	75	1,750	16,000	34
18	Elmer,	1	.....	60,000	60	120	180	5,600	35,600	40
19	Fairton,	3	.....	10,000	50	100	150	5,000	25,000	250
20	Freehold,	1	.....	105,000	280	45	325	48,320	196,400	170
21	Glassboro,	2	.....	15,000	28	73	101	1,937	11,000	36
22	Greenwich,	4	.....	15,000	90	148	238	6,000	52,000	60
23	Hancock's Bridge,	2	.....	2,000	10	25	35	1,000	8,700	36
24	Hopewell,	.....	53	6,000	20	83	103	3,240	14,700	40
25	Lambertville,	2	.....	13,000	34	76	110	1,705	14,375	26
26	Lower Alloway Creek,	1	.....	2,000	5	9	14	333	2,700	23
27	Mount Holly,	.....	6	28,000	30	40	70	6,000	30,000	125
28	Mount Holly,	2	.....	20,000	50	100	150	8,000	32,000	200
29	New Egypt,	.....	11	3,000	15	35	50	1,600	8,000	30
30	Newport,	3	.....	10,000	48	100	148	4,590	26,250	30
31	Phalanx,	1	.....	19,000	20	80	100	4,500	22,830	45
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge, Pennsville,	3	.....	45,014	200	400	600	31,000	150,000	260
33	Red Bank,	1	.....	15,000	33	52	85	3,800	15,202	308
34	Rio Grande,	.....	5	10,000	35	90	125	3,500	26,750	50
35	Salem,	2	.....	25,000	25	50	75	3,000	15,000	40
36	Salem,	2	.....	50,000	115	141	256	11,000	35,000	300
37	Salem,	2	.....	500	2	5	7	200	1,000	60
38	Salem,	1	.....	2,000	4	10	14	400	3,500	50
39	Seeley,	.....	7	4,000	26	38	64	1,497	13,275	34
40	Sharptown,	1	.....	5,000	40	75	115	6,000	19,145	200
41	Shiloh,	3	.....	7,000	27	42	69	2,000	18,488	40
42	South Dennis,	3	.....	10,000	33	60	93	1,888	12,707	28
43	South Penn Grove,	1	.....	12,000	20	43	63	2,188	10,000	34
44	Titusville,	.....	86	6,000	20	40	60	2,361	13,500	58
45	Woodstown,	2	.....	18,000	60	100	160	5,000	30,600	20
46	Woodstown,	.....	7	25,400	60	110	170	6,525	40,950	23
47	Williamstown,	.....	11	18,000	75	100	175	4,000	21,000	50
48	Yorktown,	2	.....	8,000	30	35	65	1,500	11,000	35
	Total,	66	202	$897,104	2395	4033	6428	$286,832	$1,480,751	4591

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 2, FRUIT.

Office number.	Location of Cannery.	APPLES.			CURRANTS.			BLACKBERRIES.			CHERRIES.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
3	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	....	50	....	....	....	....	....	30
4	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1311	....	....	....	....
5	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	900	....	....	50
6	Bridgeton,	400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	326
10	Cedarville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Claysville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Fairton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Greenwich,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	Mount Holly,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	Phalanx,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	10	....
41	Shiloh,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total,	400	....	....	....	....	50	....	1311	900	....	10	406

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 2, FRUIT—(Continued).

Office number.	Location of Cannery.	Peaches.			Pears.			Pineapples			Rhubarb.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
3	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	5930	5742	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	500
10	Cedarville,	....	....	....	9504	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Claysville,	....	....	....	5000	.....	....	400	....	....	....	....	....
19	Fairton,	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Greenwich,	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
27	Mount Holly,	....	400	....	.....	2400	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	Phalanx,	50	....	....	10	.....	....	....	20	....	....	....	....
41	Shiloh,	....	....	....	160	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total,	50	400	....	20604	8142	....	400	20	....	....	....	600

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 2, FRUIT—(Continued).

Office number.	Location of Cannery.	Raspberries.			Strawberries.			Plums.			Gooseberries.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
3	Bridgeton,	....	....	100	....	.....	.....	....	....	100	....	....	50
4	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	3550	53	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	.....	1850	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Bridgeton,	....	....	1070	....	57200	28700	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Cedarville,	....	....	....	....	1270	582	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Claysville,	....	....	....	....	2800	800	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Fairton,	....	....	....	....	.....	800	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Greenwich,	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	Mount Holly,	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	Phalanx,	....	20	....	....	25	.....	5	....	....	....	....	....
41	Shiloh,	....	....	....	....	.....	.....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total,	....	20	1170	....	64845	32785	5	....	100	....	....	50

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 3, VEGETABLES.

Office number.	Location of Cannery.	Asparagus.			String Beans.			Lima Beans.			Corn.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	Alloway,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Bloomsbury,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	8058	....	....	....	....
5	Bridgeton, *	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1200	....	....	....
6	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	....	66	....	53300	....	....	....	....
7	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	Burlington,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Canton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Cedarville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	608	....	....	....	....
11	Cedarville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	Centreton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	300	....	....	....	....	....
13	Claysville,	....	....	....	....	4000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	Daretown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Daretown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Eldora,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	Elizabeth,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Elmer,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Fairton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Freehold,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	38583	....	....	....	....
21	Glassboro,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Greenwich,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	400	....	....	....	....
23	Hancock's Bridge,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	Hopewell,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	Lambertville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	Lower Alloways Creek,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	Mount Holly,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3600	....	....	....	....
28	Mount Holly,	8000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	New Egypt,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	Newport,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	Phalanx,	80	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	100	....
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge and Pennsville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	Red Bank,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	Rio Grande,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	Salem,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	Salem,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	Salem,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	Salem,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	Seeley,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	Sharptown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
41	Shiloh,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	South Dennis,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	South Penn Grove,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
44	Titusville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	Woodstown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
46	Woodstown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Williamstown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
48	Yorktown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total,	8080	....	....	....	4000	66	300	104549	1200	....	100	....

* This firm also reports 600 barrels tomato pulp and 1,000 cases Conserva cheese.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 3, VEGETABLES—(Continued).

Office number.	Location of Cannery.	Peas.			Pumpkins.			Squash.			Succotash.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	Alloway,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2	Bloomsbury,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	242	....	680	....	....	....	....	....	....
4	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	Bridgeton, *	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
6	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
7	Bridgeton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
8	Burlington,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9	Canton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	Cedarville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
11	Cedarville,	....	14000	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
12	Centreton,	....	....	....	....	300	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13	Claysville,	....	....	....	3200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
14	Daretown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	Daretown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
16	Eldora,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
17	Elizabeth,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
18	Elmer,	....	....	....	372	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
19	Fairton,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	Freehold,	....	141200	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
21	Glassboro,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
22	Greenwich,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23	Hancock's Bridge,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
24	Hopewell,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	Lambertville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
26	Lower Alloways Creek,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
27	Mount Holly,	....	2500	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
28	Mount Holly,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
29	New Egypt,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
30	Newport,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
31	Phalanx,	....	200	....	1000	....	....	100	....	....	....	....	....
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge and Pennsville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	Red Bank,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
34	Rio Grande,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	Salem,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
36	Salem,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
37	Salem,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
38	Salem,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
39	Seeley,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
40	Sharptown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
41	Shiloh,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
42	South Dennis,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
43	South Penn Grove,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
44	Titusville,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	Woodstown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
46	Woodstown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
47	Williamstown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
48	Yorktown,	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	Total,	....	157900	....	4814	400	680	100	....	....	....	....	....

* This firm also reports 600 barrels tomato pulp and 1,000 cases Conserva cheese.

THE FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNING INDUSTRY OF NEW JERSEY.

Product of Canned Fruit and Vegetables for the Year 1900.

TABLE No. 3, VEGETABLES—(Continued).

Office number.	Location of Cannery.	Tomatoes.			Sweet Potatoes.			Beets.		
		3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.	3-pound cans. Dozens.	2-pound cans. Dozens.	Gallon cans. Dozens.
1	Alloway,	46000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
2	Bloomsbury,	3107	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
3	Bridgeton,	20000	.....	9000	.....	.....	.....	400	....	....
4	Bridgeton,	75384	.....	.....	12724	.....	.....	.....	....	....
5	Bridgeton, *	.....	.....	13500	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
6	Bridgeton,	475000	.....	78700	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
7	Bridgeton,	10736	.....	13107	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
8	Burlington,	7880	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
9	Canton,	64000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
10	Cedarville,	59700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	742	....	....
11	Cedarville,	.....	29000	.....	.....	1600	.....	.....	....	....
12	Centreton,	.....	300	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	300	....
13	Claysville,	40000	.....	2500	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
14	Daretown,	3500	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
15	Daretown,	27600	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
16	Eldora,	16660	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
17	Elizabeth,	18000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
18	Elmer,	46000	.....	.....	3218	.....	.....	.....	....	....
19	Fairton,	16000	.....	51000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
20	Freehold,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
21	Glassboro,	8000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
22	Greenwich,	40000	.....	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
23	Hancock's Bridge,	12000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
24	Hopewell,	16400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
25	Lambertville,	15550	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
26	Lower Alloways Creek,	2700	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
27	Mount Holly,	7000	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
28	Mount Holly,	20000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
29	New Egypt,	10000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
30	Newport,	26250	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
31	Phalanx,	25000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
32	Quinton, Hancock's Bridge and Pennsville,	170000	.....	8300	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
33	Red Bank,	.....	.....	8687	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
34	Rio Grande,	25000	.....	4000	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
35	Salem,	22000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
36	Salem,	80000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
37	Salem,	1000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
38	Salem,	3333	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
39	Seeley,	19000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
40	Sharptown,	28000	.....	350	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
41	Shiloh,	28200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
42	South Dennis,	17000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
43	South Penn Grove,	14091	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
44	Titusville,	15200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
45	Woodstown,	34000	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
46	Woodstown,	45000	.....	.....	3000	.....	.....	.....	....	....
47	Williamstown,	.....	.....	10120	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
48	Yorktown,	10000	.....	2550	.....	.....	.....	.....	....	....
	Total,	1624291	33300	214814	18942	1600	.....	1142	300	....

* This firm also reports 600 barrels tomato pulp and 1,000 cases Conserva cheese.

PART II.

Current Graded Weekly Wage Rates, Hours of Labor per Day, and Sunday Labor.

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

PART II.

Current Graded Weekly Wages.

Hours of Labor per Day, and Sunday Employment.

The tables which follow contain the weekly wages now being paid in the principal cities and towns of Atlantic, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Ocean and Salem counties, to those engaged in the one hundred and sixty occupations named.

The hours of labor per day, the number of days employed per week and record of Sunday work is given.

Notice is also taken of the nature of disease tendencies where such are found to be associated with or peculiar to any industry.

The total number of persons employed in the various lines of industry and for whom wages are quoted, is 20,378; of these 17,983 are males and 2,395 are females. Of the total number, 4,264 of both sexes are minors; that is to say, under 18 years of age.

The classification of weekly wages paid shows the following result:

MALES.

Wage Rate per Week.	*Number Receiving.*	*Percentage of Total.*
Under $5,	2,183	12.2
$5, but under $6,	322	1.6
$6, but under $7,	848	4.8
$7, but under $8,	1,109	6.1
$8, but under $9,	1,147	6.3
$9, but under $10,	3,302	18.5
$10, but under $11,	2,156	11.9
$11, but under $12,	198	1.3
$12, but under $13,	2,004	11.2
$13, but under $15,	647	3.6
$15, but under $20,	1,743	9.6
$20 and over,	2,324	12.9
Total,	17,983	100.

FEMALES.

Wage Rate per Week.	*Number Receiving.*	*Percentage of Total.*
Under $5,	782	32.6
$5, but under $6,	306	12.8
$6, but under $7,	372	15.5
$7, but under $8,	291	12.2
$8, but under $9,	218	9.1
$9, but under $10,	159	6.7
$10, but under $11,	148	6.3
$11, but under $12,	1	...
$12, but under $13,	61	2.6
$13, but under $15,	10	.4
$15, but under $20,	38	1.5
$20 and over,	9	.3
Total,	2,395	100.

Regarding Sunday work, the tables show that 3,154 persons follow their regular occupation on Sunday as they do during the other six days of the week. Three thousand of this number, however, are oystermen, who work on boats dredging for oysters, or who are engaged packing and shipping them to market. Outside of these there are 111 men and 43 women whose regular duties require their attention during the entire seven days of the week, or less than three-quarters of one per cent. of the total.

Much interesting light is shed on the progress of the shorter work-day movement by the hours reported as at present established in each of the occupations. Excluding the 3,000 men engaged in the oyster industry, whose hours of daily work have no fixed limit, but are never less than twelve, it is found that, of the remaining 17,378, 9,455, or 54.4 per cent., work ten hours; 7,262, or 41.8 per cent., work nine hours; 505, or 2.9 per cent., work eight hours. The remaining fraction of the total, less than one per cent., are employed from six and one-half to seven hours per day.

Taking each section of the State in turn, it is the intention to continue this investigation from year to year until the particulars referred to above are ascertained and recorded for absolutely every line of employment by which men and women earn wages in New Jersey.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901.

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Artificial ice, engineer, *	Millville,	Male, adult,	$15 00	1	10	6	0
Artificial ice, fireman,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Artificial ice, tank men,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Artificial ice, drivers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0
Artificial ice, clerk,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Artificial ice, night men,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Auctioneers (two establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Auctioneers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Auctioneers (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Auctioneeers (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Auctioneers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Auctioneers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Auctioneer (one establishment),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Auctioneers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Auctioneers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Auctioneers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Auctioneers (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Auctioneers,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Awning makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Awning,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Awning helper,	Millville,	Male, adult	6 50	3	10	6	0
Awning and tent makers (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Awning and tent makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Awning and tent sewers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Awning and tent sewers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Awning and tent sewers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	6 25	3	10	6	0

* Diseases of head and throat, and rheumatism and neuralgia, caused by fumes of ammonia and damp air in factory.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Ax forging, forge men (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, adult,	$12 00	1	10	6	0
Ax forging, forge men,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Ax forging, handlers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, fancy cake,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6½	26
Bakers, cake,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	10	6½	26
Bakers, bread,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	10	6½	26
Bakers, bread,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	10	10	6½	26
Bakers, fancy cake (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, cake,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, bread,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Bakers, bread,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, drivers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Bakers, clerk,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, clerk,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, clerk,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	4 50	2	10	6	0
Bakers, fancy cake (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, first hand, bread,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, second hand, bread,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 50	4	10	6	0
Bakers, fancy cake (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	9	6	0
Bakers, bread,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Bakers, bread,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Bakers, bread,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Bakers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Bakers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Bakers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0

Bakers, delivery drivers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Bakers, fancy cake (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, cake,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, bread,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Bakers, fancy cake (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, cake,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, cake,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Bakers (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Bakers (one establishment),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, clerk,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, fancy (four establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Bakers, fancy,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Bakers, bread,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	9	6	0
Bakers, bread,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Bakers (three establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Bakers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	14 00	1	9	6	0
Bakers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Bakers (one establishment),	Carmel,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Carmel,	Male, minor,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Bakers (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Bakers (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers (one establishment),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers (one establishment),	Newport,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Bakers (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	$12 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Bakers (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bakers, delivery drivers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	10	6	0
Bank clerks,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	8	6	0
Bank clerks,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	8	6	0
Bank clerks,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	8	6	0
Barbers (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Millville,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Greenwich,	Male, minor,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Leesburg,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Newport,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Shiloh,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Medford,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Medford,	Male, minor,	4 50	1	10	6	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers (twelve establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	14 00	4	10	6	0

Barbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	13 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	10	6	0
Barbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 50	6	10	6	0
Barbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Barbers (one establishment),	Carmel,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers (three establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Dividing Creek,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Dorchester,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers (three establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Barbers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers (three establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers (one establishment),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Quinton,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Salem,	Male, minor,	4 50	2	10	6	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers (four establishments), *	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Barbers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Barbers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Barbers (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	10	6	0
Barbers (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Barbers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Barbers, apprentice,	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0

* Varicose veins and kidney diseases, caused by long standing.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Barbers, *	Millville,	Male, adult,	$12 00	6	10	6½	26
Barbers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	10	6½	26
Barbers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	10	6½	26
Barrel hoopers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	10	6	0
Barrel hoopers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	8	10	6	0
Barrel makers (one establishment),	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Barrel makers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Bar tenders, hotel,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders, hotel,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders, hotel,	Newport,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders, hotel (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders, hotel,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Bar tenders (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Bar tenders (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bar tenders (two establishments),	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Bar tenders,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Basket makers (one establishment),	Medford,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Basket makers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Basket makers (one establishment),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Basket makers,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Basters, men's coats (three establishments),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0

* Liver and stomach diseases, varicose veins, cramps.

Basters, men's coats (two establishments),	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Basters, men's clothing (one establishment),	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Basters, men's clothing,	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	7 50	3	10	6	0
Bed and mattress makers (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Bed and mattress makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Bed and mattress makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Bed and mattress sewers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Bed and mattress sewers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 00	4	9	6	0
Bed and mattress sewers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	6 50	4	9	6	0
Bell hangers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Bell hangers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers (two establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers (two establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	10	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	10	6	0
Berry-crate makers (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Berry-crate makers,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs, helper,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs (two establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Bicycle works, first hands,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Bicycle works, second hands,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10	6	0
Bicycle works, apprentice,	Millville,	Male, minor,	6 00	5	10	6	0
Bicycle repairs (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Bicycle repairs,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	$8 00	2	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs (two establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Bicycle repairs,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helper,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths, helper,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, apprentice,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, boss,	Salem,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	21 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Blacksmith and engineer,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	14 00	1	10	6	0

Blacksmiths,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	21 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths (two carriage works),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths (three carriage works),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Blacksmiths (three establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (three establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	13 50	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (four establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	9	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, apprentice,	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (three establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Blacksmiths and dredge makers (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Blacksmiths and dredge makers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	$7 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, apprentice,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Blacksmiths, apprentice,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths, shoers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	9	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, iron work,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	9	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	12	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Carmel,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, apprentice,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0

Blacksmiths, helpers,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, dredges (two establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths, dredges, helpers,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths (one establishment),	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths (three establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (three establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (three establishments),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Blacksmiths,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Blacksmiths (one establishment),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Blacksmiths (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Blacksmiths, helpers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Boat builders (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Boat builders,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Boat builders (one establishment),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Boat builders,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Boat builders (two establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Boat builders,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Boat builders,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Boat yards (four establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Boat yards,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Boat yards,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Boat yards, calkers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Boat yards, sailmakers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Boat yards, sailmakers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Boat yards, painters,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	9	6	0
Boat yards (one establishment),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Boat yards,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Boat yards (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Boat yards,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Boat yards,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Minotola,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	9	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Minotola,	Female, adult,	3 50	1	9	6	0
Bookkeepers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers (six establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Salem,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Salem,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Bookkeepers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	$15 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers (three establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Bookkeepers (company store),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	11 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers (six establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers (three establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	9	6	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	9	6	0
Bookkeepers (seven establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Bookkeepers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Bookkeepers, assistant,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Borough laborers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	5	9	6	0
Borough laborers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0
Borough laborers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	9	6	0

Bottlers (soda water factory),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Bottlers (soda water factory),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Bottlers (soda water factory),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Bottlers, bottle washer (soda water factory),	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Bottlers, messenger (soda water factory),	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	9	6	0
Box makers, wooden (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Box makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Box makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Bricklayers (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	9	6	0
Bricklayers, tenders,	Williamstown,	Male adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers, apprentice,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers, apprentice,	Medford,	Male, minor,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, front (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	20 00	4	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Salem,	Male, adult,	18 00	6	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Salem,	Male, adult,	16 50	8	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 50	10	9	6	0
Bricklayers, front (two establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers, 1st hands (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	22 50	4	9	6	0
Bricklayers, 1st hands,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	20 00	6	9	6	0
Bricklayers, 1st hands,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	9	6	0
Bricklayers, front,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	20 00	8	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	9	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	10	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	16	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	12	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	26	9	6	0
Bricklayers (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, front (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Bricklayers, front (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	$18 00	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers, front (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	3	9	6	0
Bricklayers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Bricklayers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Bricklayers, helpers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Bricklayers, front (three establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	25 00	8	9	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	20 00	12	9	6	0
Bricklayers, front,	Millville,	Male, adult,	27 60	9	10	6	0
Bricklayers, ordinary,	Millville,	Male, adult,	22 50	18	10	6	0
Brickmakers,*	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Brickmakers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0
Brickmakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	10	6	0
Brickmakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Brickmakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Brickmakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0
Brickmakers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilnmen,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0

* Rheumatism is the disease to which brickmakers are particularly liable.

Brickmakers (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	9	6	0
Brickmakers,	Atlantic City.	Male, adult,	12 50	6	9	6	0
Brickmakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	11 50	4	9	6	0
Brickmakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6	0
Brickmakers, moulders (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, moulders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, carriers out,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, carriers out,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, scraw men,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilnmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilnmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Brickmakers, moulders (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, carriers out,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilnmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, carters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Brickmakers, foreman,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Brickmakers, hands,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, wheelers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilnmen,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Brickmakers, moulders (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, wheelers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kilnmen,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Brickmakers, kiln boys,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (three establishments,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 50	1	10	6	0
Butchers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Butchers (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Butchers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Butchers (wagon drivers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers (wagon drivers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Butchers (wagon drivers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers (eight establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	10	6	0
Butchers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 50	5	10	6	0
Butchers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	8	10	6	0
Butchers (ten establishments),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	9	10	6	0
Butchers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	13 00	6	10	6	0
Butchers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Butchers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Butchers (seven establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	10	6	0
Butchers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Butchers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	$10 50	5	10	6	0
Butchers (four establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10	6	0
Butchers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Butchers (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers (one establishment),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (one establishment),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Butchers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (three establishments),	Carmel,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (six establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	10	6	0
Butchers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Butchers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Butchers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Butchers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0

Butchers (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers, wagon drivers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (two establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Butchers (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers, delivery drivers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Butchers, delivery driver,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Broom maker (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Broom maker,	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Buttonhole machine operator,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Butonhole machine operator (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Buttonhole machine operator,	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Button machine operator,	Woodbine.	Male, minor,	5 00	4	10	6	0
Cabinet makers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Candy makers (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Candy makers, clerks,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Candy makers (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Candy makers,	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Candy makers (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Candy makers, clerks,	Glassboro,	Female, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Candy makers (1st hands),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Candy makers (2d hands),	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	10	6	0
Candy makers (3d hands),	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Candy makers (three establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Candy makers (four establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Candy makers, wrappers,	Atlantic City,	Female, minor,	7 00	4	9	6	0
Candy makers (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Candy makers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Candy makers, clerks,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Candy makers (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	$15 00	1	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Candy makers (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Candy makers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Candy makers (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Candy makers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Candy makers, clerks,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Candy makers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Candy makers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	10	6	0
Candy makers, clerks,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Candy and ice cream makers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Candy and ice cream makers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Candy and ice cream makers, clerks,	Quinton,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Candy and ice cream makers (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Candy and ice cream makers,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Candy and ice cream makers (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Candy and ice cream makers,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Can makers (three establishments),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	11 00	1	9	6	0
Can makers,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Can makers,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Canning fruits and jellies (one establishment),	South Vineland,	Female, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Canning fruits and jellies,	South Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Canning fruits, salesmen,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Carpenters (three establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	13 50	3	9	6	0

Carpenters,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Pleasantville,	Male, minor,	6 50	3	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Cedarville,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Elmer,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Carpenters (three establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Dividing Creek,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	6 50	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Carpenters,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Carpenters,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Carpenters (five establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	12	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	11 00	6	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	10	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters, ship,		Male, adult,	15 00	10	9	6	0
Carpenters, ship,		Male, adult,	12 00	16	9	6	0
Carpenters, ship,		Male, adult,	10 00	5	9	6	0
Carpenters,		Male, adult,	15 00	22	9	6	0
*Carpenters (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	12	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 50	8	9	6	0

* No disease traceable to occupation.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Carpenters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	$12 00	10	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Carpenters (three establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	13 50	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters (three establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters (three establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	11 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Port Norris,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,		Male, adult,	16 50	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	1	10	6	0
Carpenters,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	1	10	6	0
Carpenters,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Carpenters,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	16 50	1	10	6	0
Carpenters,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Carpenters,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	10	6	0
Carpenters,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	10	6	0
Carpenters,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	6	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0

Carpenters, apprentice,	Dragston,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Carpenters (three establishments),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	13 50	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters, ship (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Carpenters (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	13 50	10	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 50	5	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Haleyville,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters (three establishments),	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Heislerville,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Leesburg,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters (three establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Medford,	Male, minor,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 50	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	South Vineland,	Male, minor,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters (four establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters, apprentice,	Shiloh,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Newport,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Newport,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Carpenters (two establishments),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Carpenters,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Carpet cleaning (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Carpet cleaning,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Carpet cleaning,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Carpet, wagon drivers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	$9 00	4	9	6	0
Carpet layers (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Carpet sewers (two establishments),	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 50	3	10	6	0
Carpet weavers (three establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	10	6	0
Carpet weavers (three establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Carpet weavers (four establishments),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10	6	0
Carpet weavers (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Carpet weavers (one establishment),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Carpet weavers (one establishment),	Newfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Carpet weavers (one establishment),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Carpet weavers (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Carpet weavers,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Carriage makers, body (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 50	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	16 50	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	5	9	6	0
Carriage makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Carriage makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0

Carriage makers, painters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body (three establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	14 50	1	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Carriage painters (three establishments),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage laborers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage painters (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	3	9	6	0
Carriage laborers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	6	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	9	6	0
Carriage makers, body,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, iron work,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Carriage makers, painters,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Cash boys,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 50	4	10	6	0
Cash boys,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cash girls,	Salem,	Female, minor,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cash girls,	Salem,	Female, minor,	2 50	3	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),	Heislerville,	Female, adult,	2 00	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),	Greenwich,	Female, adult,	3 00	3	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Female, adult,	2 00	1	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	2 00	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	3 00	4	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house (twelve establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	3 00	6	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	2 50	6	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	2 50	3	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (three establishments),	Salem,	Female, adult,	3 50	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel,	Salem,	Female, adult,	2 50	4	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,	Salem,	Female, adult,	3 00	6	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,	Salem,	Female, adult,	2 50	5	10	6	0
Chambermaids. house,	Salem,	Female, adult,	2 00	10	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Female, adult,	2 00	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	2 00	3	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	2 00	3	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (two establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 50	7	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house (twenty establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 50	6	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 00	8	10	6	0
Chambermaids, house,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	2 50	6	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel,		Female, adult,	4 00	8	10	7	52
Chambermaids, house,		Female, adult,	2 00	22	10	6½	26

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Chambermaids, house,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	$2 50	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),	Newport,	Female, adult,	2 00	1	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	2 50	2	10	6	0
Chambermaids, hotel (one establishment),	Medford,	Female, adult,	2 00	1	10	6	0
Chenille works, loom boss (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Chenille works, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Chenille works, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Chenille works, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Chenille works, weavers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Chenille works, weavers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	4 00	3	10	6	0
Chenille works, weavers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	2 50	4	10	6	0
Cigar makers, union,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	13 50	9	9	6	0
Cigar makers, union (five establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	13 50	28	9	6	0
Cigar makers, union,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	13 50	9	9	6	0
Cigar makers, union (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	13 50	7	9	6	0
Cigar makers, union (four establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	18	9	6	0
Cigar makers, union (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 50	22	9	6	0
Cigar makers, union (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	13 50	6	9	6	0
Cigar makers, union (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	13 50	6	9	6	0
Cigar makers, union (one establishment),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	13 50	8	9	6	0
Cigar makers, union,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	13 50	6	9	6	0
Cigar makers, union,	Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	28	8	6	0
Cigar makers (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Cigar makers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Cigar makers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
City laborers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 52	14	9	6	0
City laborers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	10	6	0
City laborers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	18	9	6	0

Clay pits, diggers (three establishments), *	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 40	3	10	6	0
Clay pits, diggers,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Clay pits, diggers,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 75	8	10	6	0
Clerks,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Clerks,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks, company store,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Clerks, company store,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Clerks, company store,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks, company store,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks, office,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks, office,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Clerks, office,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Clerks, confectionery (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, cutters (three establishments),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, cutters,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, cutters,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, machine operator,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, machine operator,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, machine operator,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, pressers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, finishers,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, foremen (one establishment), †	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	22 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, cutters,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	20 00	6	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, cutters,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	18 50	5	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, cutters,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	16 00	7	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, machine operator,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, machine operator,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, machine operator,	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	10 00	10	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, machine operator,	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	9 00	7	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, machine operator,	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	8 50	8	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, finishers,	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, finishers,	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, finishers,	Woodbine,	Female, adult,	7 00	4	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, finishers,	Woodbine,	Female, minor,	5 00	7	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, pressers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, pressers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, shipping clerk,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, engineer,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, inspectors,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's, night watchman,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, cutters (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0

* Rheumatism, lumbago.

† In most of the clothing manufactories the sanitary conditions are so bad and the ventilation so defective that the employes are frequently prostrated by fevers. Many suffer from headaches, chest affections and kidney diseases.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Clothing, men's coats, cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	$15 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, machine operator,	Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	3	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, machine operator,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, machine operator,	Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, pressers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, finishers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, apprentice,	Millville,	Male, minor,	6 50	4	10	6	0
Clothing, men's coats, porters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, ladies' coats, cutters,*	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	10	6	0
Clothing, ladies' coats, cutters,	Millville,	Female, adult,	12 00	5	10	6	0
Clothing, ladies' coats, cutters,	Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Clothing, ladies' coats, cutter's apprentice,	Millville,	Female, minor,	6 00	6	10	6	0
Clothing, ladies' waists, cutter,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Clothing, ladies' waists, operators,	Millville,	Female, adult,	6 00	10	10	6	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	10	6	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, shippers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, clerks,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator,†	Millville,	Female, adult,	12 00	8	9	5½	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator,	Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	16	9	5½	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator,	Millville,	Female, adult,	9 00	12	9	5½	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator,	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 00	28	9	5½	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 00	18	9	5½	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator,	Millville,	Female, minor,	6 50	30	9	5½	0
Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator,	Millville,	Female, minor,	5 50	25	9	5½	0

* Stomach and liver troubles. Indigestion, effects of close confinement.
† Serious female complaints from protracted sitting.

Clothing, wrappers and ladies' waists, machine operator,	Millville,	Female, minor,	4 50	16	9	5½	0
Coal and wood, team men (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	10	6	0
Concrete paving blocks,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Concrete paving blocks,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Concrete paving blocks,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (one establishment),	Heislerville,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (one establishment),	Greenwich,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Greenwich,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	3 50	2	10	6	0
Cooks, house (twelve establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	4 50	5	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	3 50	7	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel,	Salem,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Salem,	Female, adult,	3 00	3	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Salem,	Female, adult,	4 00	3	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Salem,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Salem,	Female, adult,	2 50	8	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	4 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (two establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	4 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, assistant, hotel,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 50	1	10	6	0
Cooks, house (twenty establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	4 00	6	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 50	5	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 00	9	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cooks, house,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooks, hotel,	Millville,	Female, adult,	6 00	4	12	7	52
Cooks, restaurants,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 00	5	10	6½	26
Cooks, restaurants,	Millville,	Female, adult,	5 00	15	10	6½	26
Cooks, house,	Millville,	Female, adult,	4 00	8	10	6½	26
Cooks, house,	Millville,	Female, adult,	3 00	15	10	6½	26
Cooks, hotel (one establishment),	Medford,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Cooper shop (one establishment),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Cooper shop,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Cooper shop,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Cooper shop,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Cooper shop,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Cooper shop,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, picker tenders (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Cotton goods, picker tenders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	$6 75	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, picker tenders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, picker tenders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	5 40	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 40	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 75	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	5 40	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	5 00	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, drawing tenders,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, drawing tenders,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	4 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, drawing tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	3 00	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, stubber tenders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 50	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, intermediate tenders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 50	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, intermediate tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	8 50	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, intermediate tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, fine speeder tenders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, fine speeder tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, ring spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	24 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, ring spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, ring spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, ring spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, ring spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, sweepers,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	2 50	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	4 84	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spinners,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	4 60	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spinners,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	4 25	5	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spool tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0

Cotton goods, spool tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spool tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	4 50	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spool tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, warper tenders,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	5 50	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	5 40	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	4 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	3 60	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	2 70	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job mule spinners,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 50	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 20	5	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 10	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 75	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, day weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	6 75	1	10	6	5
Cotton goods, slasher tenders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 80	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, slasher tenders,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 75	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, drawers in,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	6 00	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	22	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	15	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 00	10	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 50	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 00	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	5 00	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	8 00	7	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	7 00	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	6 00	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, job weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	5 00	5	10	6	0
Cotton goods, cloth weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, cloth weavers,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	4 32	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, cloth weavers,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	4 32	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	16 50	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 80	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 50	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 40	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 10	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 75	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, repair shop and laborers,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, watchman,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Cotton goods, weavers,*	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	20	10	6	0
Cotton goods, weavers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 75	25	10	6	0
Cotton goods, weavers,	Millville,	Female, minor,	6 50	20	10	6	0

*Anæmic conditions. The female operatives suffer much from functional disorders, and lung diseases are prevalent. They are subject to headache and indigestion and general disorders of the stomach and liver.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Cotton goods, weavers,	Millville,	Female, minor,	$4 50	16	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spinners,	Millville,	Female, adult,	4 20	12	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spinners,	Millville,	Female, adult,	3 60	10	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spinners,	Millville,	Female, adult,	3 10	14	10	6	0
Cotton goods, spinners,	Millville,	Female, minor,	2 10	16	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,	Millville,	Female, adult,	6 60	8	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,	Millville,	Female, adult,	5 75	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,	Millville,	Female, minor,	4 75	5	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carders,	Millville,	Female, minor,	3 50	7	10	6	0
Cotton goods, stubbers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 75	8	10	6	0
Cotton goods, stubbers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	5 60	9	10	6	0
Cotton goods, stubbers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	4 40	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, stubbers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	3 50	11	10	6	0
Cotton goods, pickers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 50	8	10	6	0
Cotton goods, pickers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 80	5	10	6	0
Cotton goods, pickers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	5 75	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, slasher tenders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 75	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, slasher tenders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 50	2	10	6	0
Cotton goods, slasher tenders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 25	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, slasher tenders,	Millville,	Female, adult,	6 30	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, mule spinners,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, mule spinners,	Millville,	Female, adult,	9 75	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, mule spinners,	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 50	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, mule spinners,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 25	7	10	6	0
Cotton goods, speeder tenders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 50	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, speeder tenders,	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 50	5	10	6	0
Cotton goods, speeder tenders,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 50	4	10	6	0
Cotton goods, speeder tenders,	Millville,	Female, adult,	6 50	3	10	6	0

Cotton goods, packers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	10	6	0
Cotton goods, shippers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10	6	0
Cotton goods, carpenters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	3	10	6	0
Cotton goods, laborers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 20	12	10	6	0
Cotton goods, watchmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 75	3	10	6	0
Cranberry pickers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Cranberry pickers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	32	10	6	0
Cranberry pickers,	Millville,	Female, minor,	6 00	24	10	6	0
Creamery,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Creamery,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Creamery,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Creamery,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Creamery,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	5 00	3	10	6	0
Creamery,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Creamery,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Creamery,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Creamery, wagon drivers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Creamery, butter makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	7	10	6	0
Creamery, butter makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10	6	0
Creamery, milkmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Creamery, milkmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Dressmakers (two establishments),	Leesburg,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Leesburg,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers (two establishments),	Heislerville,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Heislerville,	Female, adult,	7 00	1.	10	6	0
Dressmakers (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Greenwich,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers (three establishments),	Mauricetown,	Female, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Mauricetown,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Dressmakers, cutters and fitters,	Millville,	Female, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Dressmakers, apprentice,	Millville,	Female, adult,	5 00	9	10	6	0
Dressmakers (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers (three establishments),	Dragston,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Dragston,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers (two establishments),	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers (two establishments),	Newport,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Newport,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers (two establishments),	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers (two establishments),	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers (three establishments),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Dressmakers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, van (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Newport,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Drivers, hack,	Rosenhayn,	Male, minor,	$5 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, delivery wagons (six establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Drivers, delivery wagons,	Salem,	Male, minor,	7 50	4	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Shiloh,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, oil,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, coal and wood,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack (four establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, coal and wood (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Drivers, coal and wood,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	5	10	6	0
Drivers, truck (six establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10	6	0
Drivers, ice,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, delivery wagons,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	17	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Drivers, wood and coal (four establishments)	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Drivers, wood and coal,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Drivers, wood and coal,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, wood and coal (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Dorchester,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0

Drivers, hack,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Drivers, coal and wood,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Drivers, coal and wood,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Drivers, coal and wood (five establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 50	8	9	6	0
Drivers, hack (three establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	9	6	0
Drivers, hack,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Drug clerks,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	10	6	0
Electric light works, superintendent,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Electric light works, engineer,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	6	0
Electric light works, firemen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Electric light works, trimmers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Electric light works, linemen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Electric road, motormen, *	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 80	6	12	6½	26
Electric road, conductors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 80	6	12	6½	26
Engineers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	12	6	0
Engineers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	12	6	0
Engineers, day,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Engineers, night,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Engineers,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	12	6	0
Engineers,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	12 70	1	10	6	0
Engineers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Engineers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	17 25	1	9	6	0
Engineers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	9	6	0
Engineers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	10	6	0
Engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	10	6	0
Engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	4	9	6	0
Engineers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Engineers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Engineers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 50	2	9	6	0
Engineers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Engineers, day,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers, night,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Engineers, night,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers, assistants,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Engineers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	5½	0
Engineers, assistants,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	5½	0
Engineers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	1	9	6	0
Engineers, assistants,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Farm laborers (three establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	8	10	6	0
Farm laborers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	10	6	0
Farm laborers, harvest hands (four establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0

* Nervous disorders.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Farm laborers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	$8 00	6	10	6	0
Farm laborers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	10	6	0
Farm laborers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Farm laborers,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	10	6	0
Feed mills (one establishment),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Feed mills,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Feed mills (one establishment),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Feed mills,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Feed mills, boys,	Millville,	Male, minor,	4 50	1	10	6	0
Felt roofers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Felt roofers, helpers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Felt and tar roofers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Felt and tar roofers, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Felt and tar roofers (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Felt and tar roofers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Felt and tar roofers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Felt and tar roofers, helpers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Felt and tar roofers, drivers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Fertilizer factory (one establishment),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Fertilizer factory,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Fertilizer factory,	Cedarville,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Fertilizer factory, fish (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Fertilizer factory, fish,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Fertilizer factory, bone (one establishment),	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Fertilizer factory, bone,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Fertilizer factory, bone,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Files, manicuring sets, cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	4	10	6	0
Files, manicuring sets, cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	10	6	0

Files, manicuring sets, cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	10	6	0
Files, manicuring sets, cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	10	6	0
Files, manicuring sets, cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	10	6	0
Files, manicuring sets, grinders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Files, manicuring sets, grinders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Files, manicuring sets, packers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Fish peddlers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Florists (one establishment),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Florists,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	4	10	6	0
Florists,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Florists (six establishments),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Florists,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 00	5	10	6	0
Florists,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Florists (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Florists,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Florists (one establishment),	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Florists, helpers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Florists, helpers,	Medford,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Flour mills (one establishment),	Newport,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Flour mills,	Newport,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Flour mills (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Flour mills,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Flour mills, teamsters,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Flour mills (one establishment),	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Flour mills,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Flour mills, teamsters,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Flour mills, foremen,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	10	6	0
Flour mills, millers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Flour mills, millwright,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6	0
Flour mills, drivers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Flour mills (one establishment),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Flour mills,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Flour mills,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Flour mills (one establishment),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Flour mills,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Flour mills,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Flour mills, teamsters,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Foundry and machine shop (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Foundry and machine shop,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Foundry and machine shop,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Foundry and machine shop, apprentices,	Rosenhayn,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Foundry, small castings (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Foundry, small castings,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Foundry, small castings,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Foundry, small castings,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Foundry, small castings,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Foundry, small castings,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Foundry, pattern makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Foundry, pattern makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 50	3	10	6	0
Foundry, pattern makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 50	4	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Foundry, pattern makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	$9 75	3	10	6	0
Foundry, pattern makers, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	10	6	0
Fruit crates (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Fruit crates,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Furniture repairs (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Furniture repairs,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	11 00	2	9	6	0
Furniture repairs,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Furniture repairs (one establishment),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Garbage collectors,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Gas works, superintendents,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	10	6	0
Gas works, clerks,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Gas works, gas makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Gas works, plumbers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Gas works, laborers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Gas works, superintendents,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	29 00	1	10	6	0
Gas works, superintendents, assistants,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Gas works, gas makers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	10	6	0
Gas works, gas makers, assistants,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Gas works, outside plumbers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	1	10	6	0
Gas works, engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Gas works, yard men,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Gasfitters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	6	9	6	0
Gasfitters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	7	9	6	0
Gasfitters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	9	6	0
Gasfitters, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	9	6	0

Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	10	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	5 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	4 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 50	11	9	6	0
Gas fixture workers,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	4 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers (one establishment),	Camden,	Male, adult,	25 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers,	Camden,	Male, adult,	24 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers,	Camden,	Male, adult,	22 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers,	Camden,	Male, adult,	20 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers,	Camden,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers,	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers, apprentices,	Camden,	Male, minor,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers, apprentices,	Camden,	Male, minor,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, blowers, apprentices,	Camden,	Male, minor,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, tending boys,	Camden,	Male, minor,	3 30	8	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, tending boys,	Camden,	Male, minor,	3 00	10	9	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, packers and shippers,	Camden,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, laborers,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, milk bottles, laborers,	Camden,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, cut, cutters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, cutters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, cutters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, cut, cutters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	16 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, cutters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, polishers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, polishers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, packers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, cut, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	12	6	0
Glass, batchmakers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	12	6	0
Glass, batchmakers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	12	6	0
Glass, shearers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	12	6	0
Glass, shearers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	12	6	0
Glass, shearers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	12	6	0
Glass, shearers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	13 00	3	12	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED.		
					Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	$12 00	14	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, box makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, box makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 50	4	10	6	0
Glass, laborers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 25	65	9	6	0
Glass, gate tenders,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	48 00	5	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	46 00	14	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	40 00	16	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	38 00	20	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	36 00	18	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	34 00	17	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	30 00	22	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	28 00	24	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	26 00	12	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	24 00	14	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	22 00	16	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	20 00	13	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	18 00	9	8	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	15 00	1	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	12 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	11 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	10 00	1	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	8 00	2	8	6	0

Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	10 00	9	9	6	0
Glass, gathering boys,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	12 00	12	9	6	0
Glass, gathering boys,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	9 00	14	9	6	0
Glass, gathering boys,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	8 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	5 20	41	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	3 75	22	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	3 55	52	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	3 20	10	9	6	0
Glass, snappers up and mixers,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	36	9	6	0
Glass, snappers up and mixers,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	6 50	12	9	6	0
Glass, snappers up and mixers,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	4 20	15	9	6	0
Glass, carrying up,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	2 75	15	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers (one establishment),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	45 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	43 50	4	9.	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	42 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	40 50	6	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	40 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	38 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	35 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	33 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	30 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	25 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	25 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	20 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	18 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, gatherers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, getting out ware,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	10 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, carriers in,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	4 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, carriers in,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	4 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, snappers up,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	3 00	45	9	6	0
Glass, shearers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	12 00	3	12	6	0
Glass, batchmakers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, box makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, laborers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 40	5	9½	6	0
Glass, blowers, double strength (one establishment), *	Millville,	Male, adult,	45 00	4	6½	6	0
Glass, blowers, double strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	40 00	4	6½	6	0
Glass, blowers, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	38 00	6	6½	6	0

* Diseases of the lungs, throat, liver, stomach and bowels prevail among window-glass blowers and workers.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, blowers, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	$35 00	4	6½	6	0
Glass, blowers, single strength	Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	4	6½	6	0
Glass, blowers, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	2	6½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	22 00	2	6½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	18 00	2	6½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	16 00	3	6½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, double strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	35 00	6	6½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, double strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	8	6½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	5	6½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	22 00	5	6½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	6½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	6½	6	0
Glass, cutters, double strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	34 00	3	10	6	0
Glass, cutters, double strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, cutters, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	5	10	6	0
Glass, cutters, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	22 00	6	10	6	0
Glass, flatteners, double strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	3	10	6	0
Glass, flatteners, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	26 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, flatteners, single strength,	Millville,	Male, adult,	24 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, packers, boss,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	11 58	4	9	6	0
Glass, ware shed hands,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, laborers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, batchmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, shippers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	10	6	0
Glass, clerks,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, blowers (one establishment),	Minotola,	Male, adult,	35 00	6	9	6	0

Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	34 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	33 50	7	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	32 00	9	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	31 50	10	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	30 00	14	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	28 50	10	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	27 50	13	9	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	25 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	18 00	9	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	16 50	10	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	16 00	11	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	15 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	14 00	12	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	12 00	10	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	10 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	8 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, carriers in,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	3 50	10	9	6	0
Glass, carriers in,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	3 00	17	9	6	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	6 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, snappers up,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	3 50	12	9	6	0
Glass, snappers up,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	3 00	15	9	6	0
Glass, shutting moulds,	Minotola,	Male, minor,	3 00	27	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, master,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, assistants,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, batchmakers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	8 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, packers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, box makers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, managers, factory,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, producer men,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	11 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, yard men,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, yard men,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, yard men,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, water carriers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, sawyers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, sawyers, assistants,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, shipping clerk,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, shippers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, shippers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, store clerks,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, store clerks,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, iron moulds, *	Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	25	9	6	0

*Among the glass workers there are many suffering from stomach and liver complaints. Indigestion is the prime factor in causing glass factory operatives to lay off from work. The conditions about the factories have been so greatly improved that the workers are not so greatly exposed as was the case some years ago. Wooden platforms, somewhat elevated, instead of the bare, damp, earthen floors, have been very beneficial to the workmen. Among 2,500 glassworkers in Millville there have been only three deaths during the year 1900.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, blowers, green bottles, iron moulds,	Millville,	Male, adult,	$28 00	21	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, iron moulds,	Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	9	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	20 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,	Millville,	Male, adult,	35 00	9	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,	Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,	Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,	Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	10	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,	Millville,	Male, adult,	26 00	12	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, green bottles, wooden moulds,	Millville,	Male, adult,	24 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, gatherers,	Millville,	Male, minor,	6 60	52	9	6	0
Glass, snappers up,	Millville,	Male, minor,	3 60	11	9	6	0
Glass, carriers in,	Millville,	Male, minor,	4 00	13	9	6	0
Glass, shearers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	33 00	6	12	6½	26
Glass, shearers, assistant,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	6	12	6½	26
Glass, packers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	11 93	10	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, window glass, *	Millville,	Male, adult,	45 00	6	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	35 00	8	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	10	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	12	8	6	0

* As with the bottle blowers, the window-glass workers seem to be suffering from diseases of the alimentary tract. Dyspepsia, liver and stomach disorders seem to be superinduced by the nature of their occupation.

Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	35 00	8	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	6	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	6	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	22 00	5	8	6	0
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	8	6	0
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, packers, boss, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers, boss, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	11 58	4	9	6	0
Glass, shippers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, laborers, window glass,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, carboys, green bottles, *	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	70 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, carboys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	65 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, carboys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	54 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	48 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	44 00	9	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	42 00	7	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	38 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	36 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	34 00	11	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	33	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	26 00	9	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	24 00	9	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	22 00	23	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	9	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	11	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, other ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	15 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	13 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	12 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	11 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	10 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	6 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	8 00	13	8½	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	12	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	16 80	1	12	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, green bottles,	Central Millville.	Male, adult,	10 22	1	12	6	0
Glass, shearers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	20 76	2	12	6	0

* The conditions here are as healthful as possible; the sanitary regulations are particularly good. Every improvement that could be introduced to benefit the workmen has been done, and the general health of the employes has thereby greatly improved. The stomach and intestinal disorders from which the employes suffer are principally to be attributed to the hasty manner in which they eat their meals.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, shearers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	$16 14	2	12	6	0
Glass, shearers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	12	6	0
Glass, shearers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	17 50	5	12	6	0
Glass, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	3	8	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys, green bottles, *	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	8 10	7	9	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	9 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	7 50	6	9	6	0
Glass, gathering boys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	9 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, gathering boys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	7 50	13	9	6	0
Glass, gathering boys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	5 10	58	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	3 90	17	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	3 60	71	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	3 12	8	9	6	0
Glass, snappers-up and supers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	6 60	11	9	6	0
Glass, snappers-up and supers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	6 00	35	9	6	0
Glass, snappers-up and supers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	4 20	30	9	6	0
Glass, carrying-up boys, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	2 82	16	9	6	0
Glass, taking off ware, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, minor,	10 38	13	9	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	18 15	1	9	6	0

* Every precaution is taken to guard the boys employed in the glass factory from disease and accident, but the nature of their employment makes them liable to disease and injury. This is especially true of the shutting-mould boys, who sit in a cramped position for hours in the little pit; the result is kidney disease and muscular rheumatism. Many of them also contract colds which result in diseases of the throat and chest. Severe burns from the molten glass are frequent among the snappers-up and carrying-up boys. Endeavor is constantly made to improve these conditions.

Glass, mould makers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	19 25	1	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	15 40	1	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, packers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	19 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, packers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	11 58	25	9	6	0
Glass, packers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	10 14	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	9 18	3	9	6	0
Glass, packers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, labelers and packers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Female, adult,	4 50	17	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	10	6	0
Glass, laborers, green bottles,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	8 50	73	9	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	44 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	42 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	38 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	36 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	34 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	9	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	8	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	26 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	24 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	22 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, supers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	24 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, supers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, apprentices, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	13 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, apprentices, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	12 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, apprentices, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	11 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, apprentices, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	10 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, apprentices, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	8 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, flint blowers, apprentices, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, stopper makers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	48 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, stopper makers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	33 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, stopper makers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, pressers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	5	* 8½	6	0
Glass, pressers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	24 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, pressers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, pressers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers for pressers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	7	8½	5	0
Glass, gatherers for pressers, flint and green glass ware,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	8½	5	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	45 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	40 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	38 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	34 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	32 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	28 00	19	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	26 00	8	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	24 00	13	8½	6	0

* Work 4½ hours on Saturday.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	$22 00	17	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, supers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	24 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, supers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, supers, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	12 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	10 00	13	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, green glass,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	8 00	13	8½	6	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	40 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	35 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	30 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	15	8½	6	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, S. F. and tube blowers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, S. F. and tube stoppers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	17	8½	6	0
Glass, lamp workers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	42	9	6	0
Glass, tending boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	3 60	275	9	6	0
Glass, gathering boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, gathering boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, gathering boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	11 40	2	9	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	10 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	6 24	1	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	5 70	17	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	5 40	2	9	6	0

Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	4 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	4 20	14	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	4 08	2	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	3 96	14	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	3 72	16	9	6	0
Glass, shutting-mould boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	3 60	9	9	6	0
Glass, carrying-up boys,	South Millville,	Male, minor,	2 76	23	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, *	South Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	7½	6	0
Glass, batchmakers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	14 70	1	7½	6	0
Glass, batchmakers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	1	7½	6	0
Glass, pot makers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, pot makers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	4	10	6	0
Glass, pot makers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	8 50	7	10	6	0
Glass, shearers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	18 70	12	12	6	0
Glass, shearers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	21 00	2	12	6	0
Glass, shearers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	12	6	0
Glass, shearers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	18 90	2	12	6	0
Glass, shearers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	17 50	4	12	6	0
Glass, shearers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	3	12	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	10 86	3	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	18 15	16	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	13 75	15	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	8 80	3	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	5 00	5	9	6	0
Glass, ware packers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, ware packers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	11 50	46	9	6	0
Glass, ware packers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	7 50	14	9	6	0
Glass, labelers and packers,	South Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, labelers and packers,	South Millville,	Female, minor,	6 00	5	10	6	0
Glass, labelers and packers,	South Millville,	Female, minor,	4 50	60	10	6	0
Glass, laborers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	8 60	162	10	6	0
Glass, box makers,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	16 50	6	9	6	0
Glass, tube blowers, tube works (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	30 00	4	8	6	0
Glass, tube blowers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	28 00	4	8	6	0
Glass, tube blowers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	26 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, tube blowers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	24 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, lamp workers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	25 00	4	8	6	0
Glass, lamp workers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	23 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, lamp workers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	22 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, tending boys, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	8	6	0
Glass, tending boys, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	4 50	2	8	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, assistants, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0

* Among the employes, aside from the blowers and tending boys, there are no diseases traceable to the occupation. In the works during the late fall and winter months scores of the employes lost time from attacks of la grippe, laying them up from one to two or three weeks. Sixty per cent. of the employes in the glass factories suffered more or less from this disease.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, batchmakers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	$15 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, laborers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, packers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, packers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, batchmixers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, shippers, tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, blowers, double thick window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	48 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, double thick window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	38 00	5	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, single thick window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	30 00	16	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, double thick window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	30 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, double thick window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	28 00	5	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, single thick window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	24 00	16	8	6	0
Glass, roller boys, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, roller boys, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	3 50	2	8	6	0
Glass, roller boys, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	3 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, shave boys, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	8 00	4	8	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	8 00	24	8	6	0
Glass, layers out, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	9 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	40 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	30 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	36 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	30 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, producer men, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, tank men, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, tank men, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, packers, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 50	2	9	6	0

Glass, batchmakers, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, yard hands, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, cart driver, window glass,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware (one establishment),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	36 60	8	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	33 60	10	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	32 40	14	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	30 00	11	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	26 20	13	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	25 20	10	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	24 00	14	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	15 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	13 10	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	13 00	14	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	12 00	10	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	7 50	5	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 00	10	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	5 60	4	8½	6	0
Glass, getting out ware, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	11 10	6	8½	6	0
Glass, getting out ware, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	10 50	2	8½	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	10 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	7 50	11	8½	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	5 76	3	8½	6	0
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	5 76	18	8½	6	0
Glass, carrying-in boys, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	3 84	7	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	3 33	81	8½	6	0
Glass, rolling jars, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	3 33	5	8½	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 75	6	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, apprentices, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, grinding jars, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, grinding jars, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, grinding jars, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	5	8½	6	0
Glass, shearers, masters, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	18 30	4	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, others, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, packers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, packers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	12	9	6	0
Glass, packers, apprentices, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, laborers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	10	6	0
Glass, laborers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0
Glass, laborers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	8 40	3	10	6	0
Glass, laborers, hollow glass ware,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	20	10	6	0
Glass, blowers, bottles (one establishment),*	Clayton,	Male, adult,	37 50	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	32 00	7	8½	6	0

* This is a model factory. Every possible care is taken for cleanliness. The sanitary arrangements are excellent for the prevention of disease.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, blowers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	$28 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	24 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	20 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	17 00	11	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	7 50	1	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, getting out ware, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	10 50	2	8½	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	10 50	1	8½	6	0
Glass, laying-up boys, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	7 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, carrying-in boys, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	20 00	8	8½	6	0
Glass, snapping-up boys, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	3 00	23	8½	6	0
Glass, shearers, masters, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, others, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, others, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, packers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, packers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, laborers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, laborers, bottles,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 50	5	10	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment), *	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	38 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	35 00	10	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	32 00	9	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	30 00	14	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	28 00	16	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	26 00	14	8½	6	0

* Glass blowers as a rule are healthy people, there being no serious diseases among them. They suffer from indigestion and dyspepsia.

Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	24 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	22 00	13	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	20 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	18 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	15 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	13 50	4	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	7 50	5	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	6 00	8	8½	6	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	10 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	8 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	16 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 60	28	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 60	60	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 00	30	8½	6	0
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	12 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, grinding jars, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, grinding jars, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	6 00	7	8½	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	9	6	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	7	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, D. T. window glass (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	40 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, D. T. window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	35 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, S. T. window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	30 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, helpers, window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	7 50	16	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, D. T. window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	35 00	7	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, D. T. window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	30 00	9	8½	6	0
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	40 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	40 00	8	8½	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, shearers, window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	45 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, pot makers, window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, packers, window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, laborers, window glass,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	8	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	40 00	75	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	38 00	50	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	36 00	50	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	34 00	35	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	32 00	30	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	28 00	20	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	26 00	13	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	7 50	8	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	6 50	10	8½	6	0
Glass, carrying-in, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 00	80	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 75	160	8½	6	0
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 50	22	8½	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	$4 50	12	8½	6	0
Glass, stoppers, grinders, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	30 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, grinding jars, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, pot makers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, mould men, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	15	9	6	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	40	9	6	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	9 00	10	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	9	6	0
Glass, jar packers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 50	12	9	6	0
Glass, shippers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	15	9	6	0
Glass, box repair men, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, yard men, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	40	10	6	0
Glass, cart drivers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	8	10	6	0
Glass, managing and office help,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	15	10	6	0
Glass, managing and office help,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	15 00	8	10	6	0
Glass, store clerks,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	10	6	0
Glass, store clerks,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	12 00	5	10	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	40 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	38 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	36 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	34 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	32 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	30 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	20 00	2	8½	6	0

Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	18 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	18 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	17 50	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	16 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 50	9	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 00	11	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	7 50	6	8½	6	0
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	7 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 50	1	8½	6	0
Glass, shearers, assistants, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, pot makers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, yard men, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles (one estab.),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	26	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	17 50	25	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 50	23	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	18	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 50	16	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	13 50	18	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	9 00	24	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 72	60	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 00	42	8½	6	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	14	9	6	0
Glass, team drivers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, laborers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	32	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	45 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	42 50	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	38 50	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	36 50	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	34 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	32 50	8	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	30 00	7	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	28 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	26 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	24 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	15 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	13 50	10	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	12 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	10 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	9 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	7 50	2	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	6 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	3 42	10	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	3 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	3 42	20	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	3 00	25	8½	6	0
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	8½	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, lehr tenders, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	$9 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	8 75	2	8½	6	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	8 07	7	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, lehr boys, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, shippers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, mould cleaners, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	8½	6	0
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	8½	6	0
Glass, laborers, glass bottles,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 50	5	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	36 50	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	34 50	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	32 50	8	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	30 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	28 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	9 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	7 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	9 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	10 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 60	2	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	3 25	25	8½	6	0
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, batchmaker, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	9

Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, laborers, glass bottles,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 10	6	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, D. T. window glass (one establishment),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	40 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, S. T. window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	35 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, S. T. window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	32 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, S. T. window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	30 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, minor,	16 00	7	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	25 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	20 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, flatteners, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	35 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, cutters, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	20 00	8	8½	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, pot makers, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, pot maker helpers, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, masters, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, shearers, helpers, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, box makers, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, packers, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, shovel boys, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, shippers, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, shippers, assistants, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, yardmen, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 50	8	10	6	0
Glass, managers, window glass,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, blowers, fruit and battery jars (one establishment),*	Salem,	Male, adult,	35 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	32 50	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	30 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, minor,	25 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, minor,	15 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 50	7	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 25	5	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 00	7	8½	6	0
Glass, pullers-off, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 25	6	8½	6	0
Glass, pullers-off, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, roller boys, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 25	5	8½	6	0
Glass, roller boys, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 00	7	8½	6	0
Glass, jar grinders, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, assistants, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, pot makers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	15	9	6	0
Glass, producer men, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, producers, helpers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, packers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Female, adult,	3 50	5	9	6	0
Glass, packers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Female, adult,	3 00	10	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0

* Bilious disorders, indigestion, colic and kidney disorders.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, box makers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	$10 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, tank men, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, shippers, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	11 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, yard men, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	9	10	6	0
Glass, yard men, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 00	9	10	6	0
Glass, yard men, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 50	20	10	6	0
Glass, yard men, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	14	10	6	0
Glass, night foremen, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, water boys, fruit and battery jars,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 25	4	10	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment),	Salem,	Male, adult,	40 00	15	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	38 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	36 50	14	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	33 50	15	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	32 00	19	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	30 00	10	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	15 00	12	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	13 50	17	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	7 50	10	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	7 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	4 75	6	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 40	12	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 90	56	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 40	14	8½	6	0
Glass, supers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	9 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, supers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, supers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 00	10	8½	6	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	8½	6	0

Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, getting out ware, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, masters, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	20 00	3	10	6	0
Glass, shearers, masters, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	11 00	7	10	6	0
Glass, grinding jars, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, pot makers, boss, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, pot makers, boss, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	40 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	30 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	25 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, tank men, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, packers, boss, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	11 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	12	9	6	0
Glass, yard men, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, yard men, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 00	10	10	6	0
Glass, yard men, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	9	10	6	0
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, water helpers, glass bottles,	Salem,	Male, minor,	3 40	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment), *	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	47 15	2	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	45 60	2	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	45 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	42 59	1	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	41 45	3	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	40 38	2	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	40 37	2	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	38 25	1	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	38 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	20 18	1	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	16 47	2	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	16 29	1	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	15 63	2	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	15 14	1	9	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	4 50	5	9	6	0
Glass taking off ware, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass taking off ware, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 80	1	9	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	3 60	2	9	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	3 00	25	9	6	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, layers-up, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, supers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, shearers, master, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	17 50	1	10	6	0

* The employes here appear to be a remarkably sturdy set of workmen and look as if they had never been sick.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, shearers, master, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	$12 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, stoppers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	13 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers, boss, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 80	2	9	6	0
Glass, box makers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 49	2	9	6	0
Glass, yard men, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	10	6	0
Glass water carriers, glass bottles,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles (one establishment),	Medford,	Male, adult,	40 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	38 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	37 50	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	36 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	35 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	33 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	32 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	31 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	30 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	28 50	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	26 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	25 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	24 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	23 50	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	22 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	20 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	18 50	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	17 50	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	16 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	15 50	4	8½	6	0

Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	15 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	14 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, taking off ware, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	5 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	4 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	4 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	3 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	4 00	15	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	3 50	12	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	3 00	13	8½	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	8½	6	0
Glass, blacksmiths, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, blacksmiths, helpers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, carters, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, grinders, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, grinders, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, grinders, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, washers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Female, minor,	3 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, water carriers, glass bottles,	Medford,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers (one establishment),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	48 50	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	47 50	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	46 50	7	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	45 00	8	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	44 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	43 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	42 50	7	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	40 75	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	40 00	8	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	38 75	8	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	37 50	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	36 50	7	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	35 50	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	35 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	32 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	31 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	30 00	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	28 50	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	27 50	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	26 50	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	25 50	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	24 75	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	23 50	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	22 50	6	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	23 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	22 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown.	Male, minor,	20 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	18 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	18 00	2	8½	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	$17 00	4	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	16 00	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	15 00	5	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	13 50	3	8½	6	0
Glass, blowers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	12 00	2	8½	6	0
Glass, gatherers,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	6 00	14	8½	6	0
Glass, snappers-up,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	3 60	120	8½	6	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	8	8½	6	0
Glass, taking off ware,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	6 60	10	8½	6	0
Glass, carriers-in,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	4 50	50	8½	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	8 40	8	10	6	0
Glass, batchmakers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, packers, boss,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, packers, helpers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	17	9	6	0
Glass, packers, small ware,	Williamstown,	Female, minor,	5 40	12	9	6	0
Glass, grinders,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, grinders,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	6 60	1	9	6	0
Glass, grinders, washers,	Williamstown,	Female, minor,	6 60	1	9	6	0
Glass, water carriers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	6 60	5	9	6	0
Glass, blacksmiths, boss,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	21 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, blacksmiths, helpers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 25	1	9	6	0
Glass, carpenters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	13 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, yard hands,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 20	12	10	6	0
Glass, carters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Glass, engineers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, firemen,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Glass, gas producer men, boss,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, gas producer men, helpers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0

Glass, box makers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, boss,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	21 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, apprentices,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Glass, shippers, boss,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, shippers, helpers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	6	9	6	0
Glass, mould cleaners, boss,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, mould cleaners, helpers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Glass, furnace men,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	10	6	0
Glass, sawyers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	10	6	0
Glass, sawyers, helpers,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Glass, watchmen, day,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Glass, watchmen, night,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, blowers, flint glass tube works (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	30 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	28 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	26 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	24 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, blowers, apprentices, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	18 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	26 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	24 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, gatherers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	8	6	0
Glass, lamp workers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	25 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, lamp workers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	24 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, lamp workers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	8	6	0
Glass, lamp workers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	8	6	0
Glass, tending boys, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	8	6	0
Glass, tending boys, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	5 00	2	8	6	0
Glass, tending boys, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	4 50	3	8	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	8	6	0
Glass, lehr tenders, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	8	6	0
Glass, batchmakers, flint glass tube works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 50	1	8	6	0
Glass, mould makers (one establishment),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Glass, mould makers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, pressers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Glass, pressers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, pressers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Glass, pressers, helpers,	Elmer,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Glass, sand diggers (three pits),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Glass, sand diggers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, sand wheelers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	6	10	6	0
Glass, sand washers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	6	10	6	0
Glass, sand carters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, sand, engineers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	2	10	6	0
Glass, sand, firemen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Glass, sand diggers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, sand washers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, sand wheelers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Glass, sand washers, engineer,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	$12 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, sand washers, firemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Glass, sand washers, diggers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 50	5	10	6	0
Glass, sand washers, washers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Glass, sand washers, wheelers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 50	6	10	6	0
Grape Juice Co. (one establishment), *	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Grape Juice Co., employes,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	11 00	1	10	6	0
Grape Juice Co., employes,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Grape Juice Co., employes,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	10	10	6	0
Grape Juice Co., employes,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	4 00	1	10	6	0
Grape Juice Co., employes,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Grape Juice Co., employes,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	4 00	2	10	6	0
Grape Juice Co., employes,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Gravel pits, diggers, †	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	10	6	0
Gravel pits, wheelers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	10	6	0
Gravel pits, drivers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Hair goods, designers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	22 00	1	9	6	0
Hair goods, makers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Hair goods, makers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Hair ornaments (two establishments),	Millville,	Female, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Hair ornaments,	Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Hardware (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Hardware,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Harness makers (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	10	6	0

* During the three months of the grape season the number of hands are largely increased and work long hours and are paid by the hour. The above is the regular force.

† Lumbago, rheumatism and kidney diseases.

Harness makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Harness makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Harness makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	9	9	6	0
Harness makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	9	6	0
Hoop poles (one establishment),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Hoop poles,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Hoop poles (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Hoop poles,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 50	3	10	6	0
Hotel servants (one establishment),	Clayton,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Hotel servants,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	2 50	·3	10	6	0
House servants,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	2 00	6	10	6	0
House servants,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	1 50	5	10	6	0
House servants (eight establishments),	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	2 00	8	10	6	0
House servants,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	2 00	10	10	6	0
House servants,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	2 00	8	·10	6	0
House servants (one establishment),	Clayton,	Female, adult,	2 00	10	10	6	0
House servants,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	2 00	12	10	6	0
Ice cream and candy (three establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Ice cream and candy,	Newport,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Ice and storage, factory hands (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	19 00	1	10	6	0
Ice and storage, factory hands,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6	0
Ice and storage, factory hands,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	10	6	0
Ice and storage, team drivers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	10	10	6	0
Ice cream factory (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Ice cream factory, drivers,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	9	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Ice cream factory, drivers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Ice cream factory (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Ice cream factory, clerks,	Millville,	Female, minor,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Ice cream factory (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Ice cream factory,	Millville,	Female, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Industrial insurance collector,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 50	1	9	6	0
Industrial insurance collector,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Industrial insurance collector,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Iron foundry, moulders, *	Millville,	Male, adult,	24 00	6	10	6	0
Iron foundry, moulders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	5	10	6	0

* Rheumatism, neuralgia.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Iron foundry, moulders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	$15 00	8	10	6	0
Iron foundry, moulders, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	12	10	6	0
Iron foundry, pattern makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Iron foundry, core boys,	Millville,	Male, minor,	3 50	14	10	6	0
Iron workers (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	3	9	6	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 50	2	9	6	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	9	6	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	17 00	3	9	6	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 50	2	9	6	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Iron workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Iron workers, railings,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	10	6	0
Iron workers, railings,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Iron workers, railings,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Janitors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	5	10	6	0
Janitors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 00	8	10	6	0
Janitors,	Millville,	Female, adult,	5 00	6	10	6	0
Janitors, schools (4),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	4 00	1	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	3 00	1	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	1 50	1	9	6	0
Janitors, schools (2),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Janitors,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Janitors,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Janitors,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Janitors,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0

Janitors,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Janitors,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	4 25	1	10	6	0
Janitors,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	3 50	4	10	6	0
Janitors (nine establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Janitors,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Janitors,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Janitors,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	4 50	1	10	6	0
Janitors,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	4 00	1	10	6	0
Janitors,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	3 50	1	10	6	0
Janitors, schools (twelve establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Salem,	Female, adult,	5 00	3	9	6	0
Janitors, private,	Salem,	Male, adult,	5 00	2	9	6	0
Janitors, private,	Salem,	Male, adult,	4 50	1	9	6	0
Janitors, private,	Salem,	Male, adult,	3 50	2	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	2 50	2	10	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	2 00	1	10	6	0
Janitors, churches,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	2 00	2	10	6	0
Janitors, churches,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	1 75	1	10	6	0
Janitors, halls,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	2 25	1	10	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	3 00	1	9	6	0
Janitors, halls,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	2 50	1	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	2 50	1	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	1 50	1	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Salem,	Female, adult,	5 00	3	9	6	0
Janitors, private,	Salem,	Male, adult,	5 00	2	9	6	0
Janitors, private,	Salem,	Male, adult,	4 50	1	9	6	0
Janitors, private,	Salem,	Male, adult,	3 50	2	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Quinton,	Female, adult,	3 50	1	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Quinton,	Female, adult,	2 00	1	9	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	3 00	1	10	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	1 75	1	10	6	0
Janitors, halls,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	2 00	1	10	6	0
Janitors, schools,	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	1 50	1	10	6	0
Joiners, furniture (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Joiners, furniture,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Knit goods (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Knit goods,	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	7 00	4	10	6	0
Knit goods,	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Knit goods,	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Lamp black works,*	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Lamp black works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	10	6	0
Lamp black works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0

* Diseases of head, throat and chest, from dust.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Laundry (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	$10 00	1	9	6	0
Laundry,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Laundry, washers (two establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Laundry, ironers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Laundry, ironers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Laundry, wagon drivers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Laundry, clerks,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	4 50	1	9	6	0
Laundry, managers (one establishment),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Laundry, washers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry, ironers,	Salem,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Laundry (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Laundry,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Laundry,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Laundry,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Laundry,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Laundry, wagon drivers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Laundry,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Laundry,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Laundry,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Laundry,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Laundry,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Laundry,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	9	6	0
Laundry,	Clayton,	Female, minor,	3 00	1	9	6	0
Laundry (one establishment),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Laundry washers,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry, ironers,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry, wagon drivers,	Elmer,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Laundry (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0

Laundry,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	8 50	2	10	6	0
Laundry,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Laundry (two establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Laundry,	Salem,	Female, adult,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Laundry,	Salem,	Female, adult,	4 50	2	9	6	0
Laundry, wagon drivers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Laundry, foremen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry, washers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Laundry, ironers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 50	5	10	6	0
Laundry, drivers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Laundry, clerks,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Laundry (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Laundry,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Launderers, hotel (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	4 50	1	10	6	0
Launderers, hotel,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	3 50	1	10	6	0
Launderers, hotel,	Woodbury,	Female, minor,	2 50	1	10	6	0
Launderers, hotel (three establishments),	Salem,	Female, adult,	3 00	3	10	6	0
Lime kiln, hands,*	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6¼	12
Lime kiln, hands,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10	6¼	12
Lime kiln, hands,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	10	6¼	12
Livery stables (one establishment),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Livery stables (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Medford,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Medford,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables (three establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	7	52
Livery stables,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	10	7	52
Livery stables (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Livery stables (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Livery stables,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Livery stables,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Livery stables (two establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Livery stables,	Newport,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Locksmiths,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Locksmiths, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Locksmiths (two establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Locksmiths,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Locksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Locksmiths,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0

* Diseases of head and chest resulting from dust and fumes from kilns.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Locksmiths and bell hangers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	$8 00	1	9	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,	Atlantic City.	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Locksmiths and bell hangers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Locksmith's factory,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Locksmith's factory,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	6	10	6	0
Locksmith's factory,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Locksmith's factory, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	5 50	5	10	6	0
Locksmith and general repairs (one establishment),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Locksmith and general repairs,	Port Norris,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Locksmith and gun repairs,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Locksmith and gun, helpers,	Elmer,	Male, minor,	4 50	1	10	6	0
Lumber mills (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Lumber mills,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Lumber mills,	Medford,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Lumber mills (one establishment),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Lumber mills, helpers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Lumber mills (three establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Lumber mills,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Lumber mills,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Lumber mills,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Lumber mills, outdoor hands,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	13 50	2	10	6	0
Lumber mills (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Lumber mills,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6	0
Lumber mills (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0

Lumber mills,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Lumber mill, hands (one establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	5½	0
Lumber mills,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	5½	0
Lumber mills,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	5½	0
Lumber mills,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 50	2	10	5½	0
Lumber mills,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	5½	0
Lumber mills,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	10	5½	0
Lumber mills, outside hands,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	5½	0
Lumber mills, outside hands,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 00	3	10	5½	0
Lumber mills, outside hands,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	5½	0
Machinists (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	10	6	0
Machinists,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 50	1	10	6	0
Machinists, apprentices;	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Machinists,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	16 50	1	10	6	0
Machinists,	Central Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	1	10	6	0
Machinists, castings (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Machinists,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Machinists (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Machinists,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	6 50	3	9	6	0
Machinists (two establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 50	3	9	6	0
Machinists,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	9	6	0
Machinists,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Atlantic City,	Male, minor,	7 50	4	9	6	0
Machinists, lathe (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	16 00	5	9	6	0
Machinists, lathe,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists, tool,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists, tool,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists, caster,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Machinists, lathe (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6	0
Machinists, lathe,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Machinists, lathe,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Machinists, tool,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	$15 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists, tool,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	7 00	6	9	6	0
Machinists*	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	14	9	6	0
Machinists,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	12	9	6	0
Machinists,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	18	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices.	Millville,	Male, minor,	9 00	9	9	6	0
Machinists,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Machinists,	Millville,	Male, adult,	11 00	4	10	6	0
Machinists,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Machinists (one establishment),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Elmer,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists, caster,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Machinists, lathe hands (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists, lathe hands,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists, lathe hands,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists, tools,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists, tools,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	6 50	1	9	6	0

* Muscular rheumatism, neuralgia and catarrh.

Machinists, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Machinists,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	24 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	6	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	17 50	4	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 50	3	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 50	6	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	13 50	6	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 50	7	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 50	2	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9	6	0
Machinists,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	8	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	7 00	4	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	6 00	8	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	5 50	6	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	5 00	4	9	6	0
Machinists, apprentices,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 00	4	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers (one establishment),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	21 00	2	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	9	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	17 50	6	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	8	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 50	10	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 00	0	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	13 50	8	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	7	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	6	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 50	4	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 50	6	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	8	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	6 50	4	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	5 00	5	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 50	23	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	8 50	1	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	4 50	1	9	6	0
Machinists and die workers, clerks,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	10	6	0
Marble cutters (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Marble cutters,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Marble cutters, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	$6 00	1	10	6	0
Marble cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Marble cutters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Marble cutters, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	4 50	4	10	6	0
Marine railways (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Marine railways,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Marine railways,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Marine railways,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Marine railways,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Marine railways (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Marine railways,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Marine railways,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 25	2	9	6	0
Masons (one establishment),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Masons,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Masons,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Masons,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Masons and plasterers (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Masons and plasterers,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0

Masons and plasterers, tenders,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Masons and plasterers (one establishment),	Newport,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Masons and plasterers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Masons and plasterers, tenders,	Newport,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Masons, stone (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Masons, stone, tenders,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Masons and plasterers (one establishment),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Masons and plasterers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Masons and plasterers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,*	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	16	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	14	9	6	0
Masons (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Masons,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	9	6	0
Masons,	Salem,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	9	6	0
Masons,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	9	6	0
Masons (one establishment),	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Masons (one establishment),	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Masons (one establishment),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Masons (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Masons,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Masons (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Masons (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Masons,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Masons,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 50	4	9	6	0

* Rheumatism, neuralgia.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Masons (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	$10 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	14 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 50	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Masons, (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	9	6	0
Masons,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	9	9	6	0
Masons,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	7	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	9	6	0
Masons, stone (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Masons, stone,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, stone, tenders,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Masons, (three establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Masons,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Masons,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Masons,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	10	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Masons,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Masons,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Masons (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Masons, tenders,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 25	2	9	6	0
Masons (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0

Masons, tenders,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Masons (one establishment),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Masons,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Masons, tender,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Milk depot (one establishment),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Milk depot,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Milk depot (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Milk depot,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Milk depot,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Milk depot, drivers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Milliners,*	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Milliners,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Milliners,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners (two establishments),	Elmer,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Milliners,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Milliners,*	Millville,	Female, adult,	15 00	8	10	6	0
Milliners,	Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	7	10	6	0
Milliners, apprentices,	Millville,	Female, adult,	9 00	7	10	6	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Dragston,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Dragston,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Milliners,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Milliners,	Swedesboro,	Female, minor,	4 00	1	9	6	0
Milliners (three establishments), †	Vineland,	Female, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Milliners,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Milliners,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Milliners,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	8 00	6	10	6	0
Milliners (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Milliners,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Woodbury,	Female, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners (four establishments),	Salem,	Female, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners,	Salem,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners,	Salem,	Female, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Milliners,	Salem,	Female, adult,	6 00	6	10	6	0
Milliners (three establishments),	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0

* Stomach and liver troubles, indigestion. Effects of close confinement.
† Nervous disorders from close confinement.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Milliners,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	$7 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	4 50	1	10	6	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Mauricetown,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Newport,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Newport,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners,	Quinton,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Milliners,	Quinton,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Milliners (three establishments),	Clayton,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Milliners,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners (two establishments),	Fairton,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Fairton,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Fairton,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Milliners,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Milliners,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Mould makers (one establishment),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Mould makers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Mould makers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Mould makers, cutters,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Music teachers (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Music teachers,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Music teachers (three establishments),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Music teachers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0

Music teachers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Novelty goods (one establishment),	Camden,	Male, adult,	25 00	3	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	22 50	2	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	21 00	2	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	20 00	4	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	17 50	2	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	17 00	3	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	16 50	2	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 50	4	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 50	3	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, adult,	5 50	2	9	6	0
Novelty goods, packers,	Camden,	Male, minor,	5 00	4	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, minor,	4 50	5	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, minor,	4 00	3	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, minor,	3 50	6	9	6	0
Novelty goods,	Camden,	Male, minor,	3 00	7	9	6	0
Oil peddlers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers (three establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers, helpers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers (two establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Oyster dredge makers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Oyster dredge makers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers, helpers,	Newport,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers, helpers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers (three establishments),	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 50	3	10	6	0
Oyster dredge makers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Oyster hands,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	16	10	6	0
Oyster hands,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 00	9	10	6	0
Oyster industry,† captains,		Male, adult,	12 50	540	12	6½	* 0
Oyster industry, mates,		Male, adult,	10 00	540	12	6½	* * 0
Oyster industry, crew,		Male, adult,	9 00	1920	12	6½	* 0
Oyster shippers (four establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0

* Employed one-half day each Sunday.

† Five hundred and forty licensed vessels; 3,000 employed.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Oyster shippers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	$8 00	3	10	6	0
Oyster shippers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Osyter shippers (twenty establishments),	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	10	6	0
Oyster shippers,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	12 00	7	10	6	0
Oyster shippers,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Oyster shippers,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0
Oyster shippers (eight establishments),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0
Oyster shippers,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Oyster shippers,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	6 00	4	10	6	0
Oyster shuckers,		Male, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Oyster shuckers,		Male, adult,	9 00	12	10	6	0
Painters, grainers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, grainers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, sign,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Pleasantville,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Painters (two establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Painters,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Painters (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Painters,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, grainers (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Painters, grainers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, sign,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0

Painters, house,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Painters (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Painters,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Painters, inside (six establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	6	9	6	0
Painters outside,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	5	9	6	0
Painters outside,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	7	9	6	0
Painters outside,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Painters, grainers (three establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, sign,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, grainers (three establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, sign,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Clayton,	Male, minor,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Painters (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Painters (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Painters,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Painters (two establishments),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Painters,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Deerfield,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Painters (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	9	6	0
Painters, grainers, *	Millville,	Male, adult,	21 00	6	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Millville,	Male, adult,	13 50	8	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	10	9	6	0
Painters, grainers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	22 50	4	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Salem,	Male, adult,	18 00	6	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Salem,	Male, adult,	16 50	4	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, minor,	7 00	5	9	6	0
Painters, grainers (five establishments), †	Vineland,	Male, adult,	20 00	4	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 50	6	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	10	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6	0
Painters,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Greenwich,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Painters (one establishment),	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0

* Colic, lead poisoning. † Lead colic and catarrh.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Painters,	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	$9 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Haleyville,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Painters,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Heislerville,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Painters (two establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Painters,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Painters (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Painters (three establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	9	6	0
Painters,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, house,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Painters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	9	6	0
Painters,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Painters (two establishments),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Painters,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Painters, grainers (three establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Painters,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Painters,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Painters, apprentices,	Port Norris,	Male, minor,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Painters (two establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Newport,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0

Painters (two establishments),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Painters,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Paint works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Paint works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Paint works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 00	1	10	5½	0
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	5½	0
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 50	2	10	5½	0
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	10	5½	0
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	7 50	3	10	5½	0
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	6 50	2	10	5½	0
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	5 50	2	10	5½	0
Paper box makers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	4 50	5	10	5½	0
Paper hangers (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	9	6	0
Paper hangers (four establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Paper hangers (one establishment),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Paper hangers (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Paper hangers and news depot,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers and carrier,	Dorchester,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Paper hangers (one establishment),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers (one establishment),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Paper hangers (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Paper hangers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Paper routes, carriers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	8	6	0
Paper routes, carriers,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	8	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Patent roofing,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	$10 00	2	9	6	0
Patent roofing,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Patent roofing, helpers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Pearl button factory, cutters (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	5½	0
Pearl button factory, cutters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	5½	0
Pearl button factory, carders,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	5½	0
Pearl button factory, cutters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	10	5½	0
Pearl button factory, cutters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 00	8	10	5½	0
Pearl button factory, cutters,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	4 00	4	10	5½	0
Pearl button factory, carders,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	2 50	2	10	5½	0
Pianos, makers (one establishment),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	24 00	3	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	22 00	5	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	20 00	6	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 50	10	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	16 00	8	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	14	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	14 50	16	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	14 00	10	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	11	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 00	12	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	9	9	6	0
Pianos, makers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 00	5	9	6	0
Pianos, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 50	9	9	6	0
Pianos, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 00	10	9	6	0

Pianos, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	6 00	9	9	6	0
Pianos, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	5 50	7	9	6	0
Pianos, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	5 00	10	9	6	0
Pianos, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	4 50	15	9	6	0
Pianos, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	4 00	20	9	6	0
Pigeon farm (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Pigeon farm,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Planing mills, outdoor men (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Planing mills, mill men,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Planing mills, mill men,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Planing mills, mill men,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,*	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	12	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	9	6	0
Plasterers (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers (two establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	10 50	3	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Plasterers (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	12	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	10	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	9	9	6	0
Plasterers (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	11 50	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Plasterers, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	5 50	4	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Plasterers (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Plasterers (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 50	2	9	6	0
Plasterers (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0

* Catarrh, chest trouble.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Plasterers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	$9 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Plasterers (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	13 50	4	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Plasterers, tenders,	Salem,	Male, adult,	7 50	6	9	6	0
Plasterers, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Plasterers (four establishments),*	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6	0
Plasterers, helpers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	9	6	0
Plasterers (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Plasterers, apprentices,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Plasterers, tenders,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Plumbers (one establishment),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Plumbers, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Plumbers (four establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	5	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	5	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Plumbers, apprentices,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	9	6	0
Plumbers (three establishments),†	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0

* Eye diseases and diseases of the scalp. † Rheumatism.

Plumbers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6	0
Plumbers, helpers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	5	9	6	0
Plumbers (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	16 50	3	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Plumbers, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 50	4	9	6	0
Plumbers (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	16 50	3	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Plumbers, helpers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 50	4	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	10	9	6	0
Plumbers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	9	6	0
Plumbers, assistants, 1st class,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	12	9	6	0
Plumbers, helpers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	9	6	0
Porters,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Post office, clerks,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	17 30	1	10	6	0
Post office, clerks,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	13 46	1	10	6	0
Post office, carriers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	16 30	5	8	6	0
Post office, mail mess.,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Printers, news (one establishment),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Printers, news,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Printers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Printers, news (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Printers, news,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Printers, news,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Printers, news,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Printers, apprentices,	Atlantic City,	Male, minor,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Printers, job (four establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Printers, job,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Printers, job,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Printers, Gordon press,	Atlantic City,	Male, minor,	8 00	4	9	6	0
Printers, Gordon press,	Atlantic City,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Printers, news,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Printers, news,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Printers, news,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Printers, news,	Salem,	Female, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Printers, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, minor,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Printers, job (one establishment),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Printers, apprentices,	Port Norris,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Printers, news (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Printers, news,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Printers, news,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Printers, apprentices,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	10	6	0
Printers, compositors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	14	10	6	0
Printers, pressmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	10	6	0
Printers, apprentices,	Millville,	Male, minor,	6 00	10	10	6	0
Printers, job (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Printers, job,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	$10 00	2	10	6	0
Printers, job,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Printers, job,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	10	6	0
Printers, news (two establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Printers, news,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Printers, news,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Printers, news,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Re-caning chairs (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Re-caning chairs,	Millville,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Restaurants (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Restaurants,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Restaurants,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	9	6	0
Restaurants (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Restaurants,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Restaurants (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Restaurants,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Restaurants (three establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Restaurants,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Restaurants, helpers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Restaurants (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Restaurants,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Riggers (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Riggers,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Riggers (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Riggers,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Rugs and mats, designers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	10	6	0
Rugs and mats, designers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	20 00	2	10	6	0
Rugs and mats, designers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0

Rugs and mats, weavers, *	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Rugs and mats, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Rugs and mats, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Rugs and mats, dyers, †	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Rugs and mats, other help,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 25	5	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers (one establishment), ‡	Newfield,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Newfield,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Newfield,	Male, adult,	11 00	8	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Newfield,	Male, adult,	9 50	6	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Newfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	13	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Newfield,	Male, adult,	7 50	45	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Newfield,	Female, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Newfield,	Female, minor,	5 50	8	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Newfield,	Female, minor,	5 00	5	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Newfield,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Rugs, weavers (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 50	2	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	17 50	1	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 50	3	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 50	4	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 50	8	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 50	6	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 50	9	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	5	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	10	9	6	0
Rugs, helpers,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Rugs, helpers,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	5 50	8	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Rugs, weavers,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Rugs, helpers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	5 00	4	9	6	0
Rugs, helpers,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	4 00	3	9	6	0
Sailmakers (one establishment),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Sailmakers,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Sailmakers (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Sailmakers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Sailmakers (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Sailmakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Sailmakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Sailmakers (two establishments),	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Sailmakers,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Sailmakers,		Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (seven establishments),	Newport,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Newport,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0

* Anæmic conditions from close confinement.
† Skin diseases from dyes and fumes from dye vats.
‡ Lung diseases, liver and stomach diseases.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Salesmen (five establishments),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	$12 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen (three establishments),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen (three establishments),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen (twelve establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	8	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	10	6	0
Salesmen (six establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (nine establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen, furniture,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0

Salesmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Salesmen (three establishments),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (six establishments),	Carmel,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (four establishments),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, oil, wagons,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	10	6	0
Salesmen (three establishments),	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (seven establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (four establishments),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Salesmen,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Salesmen (eight establishments),	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Pleasantville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen (six establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen (four establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (eleven establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	10	6	0
Salesmen (three establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (six establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen, department stores,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Salesmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	$10 00	5	10	6	0
Salesmen, grocery,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	14	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	16	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	12	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	6 00	18	10	6	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 50	3	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 50	3	10	6	0
Salesmen (four establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (five establishments),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Salesmen (six establishments),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen (three establishments),	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Salesmen,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen (four establishments),	Dragston,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Dragston,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Dragston,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Carmel,	Female, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Carmel,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen (three establishments),	Deerfield,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Deerfield,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen (six establishments),	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0

Saleswomen,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	6 00	4	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Woodbury,	Female, minor,	5 00	6	10	6	0
Saleswomen (five establishments),	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	7 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen (eleven establishments), *	Vineland,	Female, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	8 00	5	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	6	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	5 00	7	10	6	0
Saleswomen, department stores,	Millville,	Female, adult,	9 00	4	10	6	0
Saleswomen, department stores,	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 00	5	10	6	0
Saleswomen, department stores,	Millville,	Female, adult,	6 00	6	10	6	0
Saleswomen, dry goods,	Millville,	Female, adult,	9 00	9	10	6	0
Saleswomen, dry goods,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 00	11	10	6	0
Saleswomen, dry goods,	Millville,	Female, minor,	5 00	16	10	6	0
Saleswomen (eight establishments),	Pleasantville,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Pleasantville,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Pleasantville,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Pleasantville,	Female, adult,	5 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen (three establishments),	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Fairton,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Fairton,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen (five establishments),	Greenwich,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Greenwich,	Female, adult,	5 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen (two establishments),	Quinton,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Quinton,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen (six establishments),	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Dividing Creek,	Female, adult,	4 50	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen (three establishments),	Bivalve,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Bivalve,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen (twelve establishments),	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	7 00	6	10	6	0
Saleswomen, cash girls,	Atlantic City,	Female, minor,	4 00	12	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Saleswomen,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	5 00	4	9	6	0
Saleswomen (five establishments),	Elmer,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	5 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Cedarville,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Cedarville,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Cedarville,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0

* Kidney, liver and stomach troubles.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Saleswomen,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	$5 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Dorchester,	Female, adult,	4 50	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Dorchester,	Female, minor,	3 50	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen (four establishments),	Clayton,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	5 00	5	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Leesburg,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Leesburg,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Heislerville,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Heislerville,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Haleyville,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Mauricetown,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	9	6	0
Saleswomen (eight establishments),	Salem,	Female, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	7 50	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	6 00	4	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Salem,	Female, adult,	5 00	6	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	5 00	3	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Newport,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Newport,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen (five establishments),	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen (three establishments),	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Shiloh,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0

Saleswomen (three establishments),	South Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	South Vineland,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Mays Landing,	Female, minor,	3 50	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Medford,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Medford,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Saleswomen,	Medford,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc., *	Camden,	Male, adult,	22 50	4	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	21 00	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	20 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	20 00	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	17 50	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	17 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	14 00	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	13 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 50	6	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, adult,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, minor,	5 50	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, minor,	4 50	3	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, minor,	3 50	2	9	6	0
Sash, doors, blinds, etc.,	Camden,	Male, minor,	3 00	3	9	6	0
Screw and nut factory,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Screw and nut factory,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Screw and nut factory,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Screw and nut factory, *apprentices*,	Woodbury,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Ship building (one establishment), †	Camden,	Male, adult,	22 50	6	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	22 00	5	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	21 00	8	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	20 50	7	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 50	9	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 00	6	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	17 00	8	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	16 50	12	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	15 00	12	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	14 50	9	9	6	0

* The men who work at the circular saws and planing machines suffer nervous, throat and lung diseases.
† Lumbago, caused by lifting heavy timbers. Rheumatism.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	$14 00	6	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	13 50	10	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	13 00	11	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	12 50	12	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	12 00	13	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	11 00	17	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 50	12	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 00	14	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	9 50	12	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	0 00	14	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 50	12	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 00	11	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	7 50	10	9	6	0
Ship building,	Camden,	Male, adult,	7 00	14	9	6	0
Ship yard (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Ship yard,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Ship yard (one establishment),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Ship yard,	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Ship yard (two establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Ship yard,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Ship yard,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	9	6	0
Ship yard, iron work,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shirts, cutters (two establishments),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Shirts, cutters,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Shirts, cutters,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Shirts, machine operators (two establishments),	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shirts, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Shirts, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	6 50	3	10	6	0

Shirts, men's, cutters,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, cutters,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 00	4	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	13 50	3	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	9 00	16	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	8 00	13	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	7 50	11	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	6 50	12	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	5 25	15	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, machine operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	5 00	12	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, finishers,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	5 00	8	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, finishers,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	3 50	9	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, finishers,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	3 00	6	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, finishers, apprentices,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	2 50	6	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, launderers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, launderers,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, launderers,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	7 50	2	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, packers,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	6 50	4	10	6	0
Shirts, men's, machine fixers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Shirtwaist, cutters (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, operators,	Millville,	Female, adult,	9 00	5	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, operators,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, operators,	Millville,	Female, adult,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, operators,	Millville,	Female, adult,	5 00	6	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, packers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, clerks,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, markers,	Millville,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, makers (one establishment)	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, makers,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, makers,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, makers,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	5 00	2	9	6	0
Shirtwaist, makers,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	4 50	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	22 00	1	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	20 00	6	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	5	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	16 50	8	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 50	7	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	11	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	14 00	10	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 50	12	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	9	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	11 50	11	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	14	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	16	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	18	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	15	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 50	22	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	5 00	17	10	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	$4 50	10	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	4 00	13	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	3 50	12	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	3 00	14	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	2 50	10	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	15 00	4	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	13 50	6	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	10 50	4	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	10 00	9	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 50	10	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 00	12	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	8 50	11	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 50	12	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	8	10	[illegible]	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	5 00	6	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	4 50	5	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	4 00	4	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	3 50	6	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	3 00	7	10	6	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	2 50	6	10	6	0
Shoe factories (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 50	6	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	13 00	5	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	11 00	4	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 50	3	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 50	4	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	4 50	10	10	5½	0

Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	11 00	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 50	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	8 50	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 50	3	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 50	3	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	5 50	2	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	4 50	6	10	5½	0
Shoe factories (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	20 00	3	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	14	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	29	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	10	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	20	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 00	5	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	5 00	2	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 00	8	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	8 00	10	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	7 00	10	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	6 00	2	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	5 00	4	10	5½	0
Shoe factories (one establishment),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	11 00	2	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	6 00	6	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	5 50	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	4 00	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	3 00	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	9 00	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult.	8 00	3	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	3 00	2	10	5½	0
Shoe factories,	Vineland,	Female, minor,	2 50	2	10	5½	0
Shoe factories (one establishment),	Camden,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	15 00	7	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	12 00	9	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	11 50	6	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 50	5	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	7 00	4	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	6 00	4	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	5 50	6	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	5 00	14	9	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Shoe factories,*	Camden,	Female, adult,	$15 00	1	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	8 50	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	8 00	4	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	5 50	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor,	5 00	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor,	4 50	6	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor,	4 00	5	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor,	3 50	4	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor,	3 00	11	9	6	0
Shoe factories (one establishment),	Camden,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	9 50	1	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 50	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	8 00	5	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Male, adult,	7 50	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	5 50	1	9	6	0

* Headache, sick stomach and bowel troubles.

Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, adult,	5 00	3	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor,	4 50	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor,	3 50	2	9	6	0
Shoe factories,	Camden,	Female, minor,	3 00	3	9	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers (four establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers, apprentices,	Vineland,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,*	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	12	10	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	8 50	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	9	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers, apprentices,	Quinton,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Bivalve,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Dorchester,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0

* Subject to liver and stomach diseases. Piles.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Shoemakers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	$7 50	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers (three establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers, apprentices,	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Carmel,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers, apprentices,	Elmer,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 50	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Shoemakers (one establishment),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	South Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0

Shoemakers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6 0
Shoemakers (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6 0
Shoemakers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6 0
Shoemakers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6 0
Splint basket makers (one establishment),	Dragston,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6 0
Splint basket makers,	Dragston,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	9	6 0
Stable help, hotel (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6 0
Stable help, hotel,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	5 00	1	10	6 0
Stable help, hotel,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6 0
Stable help, hotel,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6 0
Stationery and news (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6 0
Stationery and news, carriers,	Deerfield,	Male, minor,	6 50	1	10	6 0
Stationery store (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6 0
Steamboat, clerks,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6 0
Steamboat, hands,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	4	10	6 0
Steamboat, engineers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6 0
Steamboat, firemen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6 0
Stenographers, *	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6 0
Stenographers,	Minotola,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	9	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters,	Salem,	Female, adult,	12 00	2	9	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters (six establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	9 00	2	9	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	10 00	1	9	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters (one establishment),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters (one establishment),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters (five establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	8 00	3	10	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6 0
Stenographers and typewriters,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6 0
Strawberry pickers (three establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	5	10	6 0
Strawberry pickers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	6 00	15	10	6 0
Strawberry pickers,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	5 00	20	10	6 0
Strawberry pickers,	Swedesboro,	Female, minor,	4 00	35	10	6 0
Surveyor,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6 0
Surveyor,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6 0
Tailors (one establishment),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6 0
Tailors,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6 0
Tailors, vest makers,	Cedarville,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6 0
Tailors (eight establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	18 00	5	10	6 0
Tailors,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	10	6 0
Tailors,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	10	6 0
Tailors,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6 0
Tailors, finishers,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	8 00	10	10	6 0
Tailors,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6 0
Tailors,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6 0

* Headache, wrist cramps.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Tailors,	Carmel,	Male, adult,	$8 00	3	10	6	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	5	10	6	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	7	10	6	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	10	10	6	0
Tailors, suits,	Millville,	Female, adult,	12 00	6	10	6	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	12	10	6	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Female, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Tailors,	Millville,	Female, adult,	7 00	5	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors, apprentices,	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors, vest makers,	Deerfield,	Female, adult,	6 50	1	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors (three establishments), *	Vineland,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Tailors,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Tailors,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	9

* Such diseases as piles and fistula.

Tailors (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	17 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Tailors,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Salem,	Female, adult,	8 00	3	9	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Salem,	Female, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors, vest makers,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Medford,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors, vest makers,	Medford,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Tailors,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors, vest makers,	Rosenhayn,	Female, adult,	6 50	2	10	6	0
Tailors (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	7 00	2	10	6	0
Tailors,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Tailors, finishers,	Quinton,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Telephone, operators, *	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	18 00	2	8	6	0
Telephone, operators,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	15 00	2	8	6	0
Telephone, linemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	8	6	0
Telephone, operators, †	Millville,	Female, adult,	20 00	2	8	6	0
Telephone, operators,	Millville,	Female, adult,	15 00	4	8	6	0
Telephone, linemen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	10	10	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, engineers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, firemen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, moulders,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, kilnmen, ‡	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	18	10	6	12
Tile and fire-proof bricks, wheelers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 50	6	10	6	0
Tile and fire-proof bricks, pit men,	Millville,	Male, adult,	7 50	6	10	6	0
Tin workers (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, helpers,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0

* Nervousness among operators.
† Headache and nervous diseases.
‡ Head and throat troubles, caused by dust and fumes from kiln.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Tin workers, apprentices,	Swedesboro,	Male, minor,	$6 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Tin workers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, apprentices,	Woodstown,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Tin workers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Tin workers, apprentices,	Port Norris,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0
Tin workers (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Tin workers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Tin workers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Tin workers, helpers,	Rosenhayn,	Male, minor,	5 00	1	10	6	0
Tin workers (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, helpers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	6 50	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, apprentices,	Glassboro,	Male, minor,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers (three establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers, helpers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	7 50	6	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers, *	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers, helpers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	9	6	0

* Trouble with the eyes from glare, muscular cramps and rheumatism.

Tin workers (one establishment),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Tin workers,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Tin workers, apprentices,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Tin workers, roofers (three establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	15 00	4	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 00	5	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers, helpers,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Tin workers (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers (three establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	5	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	9	6	0
Tin workers, helpers,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	8 50	6	9	6	0
Tin workers (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, helpers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	6 50	1	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers (four establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Tin workers, roofers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Tin workers, helpers,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	5	9	6	0
Tin workers, apprentices,	Salem,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Tin and sheet iron workers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	12 00	10	10	6	0
Tools and dies, lathe hands, *	Millville,	Male, adult,	20 00	4	9	6	0
Tools and dies, lathe hands,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	3	9	6	0
Tools and dies, die sinkers,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	9	6	0
Tools and dies, die sinkers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	16 00	2	9	6	0
Tools and dies, polishers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 50	3	9	6	0
Tools and dies, packers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 50	2	9	6	0
Tools and dies, lathe hands,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	22 00	6	10	6	0
Tools and dies, lathe hands,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	5	10	6	0
Tools and dies, die sinkers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	3	10	6	0
Tools and dies, die sinkers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	4	10	6	0
Tools and dies, polishers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Tools and dies, packers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Tools and dies, engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Tools and dies, firemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Tool works,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Traction company, engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	1	10	6	0
Traction company, firemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Traction company, linemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	10	6	0
Traction company, motormen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 80	9	10	6	0
Traction company, conductors,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 80	9	10	6	0
Trucks and teaming (four establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	12 00	6	9	6	0
Trucks and teaming,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	10 50	4	9	6	0

* Nervous and liver diseases.

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly Wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Trucks and teaming,	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	$10 00	5	9	6	0
Trucks (six establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	9	6	0
Tugs, engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	6	12	6	0
Tugs, firemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	12	6	0
Tugs, deck hands,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	8	12	6	0
Typewriters,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Clayton,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Woodstown,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Typewriters (twelve establishments),	Atlantic City,	Male, adult,	8 00	6	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Atlantic City,	Female, adult,	6 50	3	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Swedesboro,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Typewriters, *	Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	4	9	6	0
Typewriters (seven establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	8 00	3	10	6	0
Typewriters,	Vineland,	Female, adult,	6 00	4	10	6	0
Typewriters (three establishments),	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Glassboro,	Female, adult,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	8 00	4	10	6	0
Typewriters,	Woodbury,	Female, adult,	6 00	3	10	6	0
Typewriters,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Elmer,	Female, adult,	5 00	1	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Mays Landing,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	10	6	0
Typewriters,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Port Norris,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0

* Cramps, wrist paralysis.

Typewriters,	Salem,	Female, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Typewriters,	Salem,	Female, adult,	6 00	1	9	6	0
Undertakers, casket makers (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	10	6	0
Undertakers, casket makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	10	6	0
Undertakers, attendants,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Undertakers, attendants,	Millville,	Female, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Undertakers, cab drivers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	10	10	6	0
Upholsterers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	12 00	8	10	6	0
Upholsterers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	10 00	4	10	6	0
Upholsterers,	Woodbine,	Male, adult,	9 00	5	10	6	0
Vegetable hothouse (one establishment),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Vegetable hothouse,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Vegetable hothouse, helpers,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Vial works, lamp men,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	8½	6	0
Vial works, helpers,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	2 76	1	8½	6	0
Wagon makers, farm (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, iron work,	Salem,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, iron work,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, painters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, painters,	Salem,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm (two establishments),	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, iron work,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, helpers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	7 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, painters,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, body makers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, helpers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	6	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, body makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, helpers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 00	8	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, body makers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 00	6	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, helpers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	10	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, body makers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	5	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, body makers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	14 00	5	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, helpers,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	6	10	6	0
Wagon makers (two establishments),	Fairton,	Male, adult,	12 00	3	9	6	0
Wagon makers,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, iron work,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, painters,	Fairton,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, apprentices,	Fairton,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers (two establishments),	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, iron work,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, painters,	Port Norris,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, wood work (two establishments),	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, wood work,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, wood work,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, iron work,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, iron work,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	13 50	1	9	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901—(Continued).

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Wagon makers, farm, painters,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	$10 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	6	9	6	0
Wagon makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Wagon makers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	8	9	6	0
Wagon makers, body (two establishments),	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Wagon makers, body,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, iron work,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, iron work,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, painters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wagon makers, painters,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm (three establishments),	Medford,	Male, adult,	18 00	4	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, iron work,	Medford,	Male, adult,	15 00	3	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, helpers,	Medford,	Male, adult,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, painters,	Medford,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, apprentices,	Medford,	Male, minor,	7 00	3	9	6	0
Wagon makers, farm (one establishment),	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	10	6	0
Wagon makers, farm, iron work,	Rosenhayn,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Waiters, hotel (one establishment),	Greenwich,	Male, adult,	5 00	2	10	6	0
Waiters, hotel,	Greenwich,	Female, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Waiters, hotel (three establishments),	Salem,	Male, adult,	3 00	2	10	6	0
Waiters, hotel,	Salem,	Female, adult,	2 50	2	10	6	0
Waiters, hotel (two establishments),	Vineland,	Female, adult,	4 50	5	10	6	0
Waiters, restaurants,	Millville,	Male, adult,	8 00	6	10	6	0
Waiters, restaurants,	Millville,	Female, adult,	5 00	12	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Glassboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Woodbury,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	12	6	0

Watchmen,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Minotola,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Watchmen,		Male, adult,	10 00	1	12	7	52
Watchmen,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	12	6	0
Watchmen,	South Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Salem,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Watchmen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Watchmen,		Male, adult,	7 50	1	10	5½	0
Water works, engineers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	9	6	0
Water works, firemen,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Water works, laborers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Water works, laborers,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	6	9	6	0
Water works, clerks,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Water works, superintendents,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	25 00	1	10	6	0
Water works, superintendents, assistants,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	15 00	1	10	6	0
Water works, plumbers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Water works, laborers,	Vineland,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Leesburg,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights (one establishment),	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Heislerville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Wheelwrights (one establishment),	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Haleyville,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights (one establishment),	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Mauricetown,	Male, adult,	8 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Elmer,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights, painters,	Elmer,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	10	6	0
Wheelwrights, painters,	Cedarville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights (three establishments),	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Wheelwrights, painters,	Deerfield,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	9	6	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights, painters,	Woodstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Clayton,	Male, adult,	15 00	2	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0

TABLE No. 1.—Current Graded Weekly Wages, Number of Hours Employed per Day, Sunday Labor, and Disease Tendencies of Occupation, 1901.

OCCUPATION.	LOCALITY.	SEX. ADULT OR MINOR.	Weekly wages.	Number Receiving.	TIME EMPLOYED. Hours per Day.	Days per Week.	Sundays per Year.
Wheelwrights, painters,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	$9 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights, helpers,	Clayton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights, helpers,	Quinton,	Male, adult,	7 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Dividing Creek,	Male, adult,	8 00	1	10	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	12 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Swedesboro,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	9	6	0
Wheelwrights (three establishments),	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 50	4	9	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Wheelwrights, iron work,	Mays Landing,	Male, adult,	10 00	1	10	6	0
Wheelwrights, helpers,	Mays Landing,	Male, minor,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Wheelwrights (two establishments),	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	10 00	3	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Williamstown,	Male, adult,	9 00	1	10	6	0
Wheelwrights,	Williamstown,	Male, minor,	7 50	1	10	6	0
Windmill factory,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	12 00	2	10	6	0
Windmill factory,	Shiloh,	Male, adult,	9 00	3	10	6	0
Windmill factory,	Shiloh,	Male, minor,	6 00	2	10	6	0

Woodchoppers,	Millville,	Male, adult,	9 50	14	10	6	0
Wooden box works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	14 00	4	9	6	0
Wooden box works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	12 00	4	9	6	0
Wooden box works,	Millville,	Male, adult,	10 00	2	9	6	0
Woolen mill, clerks (one establishment),	Millville,	Male, minor,	8 00	5	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,*	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	20 00	1	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	18 00	2	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	16 00	1	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 50	5	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	14 00	4	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	11 50	9	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	10 50	7	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 50	6	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	9 00	4	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 50	7	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	8 00	8	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 50	8	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	7 00	9	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	6 50	10	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	6 00	6	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, adult,	5 50	8	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 50	7	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Male, minor,	4 00	13	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	9 00	5	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	7 50	8	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	7 00	10	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, adult,	6 00	9	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	5 00	8	9	6	0
Woolen mill, weaving department,	Bridgeton,	Female, minor,	4 50	10	9	6	0

* In this occupation there are some cases of irritation of lungs and air passages, caused by the dust and fibrous particles of wool in the air. The weavers do not consider it serious.

Cost of Living in New Jersey.

Retail Prices of a Selected List of Articles of Household Supplies from Leading Cities and Towns in all the Counties of the State for the Month of June, 1901.

The list of goods on which this presentation of the cost of living is based is the same substantially for each of the four years from and including 1898 to 1901. All the principal centers of population in the twenty-one counties of the State are represented by one report from each place. In the large cities and towns the reports were made by dealers who were the longest time established and carried on business on the largest scale.

Summary Table No. 1 shows the comparative cost of living so far as it can be ascertained from the prices paid for the bill of goods, which comprises the principal articles of table supplies and fuel. The locality showing the lowest price for the list of goods is entered first, other places following in the order in which they approach the one first named in cheapness.

Summary Table No. 2 gives the cost of the bill of supplies in each locality for the years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901. The cost for 1901 is compared with that for 1898, and the absolute amount of increase or decrease is shown. The prices quoted, being for the month of June each year, are subject to the same season influences in all places alike.

Thirty-seven localities show an advance in the cost of the bill of supplies ranging from four cents to four dollars and sixty-two cents; twenty-five show decreases in cost ranging in amount from five cents to two dollars and forty-nine cents; one locality shows precisely the same cost of the bill of goods for both years of comparison, and in six others there was no report for 1898, and consequently no comparison is made with the year

1901. The items of increase and decrease in some few of the localities showing either, are large, but in the majority of places the difference is very trifling.

The aggregate net increase is $24.14, which averages thirty-nine cents, or one and one-half per cent. increase in the cost of the bill of goods for the sixty-two places which reported for each of the years under consideration.

The average cost of the entire bill of goods throughout the State was $26.12 for 1898, $25.20 for 1899, $25.35 for 1900, and $26.51 for 1901. A steady but very small increase is thus shown to have taken place each year since 1899.

Summary Table No. 3 shows the price of each article of the bill, fifty-two in number, the standard trade measures being used to designate quantities. Comparison is here made, as in Summary Table No. 2, between the prices for the years 1898 and 1899, the figures compared being the average prices for each separate article instead of those for the entire list. Nineteen articles show a decrease in price, the greatest amount being in the two grades of family flour, which has fallen, the first quality $1.767 and the second $0.590 per barrel below the prices of 1898. All the varieties of coffee and tea on which prices are quoted also show small reductions. The total aggregate amount by which the nineteen articles were reduced is $2.906. Twenty-nine articles show an increase in price, but the amounts on each are so small that in the aggregate the advance is only $0.841. All kinds of meat, salt and fresh, show a small increase, as does also coal of the grades on which prices are quoted; potatoes, whites and sweets, are much higher than in 1900, but compared with the 1898 and 1899, the prices of both are lower by small amounts.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey.—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in the Various Cities and Towns of the State.

The comparative cost is shown by the position of each locality in the table; the cheapest being first and others following in the order in which the cost of the bill compares with the first named city or town.

County.	*City or Town.*	*Total cost of entire bill of goods.*
Morris,	Chester,	$23 03
Sussex,	Monroe,	23 90
Hunterdon,	High Bridge,	24 22
Hunterdon,	New Germantown,	24 37
Warren,	Phillipsburg,	24 49
Warren,	Allamuchy,	24 56
Atlantic,	Egg Harbor,	24 58
Essex,	Newark,	24 60
Sussex,	Swartswood,	24 60
Hunterdon,	Califon,	24 68
Warren,	Port Colden,	24 76
Warren,	Hackettstown,	24 78
Sussex,	Stillwater,	25 09
Middlesex,	Metuchen,	25 17
Warren,	Oxford,	25 30
Morris,	Port Oram,	25 33
Morris,	Middle Valley,	25 36
Ocean,	Collier's Mills,	25 40
Warren,	Beattystown,	25 53
Warren,	Marksboro,	25 63
Bergen,	Hackensack,	25 69
Camden,	Camden,	25 76
Warren,	Blairstown,	25 79
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	25 80
Union,	Elizabeth,	25 81
Morris,	Flanders,	25 92
Hudson,	Harrison,	25 96
Essex,	Orange,	25 97
Burlington,	Burlington,	25 98
Hunterdon,	Glen Gardner,	26 18
Hudson,	Hoboken,	26 21
Sussex,	Newton,	26 21
Middlesex,	Cheesequake,	26 29
Morris,	Bartley,	26 39
Morris,	German Valley,	26 46
Ocean,	Manahawkin,	26 50
Essex,	East Orange,	26 52
Monmouth,	Freehold,	26 61
Middlesex,	Cranbury,	26 72
Atlantic,	Hammonton,	26 74
Burlington,	Bordentown,	26 79
Gloucester,	Clayton,	26 82
Hudson,	Jersey City,	26 84
Morris,	Drakestown,	26 93
Warren,	Belvidere,	26 94
Passaic,	Passaic,	26 96
Monmouth,	Seabright,	27 08
Passaic,	Paterson,	27 09

County.	*City or Town.*	*Total cost of entire bill of goods.*
Middlesex,	New Brunswick,	27 16
Monmouth,	Marlboro,	27 29
Warren,	Washington,	27 29
Morris,	Dover,	27 31
Salem,	Salem,	27 32
Burlington,	Mt. Holly,	27 38
Bergen,	Garfield,	27 49
Monmouth,	Matawan,	27 56
Essex,	Belleville,	27 61
Mercer,	Trenton,	27 68
Cape May,	Cape May,	27 69
Mercer,	Princeton,	27 82
Bergen,	Rutherford,	27 84
Cumberland,	Millville,	27 90
Morris,	Boonton,	28 07
Essex,	South Orange,	28 49
Burlington,	Moorestown,	28 81
Essex,	Montclair,	28 86
Middlesex,	Dunellen,	30 20
Atlantic,	Mays Landing,	30 25
Somerset,	Somerville,	30 41
Hunterdon,	Flemington,	31 20

Average cost of the entire list throughout the State, $26.51.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns of the State During the Month of June—Comparison of the Cost of the List for the Years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	COST OF ENTIRE LIST OF ARTICLES.				Increase (+), or decrease (—) in 1901 as compared with 1898.
		1898	1899	1900	1901	
Atlantic,	Egg Harbor,	$25.32	$23.98	$28.21	$24.58	—$0.74
	Hammonton,	26.14	24.49	26.21	26.74	+ .60
	Mays Landing,	25.63	23.64	24.87	30.25	+ 4.62
Bergen,	Garfield,	26.59	25.42	26.36	27.49	+ .90
	Hackensack,	26.11	25.08	24.41	25.69	— .42
	Rutherford,	27.17	27.24	26.50	27.84	+ .67
Burlington,	Bordentown,	.....	28.54	26.70	26.79	.....
	Burlington,	27.07	23.82	25.27	25.98	+ 1.09
	Mt. Holly,	27.34	26.82	25.12	27.38	+ .04
	Moorestown,	28.81	27.76	27.23	28.81	.....
Camden,	Camden,	25.94	23.13	23.75	25.76	— .18
Cape May,	Cape May,	30.18	24.52	25.73	27.69	— 2.49
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	25.75	25.19	25.84	25.80	+ .05
	Millville,	29.01	25.05	26.15	27.90	— 1.11
Essex,	Belleville,	27.37	27.08	26.16	27.61	+ .24
	East Orange,	26.44	27.14	26.66	26.52	+ .08
	Montclair,	26.44	25.18	24.76	28.86	+ .42
	Newark,	25.98	25.72	24.12	24.60	— 1.38
	Orange,	27.36	26.75	26.11	25.97	— 1.39
	South Orange,	.....	.....	.....	28.49	.....
Gloucester,	Clayton,	25.79	26.46	30.01	26.82	+ 1.03
Hudson,	Harrison,	23.17	23.59	22.19	25.96	+ 2.79
	Hoboken,	26.11	23.87	25.55	26.21	+ .10
	Jersey City,	26.10	25.75	25.35	26.84	+ .74
Hunterdon,	Califon,	23.61	23.41	20.37	24.68	+ 1.07
	Flemington,	28.93	28.19	28.11	31.20	+ 2.27
	Glen Gardner,	24.78	24.97	24.61	26.18	+ 1.40
	High Bridge,	26.21	24.54	23.08	24.22	— 1.99
	New Germantown,	24.42	23.68	25.62	24.37	— .05
Mercer,	Princeton,	28.61	23.68	26.78	27.82	— .79
	Trenton,	27.74	26.63	28.11	27.68	— .06
Middlesex,	Cheesequake,	.....	.....	.....	26.29	.....
	Cranbury,	26.85	23.88	23.96	26.72	— .13
	Dunellen,	27.91	27.12	27.35	30.20	+ 2.29
	Metuchen,	27.76	25.28	26.76	25.17	— 2.59
	New Brunswick,	25.81	22.77	22.93	27.16	+ 1.35
Monmouth,	Freehold,	27.35	26.21	25.64	26.61	— .74
	Marlboro,	27.06	25.23	25.47	27.29	+ .23
	Matawan,	26.20	22.73	24.06	27.56	+ 1.36
	Seabright,	28.26	28.38	28.41	27.08	— 1.18
Morris,	Bartley,	.....	25.32	25.14	26.39	.....
	Boonton,	26.04	26.63	26.31	28.07	+ 2.03
	Chester,	25.27	24.79	25.41	23.03	— 2.24
	Dover,	26.29	25.11	26.35	27.31	+ 1.02
	Drakestown,	.....	.....	.....	26.93	.....
	Flanders,	22.81	24.40	23.79	25.92	+ 3.11
	German Valley,	26.00	24.55	25.01	26.46	+ .46
	Middle Valley,	24.45	22.87	23.63	25.36	+ .91
	Port Oram,	27.58	24.91	26.83	25.33	— 2.25
Ocean,	Collier's Mills,	26.53	25.45	24.96	25.40	— 1.13
	Manahawkin,	.....	27.48	25.35	26.50	.....
Passaic,	Passaic,	26.49	25.30	24.95	26.96	+ .47
	Paterson,	26.26	27.50	26.68	27.09	+ .83
Salem,	Salem,	27.26	25.44	25.96	27.32	+ .06
Somerset,	Somerville,	28.37	27.86	27.59	30.41	+ 2.04

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2—(Continued).

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns of the State During the Month of June—Comparison of the Cost of the List for the Years 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901.

COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	COST OF ENTIRE LIST OF ARTICLES.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1901 as compared with 1898.
		1898	1899	1900	1901	
Sussex,	Monroe,	$21.67	$23.37	$22.71	$23.90	+$2.23
	Newton,	26.79	26.44	25.49	26.21	— .58
	Stillwater,	25.84	24.43	24.02	25.09	— .75
	Swartswood,	22.43	24.73	23.92	24.60	+ 2.17
Union,	Elizabeth,	24.78	24.89	24.70	25.81	+ 1.03
Warren,	Allamuchy,	.....	23.85	24.03	24.56	.....
	Beattystown,	23.21	24.82	24.40	25.53	+ 2.32
	Belvidere,	26.99	24.47	26.55	26.94	— .05
	Blairstown,	25.91	24.76	24.73	25.79	— .12
	Hackettstown,	26.04	26.07	25.22	24.78	— 1.16
	Marksboro,	24.07	23.65	23.73	25.63	+ 1.56
	Oxford,	23.48	22.56	22.17	25.30	+ 1.82
	Phillipsburg,	25.42	22.34	25.21	24.49	— .93
	Port Colden,	25.52	22.69	25.52	24.76	— .76
	Washington,	23.34	23.47	25.09	27.29	+ 3.95
Average cost of the list for four years at each place,		26.12	25.20	25.35	26.51	.....

Aggregate increase (37 items), $49.35.
Aggregate decrease (25 items), $25.21.
Aggregate net increase, $24.14.
Average increase, $0.39.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, Month of June, for 1898, 1899, 1900 and 1901.

ARTICLES.	BASIS OF QUANTITIES.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICE.				Increase (+) or decrease (—) in 1901, as compared with 1898.
		1898	1899	1900	1901	
Flour, wheat, first quality,	Barrel,	$6.753	$5.292	$5.037	$4.986	—$1.767
Flour, wheat, second quality,	Barrel,	5.958	4.312	4.135	4.368	— .590
Oatmeal, loose,	Pound,	.044	.040	.041	.041	— .003
Oatmeal, package,	Package,	.106	.104	.109	.099	— .007
Sugar, granulated,	Pound,	.059	.059	.059	.068	+ .009
Molasses, New Orleans,	Gallon,	.479	.491	.515	.523	+ .044
Syrup,	Gallon,	.401	.404	.410	.424	+ .023
Bread, large,	Loaf,	.....	.....	.....	.082	.....
Bread, small,	Loaf,	.....	.....	.....	.049	.....
Butter, first quality,	Pound,	.219	.232	.238	.235	+ .016
Butter, second quality,	Pound,	.169	.195	.201	.195	+ .026
Lard,	Pound,	.091	.088	.099	.111	+ .020
Eggs,	Dozen,	.....	.....	.....	.173	.....
Cheese, best,	Pound,	.141	.143	.155	.154	+ .013
Cheese, medium,	Pound,	.110	.117	.121	.115	+ .005
Coffee, Rio,	Pound,	.190	.171	.182	.167	— .023
Coffee, Maracaibo,	Pound,	.250	.234	.239	.236	— .014
Coffee, Java,	Pound,	.320	.331	.314	.304	— .016
Tea, black, first quality,	Pound,	.641	.660	.657	.605	— .036
Tea, green, first quality,	Pound,	.627	.652	.647	.607	— .020
Tea, mixed, first quality,	Pound,	.587	.600	.622	.572	— .015
Potatoes, white,	Bushel,	1.161	.972	.675	.975	— .186
Potatoes, sweet,	Bushel,	1.208	1.080	.979	1.075	— .133
Beef, roast, rib,	Pound,	.156	.156	.160	.162	+ .006
Beef, roast, chuck,	Pound,	.118	.116	.123	.124	+ .006
Beef, steak, sirloin,	Pound,	.187	.190	.193	.195	+ .008
Beef, steak, round,	Pound,	.152	.146	.161	.164	+ .012
Beef, corned, round,	Pound,	.120	.106	.119	.134	+ .014
Beef, corned, brisket,	Pound,	.075	.072	.071	.079	+ .004
Beef, smoked,	Pound,	.249	.254	.260	.259	+ .010
Pork, fresh,	Pound,	.112	.112	.121	.127	+ .015
Pork, salt,	Pound,	.095	.094	.101	.117	+ .022
Bacon,	Pound,	.121	.121	.126	.141	+ .020
Ham,	Pound,	.119	.122	.137	.139	+ .020
Shoulder,	Pound,	.084	.072	.098	.099	+ .015
Mutton, leg,	Pound,	.145	.149	.151	.155	+ .010
Mutton, breast,	Pound,	.094	.091	.093	.098	+ .004
Mackerel, salt, No. 1,	Pound,	.154	.164	.170	.145	— .009
Mackerel, salt, No. 2,	Pound,	.128	.127	.128	.113	— .015
Tomatoes,	Can,	.109	.100	.098	.089	— .020
Corn,	Can,	.101	.098	.102	.094	— .007
Succotash,	Can,	.116	.111	.111	.111	— .005
Rice,	Pound,	.082	.082	.080	.076	— .006
Prunes, first quality,	Pound,	.086	.111	.107	.105	+ .019
Prunes, second quality,	Pound,	.102	.077	.076	.068	— .034
Raisins, seeded,	Pound,	.095	.103	.109	.115	+ .020
Vinegar,	Gallon,	.....	.....	.....	.207	.....
Soap, common,	Cake,	.043	.041	.043	.048	+ .005
Kerosene oil,	Gallon,	.100	.097	.117	.111	+ .011
Coal, stove,	Ton,	5.025	5.010	5.025	5.182	+ .157
Coal, nut,	Ton,	4.855	4.830	4.731	5.017	+ .161
Coal, chestnut,	Ton,	4.789	4.660	4.785	4.935	+ .146

Total amount of decrease in prices in 1901, as compared with 1898, $2.906.
Total amount of increase in prices in 1901, as compared with 1898, $0.841.
Net decrease in price of entire list, $2.065.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

County.	City or Town.	Wheat Flour. First quality—25 pounds.	Wheat Flour. Second quality—25 pounds.	Wheat Flour. Prepared—per pound.	Oatmeal. Per pound.	Oatmeal. Per 2-lb. package.	Sugar, granulated—per pound.	Molasses, N. O.—per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.
Atlantic,	Egg Harbor,	$0.65	$0.60	$0.10	$0.05	$0.10	$0.06½	$0.48	$0.40
	Hammonton,	.62	.55	.05	.03	.10	.06½	.48	.32
	Mays Landing,	.70	.60	.05	.04	.08	.06½	.60	.40
Bergen,	Garfield,	.68	.62	.04	.03	.10	.06	.60	.50
	Hackensack,	.62	.57	.05	.03	.10	.05¾	.65	.40
	Rutherford,	.65	.59	.12	.04	.08	.06	.50	.45
Burlington,	Bordentown,	.65	.60	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
	Burlington,	.70	.50	.07	.03	.10	.06	.40	.30
	Mt. Holly;	.68	.55	.05	.03	.10	.05¾	.40	.45
	Moorestown,	.65	.60	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.50
Camden,	Camden,	.65	.55	.03	.04	.10	.06	.40	.35
Cape May,	Cape May,	.80	.70	.04	.05	.08	.06	.50	.45
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	.65	.55	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.30
	Millville,	.70	.60	.05	.05	.10	.06	.50	.40
Essex,	Belleville,	.70	.57	.08	.03	.12	.06	.60	.50
	East Orange,	.70	.60	.04	.04	.10	.06	.60	.50
	Montclair,	.70	.60	.06	.05	.10	.06	.75	.60
	Newark,	.70	.60	.05	.03	.10	.06	.45	.35
	Orange,	.70	.65	.05	.05	.10	.05¾	.50	.50
	South Orange,	.65	.60	.12	.04	.10	.05¾	.60	.50
Gloucester,	Clayton,	.70	.50	.05	.04	.10	.06½	.45	.45
Hudson,	Hoboken,	.65	.55	.04	.04	.10	.06	.55	.40
	Harrison,	.65	.60	.05	.03	.10	.06	.40	.40
	Jersey City,	.60	.55	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.50
Hunterdon,	Califon,	.60	.50	.09	.02	.07	.05½	.38	.35
	Flemington,	.75	.50	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.55	.40
	Glen Gardner,	.75	.65	.16	.05	.15	.06	.60	.50
	High Bridge,	.60	.50	.10	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
	New Germantown,	.60	.55	.05	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.40
Mercer,	Princeton,	.75	.60	.05	.05	.10	.06	.60	.40
	Trenton,	.65	.55	.10	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
Middlesex,	Cheesequake,	.70	.60	.06	.04	.10	.06½	.60	.40
	Cranbury,	.65	.50	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
	Dunellen,	.70	.55	.15	.05	.09	.06	.55	.50
	Metuchen,	.75	.50	.06	.03	.10	.06½	.75	.50
	New Brunswick,	.65	.54	.04	.05	.10	.06½	.55	.45
Monmouth,	Freehold,	.65	.55	.05	.03	.10	.06	.40	.25
	Marlboro,	.65	.54	.03	.03	.07	.05¾	.40	.40
	Matawan,	.65	.50	.05	.05	.10	.06	.50	.40
	Seabright,	.75	.70	.05	.05	.12	.06	.50	.50
Morris,	Bartley,	.55	.45	.03	.04	.10	.06	.40	.40
	Boonton,	.70	.58	.05	.04	.12	.05½	.55	.45
	Chester,	.75	.60	.05	.04	.12	.06	.50	.50
	Dover,	.68	.58	.07	.04	.10	.06	.60	.40
	Drakestown,	.65	.58	.05	.04	.12	.06	.60	.40
	Flanders,	.65	.55	.05	.04	.10	.06	.50	.50
	German Valley,	.60	.50	.06	.05	.10	.06	.40	.40
	Middle Valley,	.55	.50	.05	.06	.12	.06	.50	.40
	Port Oram,	.63	.57	.05	.03	.10	.06	.60	.40
Ocean,	Colliers Mills,	.63	.50	.06	.05	.10	.06	.40	.48
	Manahawkin,	.70	.65	.12	.03	.07	.06	.60	.40
Passaic,	Passaic,	.60	.58	.05	.03	.10	.06	.50	.40
	Paterson,	.65	.58	.05	.04	.10	.06	.60	.48
Salem,	Salem,	.65	.55	.06	.04	.10	.06	.50	.40
Somerset,	Somerville,	.70	.60	.05	.05	.10	.06	.50	.35

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

LOCATION. County.	City or Town.	Wheat Flour. First quality—25 pounds.	Wheat Flour. Second quality—25 pounds.	Wheat Flour. Prepared—per pound.	Oatmeal. Per pound.	Oatmeal. Per 2-lb. package.	Sugar, granulated—per pound.	Molasses, N. O.—per gallon.	Syrup, best—per gallon.
Sussex,	Monroe,	$0.65	$0.55	$0.04	$0.04	$0.10	$0.06	$0.50	$0.40
	Newton,	.57	.54	.05	.04	.10	.06	.60	.40
	Stillwater,	.60	.55	.05	.04	.10	.06½	.50	.35
	Swartswood,	.60	.50	.05	.05	.10	.06	.50	.40
Union,	Elizabeth,	.59	.53	.05	.03	.10	.05¾	.40	.40
Warren,	Allamuchy,	.65	.53	.05	.05	.08	.06	.50	.40
	Beattystown,	.65	.55	.05	.05	.10	.06	.48	.48
	Belvidere,	.60	.50	.03	.05	.10	.06	.60	.45
	Blairstown,	.70	.50	.06	.05	.10	.06½	.60	.40
	Hackettstown,	.75	.55	.15	.05	.10	.06	.60	.50
	Marksboro,	.62	.50	.06	.05	.10	.06½	.55	.45
	Oxford,	.65	.55	.07	.03	.08	.06½	.60	.50
	Phillipsburg,	.65	.55	.03	.05	.10	.06	.40	.40
	Port Colden,	.55	.50	.10	.03	.10	.06¼	.60	.35
	Washington,	.55	.48	.05	.04	.10	.06½	.60	.50
Average price of each article,		.658	.558	.061	.041	.099	.068	.523	.424

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

Location. County.	City or Town.	Bread. Large—per loaf.	Bread. Small—per loaf.	Butter. First quality—per pound.	Butter. Second quality—per pound.	Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.	Cheese. Best—per pound.	Cheese. Medium—per pound.
Atlantic,	Egg Harbor,	$0.10	$0.05	$0.32	$0.28	$0.11	$0.16	$0.16	$0.12
	Hammonton,	.10	.05	.26	.20	.11	.15	.16	.12
	Mays Landing,	.10	.05	.25	.22	.11	.16	.15	.12
Bergen,	Garfield,	.10	.05	.22	.20	.12	.18	.14	.10
	Hackensack,	.08	.05	.23	.20	.09	.16	.15	.10
	Rutherford,	.10	.05	.25	.18	.11	.20	.18	.12
Burlington,	Bordentown,	.10	.05	.26	.20	.11	.18	.16	.12
	Burlington,	.10	.05	.25	.20	.11	.18	.14	.10
	Mt. Holly,	.10	.05	.30	.25	.11	.20	.13	.10
	Moorestown,	.10	.05	28	.25	.10	.20	.16	.13
Camden,	Camden,	.10	.05	.28	.25	.12	.18	.15	.12
Cape May,	Cape May,	.10	.05	.25	.23	.12	.18	.16	.15
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	.10	.05	.25	.15	.11	.19	.16	.13
	Millville,	.08	.05	.28	.22	.12	.20	.16	.14
Essex,	Belleville,	.10	.05	.25	.20	.12	.20	.16	.12
	East Orange,	.08	.05	.23	.20	.12	.20	.14	.10
	Montclair,	.08	.05	.25	.22	.14	.25	.15	.13
	Newark,	.10	.05	.25	.21	.12	.18	.16	.12
	Orange,	.08	.05	.24	.20	.10	.19	.15	.13
	South Orange,	.08	.05	.25	.22	.12	.20	.16	.13
Gloucester,	Clayton,	.10	.05	.28	.20	.11	.20	.15	.12
Hudson,	Hoboken,	.08	.05	.25	.20	.12	.18	.15	.12
	Harrison,	.05	.04	.23	.20	.10	.20	.14	.10
	Jersey City,	.08	.05	.25	.20	.12	.20	.15	.10
Hunterdon,	Califon,	.06	.05	.16	.12	.09	.14	.14	.11
	Flemington,	.08	.05	.23	.18	.12	.16	.16	.12
	Glen Gardner,	.08	.05	.16	.14	.10	.16	.16	.12
	High Bridge,	.06	.04	.18	.20	.10	.13	.16	.12
	New Germantown,	.08	.05	.25	.16	.10	.30	.16	.10
Mercer,	Princeton,	.07	.05	.28	.23	.12	.15	.16	.10
	Trenton,	.08	.04	.25	.20	.12	.18	.12½	.12
Middlesex,	Cheesequake,	.08	.05	.26	.22	.12	.20	.15	.12
	Cranbury,	.08	.05	.23	.18	.12	.15	.15	.12
	Dunellen,	.07	.05	.24	.20	.12	.18	.16	.12
	Metuchen,	.10	.05	26	.22	.13	.22	.16	.12
	New Brunswick,	.08	.05	.25	.20	.12	.20	.16	.12
Monmouth,	Freehold,	.06	.04	.25	.20	.12	.18	.14	.10
	Marlboro,	.06	.05	.25	.20	.12	.15	.14	.12
	Matawan,	.08	.05	.27	.22	.12	.20	.15	.12
	Seabright,	.08	.05	.28	.25	.12	.20	.16	.12
Morris,	Bartley,	.07	.05	.18	.16	.12	.16	.16	.12
	Boonton,	.07	.05	.22	.18	.10	.16	.15	.12
	Chester,	.08	.05	.25	.18	.10	.15	.16	.10
	Dover,	.10	.05	.25	.20	.10	.18	.13	.10
	Drakestown,	.07	.05	.18	.16	.12	.15	.16	.12
	Flanders,	.07	.05	.18	.16	.10	.14	.16	.12
	German Valley,	.07	.05	.20	.16	.10	.14	.16	.10
	Middle Valley,	.07	.05	.16	.16	.10	.14	.16	.12
	Port Oram,	.08	.05	.25	.22	.12	.20	.16	.07
Ocean,	Colliers Mills,	.08	.05	.25	.20	.11	.15	.15	.10
	Manahawkin,	.08	.05	.28	.25	.12	.18	.15	.10
Passaic,	Passaic,	.10	.05	.23	.21	.12	.18	.14	.12
	Paterson,	.10	.05	.23	.20	.12	.18	.18	.10
Salem,	Salem,	.10	.05	.26	.22	.10	.20	.16	.12
Somerset,	Somerville,	.08	.05	.25	.18	.11	.16	.16	.10

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes.		Beef.						
Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black—per pound.	Best green—per pound.	Best mixed—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.	Roast, rib—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.
$0.14	$0.20	$0.20	$0.40	$0.40	$0.40	$1.20	$0.75	$0.18	$0.22	$0.18	$0.16	$0.13	$0.09	$0.25
.18	.18	.32	.60	.60	.60	.85	1.00	.16	.14	.22	.16	.12	.10	.22
.20	.37	.38	.60	.60	.60	2.00	1.00	.16	.12	.20	.18	.16	.10	.30
.18	.25	.28	.70	.70	.50	1.00	1.00	.16	.13	.18	.16	.13	.08	.30
.13	.23	.31	.75	.50	.63	.75	.75	.20	.16	.20	.14	.12	.12	.28
.15	.22	.30	.75	.75	.75	.65	.80	.16	.13	.18	.16	.14	.05	.30
.12	.25	.32	.50	.50	.50	.80	1.00	.16	.12	.20	.16	.18	.12	.30
.12	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.00	.80	.14	.12	.22	.16	.16	.06	.16
.15	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	.90	.80	.16	.12	.20	.18	.14	.08	.24
.15	.18	.36	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	.20	.16	.28	.18	.14	.10	.22
.20	.38	.38	.60	.60	.60	1.15	.90	.10	.08	.20	.18	.12	.10	.30
.20	.25	.32	.60	.60	.60	1.00	1.00	.14	.12	.22	.18	.14	.06	.30
.20	.25	.35	.60	.60	.60	.75	.60	.18	.12	.22	.18	.10	.07	.35
.25	.28	.30	.60	.60	.60	.80	1.10	.16	.14	.22	.18	.14	.07	.20
.20	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.00	1.00	.12	.10	.20	.18	.15	.10	.32
.20	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.60	1.00	.16	.12	.22	.14	.15	.07	.25
.20	.23	.25	.40	.50	.40	1.10	2.00	.20	.08	.23	.18	.14	.08	.30
.15	.25	.27	.60	.60	.60	.70	.70	.14	.10	.18	.16	.12	.05	.30
.17	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.00	1.25	.16	.12	.18	.16	.12	.05	.25
.12	.25	.32	.80	.75	.75	1.50	1.00	.20	.16	.20	.16	.14	.10	.25
.15	.22	.30	.60	.60	.60	.75	.75	.16	.12	.18	.15	.12	.10	.25
.18	25	.30	.60	.60	.60	.90	1.00	.16	.10	.20	.16	.12	.07	.30
.15	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.25	1.00	.20	.14	.18	.16	.14	.12	.30
.15	.20	.35	.60	.60	.60	.85	1.00	.14	.10	.18	.16	.12	.06	.30
.13	.16	.25	.60	.60	.60	.75	1.00	.12	.12	.16	.16	.10	.10	.18
.13	.25	.30	.80	.80	.80	1.00	1.00	.12	.12	.18	.16	.12	.10	.16
.28	.35	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.40	1.40	.16	.10	.20	.18	.16	.12	.30
.15	.24	.30	.50	.60	.50	1.40	1.00	.14	.12	.20	.14	.14	.10	.26
.14	.20	.30	.60	.80	48	.40	.60	.14	.12	.16	.15	.12	.08	.22
.20	.25	.35	1.00	.80	.50	1.25	1.00	.16	.12	.18	.16	.12	.10	.22
.15	.20	.35	.60	.60	.60	.90	1.10	.18	.14	.22	.16	.12	.05	.25
.20	28	.32	.45	.45	.45	1.00	1.10	.16	.14	.18	.14	.12	.10	.28
.13	.22	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.00	1.10	.18	.14	.20	.18	.16	.08	.30
.18	.25	.35	.75	.75	.75	2.00	1.50	.20	.12	.20	.16	.15	.06	.30
.15	.20	.34	.35	.35	.35	1.25	1.10	.16	.12	.20	.16	.16	.06	.30
.16	.25	.34	.60	.60	.60	1.20	1.10	.16	.12	.20	.16	.14	.06	.30
.12	.25	.30	.80	.80	.80	.60	.70	.16	.12	.20	.16	.10	.06	.20
.12	.18	.25	.50	.50	.50	.50	1.20	.16	.12	.22	.18	.06	.06	.30
.18	.22	.28	.60	.60	.50	1.10	1.50	.18	.14	.18	.14	.12	.08	.30
.15	.30	.35	.50	.50	.50	1.00	1.10	.16	.12	.20	.16	.14	.06	.30
.15	.25	.30	.60	.60	.40	.90	1.10	.18	.14	.20	.16	.14	.12	.20
.15	.18	.24	.50	.50	.50	1.50	2.00	.18	.16	.20	.20	.16	.12	.25
.20	.25	.35	.80	.75	.50	.50	1.00	.15	.13	.18	.16	.10	.08	.25
.18	.25	.30	.50	.50	.50	1.00	1.20	.16	.12	.20	.16	.14	.06	.25
.18	.25	.30	.70	.60	.70	1.00	1.10	.16	.12	.20	.16	.14	.06	.30
.15	.25	.28	.50	.50	.40	.90	1.10	.18	.14	.20	.18	.14	.06	.25
.20	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	.75	1.40	.22	.18	.23	.20	.14	.12	.22
.18	.25	.30	.60	.60	.50	1.00	1.10	.11	.12	.18	.16	.14	.06	.30
.15	.22	.32	.50	.50	.50	.75	1.20	.16	.13	.16	.14	.10	.06	.25
.20	.25	.20	.40	.40	.40	.80	1.10	.18	.12	.18	.16	.10	.06	.25
.25	.25	.25	.45	.45	.48	1.00	1.00	.16	.12	.24	.18	.10	.10	.25
.15	.25	.32	.50	.50	50	.75	.90	.14	.10	.20	.16	.16	.08	.20
.15	.22	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.50	1.00	.16	.14	.22	.20	.18	.06	.20
.15	.18	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.00	1.20	.16	.12	.22	.16	.14	.06	.30
.13	.20	.32	.75	.75	.75	.65	1.20	.20	.12	.22	.20	.16	.06	.18

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

LOCATION.		Bread.		Butter.				Cheese.	
County.	City or Town.	Large—per loaf.	Small—per loaf.	First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.	Lard—per pound.	Eggs—per dozen.	Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.
Sussex,	Monroe,	$0.07	$0.05	$0.23	$0.18	$0.10	$0.15	$0.13	$0.10
	Newton,	.07	.05	.26	.24	.11	.16	.16	.10
	Stillwater,	.06	.05	.20	.16	.12	.14	.15	.10
	Swartswood,	.07	.05	.20	.15	.10	.15	.15	.10
Union,	Elizabeth,	.09	.05	.22	.20	.09	.16	.12	.10
Warren,	Allamuchy,	.08	.07	.22	.20	.10	.13	.18	.16
	Beattystown,	.06	.04	.16	.14	.12	.14	.16	.12
	Belvidere,	.10	.05	.22	.15	.12	.17	.16	.12
	Blairstown,	.07	.05	.25	.20	.12	.13	.18	.15
	Hackettstown,	.06	.03	.25	.20	.14	.15	.16	.12
	Marksboro,	.08	.08	.20	.20	.10	.14	.16	.12
	Oxford,	.10	.05	18	.14	.12	.15	.16	.10
	Phillipsburg,	.08	.04	.26	.20	.10	.16	.16	.12
	Port Colden,	.07	.05	.16	.14	.12	.16	.15	.12
	Washington,	.10	.05	.16	.12	.12	.14	.16	.12
Average price of each article,		.082	.049	.235	.195	.111	.173	.154	.115

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

Coffee.			Tea.			Potatoes.		Beef.						
Rio—per pound.	Maracaibo—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Best black—per pound.	Best green—per pound.	Best mixed—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.	Roast, rib—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.
$0.15	$0.25	$0.32	$0.50	$0.50	$0.50	$0.75	$1.00	$0.16	$0.10	$0.14	$0.14	$0.10	$0.06	$0.25
.20	.20	.30	.90	.90	.90	1.00	1.10	.14	.12	.22	.20	.14	.06	.28
.10	.16	.32	.50	.60	.60	.60	1.10	.16	.12	.18	.16	.14	.06	.25
.15	.20	.30	.50	.50	.50	.75	1.10	.14	.12	.16	.12	.14	.06	.25
.15	.20	.27	.50	.50	60	.90	1.25	.20	.12	.20	.16	.14	.12	.28
.20	.25	.30	.60	.50	.40	.85	1.10	.13	.12	.20	.18	.14	.06	.25
.15	.30	.32	.50	.80	50	.70	1.10	.20	.16	.22	.20	.14	.10	.30
.21	.25	.35	.80	.80	.80	1.60	1.60	.16	.10	.17	.15	.16	.08	.20
.18	.25	.20	.80	.75	.60	.50	1.10	.16	.10	.16	.14	.14	.08	.22
.20	.25	.35	.80	.70	.60	.75	1.20	.18	.11	.18	.16	.10	.08	.30
.20	.22	.28	.50	.50	.50	.60	1.10	.15	.12	.15	.12	.14	.08	.20
.15	.25	.30	.60	.60	.50	.60	.80	.20	.14	.16	.14	.12	.08	.25
.15	.20	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.00	1.20	.20	.10	.18	.18	.25	.06	.30
.15	.20	.30	.50	.80	.50	.90	1.10	.12	.12	.15	.15	.10	.06	.25
.18	.25	.30	.60	.60	.60	1.50	1.10	.16	.12	.20	.18	.18	.06	.25
.167	.236	.304	.605	.607	.572	.975	1.075	.162	.124	.195	.164	.134	.079	.259

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

LOCATION.		Pork.					Mutton.		Mackerel.	
County.	City or Town.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Salt mackerel, No 1—per pound.	Salt mackerel, No. 2—per pound.
Atlantic,	Egg Harbor,	$0.13	$0.11	$0.12	$0.14	$0.11	$0.18	$0.11	$0.10	$0.12
	Hammonton,	.14	.11	.14	.14	.11	.20	.12	.15	.13
	Mays Landing,	.14	.13	.15	.14	.12	.16	.11	.12	.12
Bergen,	Garfield,	.13	.11	.14	.15	.09	.18	.09	.15	.12
	Hackensack,	.14	.12	.14	.13	.09	.18	.16	.15	.10
	Rutherford,	.13	.16	.13	.12	.07	.14	.05	.20	.15
Burlington,	Bordentown,	.12	.12	.16	.13	.10	.18	.12	.20	.16
	Burlington,	.15	.10	.15	.13	.09	.12	.08	.15	.08
	Mt. Holly,	.12	.10	.15	.13	.09	.16	.08	.15	.12
	Moorestown,	.14	.12	.17	.14	.11	.16	.12	.18	.12
Camden,	Camden,	.13	.12	.14	.13	.11	.12	.05	.15	.12
Cape May,	Cape May,	.14	.14	.15	.20	.12	.16	.11	.15	.10
Cumberland,	Bridgeton,	.15	.12	.15	.14	.14	.16	.05	.15	.10
	Millville,	.15	.12	.14	.14	.10	.16	.08	.18	.16
Essex,	Belleville,	.14	.13	.15	.15	.12	.15	.06	.20	.12
	East Orange,	.12	.12	.15	.13	.09	.16	.12	.18	.12
	Montclair,	.14	.15	.20	.25	.11	.14	.05	.25	.12
	Newark,	.14	.13	.14	.13	.10	.12	.08	.15	.12
	Orange,	.13	.13	.15	.14	.09	.14	.05	.15	.12
	South Orange,	.14	.15	.15	.14	.09	.16	.12	.20	.14
Gloucester,	Clayton,	.12	.10	.15	.13	.10	.18	.11	.16	.12
Hudson,	Hoboken,	.15	.14	.16	.13	.08	.12	.10	.13	.12
	Harrison,	.15	.14	.16	.15	.09	.16	.10	.15	.12
	Jersey City,	.13	.14	.16	.14	.10	.13	.05	.15	.10
Hunterdon,	Califon,	.12	.06	.10	.12	.09	.16	.10	.10	.08
	Flemington,	.12	.14	.14	.16	.10	.15	.08	.14	.07
	Glen Gardner,	.18	.12	.12	.16	.12	.18	.20	.13	.10
	High Bridge,	.12	.10	.14	.13	.09	.20	.20	.15	.12
	New Germantown,	.06	.10	.12	.14	.10	.14	.10	.14	.10
Mercer,	Princeton,	.12	.13	.16	.15	.11	.16	.11	.16	.09
	Trenton,	.10	.10	.15	.12	.09	.12	.05	.15	.10
Middlesex,	Cheesequake,	.12	.12	.12	.14	.10	.14	.10	.12	.10
	Cranbury,	.16	.12	.14	.13	.10	.16	.10	.12	.10
	Dunellen,	.15	.14	.14	.13	.09	.14	.06	.16	.10
	Metuchen,	.14	.14	.16	.14	.10	.16	.06	.20	.13
	New Brunswick,	.12	.14	.14	.16	.10	.16	.10	.16	.10
Monmouth,	Freehold,	.10	.10	.15	.14	.10	.14	.16	.15	.10
	Marlboro,	.12	.10	.13	.13	.10	.16	.14	.09	.08
	Matawan,	.14	.12	.16	.14	.10	.16	.10	.15	.10
	Seabright,	.12	.12	.15	.14	.12	.16	.10	.10	.10
Morris,	Bartley,	.12	.12	.10	.13	.10	.20	.10	.13	.12
	Boonton,	.12	.12	.14	.15	.10	.14	.10	.12	.10
	Chester,	.12	.10	.10	.14	.08	.18	.18	.12	.10
	Dover,	.14	.11	.12	.14	.10	.14	.16	.16	.12
	Drakestown,	.12	.10	.14	.14	.10	.16	.10	.14	.10
	Flanders,	.12	.12	.16	.13	.10	.14	.10	.12	.10
	German Valley,	.10	.10	.14	.14	.08	.16	.12	.12	.10
	Middle Valley,	.12	.12	.14	.14	.10	.16	.10	.10	.10
	Port Oram,	.14	.11	.12	.13	.10	.14	.10	.15	.12
Ocean,	Colliers Mills,	.12	.10	.14	.12	.10	.18	.16	.10	.08
	Manahawkin,	.12	.10	.14	.15	.12	.16	.10	.14	.12
Passaic,	Passaic,	.14	.12	.14	.13	.09	.12	.08	.14	.12
	Paterson,	.12	.12	.16	.14	.10	.16	.08	.15	.12
Salem,	Salem,	.13	.12	.14	.18	.08	.14	.07	.18	.15
Somerset,	Somerville,	.16	.12	.16	.13	.10	.18	.05	.20	.12

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

Canned Goods.				Prunes.						Coal.			
Tomatoes—per 2-lb. can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.	Rice—per pound.	First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.	Seeded raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Babbitt's laundry soap—per cake.	Oil, kerosene—per gallon.	Stove—per ton.	Nut—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	Totals.
$0.08	$0.10	$0.10	$0.08	$0.10	$0.08	$0.10	$0.20	$0.05	$0.12	$4.50	$4.60	$4.70	$24.58
.09	.09	.11	.05	.09	.07	.10	.18	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.74
.10	.08	.10	.07	.08	.05	.14	.20	.05	.12	6.00	6.00	5.40	30.25
.09	.10	.13	.07	.12	.09	.13	.20	.05	.11	5.25	5.25	5.25	27.49
.05	.06	.09	.05	.10	.05	.12	.25	.04	.11	5.00	5.25	4.50	25.69
.08	.10	.10	.08	.12	.06	.12	.20	.04	.12	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.84
.10	.08	.13	.06	.06	.04	.08	.24	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.79
.06	.06	.12	.05	.10	.05	.10	.16	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.00	25.98
.07	.09	.12	.07	.10	.05	.10	.15	.05	.10	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.38
.10	.11	.12	.10	.10	.08	.12	.18	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	28.81
.05	.05	.10	.05	.10	.05	.09	.15	.04	.10	5.25	5.25	4.25	25.76
.10	.14	.11	.08	.10	.05	.13	.20	.05	.10	5.35	5.35	4.85	27.69
.10	.10	.12	.08	.12	.09	.12	.20	.05	.10	5.50	5.50	4.00	25.80
.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.14	.18	.05	.12	6.00	4.25	6.00	27.90
.09	.10	.13	.07	.10	.05	.12	.25	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	27.61
.10	.08	.12	.07	.12	.08	.12	.25	.05	.12	5.25	5.25	4.00	26.52
.08	.10	.15	.09	.16	.09	.12	.25	.05	.13	5.25	5.25	5.25	28.86
.09	.10	.12	.08	.12	.08	.10	.20	.05	.10	5.00	5.00	4.00	24.60
.08	.09	.10	.08	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.11	5.00	5.00	4.30	25.97
.09	.10	.10	.07	.12	.08	.14	.25	.05	.12	5.00	5.25	5.25	28.49
.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.05	.15	.20	.05	.10	5.50	5.00	5.50	26.82
.10	.10	.13	.09	.13	.07	.15	.20	.04	.09	5.00	5.00	4.90	26.21
.08	.08	.10	.07	.10	.08	.10	.20	.04	.10	5.00	5.00	4.50	25.96
.06	.08	.10	.08	.15	.10	.12	.20	.04	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.84
.05	.05	.08	.05	.10	.07	.10	.15	.04	.09	5.00	5.00	5.00	24.68
.10	.10	.10	.05	.10	.05	.12	.20	.05	.12	6.50	6.50	6.50	31.20
.10	.10	.15	.10	.12	.08	.16	.25	.05	.12	4.75	4.75	3.50	26.18
.10	.10	.12	.07	.08	.05	.12	.15	.05	.10	4.75	4.60	3.60	24.22
.08	.10	.12	.08	.10	.06	.10	.20	.05	.10	4.75	5.00	4.50	24.37
.10	.10	.12	.10	.15	.10	.12	.25	.05	.11	5.00	5.00	5.25	27.82
.10	.10	.10	.08	.12	.10	.12	.20	.05	.09	5.50	5.50	5.50	27.68
.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.07	.12	.25	.05	.12	5.50	5.50	4.00	26.29
.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.06	.10	.20	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.72
.10	.10	.12	.08	.12	.07	.12	.20	.05	.12	5.50	5.50	5.50	30.20
.10	.10	.10	.05	.20	.05	.13	.25	.05	.14	5.00	4.75	3.75	25.17
.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.13	.22	.05	.13	5.00	5.00	5.25	27.16
.10	.10	.12	.08	.10	.07	.10	.15	.05	.10	5.25	5.30	5.40	26.61
.09	.07	.10	.08	.08	.04	.10	.15	.05	.11	5.75	5.75	5.75	27.29
.07	.10	.12	.08	.10	.06	.12	.20	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	27.56
.12	.12	.15	.08	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.12	5.00	5.00	5.25	27.08
.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.10	.20	.05	.12	5.25	5.25	5.25	26.39
.10	.10	.12	.08	.12	.08	.10	.18	.04	.12	5.25	5.25	5.00	28.07
.10	.10	.12	.08	.08	.05	.13	.25	.05	.11	4.50	3.25	4.00	23.03
.08	.10	.12	08	.10	.05	.12	.20	.04	.12	5.35	5.35	5.35	27.31
.10	.10	.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.25	.05	.12	5.00	5.00	5.25	26.93
.08	.10	.10	.06	.08	.05	.10	.20	.05	.10	5.00	5.00	5.25	25.92
.08	.10	.10	.06	.10	.06	.12	.25	.05	.12	5.20	5.00	5.00	26.46
.10	.10	.10	.08	.07	.08	.10	.20	.05	.10	5.00	5.00	4.50	25.36
.10	.10	.10	.05	.10	.07	.10	.20	.05	.12	5.25	5.25	4.00	25.33
.05	.10	.10	.08	.10	.06	.12	.12	.05	.10	5.00	5.00	5.25	25.40
.09	.09	.09	.08	.10	.06	.10	.20	.05	.12	5.00	5.00	5.25	26.50
.08	.10	.10	.07	.10	.06	.12	.20	.05	.12	5.50	5.50	5.50	26.96
.07	.10	.13	.08	.12	.10	.12	.20	.05	.12	5.00	5.00	5.00	27.09
.08	.10	.10	.10	.10	.07	.12	.20	.05	.10	5.25	5.25	5.25	27.32
.10	.08	.12	.07	.12	.08	.12	.20	.04	.12	6.25	6.25	6.25	30.41

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

LOCATION.		Pork.					Mutton.		Mackerel.	
County.	City or Town.	Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Salt mackerel, No 1—per pound.	Salt mackerel, No. 2—per pound.
Sussex,	Monroe,	$0.12	$0.10	$0.10	$0.14	$0.10	$0.16	$0.10	$0.15	$0.12
	Newton,	.14	.12	.16	.13	.10	.16	.06	.20	.16
	Stillwater,	.12	.10	.14	.14	.10	.16	.10	.15	.12
	Swartswood,	.16	.10	.14	.14	.12	.14	.10	.12	.10
Union,	Elizabeth,	.12	.12	.14	.12	.09	.12	.05	.15	.12
Warren,	Allamuchy,	.12	.10	.10	.13	.10	.20	.10	.14	.12
	Beattystown,	.10	.12	.16	.13	.10	.16	.16	.14	.12
	Belvidere,	.12	.14	.14	.14	.10	.16	.08	.16	.12
	Blairstown,	.08	.10	.16	.14	.10	.14	.06	.13	.12
	Hackettstown,	.14	.14	.16	.13	.10	.14	.06	.16	.12
	Marksboro,	.12	.12	.14	.13	.10	.16	.15	.15	.12
	Oxford,	.07	.12	.12	.14	.10	.14	.10	.12	.10
	Phillipsburg,	.16	.12	.10	.12	.09	.18	.20	.16	.12
	Port Colden,	.12	.10	.16	.13	.10	.16	.06	.12	.12
	Washington,	.12	.10	.14	.14	.10	.16	.06	.14	.10
Average price of each article,		.127	.117	.141	.139	.099	.155	.098	.145	.113

SUMMARY TABLE No. 4—(Continued).

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1901.

Canned Goods.				Prunes.						Coal.			
Tomatoes—per 2-lb. can.	Corn—per can.	Succotash—per can.	Rice—per pound.	First quality—per pound.	Second quality—per pound.	Seeded raisins—per pound.	Vinegar—per gallon.	Babbitt's laundry soap—per cake.	Oil, kerosene—per gallon.	Stove—per ton.	Nut—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	Totals.
$0.10	$0.10	$0.10	$0.08	$0.08	$0.06	$0.12	$0.25	$0.05	$0.10	$4.50	$4.50	$4.50	$23.90
.10	.10	.10	.08	.15	.10	.10	.20	.04	.09	4.50	4.50	4.75	26.21
.10	.10	.10	.06	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.11	5.60	4.50	4.50	25.09
.10	.10	.10	.08	.08	.06	.12	.20	.05	.12	4.75	4.75	4.75	24.60
.08	.08	.10	.07	.12	.09	.10	.20	.04	.12	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.81
.10	.09	.10	.10	.10	.05	.10	.20	.05	.12	4.70	4.50	4.50	24.56
.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.05	.10	.24	.05	.12	4.75	4.75	4.75	25.53
.05	.08	.12	.08	.12	.10	.10	.20	.05	.12	5.40	3.35	5.10	26.94
.10	.10	.14	.05	.08	.04	.12	.25	.05	.12	4.90	4.90	4.90	25.79
.10	.10	.12	.08	.12	.05	.13	.20	.05	.10	5.00	3.75	4.00	24.78
.10	.10	.10	.08	.10	.08	.12	.25	.05	.12	5.00	5.00	5.00	25.63
.08	.10	.15	.10	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	5.00	4.75	5.00	25.30
.10	.05	.10	.05	.10	.06	.10	.25	.05	.10	5.00	3.00	5.00	24.49
.10	.10	.13	.08	.10	.06	.10	.20	.04	.12	4.75	4.50	4.75	24.76
.10	.10	.13	.09	.10	.08	.12	.20	.05	.12	6.00	4.75	4.75	27.29
.089	.094	.111	.076	.105	.068	.115	.207	.048	.111	5.182	5.017	4.935	26.51

PART III.

Trade Unions of New Jersey—Their Membership and Benefit Features.

Diseases and Disease Tendencies of Occupations —The Glass and Hatting Industries.

PART III.

The Trade Unions of New Jersey, 1901.

The study of the trade unions of New Jersey, began in the report of last year, is continued in the following tables.

The number of unions whose reports are considered is sixty-three; these are divided as to trades as follows: Fifteen locals of Carpenters, nine of Glass Bottle Blowers, four of Iron Moulders, three of Metal Polishers and Buffers, seven of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators, and seven of the International Typographical Union. In addition to these there are eighteen local unions grouped under the head of "Miscellaneous," each of which represents a separate trade. These are of the following crafts: Malsters, Brewers, Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners, Waiters and Bartenders, Hat Finishers, Coopers, Engineers, Musicians, Machinists, Jewelry Workers, Cotton Spinners, Railroad Telegraphers (two locals), Plumbers, Steam Fitters and Fitters' Helpers (two locals), Stair Builders, Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers (two locals).

One local, the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, was organized in 1866, and is therefore thirty-five years old. With the exception of this and one union of Spinners and one of Machinists, which are twelve and ten years old respectively, all the above organizations were formed within the past three years; six of them are under two years old, five are only one year in existence, and three less than one year. Only twenty-three of the other unions presented by trade groups in the tables are less than ten years in existence, and several have an age of from thirty to forty-five years.

The national or international organizations to which these locals are attached are as follows: Two unions of the Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners are affiliated with the American Federation of Trades; all the others, thirteen in number, are controlled by the national organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. Of the Glass Bottle Blowers, two are under the American Federation of Labor and the remaining seven under the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada. One local of Iron Moulders is under the American Federation of Labor and the other three are controlled by the Iron Moulders' Union of North America. The three locals of the Polishers and Buffers are affiliated with the Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' International Union. The American Federation of Labor has jurisdiction over three of the seven local unions of Painters and Decorators; the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America controls one union, and the three remaining appear to have no national or international affiliation, but are connected with a district organization known as the "United Building Trades Council of Hudson County." Five locals of the International Typographical Union report themselves as under the control of the international organization of that name; one local of this craft is under the American Federation of Trades, and one under the New Jersey Federation of Labor Unions. Five of the locals classed as "Miscellaneous" unions acknowledge the American Federation of Labor as their superior body, and the others of that group, thirteen in number, are connected with national bodies bearing the same names as the locals.

The foregoing are the principal items of interest relating to the unions which are shown on Table Number 1.

Table Number 2 gives the number of members which the several locals had at the date of organization, the number now in good standing, and the number who have either resigned or who have been expelled since the union was organized.

The fifteen unions of Carpenters report having had a membership at organization which ranged from ten to forty. The total aggregate number of members was 322, and the average per

union, 21.7. The total number enrolled as members since the date of organization is 2,035; of these 756 have either voluntarily withdrawn or were expelled, leaving the total membership in good standing, at the present time, 1,279.

One local of Flint Glass Workers does not report the number at organization. The range of members with which the others began was from 14 to 165, the aggregate membership being 639. These nine locals report a membership in good standing at present of 9,046. The number who have withdrawn or were expelled is not reported.

The Metal Polishers and Buffers report a range of membership in their three locals at organization of from 25 to 70, the aggregate being 131. Twenty-eight members were expelled or had voluntarily withdrawn, leaving the present number in good standing 418.

The seven locals of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers have enrolled 565 members since the date of organization; of these 83 were expelled or withdrawn from the unions voluntarily, leaving 482 as the present aggregate membership in good standing; the joint membership of these unions at organization was 242.

Four of the seven unions of Printers give their aggregate membership when organized as 44, and three make no report on the number. The total number enrolled up to the date of this report was 654; 77 of that number have severed their connections with the union either by withdrawal or expulsion, leaving the present membership, in good standing, 577.

Of the eighteen unions classed as "Miscellaneous," one does not report the membership at organization and one states that they have no record which shows the number. The aggregate membership of the other sixteen was 384. The total number taken into these unions since organization was 1,016; 76 of these have dropped out voluntarily or were expelled, which leaves the present strength of these eighteen organizations 940 members.

Table Number 3 gives the birthplace of the workmen in the various trades. Of the eighteen unions of Carpenters only twelve furnish this information, the other six have either passed it over or state that they have never had any record of

the kind. The unions reporting birthplaces have an aggregate membership of 930; of these, 570, or 61.5 per cent., were born in the United States; 182, or 19.5 per cent., in Germany; 76, or 8 per cent., in Ireland; 39, or 4.2 per cent. in England; 11, or 1.2 per cent., in Italy, and 52, or 6.6 per cent., in other foreign countries. Three of the nine unions of Glass Workers do not report birthplaces of members; the six who do report have an aggregate membership of 387, of which 381 were born in the United States. No report on the birthplace of members is made by either of the four unions of Iron Moulders, no records of that kind being kept. Two of the three unions of Metal Polishers and Buffers report 296 members born in the United States, 75 in Germany, 15 in Ireland, 12 in England, and 10 in other foreign countries. Of the 278 members reported by the Painters and Decorators, 173, or 63 per cent., are natives; 46, or 17 per cent., were born in Germany; 30, or 11 per cent., in Ireland; 11, or 4 per cent., in England; 2 in Italy, and 16, or 5 per cent., in other foreign countries. Only two of the seven unions of Printers report the birthplace of members; the others state that no records of that kind are kept. The total membership of the two that report is 92, 87 of these being native born. Sixteen of the trades classed as "Miscellaneous" report a membership of 688; of these 470, or 68 per cent., are native born; 105, or 15 per cent., were born in Germany; 55, or 8 per cent., in England; 45, or 6 per cent., in Ireland; 4 were born in Italy, and 9 in other foreign countries. The birthplace of members is not reported by either of the four unions of Iron Moulders. The number whose birthplace is reported by all the unions that have given information on the subject is, in the aggregate, 2,774; of these, 1,987, or 72 per cent., are native born; 412, or 15 per cent., were born in Germany; 170, or 6 per cent., in Ireland; 110, or 4 per cent., in England; 17, or about one-half of one per cent., in Italy, and 87, or 3 per cent., in other foreign countries.

Table Number 4 gives the current wage rates for union and non-union workmen, the periods at which wages are paid, and the manner of payment, whether in cash, part cash and part store goods, or wholly in store goods; the increase in wages secured through the influence of the union and the change in wage rates—

increase or decrease that has taken place during the calendar year 1900.

Twelve of the fifteen unions of Carpenters reporting are paid weekly; the other three are paid semi-monthly, and all are paid in cash; company stores are unknown to the trade.

One union located in Philipsburg reports the prevailing rate of wages before organization as $1.75 per day, which is the amount now paid to non-union workmen, while union carpenters are paid $2.25 per day. The range of wages before organization, as reported, is from $1.75 to $2.75 per day, the largest number receiving $2.00. The rates at present paid to union men range from $2.20 to $3.00, the largest number receiving $2.50. Thirteen of the fifteen unions of Carpenters report that in their several localities union men are paid from 25 cents to $1.00 more per day than non-union men. One union reports no difference in wages, and one makes no report on the subject. No change in wages is reported as having taken place during the past year.

With one exception, all the Glass Workers' unions report semi-monthly payments of wages; this single union is paid weekly, and all are paid in cash. This would seem to indicate that the company store and the pressure said to have been applied to compel glass workers to trade at them is a thing of the past. The wages paid glass workers before the unions reporting were organized are given as ranging from $2.50 to $5.00. The present union rates are from $5.00 to $6.50 per day for bottle blowers and $3.00 per day for flint-glass workers. Only two unions report present non-union wage rates; these are in one instance $2.00, and $3.00 in the other. In the districts occupied by the other unions, the glass bottle trade is completely unionized, and so there are no non-union workmen in these places. The increase in wages secured through the union ranges from 50 cents to $3.00 per day. No change in wages is reported as having been made during the year 1900.

The Iron Moulders all report that wages are paid weekly and in cash. The range of wages before the unions were organized was from $2.25 to $3.50 per day, and the union rates paid when these reports were made are from $2.40 to $3.08. Only two

reports are made on present non-union rates of wages; these are $2.25 in one locality and $2.88 in the other. The increase in daily wages attributable to the influence of the unions is from 20 to 25 cents per day.

Two unions of Metal Polishers and Buffers report that wages are paid weekly and one semi-monthly; all are paid in cash. Wages before organization ranged from $2.00 to $2.25 per day; the present union rates are from $2.25 to $2.80. Two reports give the present prevailing wage for non-union workmen at $1.25 and $2.00 per day; the increase gained through the unions is from 25 cents to $1.00 per day.

The Painters and Decorators are all paid weekly and in cash. Wages before organization were from $1.50 to $2.75 per day, and the union rates are now from $2.25 to $2.75. The prevailing non-union wages in the several localities from which these reports come is from $1.80 to $2.50 per day. Union men are receiving from 25 to 75 cents per day more than their unorganized fellow-workmen. The Printers all report that wages are paid weekly in cash. Five of the seven unions report the range of wages before organization at from $2.00 to $2.50 per day. The union rates are now from $2.30 to $3.50. Three unions report non-union wages as ranging from $1.50 to $2.00 per day, and four report the increase in daily wages gained through the unions as from 70 cents to $1.50 per day.

Of the eighteen organizations grouped under the head of "Miscellaneous Unions," twelve report that wages are paid weekly; two, both Railroad Telegraphers, are paid monthly, and two others, the Cotton Spinners and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, are paid semi-monthly; three unions do not report the form in which wages are paid, and thirteen state that wages are paid in cash only.

With only a few exceptions these unions were organized at a comparatively recent date, and sufficient time has not elapsed to allow the movement to have its full effect on wages. Eleven out of the eighteen organizations report that no change has as yet taken place in that respect since the unions were formed; the other seven report increase of from 25 cents to $1.00 per day.

Table Number 5 contains the hours of labor per day worked

before organization, the present union hours, and the hours now worked by non-union men; the number of members who were idle at the time of making the report and the years of greatest prosperity and depression is also given.

Four unions of Carpenters, located respectively at Roselle (two), East Rutherford and Westfield, were working nine hours a day before their organizations were formed; the others, with the exception of one that has made no statement on the subject, report having worked ten hours.

The union hours is now eight per day in the following places: Plainfield, Elizabeth, Atlantic City, Hoboken, Newark and Jersey City. In the loaclities represented by the other organizations of Carpenters nine hours is still the standard day's work. Ten unions report that employers in their localities generally prefer union workmen, and would rather employ them than non-union men; one makes no report as to that point; two state that employers are impartial in dealing with the two systems of labor, and two report that employers positively do not prefer their members. None of the union carpenters were idle for want of work at the time these reports were made.

The number of hours which constituted a day's work for glass workers before the organizations reporting were formed was 8½ at Woodbury and Swedesboro, 8¾ at Glassboro, 9 at Salem and Medford, and 10 at Bridgeton and Millville. The union hours at present established are 8½ at all the above-named places, except Millville, where 9 hours is the standard union day. Non-union men are now required to work 10 hours a day in Salem, 9½ in Bridgeton, and 9 in Millville. The glass workers unanimously report that employers in the districts covered by their organizations show a decided preference for union over non-union labor, and that there is not one union man of their craft who is at present idle for want of work.

The Iron Moulders report ten hours as the standard day's work, both before and since unions were organized. There has as yet been no general movement in the trade looking to the reduction of the hours of labor and not likely that one will be inaugurated soon. The four unions report that they enjoy the cordial good-will of their employers, who prefer them to non-union

workmen. One union reports only two of its members out of employment for want of work; the others state that all have steady jobs.

The three unions of Polishers and Buffers report no change in the hours of labor having followed organization. One at Elizabeth has 9½ hours a day, the other two, at Rockaway and Paterson, were and are still working 10 hours. All report that their members are preferred by employers to non-union men, and that they are, without exception, steadily employed.

Three unions of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers report that in Rahway, North Hudson and Jersey City the hours of labor before the unions were formed was 10 per day. In Hoboken, Atlantic City and Trenton it was 9, and in Montclair 8; in four of these places the hours have been reduced to 8, and in the others to 9 per day since the unions were organized.

These workmen, according to the reports, are preferred by their employers to non-union men. The North Hudson, Jersey City and Montclair unions report 10, 12 and 20 respectively of their members who are at present unemployed by reason of not being able to procure work.

The Printers appear to have been the most successful of the trades reporting in dealing with the question of a shorter work-day; 10, and in one instance 12, hours was the customary day's work in the several places covered by these unions before they were organized. In Newark, Camden and Paterson the hours of labor have been reduced to 8, and in towns in which the other four unions are organized to 9 hours a day. Forty-four members are reported as being at present unemployed and unable to find work. All report cordial relations between the unions and employers. In the matter of hours of labor before and after organization, the unions grouped under "Miscellaneous" report but few changes; one of these is the Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' union, the members of which are now working only 10 hours a day, where before the union was formed they worked 15. The Brewers' union has reduced the working hours of its members from 12 to 10 hours. The Plumbers, Steam Fitters and their Helpers, the Stair Builders, and the Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers have secured the 8-hour day, where

before organization they worked 9 hours. The Railroad Telegraphers are still working 12 hours per day, as they were before organization. Twelve out of these eighteen unions report the most cordial relations with employers, who prefer their members to non-union men; the remaining six unions make no report on the subject. Forty-four members are reported as now idle for want of employment.

Table Number 6 deals with the subject of strikes, the date relating to such of these trade disturbances as the various unions were engaged in since date of organization. Six unions of Carpenters report strikes in which their members were involved; one occurred in 1889, two in 1900, and two in 1901; the date of one is not given. The others took place in 1889, 1891, 1897 1900 (two), and 1901, respectively. The number who took part in them was 574. Two unions only report the number of days idle, which is, in the aggregate, 70. Reports on the amount of wages lost through these strikes are made by only three of the six unions who have been engaged in them; $15,200.00 is the amount given. In two instances these strikes were total failures, the men having failed to gain that for which they had entered upon them; the other four were partly successful; some part of the demands were conceded, and others, after being refused by the employers, were abandoned by the workmen. Strikes of this kind were quite frequent in the building trades in the spring and early summer of this year, many of them having made an effort to reduce hours and advance wages at the same time. In most instances settlements were reached which secured either an advance in wages or a reduction of time, but very few resulted in both these advantages being gained.

The Glass Workers report only one strike in the entire history of the nine unions; this took place in 1892. The Iron Moulders report one in 1896; the Metal Workers, none; the Painters and Decorators, one, the date of which is not given; and the Printers, two, one of which occurred in 1889; the date of the other is not reported. Among the eighteen trades grouped under "Miscellaneous Unions" there are five strikes reported; these were all, apparently, of very petty proportions, and only meager details are given, as dates, number involved, wage loss, etc. The results of

these strikes are reported by only three unions; one was a failure and two were successful. A convincing evidence of the decline of sympathetic strikes is afforded by these reports; not one trade organization of the sixty-three reporting appears to have taken part in any such movement.

Table Number 7 exhibits the benefits provided by each of the unions reporting. Of the fifteen organizations of Carpenters, eleven give sick benefits, two do not, and two make no report on the subject. Only one union pays members when out of work, two make no report as to what is done in that respect, and the remaining twelve state that no out-of-work benefits are paid.

Strike benefits, death benefits for members and wives of members are paid by all. Six of the Carpenters' unions report that they extend financial aid to other trade organizations who are engaged in strikes; six do not do so, and three pass the question without answer.

The Glass Workers, at least so far as they have reported benefits, appear to have limited them to strikes and death of members; nothing is paid on account of sickness, out of work, death of member's wife, or to assist other organizations who are engaged in strikes.

The four unions of Iron Moulders report that all the specified benefits are paid by them except that for the death of a member's wife.

The Polishers and Buffers pay benefits on account of strikes and for the death of members; one union contributes to the assistance of other trades who are engaged in strikes; outside of these no other benefits are paid.

One union of Painters and Decorators pays strike benefits and also for the death of members and members' wives; this organization also extends help to others engaged in strikes. The benefits paid by the other unions of this craft are limited to insurance on the lives of members and their wives.

One union of Printers pays all the benefits specified in the table, but does not assist other organizations. Three pay strike benefits and five insure the lives of members; these are the only benefits paid.

Of the group of unions classed as "Miscellaneous," the Amal-

gamated Society of Engineers, the Cotton Spinners, two organizations of Railroad Telegraphers, and the Plumbers and Steam Fitters are the only ones who pay sick benefits. Five unions give assistance to members out of work, eight pay an allowance to members on strike, nine insure the lives of members, four pay a sum on the death of a member's wife, and eight contribute to the support of other unionists who are on strike.

Table Number 8 shows the amount expended for all the specified benefits during the twelve months ending May 30th, 1901.

The following summary table shows the amounts paid by the various groups of unions and the purposes for which the money was disbursed. Many of the unions have made no report of the moneys paid out by them for these purposes, having no record of them or because benefits are paid only by the national bodies without the intervention of the locals. The figures given below, therefore, do not in all probability represent more than one-half of the sums actually paid out.

	Carpenters, 15 Unions.	Glass Workers, 9 Unions.	Iron Moulders, 4 Unions.	Polishers and Buffers, 3 Unions.	Painters and Decorators, 7 Unions.	Printers, 7 Unions.	Miscellaneous, 18 Unions.
Sickness, ...	$1,409 95	. . . .	$180 00	. . .	. . .	. . .	$315 00
Out of work, . .	216 00	$10 00	. .	. . .	. . .	. . .	196 00
Strikes, ...	3,503 63	. . .	65 00	. . .	. . .	. . .	598 00
Death of member,	1,561 00	1,608 25	. . . .	. . .	. . .	. . .	175 00
Death of member's wife, ...	293 50	. . . .	. . .	. . .	$50 00	. . .	130 00
To assist other organizations, . .	785 00	50 00	357 00	$950 00	57 00	$42 00	458 80
Total, ...	$7,769 08	$1,668 25	$602 00	$950 00	$107 00	$42 00	$1,872 80

Table Number 9 gives the benefit expenditures of all the unions from the date of organization to the time of making these reports. The details given are so meager that there is no material for a generalization of the work accomplished by the unions on these lines. Almost the entire number of organizations provide for the payment of the benefits specified in the tables, but comparatively few of them appear to have any record of the sums paid

out; many answers are given under evident misunderstanding of what is meant by the questions, such as giving the amounts allowed per week for the various benefits in the cases of those entitled to them, instead of the sums which had been actually disbursed for these purposes.

Table No. 10, which is the last of the series, gives the amount of annual dues and assessments paid by each union, their total income, the amount paid to the national body and that which was expended for other purposes of the locals, for the twelve months ending May 30th, 1901. The total amount paid by the local unions to their national bodies since the date of organization and the sums now in the treasuries of the locals are given.

The Carpenters report annual dues ranging from $6.00 to $18.20; one union, the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, reports the latter amount; the lower sum, $6.00, is paid by eleven unions, and three pay $7.80. The total income from all sources, that is to say, dues and assessments, aggregates for the twelve unions who report on the subject $10,146.91. Three of them make no report on income. The money is divided by the Carpenters as follows: $2,604.25 as per capita tax and dues to maintain the national union and $5,659.63 for the expenses of the local organizations. The various benefits paid by the local unions are included in this latter amount. $1,883.00 of the year's income went into the reserve funds of the local unions, which at the time of reporting amounted in the aggregate to $3,678.66. The annual dues as reported by the Glass Workers are probably the lowest known among the organized trades; the range is from $1.80 to $3.00. The total income of the six unions who report on the subject is $14,990.47, of which amount $13,173.92 was paid over to the national organizations with which they are affiliated, and $1,945.03 was expended for the various purposes of local administration. The expeditures for the year were $128.48 greater than the income, the excess being paid out of the reserve funds of the locals, which left $1,477.00 in their treasuries on May 1st, 1901.

The Iron Moulders charge annual dues ranging from $3.00 to $13.00, there being two unions who collect the smaller and two the larger amounts. No assessments were collected, and

the total income of the four unions for the year was only $275.00; of this $198.00 was paid to the national organization and $77.00 used in the local administration. One local union only reports having any money in its treasury, the amount being $325.00.

The Metal Workers report uniform annual dues of $6.00 and no assessments. $3,609.25 was their total income for the year; $1,576.00 was paid as dues to the national union and $1,098.55 was spent for local purposes. One union does not report the amount in its treasury, and two state that theirs contain jointly a reserve fund of $3,800.00.

The Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers collect from their members dues ranging in amount from $4.20 to $5.40 annually. The assessments were few in number and small in amounts, the total being only $69.25. Total income is reported by only three of the seven unions, the aggregate amount being $835.35; of this $270.65 went to the national union and $378.97 to the necessary expenses of the local organization. The reserve fund now in their treasuries, as reported by four of these organizations, is $383.03.

Printers' annual dues are, as reported by four locals, $6.00; one local $7.20, and one $31.20; no assesments were collected. Only three of the seven unions report total income, which, as given by them, amounts to $874.06. These same organizations state that $447.90 was paid to the national body and $139.49 expended for local administration.

There is a very wide difference in the amounts paid as annual dues by the eighteen unions grouped under the title "Miscellaneous."

Two, the Waiters and Bartenders, and the Jewelry Workers, charge $3.00. Among the others the amounts range from $6.00 to $24.30. Only seven unions report having collected assessments, the amount being $456.00. Eleven unions report their total income, which aggregates $5,175.74. Of this amount, $1,285.71 was paid to the national bodies and $2,911.37 was disbursed for the various expenses of the locals. Sixteen of these unions report reserve funds in their treasuries ranging from 7 cents to $628.00, the aggregate being $2,826.21.

It is much to be regretted that one of the principal purposes

in view in publishing these statistics is at least partially defeated by the meager details given regarding the finances and the distribution of income as provided for by the benefit features of each organization.

The older unions' reports are, generally speaking, fairly satisfactory in this respect, but those whose organization is of recent date are very deficient in records of the character desired. In answer to the question "How has foreign immigration affected wages in your trade?" ten unions of Carpenters answer that it has had no influence whatever on wages; two state that its tendency is to keep wages down, one of these asserting that foreigners work from twenty-five to fifty cents per day less than American workmen; three make no report on the subject. There are very few of the unions included in the entire tabulation who have any complaint to make against immigration as affecting wages, and these are of a vague and general kind containing no definite charge.

The unions were requested to state how far and in what way their trades had been benefited by the labor laws at present on the staute books, and what new legislation would, in their judgment, be condusive to their interests.

Answering the first question, six of the Carpenters' unions state that they derive no advantage whatever from any of the existing labor laws; one takes the ground that somehow wages are kept up by these laws; and one states that the Mechanics' Lien Law has proved a beneficial measure to carpenters in securing them wages that were earned and that would have been lost through the failures of the contractors if it were not for the provisions of the lien law. Six of the Carpenters' unions pass the question by, without answer of any kind.

Three unions of Glass Workers say that the cash payment of wages law and the act relating to child labor have each done those working at their trade a great deal of good, the first named being regarded as particularly beneficial. One union answers emphatically that the labor laws have wrought no good to their craft, and five return no answer of any kind.

One union of the Iron Moulders indicate the semi-monthly pay bill as the one that has helped them most. This organization

is located in Dover, and its officers say that before the passage of the above bill wages were paid monthly, which necessarily resulted in the men being short of money much of the time; under those circumstances they were *obliged* to buy their supplies at a store owned by the estate that controlled the works in which they are employed, which state of things was presumably regarded by them as being to their disadvantage. Two unions state that the labor laws have been of no benefit to their members, and one expresses no opinion on their value.

The Metal Polishers and Buffers speak in high terms of the benefits derived by men working at their trade from the use of exhaust fan technically known as the "blower," which carries away and discharges in a safe place the fine dust arising from their work. This great safeguard to health has been introduced voluntarily by the owners of many shops, and in others the Factory Inspector has compelled its introduction. Its general use in shops is due to the factory laws. All the unions of Polishers commend the "blower," and one also refers to the fifty-five hour law as being beneficial to them.

The Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers, seven unions, all agree in saying that labor laws at present on the statute books are in no respect beneficial to their members. Two unions of printers indicate the label laws as being in a high degree advantageous to them. Through its use only can those who desire to encourage and support union labor do so with certainty. Three of the Printers' organizations say the labor laws have been no use to them so far as they have observed, and two express no opinion regarding their usefulness.

Only one of the unions grouped as "Miscellaneous" say anything in commendation of the present labor laws; that one, an organization of jewelry workmen, indicate the child-labor law as the only act of the labor series that has done their trade any good; nine others say they know of no advantage that has come to them through labor legislation, and seven make no report whatever on the subject.

As to the legislation which the unions desire for the improvement of trade conditions, such recommendations as are made may be grouped under three headings, viz., a law to make eight hours a legal day's work, some asking in addition for a half holi-

day on Saturday; the restriction or total stoppage of immigration, and a law taking from the Court of Chancery the power which it has recently exercised in Paterson of enjoining strikers against molesting non-union workmen or otherwise interfering with or in any way hindering or impeding the business of a manufacturer whose former employes are on strike. One union of Carpenters suggest an amendment to the Mechanics' Lien Law which shall give claims for labor performed an absolute preference over those for material supplied. One organization of glass workers asks for a law suppressing company stores and making them illegal in any form; the same union expresses dissatisfaction with the present alleged careless enforcement of the child-labor law and demands that hereafter the Factory Inspector be required to carry out its provisions with greater vigor. Another asks for a higher tariff on imported glass so as to lessen the quantity brought into the country from abroad. One union of Metal Polishers and Buffers suggests that all shops in which polishers work be equipped with the suction fan, saying that nothing which the Legislature could do would prove such a boon to men engaged in their business. Another union of this trade complains of the feeble way in which the factory act, particularly the part of it relating to the legal age of children employed in workshops, is enforced; fault is also found with the non-enforcement of the fifty-five hour law.

One union of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers demands a law which shall secure to union men the exclusive right to work on all public buildings, National, State, county and municipal, and forbidding the giving of any such work to non-union men.

Each one of the seven Printers join in recommending a law which shall make the use of the union label obligatory on all public printing, thus insuring that all work of that character shall be done by union men. In addition to the label recommendation, one of the Printers' locals suggests "a weekly wage payment law, so drawn as not to be declared unconstitutional, as laws relating to labor generally are." These other recommendations of legislation are made by some of the unions grouped under the head of "Miscellaneous." Brewers—"adopt the entire pro-

gramme of the Socialists"; Malsters—"reduce the working hours to ten per day in the malting trade; the work is very laborious, and the hours are now twelve per day for every day in the week, Sunday included"; Hat Finishers—"laws at present on the statute books are all right, but we want no more of them"; Coopers—"prohibit the refilling or second use of foreign-made barrels"; Amalgamated Society of Engineers—"a nine-hour work day, and an employers' liability bill"; Machinists—"change the manner of appointing the Factory Inspector and his deputies; give the unions the right to select these officers, leaving the power of confirmation or rejection with the Legislature."

The Cotton Spinners' union offer the following suggestions on the subject of legislation: 1. "Abolish all piece-work." 2. "Reduce the hours of labor." 3. "All employers of labor to allow employes two weeks' vacation with full pay during the summer months." 4. "Require all employers of labor to pay a fixed per capita tax to the State toward establishing a system of old age or disability pensions for workingmen." The union of Railroad Telegraphers want "a ten-hour work day and an examining board to pass on the qualifications of men who seek to enter the business." The Plumbers' and Steam Fitters' union want an official board of practical men to examine master plumbers as to their knowledge of the trade and general qualifications for carrying it on. The Stair Builders recommend a sweeping act by Congress which shall close the country to all foreigners.

Asked to name the principal grievances of which they at present complain, the answers of the unions show a wide variety of causes for dissatisfaction. Eight unions of Carpenters say they have nothing to complain of at present; the grievances set forth by the others of that trade are as follows: "Refusal of employers to recognize the union"; "can't get hours of labor reduced low enough"; "should have a minimum wage rate of $2.50 per day for nine hours' work"; "carpenters do not join the union"; "men on strike are restrained from picketing"; "non-union men are employed on government work"; "injunctions restraining strikers issued by the Court of Chancery." The grievances advanced by the glass workers are as follows: "Employers are not paying cash wages, and children under age are working in fac-

tories in this district (Minatola)"; "cash payment of wages' law is not observed by some employers, and children under age working in the factories; neither of these laws are properly enforced by the Factory Inspector." The Iron Moulders claim that "the ratio of apprentices to journeymen is too high"; "wages are too low," and "employers are not friendly to the unions"; "ten hours is too long for a day's work."

The grievances advanced by the Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers are limited to two in number—"wages are too low," and "men who have never had any training as apprentices at the trade are permitted to work at it, and are in many instances preferred by the bosses because of their willingness to accept much lower wages than a real painter."

The only complaint advanced by the Printers is that their label does not appear on all public printing, which would give the unions a monopoly of that kind of work.

The Malsters complain of "long hours and Sunday work"; the Bakers and Confectioners of "long hours, filthy sleeping rooms, and, in some instances, workshops also"; Waiters and Bartenders, "long hours and varying wage rate"; Jewelry workmen, "present hours of labor are too long and wages too low"; Spinners complain that "changes in the material on which they work very frequently results in a material reduction in wages through difficulty in handling it." "This is a constant source of trouble."

The Railroad Telegraphers refer to their twelve-hour workday as the principal grievance of the craft; they are required to work Sundays also.

The grievances complained of by the Stair Builders are peculiar in that their fellow unionists of the same craft are responsible for them and not the employers; this union states that if a New Jersey contractor obtains a job in New York city he is not allowed by the New York union to bring more than one-half of his workmen from this State, the other half must be employed where the work is being done.

It will be noticed that a great majority of the trades make no complaints, and may, therefore, be supposed to be now working contentedly under conditions that are satisfactory to them.

TABLE No. 1—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

NAME, LOCATION, DATE OF BEGINNING AND PRESENT AGE OF ORGANIZATION.

Office Number.	Local No. of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	WHERE LOCATED.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	Present Age of Organization.	NATIONAL ORGANIZATION WITH WHICH IT IS AFFILIATED.
		CARPENTERS.				
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Roselle, ...	Sept. 15, 1899	2	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Plainfield, ...	Mar. 17, 1886	15	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	East Rutherford,..	Mar. 21, 1900	1	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Westfield, ...	Aug. 12, 1881	20	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Long Branch,....	Nov. 8, 1890	11	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Vineland, ...	July 1, 1901	1	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Elizabeth, ...	Mar. 29, 1886	15	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Atlantic City,....	Jan. 12, 1900	1	American Federation of Labor.
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Rahway, ...	April 1, 1900	1	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Phillipsburg, ...	April 23, 1888	13	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Hackensack, ...	Feb. 11, 1891	10	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Hoboken, ...	Nov., 1888	13	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Newark, ...	April 18, 1894	7	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
14	...	Amalg. Society of Carpenters and Joiners,...	Jersey City,.....	June, 1881	20	American Federation of Labor.
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,.....	Dover, ...	May 8, 1900	1	American Federation of Labor.
		GLASS WORKERS.				
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Salem.	1891	10	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Woodbury, ...	1881	20	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Bridgeton, ...	Sept., 1899	2	American Federation of Labor.
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Clayton, ...	Mar. 20, 1898	3	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Glassboro, ...	April 13, 1898	3	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
18	..	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Medford, ...	Sept., 1899	2	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,.....	Millville, ...	Oct. 10, 1885	16	American Federation of Labor.
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,.....	Millville, ...	1877	24	American Federation of Labor.
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,.....	Swedesboro, ...	June, 1899	2	Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of U. S. and Canada.

TABLE NO. 1—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

NAME, LOCATION, DATE OF BEGINNING AND PRESENT AGE OF ORGANIZATION.

Office Number.	Local No. of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	WHERE LOCATED.	DATE OF ORGANIZATION.	Present Age of Organization.	NATIONAL ORGANIZATION WITH WHICH IT IS AFFILIATED.
		IRON MOULDERS.				
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,....	Newark, ...	1896	5	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,....	Dover, ...	Feb. 7, 1897	4	Iron Moulders' Union of North America.
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,....	Trenton, ...	Mar. 29, 1900	1	American Federation of Labor.
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,....	Elizabeth, ...	May, 1856	45	American Federation of Labor.
		METAL WORKERS.				
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union, ...	Elizabeth, ...	Dec. 17, 1896	5	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Int. Union.
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union, ...	Rockaway, ...	Sept. 12, 1895	6	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Int. Union.
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union, ...	Paterson, ...	June, 1899	2	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers, and Brass Workers' Int. Union.
		PAINTERS, DECORATORS, ETC.				
26	41	Brohd. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers,	Rahway, ...	Mar. 21, 1900	1	Union County Trades Council.
27	78	Brohd. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers,	Hoboken, ...	April, 1899	2	United Building Trades Council.
28	89	Brohd. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers,	North Hudson, ..	May 15, 1899	2	United Building Trades Council of Hudson County.
29	169	Brohd. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers,	Jersey City,.....	June 13, 1890	11	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America.
30	241	Brohd. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers,	Montclair, ...	Nov. 9, 1900	1	American Federation of Labor.
31	277	Brohd. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers,	Atlantic City,....	Jan. 24, 1901	....	American Federation of Labor.
32	301	Brohd. Painters, Decorators & Paperhangers,	Trenton, ...	Feb. 28, 1901	....	American Federation of Labor.

		PRINTERS.				
33	8	International Typographical Union,	Newark,	1883	18	International Typographical Union of North America.
34	71	International Typographical Union,	Trenton,	Mar. 4, 1864	37	International Typographical Union of North America.
35	103	International Typographical Union,	Newark,	June 19, 1867	34	Federation of Labor.
36	132	International Typographical Union,	Camden,	Feb., 1887	14	International Typographical Union of North America.
37	150	International Typographical Union,	Elizabeth,	April 23, 1886	15	International Typographical Union of North America.
38	195	International Typographical Union,	Paterson,	Dec. 5, 1885	16	New Jersey Federation of Labor Unions.
39	235	International Typographical Union,	Rahway,	Sept. 18, 1897	4	International Typographical Union of North America.
		MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.				
40	26	Brewers' Union,	Trenton,	April 15, 1900	1	National Union of United Brewery Workmen.
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	Newark,	April, 1899	2	American Federation of Labor.
42	64	Journeymen Bakers' & Confectioners' Union,	Elizabeth,	May 31, 1900	1	Bakers' and Confectioners' Union of America.
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,	Trenton,	Jan. 1, 1891	10	American Federation of Labor.
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	Bloomfield,	*	....	United Hatters of North America.
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	Jersey City,	Feb. 21, 1899	2	American Federation of Labor.
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	Paterson,	1866	35	American Federation of Labor.
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	Trenton,	May, 1900	1	American Federation of Musicians.
48	329	International Asso'n of Machinists,	New Brunswick,	May 4, 1900	1	International Association of Machinists.
49	2	Inter. Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	Newark,	Sept. 8, 1899	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America.
50	...	Operative Cotton Spinners' Pro. As. of N. J.,	East Newark,	Jan., 1889	12	American Federation of Labor.
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	Camden,	Jan. 27, 1901	....	Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America.
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	Trenton,	Jan. 28, 1901	....	Order of Railroad Telegraphers of North America.
53	124	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	Passaic,	May, 1898	3	United Ass'n of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of U. S. and Canada.
54	181	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	Bayonne,	Sept. 16, 1899	2	United Ass'n of Journeymen Plumbers, Gasfitters, Steam fitters and Steamfitters' Helpers of U. S. and Canada.
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	Jersey City,	June 5, 1899	2	United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	Atlantic City,	April 11, 1900	1	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	Trenton,	Jan. 6, 1901	....	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' International Union.

* No record.

TABLE No. 2—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

MEMBERSHIP.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS WHEN ORGANIZED.			NUMBER AT PRESENT IN GOOD STANDING.			Number who have been expelled or have voluntarily withdrawn.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in membership since date of organization.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
		CARPENTERS.								
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	13	....	13	22	.....	22	6	+ 9
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	25	....	25	130	.....	130	175	+105
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	12	....	12	18	.....	18	11	+ 6
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	34	....	34	26	.....	26	15	— 8
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	40	....	40	125	.....	125	*	+ 85
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	27	....	27	45	.....	45	2	+ 18
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	14	....	14	301	.....	301	**	+287
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	38	....	38	205	.....	205	500	+212
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	12	....	12	41	.....	41	*	+ 12
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	....	10	35	.....	35	**	+ 25
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	19	....	19	70	.....	70	25	+ 51
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	30	....	30	81	.....	81	**	+ 51
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	18	....	18	91	.....	91	10	+ 73
14	...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,	15	....	15	49	.....	49	*	+ 34
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	15	....	15	40	.....	40	12	+ 25
			322	....	322	1279	.....	1279	756	† +985

		GLASS WORKERS.								
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,	100	....	100	80	.....	80	*	— 20
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,	30	....	30	40	.....	40	*	+ 10
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,	160	....	160	138	.....	138	.....	— 22
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,	115	....	115	115	.....	115	*	.....
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,	165	....	165	110	.....	110	*	— 55
18	...	Glass Bottle Blowers,	38	....	38	40	.....	40	.....	+ 2
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,	17	....	17	34	.....	34	*	+ 17
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,	*	....	*	8469	.....	8469	*	*
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,	14	....	14	20	.....	20	.....	+ 6
			639	....	639	9046	.....	9046	.....	† — 62
		IRON MOULDERS.								
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	*	....	*	126	.....	126	*	*
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	70	....	70	101	.....	101	.....	+ 31
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	20	....	20	95	.....	95	.....	+ 75
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	13	....	13	316	.....	316	*	+303
			103	....	103	638	.....	638	.....	+409
		METAL WORKERS.								
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	36	....	36	326	.....	326	15	+290
24	26	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	25	....	25	10	.....	10	1	— 15
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	70	....	70	82	.....	82	12	+ 12
			131	....	131	418	.....	418	28	† +287
		PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.								
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	10	....	10	35	.....	35	5	+ 25
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	40	....	40	128	.....	128	*	+ 88
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	14	....	14	55	.....	55	68	+ 41
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	13	....	13	80	.....	80	*	+ 67
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	45	....	45	66	.....	66	2	+ 21
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	33	....	33	31	.....	31	2	— 2
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	87	....	87	87	.....	87	6	.....
			242	....	242	482	.....	482	83	† +240
		PRINTERS.								
33	8	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	29	.....	29	*	*
34	71	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	110	.....	110	*	*
35	103	International Typographical Union,	7	....	7	300	3	303	*	+296
36	132	International Typographical Union,	17	....	17	55	.....	55	74	+ 38
37	150	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	31	.....	31	*	*
38	195	International Typographical Union,	6	1	7	15	2	17	*	+ 10
39	235	International Typographical Union,	14	7	21	25	7	32	3	+ 11
			44	8	52	565	12	577	77	+355

* Not reported. ** No record. † Net.

TABLE No. 2—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

MEMBERSHIP.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	NUMBER OF MEMBERS WHEN ORGANIZED.			NUMBER AT PRESENT IN GOOD STANDING.			Number who have been expelled or have voluntarily withdrawn.	Increase (+) or decrease (—) in membership since date of organization.
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.		
		MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.								
40	26	Brewers' Union,	15	....	15	55	.....	55	3	+ 40
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	25	....	25	23	.....	23	.....	— 2
42	64	Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,	7	....	7	16	.....	16	.....	+ 9
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,	10	....	10	50	.....	50	30	+ 40
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	*	*	*	35	30	65	**	*
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	20	....	20	36	.....	36	8	+ 16
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	*	....	*	45	.....	45	*	*
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	20	....	20	75	.....	75	.....	+ 55
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	28	....	28	51	.....	51	4	+ 23
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	**	....	**	200	.....	200	*	*
50	..	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of New Jersey,	42	....	42	31	.....	31	12	— 11
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	32	....	32	75	.....	75	2	+ 43
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	29	....	29	52	.....	52	.....	+ 23
53	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	42	....	42	47	.....	47	4	+ 5
54	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	9	....	9	23	.....	23	3	+ 14
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	18	....	18	22	.....	22	7	+ 4
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	63	....	63	50	.....	50	*	— 13
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	24	....	24	24	.....	24	3	.....
			384	*	384	910	30	940	76	† +246

* Not reported. ** No record. † Net.

TABLE No. 3—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

MEMBERSHIP, BIRTHPLACE, INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Number of Members who were Born in					
			United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
		CARPENTERS.						
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	17	.....	5	.....	.....	.....
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	100	6	13	2	.....	9
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	*	*	*	*	*
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	26	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	99	8	10	7	1	.....
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	38	*	*	*	*	*
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	175	50	40	25	3	8
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	*	*	*	.....	*
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	35	2	.....	.....	.....	4
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	32	.....	2	1	.....	.....
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	*	*	*	*	*
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	20	10	25	3	7	28
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	.....	.....	87	1	.....	3
14	...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	*	*	*	*	*
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	28	*	*	*	*	*
			570	76	182	39	11	52

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 3—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

MEMBERSHIP, BIRTHPLACE, INCREASE OR DECREASE.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Number of Members who were Born in					
			United States.	Ireland.	Germany.	England.	Italy.	Other foreign countries.
		GLASS WORKERS.						
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	*	*	*	*	*
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,	138	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,	111	2	2	.....	.....	.....
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	*	*	*	*	*
18	...	Glass Bottle Blowers,	40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,	32	.....	1	1	.....	.....
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,	*	*	*	*	*	*
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		IRON MOULDERS.	381	2	3	1	.....	.....
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	*	*	*	*	.....	*
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	*	*	*	3	.....	1
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	*	*	*	*	*	*
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	*	*	*	*	*	*
		METAL WORKERS.	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	241	3	70	2	.....	10
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	55	12	5	10	.....	.....
			296	15	75	12	.....	10

		PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.						
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	31	.....	1	1	1	1
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	*	*	*	*	.....	*
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	43	.....	16	3	2	4
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	40	20	20	.....	.....	.....
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	29	10	9	6	.....	12
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	30	.....	1	2	.....	.....
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	*	*	*	*	*	*
			173	30	47	12	3	71
		PRINTERS.						
33	8	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
34	71	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
35	103	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
36	132	International Typographical Union,	54	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
37	150	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
38	195	International Typographical Union,	33	1	1	2	.....	.....
39	235	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
			87	2	1	2	.....	.....
		MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.						
40	26	Brewers' Union,	10	5	40	.....	.....	.....
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	1	22	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	64	Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,	4	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,	15	.....	35	.....	.....	.....
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	25	3	.....	7	.....	.....
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	34	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	20	5	.....	20	.....	.....
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	50	.....	12	7	4	2
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	44	1	3	3	.....	1
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	*	.....	*	.....	.....	.....
50	..	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of New Jersey,	7	8	.....	16	.....	.....
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	50	1	.....	1	.....	.....
53	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	43	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
54	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	18	.....	3	1	.....	.....
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	24	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			470	45	105	55	4	9

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 4—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

WAGES—CURRENT RATES FOR UNION AND NON-UNION WORKMEN.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Periods on which wages are paid.	MANNER IN WHICH WAGES ARE PAID.			CURRENT WAGES PER DAY.				INCREASE OR DECREASE OF WAGES DURING 1900.	
				Cash.	Part cash and part store goods.	Wholly in store goods.	Before union was organized.	Present union rates.	Present non-union rates.	Increase through union.	Amount of increase per week.	Amount of decrease per week.
		CARPENTERS.										
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	$2 50	$2 50	$2 50	.....	.....	.....
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 00	2 75	2 00	$0 75	$3 00	.....
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 00	2 50	*	50	*	*
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 50	2 25	25	1 50	.....
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 50	2 25	25	3 00	.....
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 00	2 25	2 00	25	1 50	.....
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 75	2 50	25	3 00	.....
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 50	2 50	25	2 50	.....
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 00	2 50	1 75	75	3 00	.....
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	1 75	2 25	1 75	50	1 50	.....
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 50	2 25	25	1 50	.....
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 75	3 00	2 00	1 00	1 50	.....
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 50	3 00	2 00	1 00	1 50	.....
14	...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	*	3 00	.....	*	1 50	.....
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 00	2 20	1 75	45	3 00	.....

		GLASS WORKERS.										
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	3 50	5 00	3 00	2 00	2 00	.....
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	5 00	6 00	.....	1 00	2 50	.....
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	3 00	5 00	2 00	3 00	10 00	.....
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	*	5 00	.....	*	3 00	.....
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	*	*	.....	*	*	.....
18	..	Glass Bottle Blowers,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	2 50	4 50	.....	2 00	4 00	.....
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 50	3 00	.....	50	2 00	.....
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	*	*	*	*	*	*
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,	Semi-monthly, ..	**	....	....	5 00	6 50	.....	1 50	5 88	.....
		IRON MOULDERS.										
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 50	2 75	.....	25	1 50	.....
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	*	2 40	.....	*	2 15	.....
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 50	2 25	25	1 50	.....
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	3 50	3 08	2 88	20	1 50	.....
		METAL WORKERS.										
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 00	2 80	.....	80	1 14	.....
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	Semi-monthly, ..	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 50	1 25	1 00	.....	.....
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 00	2 25	2 00	25	1 00	.....
		PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.										
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 00	2 25	2 00	25	1 50	.....
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 50	2 75	2 00	75	.....	.....
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 75	2 00	75	3 00	.....
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 75	2 00	75	2 50	.....
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 75	2 75	2 50	25	1 50	.....
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	1 50	2 50	1 80	30	2 00	.....
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 50	2 00	50	1 50	.....
		PRINTERS.										
33	8	International Typographical Union,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 50	3 50	.....	1 00	*	*
34	71	International Typograprical Union,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 50	2 30	.....	.....	.....	.....
35	103	International Typographical Union,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	*	3 50	2 00	1 50	.....	.....
36	132	International Typographical Union,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 00	2 50	1 80	70	.....	.....
37	150	International Typographical Union,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 50	2 50	.....	.....	*	.....
38	195	International Typographical Union,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	2 00	3 00	1 50	1 50	.....	.....
39	235	International Typographical Union,	Weekly, ...	Yes	....	....	*	2 50	.....	.....	*	.....

* Not reported. ** $40.00 semi-monthly; balance at end of season.

TABLE No. 4—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

WAGES—CURRENT RATES FOR UNION AND NON-UNION WORKMEN.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.	Periods on which wages are paid.	MANNER IN WHICH WAGES ARE PAID.			CURRENT WAGES PER DAY.				INCREASE OR DECREASE OF WAGES DURING 1900.	
				Cash.	Part cash and part store goods.	Wholly in store goods.	Before union was organized.	Present union rates.	Present non-union rates.	Increase through union.	Amount of increase per week.	Amount of decrease per week.
40	26	Brewers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	$2 15	$2 65	$2 15	$0 50	$3 00	.....
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	2 15	2 15	.....	.....	.....	.....
42	64	Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	2 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	6 00	.....
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,	*	Yes	....	....	*	*	*	.....	.....	.....
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	***	*	.....	.....	.....	.....
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	3 00	3 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	Semi-monthly,	Yes	....	....	2 50	2 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	*	Yes	....	....	4 00	4 00	*	.....	.....	.....
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	2 25	2 50	2 25	25	1 50	.....
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	2 50	2 50	2 50	.....	.....	.....
50	...	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of N. J.	Semi-monthly,	Yes	....	....	3 00	3 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	Monthly,	Yes	....	....	1 50	1 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	Monthly,	Yes	....	....	1 50	1 50	1 50	.....	.....	.....
53	124	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	3 00	3 00	2 00	1 00	6 00	.....
54	181	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	2 50	3 00	.....	50	3 00	.....
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	2 75	3 00	2 50	50	1 50	.....
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	2 50	3 00	2 50	50	3 00	.....
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	Weekly,	Yes	....	....	*	*	.....	*	.....	.....

* Not reported. *** Piece-work.

TABLE No. 5—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.				Do employers prefer union to non-union men?	Number of members who are now idle from inability to find work.	Year when employment was hardest to find and wages lowest.	Year when employment was most abundant and wages highest.
			Before union was organized.	Present union hours.	Present non-union hours.	Reduction in hours through union.				
		CARPENTERS.								
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	9	9	9	.....	No	.....	1873	1901
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	8	9	2	Yes	.....	1897	1901
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	9	9	9	.....	No	.....	*	*
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	9	9	9	.....	Yes	.....	1893	1891
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	9	9	1	Yes	.....	1889	1900
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	9	10	1	Yes	.....	1896	1901
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	8	.....	2	Yes	.....	1894	1901
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	9	8	9	1	Yes	.....	1893	1901
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	9	10	1	Yes	.....	*	*
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	9	10	1	**	.....	*	1901
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	9	9	1	**	.....	1873	1901
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	8	9	2	Yes	.....	1895	1899
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	8	10	2	*	.....	1894	1901
14	...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	8	8	*	Yes	.....	*	*
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	10	9	10	1	Yes	.....	*	*

* Not reported. ** No preference.

TABLE No. 5—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

EMPLOYMENT AND HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	HOURS OF LABOR PER DAY. Before union was organized.	Present union hours.	Present non-union hours.	Reduction in hours through union.	Do employers prefer union to non-union men?	Number of members who are now idle from inability to find work.	Year when employment was hardest to find and wages lowest.	Year when employment was most abundant and wages highest.
		GLASS WORKERS.								
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,	9	8½	10	½	Yes	.....	1895	1900
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,	8½	8½	.....	.....	**	.....	1893	1901
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,	10	8½	9½	1½	Yes	.....	1897	1900
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	8½	.....	*	Yes	.....	*	*
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,	8¾	8½	*	¼	Yes	.....	1896	1900
18	..	Glass Bottle Blowers,	9	8½	.....	½	Yes	.....	1893	1901
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,	10	9	.....	1	Yes	.....	1895	1901
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,	*	9	9	.....	*	.....	1893	1901
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,	8½	8½	.....	.....	Yes	.....	1896	1901
		IRON MOULDERS.								
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	10	10	.....	.....	Yes	.....	*	*
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	10	10	.....	.....	Yes	.....	1893	1900
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	10	10	12	2	Yes	.....	1893	1901
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	10	10	10	.....	Yes	2	1892	1901

		METAL WORKERS.								
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	9½	9½	.....	.....	Yes	.....	1893	1901
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	10	10	10	.....	Yes	1	1901	1896
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	10	10	10	.....	*	.....	1893	1901
		PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.								
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,...	10	9	9	.....	Yes	.....	1895	1901
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,...	9	8	9	1	Yes	.....	1873	*
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,...	10	8	9	2	Yes	10	1889	1900
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,...	10	8	9	2	Yes	12	*	1900
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,...	8	8	8	.....	Yes	20	*	*
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,...	9	9	9	.....	Yes	.....	*	1901
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,...	9	9	10	1	Yes	.....	1877	1900
		PRINTERS.								
33	8	International Typographical Union,.....	10	8	.....	2	Yes	2	*	*
34	71	International Typograprical Union,.....	10	9	.....	2	Yes	35	*	*
35	103	International Typographical Union,.....	12	9	.....	3	Yes	*	*	*
36	132	International Typographical Union,.....	10	8	10	2	Yes	1	1898	1900
37	150	International Typographical Union,.....	10	9	.....	1	Yes	.....	*	*
38	195	International Typographical Union,.....	10	8	10	2	Yes	6	1884	1900
39	235	International Typographical Union,.....	10	9	.....	1	Yes	.....	*	*
		MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.								
40	26	Brewers' Union, ...	12	10	.....	2	*	2	*	*
41	171	Maltsters' Union, ...	12	12	.....	.....	Yes	10	1893	1888
42	64	Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,.....	15	10	16	6	Yes	.....	1884	1900
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,.....	***	***	***	.....	*	.....	*	*
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,.....	10	9⅙	.....	⅚	Yes	.....	1892	1878
45	40	Coopers' International Union,.....	10	10	10	.....	Yes	.....	1893	1901
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,.....	10	10	10	.....	**	.....	1888	*
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,.....	***	***	***	***	Yes	.....	*	*
48	329	International Association of Machinists,.....	10	9⅙	10	⅚	Yes	.....	1895	1900
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,.....	10	10	10	.....	**	.....	1893	1900
50	...	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of N. J.	10	10	10	.....	*	.....	1901	1887
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,.....	12	12	14	2	**	.....	*	1901
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,.....	12	12	12	.....	Yes	.....	*	*
53	124	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	9	8	9	1	Yes	.....	1895	1901
54	181	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	9	8	.....	1	Yes	.....	*	*
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union, ...	9	8	9	1	Yes	.....	1888	1901
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,.....	9	8	.....	1	Yes	.....	1889	1901
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,.....	*	*	.....	*	Yes	.....	*	*

* Not reported. ** No preference. *** No regular hours.

TABLE No. 6—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

STRIKES.

Office number.	Local number of organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Has the union been engaged in any strikes since organization on account of trade matters?	Date when such strike began.	Cause for which such strikes were undertaken.	Number of members who took part in strikes.	Number of days idle in consequence of strikes.	Total amount lost in wages on account of strikes.	Was the strike successful? (Yes.) (No.)	Number of sympathetic strikes engaged in since date of organization.
		CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.								
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	No.							
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	No.							
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes.	June 1, 1900	*	18	†	†	‡ Partly so.	
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	No.							
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes.	†	‖	150	10	$3,000 00	No.	
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	No.							
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes.	June, 1899	‖	†	†	†	No.	§ Yes.
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes.	April, 1901	‖	250	¶	5,000 00	Partly so.	
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	No.							
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	No.							
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes.	May, 1891	‖	65	60	7,200 00	Partly so.	
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	No.							
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes.	Mos. not giv'n 1897, 1900.	‖	91	†	†	Partly so.	
14	. . .	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,	No.							
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	No.							
						574	70	$15,200 00		

* For an eight-hour day, and a minimum wage-rate of $2.50. † Not reported. ‡ A compromise was made—$2.50 a day was gained, but not the eight hours. ‖ Reduction of working hours. § In sympathy with the bricklayers in their strike of June, 1901. ¶ From time to time a few contractors gave in. Some of the strikers are still out.

		GLASS WORKERS.								
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,	No.							
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,	Yes.	Bet. 1890 & '92	*	30	†	†		
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,	No.							
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,	No.							
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,	No.							
18	. . .	Glass Bottle Blowers,	No.							
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,	No.							
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,	No.							
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,	No.							
						30				
		IRON MOULDERS.								
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	No.							
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	No.							
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	No.							
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Yes.	Oct. 10, 1896	‡	36	†	†	Yes.	
						36				
		METAL WORKERS.								
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	No.							
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	No.							
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	No.							
		PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.								
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No.							
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No.							
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No.							
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	Yes.	†	†	30	§		Yes.	
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No.							
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No.							
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No.							
						30				
		PRINTERS.								
33	8	International Typographical Union,	No.							
34	71	International Typographical Union,	No.							
35	103	International Typographical Union,	Yes.	†						
36	132	International Typographical Union,	No.							
37	150	International Typographical Union,	No.							
38	195	International Typographical Union,	Yes.	Month not reported, 1889	†	4	†	†	No.	
39	235	International Typographical Union,	No.							
						4				

* To regulate apprenticeships and wages. † Not reported. ‡ To establish a minimum wage-rate. § Only a few hours.

TABLE No. 6—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

STRIKES.

Office number.	Local number of organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Has the union been engaged in any strikes since organization on account of trade matters?	Date when such strike began.	Cause for which such strikes were undertaken.	Number of members who took part in strikes.	Number of days idle in consequence of strikes.	Total amount lost in wages on account of strikes.	Was the strike successful? (Yes.) (No.)	Number of sympathetic strikes engaged in since date of organization.
		MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.								
40	26	Brewers' Union,	No.							
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	No.							
42	64	Journeymen Bakers and Confectioners' Union,	No.							
43	109	Waiters and Bartenders' Union,	No.							
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	No.							
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	Yes.	May, 1899	†	15	†	$50 00	Yes.	
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	No.							
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	No.							
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	Yes.	May, 1901	‖	32	†	∮	†	
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	No.							
50	...	Co-operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Ass'n of New Jersey,	No.							
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	No.							
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	No.							
53	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers' Union,	Yes.	†	‖	47	¶	†		
54	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters Helpers' Union,	No.							
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	No.							
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	Yes.	April, 1900	*	50	†	150 00	Yes.	
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	Yes.	1900	*	24	†	†	No.	
						168		$200 00		

* Increase in wages. † Not reported. ‖ To reduce the hours of labor per day. ∮ Information refused. ¶ Strike still on.

TABLE No. 7—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

BENEFIT FEATURES.

Office number.	Local number of organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Does Union provide assistance for members or their families in case of					
			Sickness.	Out of work.	Strike.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist other organizations.
		CARPENTERS.						
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	+	+	+	+	+
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	+	+	Yes	Yes	Yes	+
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	No	No	No	No	Yes
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
14	. . .	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	+	+	+	Yes	Yes	No
		GLASS WORKERS.						
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,	+	+	Yes	Yes	+	+
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,	+	+	+	Yes	+	+
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
18	. . .	Glass Bottle Blowers,	+	+	Yes	Yes	No	+
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,	+	+	Yes	+	+	+
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,	+	+	+	Yes	+	+

+ Not reported.

TABLE No. 7—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

BENEFIT FEATURES.

Office number.	Local number of organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	Does Union provide assistance for members or their families in case of					
			Sickness.	Out of work.	Strike.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist other organizations.
		IRON MOULDERS.						
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	+	+
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
		METAL WORKERS.						
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
		PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.						
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Deeorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	No	No	No	Yes	Yes	No
		PRINTERS.						
33	8	International Typographical Union,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
34	71	International Typographical Union,	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
35	103	International Typographical Union,	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
36	132	International Typographical Union,	No	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
37	150	International Typographical Union,	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
38	195	International Typographical Union,	No	No	No	No	No	No
39	235	International Typographical Union,	+	+	+	+	+	+

		MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.						
40	26	Brewers' Union,	No	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	+	+
42	64	Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,	No	No	No	No	No	No
44	. . .	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	No	No	No	Yes	No	No
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	+	+	+	+	+	+
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	No	No	No	No	No	No
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
49	2	International Jewelryworkers' Union of America,	No	No	No	No	No	No
50	. . .	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of New Jersey,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	Yes	No	No	No	No	No
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	No
53	124	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
54	181	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	No	No	No	No	No	Yes
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	No	No	No	No	No	No
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	+	+	+	Yes	+	+

*The union has no funds for these purposes, the International Union paying them. + Not reported.

TABLE No. 8—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF BENEFIT FEATURES FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING MAY 30th, 1901.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	AMOUNT EXPENDED BY THE UNION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MAY 30TH, 1901, ON ACCOUNT OF					
			Sickness.	Out of work.	Strikes.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist other organizations.
		CARPENTERS.						
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	.....	.....	*	*	.....
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	$255 00	.....	$25 00	$311 00	$58 50	$48 00
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	2 50	*	*	*	*	*
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	.....	.....	*	*	*	10 00
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	250 00	.....	*	*	*	5 00
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	*	*	*	*	14 00
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	400 00	.....	50 00	800 00	*	100 00
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	325 25	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	100 00
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	.....	*	*	*	8 00
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	.....	*	50 00	50 00	.....
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	49 00	.....	35 00	.....	.....	.....
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	100 00	.....	50 00	200 00	100 00	250 00
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	.....	.....	300 00	200 00	50 00	.....
14	...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,	22 20	$216 00	43 63	.....	35 00	250 00
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	*	*	*	*	*
			$1,409 95	$216 00	$3,503 63	$1,561 00	$293 50	$785 00

		GLASS WORKERS.						
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,	.....	.....	*	None	.....	.....
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	*	*	*	*	*
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	$10 00	*	$500 00	*	$50 00
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	*	*	500 00	*	*
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,	.....	.....	*	*	.....	.....
18	...	Glass Bottle Blowers,	.....	.....	*	500 00	.....	.....
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,	.....	.....	*	.....	.....	.....
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,	*	*	*	*	*	*
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	*	*	108 25	*	*
			.....	$10 00	.....	$1,608 25	.....	$50 00
		IRON MOULDERS.						
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	$150 00	.....	$65 00	*	*	$15 00
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	*	*	*	.....	.....	275 00
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	30 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	67 00
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	*	*	*	*	.....	*
			$180 00	.....	$65 00	.....	.....	$357 00
		METAL WORKERS.						
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$800 00
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$950 00
		PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.						
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	*	*	.....
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	*	$50 00	.....
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$20 00
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	*	*	.....
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	*	*	20 00
			.....	.....	.....	.....	$50 00	$57 00
		PRINTERS.						
33	8	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	.....
34	71	International Typographical Union,	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
35	103	International Typographical Union,	.....	.....	*	*	.....	.....
36	132	International Typographical Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$5 00
37	150	International Typographical Union,	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	12 00
38	195	International Typographical Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00
39	235	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$42 00

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 8—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

EXPENDITURES ON ACCOUNT OF BENEFIT FEATURES FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING MAY 30th, 1901.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	AMOUNT EXPENDED BY THE UNION DURING THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MAY 30TH, 1901, ON ACCOUNT OF					
			Sickness.	Out of work.	Strikes.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist other organizations.
		MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.						
40	26	Brewers' Union,	.....	*	*	.....	.....	$200 00
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	.....	*	$25 00	$75 00	*	25 00
42	64	Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	.....	.....	.....	*	.....	.....
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	$40 00	*	7 50	*	*	1 80
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	148 00	$174 00	.....	.....	$30 00	40 00
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	.....	12 00	555 00	.....	.....	10 00
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	50 00
50	..	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of New Jersey,	67 00	.....	.....	.....	100 00	.....
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	50 00	10 00	*	100 00	.....	25 00
54	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	.....	.....	11 00	*	*	10 00
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 00
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
			$315 00	$196 00	$598 50	$175 00	$130 00	$415 80

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 9—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR BENEFITS FROM THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION TO MAY 30th, 1901.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	TOTAL AMOUNT EXPENDED DURING THE ENTIRE PERIOD SINCE THE UNION WAS ORGANIZED UP TO MAY 30TH, 1901, ON ACCOUNT OF					
			Sickness.	Out of work.	Strikes.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist other organizations.
		CARPENTERS.						
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	$1,180 00	.....	.....	$579 00	$138 00	$31 00
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	2 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	3,000 00	.....	$1,000 00	2,500 00	250 00	25 00
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	*	*	*	*	*
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	5,500 00	.....	400 00	4,000 00	500 00	500 00
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	300 25	.....	3,000 00	.....	.....	100 00
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	8 00
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	.....	.....	.....	50 00	100 00	.....
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	**	**	**	**	**	**
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	3,000 00	.....	500 00	1,200 00	450 00	1,000 00
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	.....	.....	400 00	1,200 00	150 00	.....
14	...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	*	*	*	*	*
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	*	*	*	*	*
			$12,988 75	.....	$5,300 00	$9,529 00	$1,588 00	$1,684 00

* Not reported. ** No record.

TABLE No. 9—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

TOTAL EXPENDITURES FOR BENEFITS FROM THE DATE OF ORGANIZATION TO MAY 30th, 1901.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	TOTAL AMOUNT EXPENDED DURING THE ENTIRE PERIOD SINCE THE UNION WAS ORGANIZED UP TO MAY 30TH, 1901, ON ACCOUNT OF					
			Sickness.	Out of work.	Strikes.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.	To assist other organizations.
		GLASS WORKERS.						
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	*	*	$3,000 00	*	*
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	*	*	*	*	*
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	$10 00	.....	500 00	*	$50 00
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	*	.....	5,000 00	.....	.....
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,	*	*	*	*	*	*
18	...	Glass Bottle Blowers,	.....	.....	.....	500 00	.....	.....
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,	.....	.....	.....	211 50	.....	.....
			.....	$10 00	.....	$9,211 50	.....	$50 00
		IRON MOULDERS.						
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	*	*	*	$100 00	.....	.....
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	*	*	*	*	*	*
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	$35 00	$2 42	.....	.....	.....	$67 00
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	*	*	*	*	*	*
			$35 00	$2 42	.....	$100 00	.....	$67 00

		METAL WORKERS.						
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$8 00
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers and Brass Workers' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	150 00
			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$158 00
		PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.						
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$9 00
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	$50 00	.....
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20 00
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	*	*	*	*	*	*
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15 00
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2 00
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25 00
			.....	.....	.....	.....	$50 00	$71 00
		PRINTERS.						
33	8	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
34	71	International Typographical Union,	.....	.....	.....	$165 00	.....	.....
35	103	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
36	132	International Typographical Union,	**	**	.....	60 00	.....	$31 00
37	150	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
38	195	International Typographical Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
39	235	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
			.....	.....	.....	$225 00	.....	$31 00
		MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.						
40	26	Brewers' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$200 00
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	$50 00	$25 00	$50 00	$100 00	.....	.....
42	64	Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3 00
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	.....	.....	.....	75 00	.....	.....
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	*	*	*	*	*	*
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	.....	.....	555 00	.....	.....	.....
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	*	*	*	*	*	*
50	..	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of New Jersey,	150 00	.....	3,000 00	150 00	$125 00	.....
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	10 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
53	124	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	300 00	50 00	.....	100 00	50 00	100 00
54	181	Plumbers, Steamfitters and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	*	*	11 00	.....	.....	10 00
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*
			$510 00	$75 00	$3,616 00	$425 00	$175 00	$313 00

* Not reported. ** No record.

TABLE No. 10—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY.

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

INCOME, ANNUAL DUES AND ASSESSMENTS, PAYMENTS TO NATIONAL UNION.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	TOTAL INCOME FROM DUES AND ASSESSMENTS, AND DIVISION OF INCOME BETWEEN THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL UNION, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MAY 30TH, 1901.						Total amount paid to national union since date of organization.
			Amount dues per member.	Amount collected as assessments.	Total income for the twelve months.	Amount paid to national union.	Amount expended for purposes of local union.	Amount of money now in treasury of local union.	
		CARPENTERS.							
1	358	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	$6 00	*	$120 20	$30 05	$90 15	.....	*
2	155	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	$255 50	1,132 30	323 20	124 42	$558 33	$1,489 45
3	519	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	2 75	118 68	50 65	17 54	72 64	40 40
4	320	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	6 20	132 00	52 80	50 00	30 00	120 00
5	151	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	5 49	*	274 90	*	100 00	*
6	620	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	*	9 75	279 00	78 00	144 00	62 00	78 00
7	167	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	75 25	4,590 00	620 00	3,000 00	1,400 00	*
8	432	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	7 80	125 00	1,210 89	449 25	1,371 61	75 00	827 25
9	537	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	8 75	181 25	69 00	121 41	59 84	69 00
10	399	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	.....	210 00	84 00	*	150 00	**
11	265	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	.....	482 84	172 40	190 50	213 85	**
12	391	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	7 80	75 00	950 00	400 00	550 00	.....	**
13	723	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	50	*	*	*	357 00	*
14	...	Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners,	18 20	*	739 75	*	*	600 00	*
14½	594	Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,	6 00	*	*	*	*	*	75 00
			.....	$564 19	$10,146 91	$2,604 25	$5,659 63	$3,678 66	$2,699 10

		GLASS WORKERS.							
15	6	Glass Bottle Blowers,	$2 00	*	$8,000 00	$7,500 00	$500 00	$500 00	*
15½	14	Glass Bottle Blowers,	2 40	500 00	1,417 29	1,000 00	375 00	42 00	*
16	19	Glass Bottle Blowers,	3 00	980 81	1,287 02	980 81	*	167 00	**
16½	25	Glass Bottle Blowers,	3 00	110 00	*	110 00	425 00	75 00	*
17	42	Glass Bottle Blowers,	2 50	2,389 59	2,954 44	2,389 59	564 85	475 00	*
18	..	Glass Bottle Blowers,	3 00	720 82	*	*	*	*	**
19	7	American Flint Glass Workers,	3 00	575 00	690 00	600 00	50 00	200 00	*
19½	46	American Flint Glass Workers,	3 00	*	*	*	*	*	*
19¾	53	Glass Bottle Blowers,	1 80	593 52	641 72	593 52	30 18	18 00	$51 00
			.....	$5,869 74	$14,990 47	$13,173 92	$1,945 03	$1,477 00	$51 00
		IRON MOULDERS.							
20	114	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	$3 00	.....	*	*	*	*	*
21	208	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	13 00	*	$275 00	$198 00	$77 00	$325 00	.....
22	267	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	3 00	.....	*	*	*	*	*
22½	81	Iron Moulders' Union of North America,	13 00	.....	*	*	*	*	*
			.....	.....	$275 00	$198 00	$77 00	$325 00	.....
		METAL WORKERS.							
23	9	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	$6 00	.....	$3,059 25	$1,260 00	$683 55	$3,500 00	*
24	36	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	6 00	.....	*	*	300 00	.....	*
25	121	Metal Polishers, Buffers, Platers & Brass Workers' Union,	6 00	.....	550 00	316 00	115 00	300 00	*
			.....	.....	$3,609 25	$1,576 00	$1,098 55	$3,800 00	.....
		PAINTERS, DECORATORS AND PAPERHANGERS.							
26	41	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	$4 80	*	*	*	*	*	*
27	78	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	5 40	.....	*	*	*	*	*
28	89	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	5 40	$25 00	$491 95	$178 20	$170 53	$143 22	$70 10
29	169	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	5 40	*	*	*	*	200 00	*
30	241	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	4 20	17 00	264 65	70 85	182 29	11 51	70 85
31	277	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	4 20	7 50	78 75	21 60	26 15	28 30	11 60
32	301	Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers,	4 80	19 75	*	*	*	*	*
			.....	$69 25	$835 35	$270 65	$378 97	$383 03	$152 55
		PRINTERS.							
33	8	International Typographical Union,	$31 20	*	*	*	*	*	*
34	71	International Typographical Union,	6 00	*	*	*	*	$600 00	**
35	103	International Typographical Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
36	132	International Typographical Union,	7 20	.....	$368 55	$154 00	$68 89	166 66	*
37	150	International Typographical Union,	6 60	.....	251 53	141 50	70 60	39 40	*
38	195	International Typographical Union,	6 00	.....	253 98	152 40	*	43 80	*
39	235	International Typographical Union,	6 00	*	*	*	*	*	*
			.....	.....	$874 06	$447 90	$139 49	$849 86	.....

* Not reported. ** No record.

TABLE No. 10—TRADE UNIONS IN NEW JERSEY—(Continued).

Their Membership, Rates of Wages, Hours of Labor per Day, and Benefit Features.

INCOME, ANNUAL DUES AND ASSESSMENTS, PAYMENTS TO NATIONAL UNION.

Office Number.	Local Number of Organization.	NAME OF ORGANIZATION.	TOTAL INCOME FROM DUES AND ASSESSMENTS, AND DIVISION OF INCOME BETWEEN THE LOCAL AND NATIONAL UNION, FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING MAY 30TH, 1901.						Total amount paid to national union since date of organization.
			Amount dues per member.	Amount collected as assessments.	Total income for the twelve months.	Amount paid to national union.	Amount expended for purposes of local union.	Amount of money now in treasury of local union.	
		MISCELLANEOUS UNIONS.							
40	26	Brewers' Union,	$6 00	$200 00	$700 00	$160 00	$539 93	$0 07	*
41	171	Maltsters' Union,	18 00	25 00	400 00	100 00	50 00	100 00	$150 00
42	64	Journeymen Bakers' and Confectioners' Union,	6 00	.....	150 00	89 75	3 00	23 82	12 00
43	109	Waiters' and Bartenders' Union,	3 00	.....	125 00	50 05	62 75	83 00	187 56
44	...	Bloomfield Hat Finishers' Union,	*	*	*	*	*	*	**
45	40	Coopers' International Union,	4 80	16 50	125 00	50 00	55 00	25 00	80 00
46	601	Amalgamated Society of Engineers,	24 30	42 50	1,146 00	*	1,028 00	312 00	*
47	62	American Federation of Musicians,	.....	6 00	300 00	50 00	20 00	240 00	37 50
48	329	International Association of Machinists,	9 00	.....	*	154 85	209 40	50 00	154 85
49	2	International Jewelry Workers' Union of America,	3 00	.....	*	.....	*	300 00	*
50	...	Operative Cotton Spinners' Protective Association of N. J.	13 00	.....	*	12 80	2 50	400 00	*
51	84	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	9 00	*	656 09	326 46	95 79	230 42	323 13
52	85	Order of Railroad Telegraphers,	9 00	*	*	79 00	200 00	200 00	26 00
53	124	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	9 00	141 00	912 00	140 00	380 00	628 00	280 00
54	181	Plumbers', Steamfitters' and Steamfitters' Helpers' Union,	6 00	*	*	*	*	*	30 00
55	157	Stairbuilders' Union,	9 00	25 00	226 00	47 80	15 00	38 90	47 80
56	29	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	6 00	.....	435 65	25 00	250 00	170 00	50 00
57	66	Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers' Union,	10 40	*	*	*	*	25 00	*
			.....	$456 00	$5,175 74	$1,285 71	$2,911 37	$2,826 21	$1,378 84

* Not reported. ** No record.

Diseases and Disease Tendencies of Occupations.

The health of the workingman and the extent to which it is affected by the occupation he follows has been in the past, and will continue to be in the future, a matter of much interest and concern to the general public.

This regard is largely sentimental, although it has a material basis also. We like to know that those on whose labor we are dependent for the necessaries and luxuries of life are, while serving us, as free from physical suffering and deterioration due to their work as its character and circumstances will permit.

Substantially all modern factory legislation is based on the conviction that every possible protection to the workingman against accidents and things injurious to health that are peculiar to his work-day life is a public duty. Laws for the protection of communities or neighborhoods against the presence of noxious or unhealthy industrial establishments, forbidding their being operated within a certain distance of the homes of population, are intended for the protection and prolongation of human life and the removal from its surroundings of causes that endanger or even tend to render it uncomfortable.

Science points the way to improved hygienic conditions, and law-makers willingly do their part toward insuring these being established and observed in the workshop and the home.

The factory laws of the past twenty years have done a great deal in the way of conserving the health of operatives and removing the causes of accidents to which they have been subject while at work. Factory buildings must be structurally safe, properly ventilated and provided with commodious fire escapes. Rooms must be large enough to provide a certain number of cubic feet

of air for each person employed in it; contrivances to carry away the dust arising from operations must be used and machinery or belting of a character likely to cause accidents are required to be covered or guarded against so far as their use permits.

To insure factory operatives the full benefit of these wise and humane laws the State has provided a Department of Factory Inspection consisting of a Chief Inspector with a staff of deputies among whom the State is divided into districts with a deputy assigned to each. These officials are constantly traveling over their jurisdictions visiting the factories and workshops located in them to see that the laws are obeyed.

The State has done its part toward properly protecting the worker at his or her occupation, and will, no doubt, go further in the same direction if experience demonstrates that doing so is necessary and practicable.

To ascertain, at least approximately, what has been accomplished toward improving the health conditions of factory life and to bring out some suggestions as to what may be still further done in that direction, this inquiry has been undertaken by the Bureau. It will be extended through the entire range of trades, presenting as many as complete data can be obtained from each year, until all are covered.

In this report the Glassworkers and Hatters are considered. The plan of presentation is by separate establishments engaged in each of these industries, the questions and answers in each instance being given *verbatim* as received.

The information was furnished by owners or managers of the establishments represented, and also by physicians who practice largely among the workmen engaged in these industries and have thus become familiar with such disease tendencies as may be peculiar to them. The workman's own version of how his health is affected by the conditions surrounding his labor is given in a monograph on each of the industries treated, the material for which was furnished by intelligent operatives of both trades.

The glass industry is represented by twenty-four establishments of which five are located in Bridgeton, three in Millville, three in Vineland, two in Woodbury, two in Clayton, two in Salem, and one each in Camden, Swedesboro, Minatola, Quinton,

Fairton, Medford and Williamstown. The range in the dates of their establishment is from 1775 to 1899, and in age from two to one hundred and twenty-six years. Only five establishments are in operation less than ten years, eight are between ten and twenty years, three between twenty and thirty years, and two between thirty and forty years; of the other six factories, one is forty-six, one fifty-four, one sixty-eight, two seventy-seven, and one one hundred and twenty-six years in practically continuous operation, or an average of a little less than thirty years for each of the twenty-four establishments. The opportunity for studying the disease tendencies of occupations in the glass industry are, therefore, unusually good in the matter of time for making necessary observations. Workmen in the glass industry, as a rule, stick to the trade more persistently than almost any other class of mechanics, which is a circumstance of great value in studying the effect of the occupation on their health and habits.

The aggregate number of persons employed during the year 1900 in the twenty-four establishments reporting was 7,224; the smallest number engaged in any one factory was 12; the greatest 1,161, and the average 301.

The number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900 was 12, or less than one-sixth of one per cent.; five of these deaths occurred in one establishment in which 375 men were employed, and were all of men past sixty years of age. All of the establishments report no fatal accidents having occurred during the year 1900.

In answer to the question as to what diseases, if any, are peculiar to the industry, eighteen firms declare that there are none so far as they have observed, one of them emphasizing that statement by saying that it is the result of forty years' intimate association with the glass industry, during which he has been a close observer of those who work at the trade. Three firms state that indigestion and liver complaint are very prevalent, and three others specify lung and throat troubles as the principal diseases; one of these reports two deaths among its employes from consumption during the year 1900.

Twenty-three of the twenty-four firms reporting say that there are no particular branches of the industry regarded as unhealthy

by either themselves or the workmen so far as known; one reports that "grinding" in stoppers, an operation in which fine emery is used, does sometimes result in injury to the throat and lungs of the workman through inhaling the fine emery dust and particles of glass necessarily thrown off in performing the work. All state that everything possible is done in the works to guard against anything which may be injurious to health. Six firms give the necessarily great heat in which all employed in a glass-house must work, and the carelessness of the workmen in going from high temperatures into draughts for the comfort of "cooling off" as the principal ill-health producing factor in the industry. One firm refers to the strain on the throat and lungs of the blowers in addition to the heat; all the others state that there are no ill-health producing factors peculiar to the employment which the workmen themselves by the exercise of common prudence cannot render harmless.

Nineteen establishments, employing 4,157 men, report the number of employes absent from the works on account of sickness during the year 1900 as 518, or nearly 12½ per cent. The principal complaints were la grippe, liver and stomach troubles and throat affection; there were also some cases of pneumonia and a few of typhoid fever. Five establishments, in which 3,067 men are employed, have either made no report on the subject or state that there were but few absent from their working force, and of these they could not say how many had been sick, as no records of the kind are kept.

The branches of the business in which liability to accident is greatest are reported generally as being those in which boys are engaged; their work consists of carrying the hot glass from the furnaces to the blowers and taking the partly made article from them to other workingmen; in the transit from one place to another the boys must move rapidly to insure the piece being finished before the glass becomes too cool for working; collisions between the boys occur occasionally resulting in painful burns, which, however, are very seldom of a serious character.

In answer to the question as to the number of foreigners employed, twenty-two firms, who employ 6,129 men, answered specifically, giving the number of nationalities of that class of

workmen in their shops, who, in the aggregate, number only 180, or a little less than three per cent. The two establishments who made no definite report on the subject state that there are a number of foreigners in their shops, but a great majority of the workmen are native-born.

In answer to the question as to the drinking habits of the workmen, fifteen firms say that intemperance among their workmen is very rare, a majority adding that they would not under any circumstances have a habitually intemperate man about the works, no matter how superior he might be as a workman. The other nine firms report intemperance as common, and that they have much trouble in managing their employes on that account; several of these latter firms say, however, that the habits of the men in that respect have shown decided and encouraging signs of improvement during recent years.

Without exception, all the firms reporting state that during recent years improvement have been introduced in the various departments of their works, which were intended to, and actually has, reduced in a very marked degree the ordinary disease and accident liability of the industry; indeed, almost all reports on this subject are made in such earnest terms as to indicate the high sense of obligation under which the employer regards himself as resting, in the matter of protecting his employes as far as possible against physical injury from their work.

The diseases or health affections most prevalent among glass workers are, according to the statements of physicians whose professional practice is largely among them, as follows, the diseases being named in the order of their importance as shown by the extent of their prevalence: Billiousness, indigestion, disordered liver, inflammation of throat, inflammation of kidneys, pleurisy and pneumonia. Many other ailments are mentioned such as physicians everywhere meet in their general practice; these have no special significance, but the diseases specified above would seem, from the unanimity with which the physicians report them, to be at least to some extent, peculiar to and resulting from the occupation.

The fur and felt hat industry is represented in the inquiry by eleven establishments, of which number seven are located in

Newark, three in Orange and one in Orange Valley. Reports were obtained from a much larger number, but many were so deficient in necessary details as to render them useless.

The date of establishment of these eleven shops range from 1843 to 1900. Five of them have been operated without a break in time for fifty-eight, forty-four, twenty-nine, nineteen and eighteen years respectively. The others have been running for from eleven down to one year, the average for all being a little less than ten years.

Although the average period of experience for the observation of disease tendencies is very much below that of the glass industry, it is still sufficient to bring into view such as may exist.

The aggregate number of persons employed in these eleven establishments during the year 1900 was 1,128; the smallest number employed in any one factory was 30, the greatest 222 and the average 103. Nine firms report no deaths among employes during the year 1900; one reports three and one reports the occurrence of one death during the same period. Three deaths in one year among one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight persons, many of whom are, doubtless, past middle age, is an exceedingly good health showing for any occupation. All report that no fatal accidents had occurred during the year.

Three firms state that they know of no disease which, accurately speaking, can be traced to the occupation; two name rheumatism and consumption; one consumption only; one rheumatism only and one gives rheumatism and swelling of the finger joints from constant immersion in hot water as the diseases that are directly associated with the trade. One of the others state, not in a flippant or cynical spirit, but with perfect seriousness, that work at the trade develops an inordinate craving for strong drink.

Answering the inquiry as to the branches of the trade that are considered unhealthy, one firm makes the statement that men in all the subdivisions of the work are subject to both rheumatism and consumption; "sizing" is said by three firms to be the branch which is particularly unhealthy, and the remaining seven firms assign that distinction to "pouncing" and "making."

Although there is some difference of opinion shown in the reports as to which branch of the industry is most unhealthy, they are all in substantial accord as to the factors which are most dangerous to health. The atmosphere of the rooms in which "making" and "sizing" is done is so beclouded with steam arising from the kettles as to render men invisible to each other who are working only a few feet apart. The least possible quantity of clothing is worn while at work; passing, while thus wet and superheated, into the comparatively dry and cool air outside the work-room, is quite liable to result finally in the workman contracting some of the diseases above referred to as being peculiar to the industry. The branches in which accidents are most liable to occur are, according to the reports of eight firms, variously as follows: Sizing department, pouncing, making and blowing. Three firms state that there is no special liability to accident associated with any branch or part of the trade. "We," one of these firms say, "have never had an accident of any kind, and one cannot occur save through the grossest kind of carelessness on the part of the operators who are employed on the few and simple machines which are in use."

Machinery and belting are referred to by all as the only possible accident-producing factors, one firm adding that there is also a liability to being scalded by hot water.

The nationalities of those employed in the hatting industry appear from the reports to embrace almost all those of Continental Europe. Only one firm reports the proportion of American workmen in his factory force as about one-third. The others say that at least 90 per cent. of their employes are foreigners, Russian and Polish Hebrews and Italians greatly outnumbering all the other nationalities combined.

Referring to the drinking habits of workmen, only two firms report intemperance among them as rare; all the others state that the habit of drinking to excess prevails very generally among their hands.

Three firms say that no changes have been made in the workshops during recent years for the purpose of lessening the disease and accident liability of those employed in the industry, and the remaining ones, eight in number, state that many changes hav-

ing these objects in view have been made, and they will welcome and adopt without regard to cost any device which will make their shops safer and healthier places to work in.

Diseases Incident to the Glass Industry.

In making the investigation of the diseases prevalent in the glass industry some difficulty has been experienced in securing the data from which a fairly accurate exposition of the health conditions could be made.

The records of the glassblowers were examined, health records carefully investigated, reports had from leading physicians who have large practice among the employes in this industry, and information obtained from glassblowers whose observations cover a period of many years. Everything possible has been done to make this paper reliable in all particulars, and while exact accuracy is not claimed, under the peculiar circumstances in which the data was obtained, it will be found that in all essential respects it is approximately correct.

GLASS FACTORIES.

First as to the factories in which the men are employed. In the last two decades some improvements have been made in the conditions surrounding the glassblowers while at work, especially in the new factories built within that period. For many years the factory buildings were the merest shells, affording but slight shelter and protection to the workman. The exposure particularly to the severe storms of winter was very great, and draughts of icy air were continually passing over the blowers so that they were almost burning upon the one side and freezing upon the other. Then, too, they stood upon the bare ground, which frequently became sodden with dampness from the water splashed around them when the pipes were being cooled. Many old blowers declare that while their bodies were bathed in perspiration from the heat of the furnace, their feet were aching from

the cold. These conditions were very prejudicial to health, and coughs, colds and rheumatic pains were engendered which frequently developed into acute diseases of the throat and lungs which resulted fatally, and the mortality among glassworkers from these causes was alarmingly high. In later years the manufacturers have given more attention to improving the surroundings of the workmen; the factories are, as far as practicable, weather proof, and in many instances the furnaces have been so constructed that workmen can stand upon raised wooden platforms instead of the damp ground or brick pavements. These improvements have removed some of the most serious causes of ill-health and greatly lessened the workman's liability to contract disease while at work.

TANK FURNACES.

But new elements of danger to health have been brought into play by the introduction of the "continuous tank furnace." The men employed in factories in which these are installed begin work at 5 P. M. and continue until 2:30 A. M., alternate weeks. It is severe upon all blowers, and especially so on the older men who have been accustomed for years to work out of a pot furnace and only during the day. The heat of a tank furnace is much greater than that of a pot furnace. There is an immense body of molten glass and a corresponding increase in the body of the fire. The alteration from day to night work weakens the system and reduces its power of resistance to attacks of disease. The alternation keeps the men under a continuous strain and they cannot become accustomed to the recurring changes. They are to a great extent victims of insomnia, being unable to sleep in the day time after night work, and cannot enjoy a sound night's sleep in the week of their day work; the men, in consequence, become nervous and depressed. The irregular meals, hurriedly partaken of, disorder the stomach and seriously affect all the organs of digestion, and thus a great deal of time is lost from illness. Not only are the workmen compelled to endure higher degrees of heat, but in the arrangement of a tank furnace the men are

crowded more closely together and have not the same opportunities to obtain air as in factories where pot furnaces only are in use. The working conditions, which are severe enough during the day, become infinitely more trying to physical endurance at night, the atmosphere then being usually close and moisture-laden, greatly intensifies the enervating effects of the heat and makes work under such circumstances very exhausting in its effects.

To particularize: The night shift goes to work at 5 P. M., probably partaking of food before starting to the factory; about 8 o'clock a lunch is taken, and at 12 midnight there is a half hour's rest and another meal is eaten; at 2:30 A. M. the men leave the factory and repair to their homes where they must wash and change underwear, so that it is 3:30 or 4 o'clock when they finally reach their beds to seek rest and sleep.

Interviews with a large number of the blowers show that with many sound sleep is out of the question; they may doze fitfully for two or three hours, but the street noises which begin with dawn arouse them, and they cannot get to sleep again, and arise unrested and unrefreshed. This is the status for one week; the ensuing week presents entirely different conditions. Work is in the daytime, the meals are more regular and the entire night is before them for sleep. But this alternation injuriously affects the workman; his meals are not enjoyed and his nights are restless, his sleep broken and lacking in that refreshment that should come naturally to the tired worker.

John W. Wade, M.D., Health Physician of the city of Millville, says: "These are conditions in a sanitary point of view that are now menacing the health of the hollowware blower as well as that of the windowglass worker—one is the wearying night hours which places a great strain on the vitality of the workman; another is the careless exchange of pipes while working; numerous instances showing the transmission of throat and mouth diseases, acute and chronic, by this means have come to my notice. A third is the too free use of ice water in which the workmen in glass factories indulge."

These are the conditions which tell upon the health of the glass worker; he becomes nervous, depressed and shaken; he suffers

the horrors of dyspepsia and indigestion, with a sure and certain weakening of the system which predisposes him to become the victim of some organic disease.

It is no wonder, then, that throughout the West and some portions of the East there is already strong agitation for the abandonment of all night work. Two methods are spoken of—one, abolishing night work altogether; the other, that men shall be employed to work continuously at night, and thus prevent the evils arising from the alternation from day to night work. So far as it has been possible to obtain the views of the glassblowers, they favor the entire abolition of night work.

TENDING-BOYS.

If the conditions heretofore spoken of so seriously affect the strong men, what shall be said of their ultimate effect upon the health of the tending-boys? At a period of life when it is essential that their habits should be regular, particularly as to eating and sleeping, so that healthy physical growth should not be impeded or interfered with in any way, these little fellows, many of them of very tender years, are forced by the nature of the work assigned them to violate continuously the laws of health, and it would be a miracle indeed if some were not cut off before reaching the years of manhood, while many others attain that period of life prematurely decrepit and without the mental and bodily vigor that should be the best heritage of young manhood. The boys who work through the night, when they should be enjoying sound and refreshing sleep, exhibit clearly to the observer the pernicious and baneful effects of this disregard of natural laws in their pallid and drawn features, stunted growth and shrunken chests and limbs. If they reach the years of manhood, many of them will be constant sufferers from painful and distressing complaints.

This, to say nothing of their reaching maturity without education and without a trade. Unfortunately, glass factories cannot be run without boys. Large sums have been expended by the manufacturers in experiments to find a way of doing by machinery, at least in part, the work now being done by them, but these efforts have resulted in failure in every instance.

Many of these boys bear the scars of severe burns. In the crowded factories where so many of them are constantly moving to and fro carrying the hot bottles, occasional collisions are inevitable, and some of the boys show the marks of these terrible burnings in the form of scars which they will bear all through their lives. Another evil, but one for which the factory owners are not responsible, is the habit of many boys after work is over to lie down and sleep in the factory. It is dark and stormy perhaps when work is done, and the little fellows are afraid to face the darkness and the storm, and so try to get what sleep they can near the furnaces until the day dawns. This is another health-demoralizing condition. It is indeed a hard and trying life they lead, these boys of nine, ten, eleven years and upwards, for many such are in the factories, despite the provisions of the law.

THE GLASSBLOWERS.

Contributory negligence and carelessness of the workmen are certain incentives to slight attacks of disease. Glassblowers do not take proper care of themselves. Working as they do in a temperature of 100° to 130°, varying as the direction of the wind may be, their clothing saturated by perspiration, they take no precautions when leaving the factory, even in the depth of winter, to guard against the chill of the air outside, and in consequence many who are thus imprudent find themselves suddenly prostrated by illness and obliged to call in a physician to obtain relief from the results of their own imprudence.

Irregularity in eating and sleeping, disregard of ordinary precautions, the habitual use of large draughts of ice water, are the prime factors in creating acute attacks of dyspepsia and indigestion, from which glass workers suffer so much, and imprudent and unnecessary exposure aggravate and intensify diseases which attack the air passages. There is scarcely a glassblower to be found who does not suffer from some form of catarrh. Forethought and care exercised in guarding against the change from a high temperature to a low one would greatly improve the health conditions of men who work in the intense heat of the glass works. When a workman leaves the high temperature of the

factory, say 90° to 100°, in midwinter to face the temperature outside, say 10° to 12°, his underclothing wet with perspiration, without preparing himself thoroughly for the great change, he certainly invites disease to fasten upon his throat and lungs or give a dangerous chill to the circulatory system, no matter how stalwart his frame or how robust his general health may be. The reaction is too sudden and severe.

An instance of the effect of this sudden change with fatal results was recently noted. A glassblower was called from his work to go to the gate to see a friend on a matter of business; the time was about 7 P. M.; he had been at work from 5 o'clock, and had become very greatly heated. He laid aside his pipe, and, without providing in the least against the danger of a chill, went to meet his friend. He was absent from the factory less than five minutes, and as he entered on his return he staggered and fell dead before he reached the foot-bench. A sudden chill paralyzed the action of the heart, and, although accounted one of the strongest and healthiest men among all the workmen, he succumbed to the shock.

Noting this peculiar incident, fifteen glassblowers, ranging in age from eighteen to forty, were examined by a physician for the purpose of this paper, and the heart's action was found to be irregular in every one of them. Now, these fifteen men should be extremely cautious about subjecting themselves to sudden and violent changes of temperature, never going out of the factory without wrapping up well as a protection against the danger of sudden and severe shock to the system, but it is doubtful whether any of them will ever take such precaution.

EFFECT ON THE EYES.

One disease which has become very noticeable among glassblowers is inflammation of the eyes. The cause of this is that in approaching the furnace to gather glass the position is such that the eye, right or left as the blower may be right or left-handed, is brought close to the intense heat and glare of the opening through which the glass is gathered, and the result is to cause progressive dimness of the sight. In many cases the eyes of the workman are affected to such an extent that he is no longer

able to pursue this occupation, and is compelled to seek other employment.

Quite recently there was a convention of leading occulists and opticians in the village of Clayton in this State. They had assembled to ascertain if some system of protection for the eyes of the glass workers could not be devised in the shape of glasses or other device that would relieve the blowers from the effects of the intense heat and glow of the furnace. A large number of men were examined, the conditions under which they did their work investigated, but no effective measure of relief suggested itself to these noted specialists.

CONCLUSION.

In closing this paper it may be well to say that it is not claimed that all the diseases noted in the appended tables are necessarily peculiar to the glass industry, but it is certain that the environments of the workmen create tendencies to disease, which, taken with their own lack of care, have greatly aggravated attacks of sickness and in many cases caused them to assume characteristics very difficult to treat.

The thanks of the Bureau are due and hereby tendered to the following named gentlemen for kind and zealous assistance rendered in the work of collecting the data used in the preparation of this study: John W. Wade, M.D., Health Physician of the city of Millville; M. H. C. Smith, M.D., member of the United States Board of Pension Examiners; M. L. Newell, M.D., late member of the State Board of Medical Examiners, all of whom have large practice among glass workers; L. H. Hogate, City Recorder of Millville; Richard Beckett, manager of Moore Brothers glass works at Clayton, and Messrs. Jacob Bennet, Joseph Congdon, William Syfer, Joseph Shields and other glass workers of many years' experience.

As managers of or workmen in some of the largest plants in which the industry under consideration is carried on, and as physicians whose practice has given them a perfect knowledge of the subject, these names are a guarantee that the conclusions reached are, at least approximately, correct.

TABLE No. 1.

Lost Time From Sickness in Five Factories in 1900.*

	Number sick.	Number of days.
One day, and less than one week,	133	266
One week, and less than two weeks,	72	576
Two weeks, and less than one month,	34	544
One month, and less than three months,	22	1,320
Three months, and less than six months,	18	2,160
More than six months,	12	2,520
Entire ten months,	9	2,600
	300	10,026

In many factories there are a large number of substitutes, and these substitutes have almost continuous work during the entire blast in consequence of the sickness of one or another of the blowers.

TABLE No. 2.

Nature of Sickness in Five Factories in 1900.

Pneumonia,	18
Inflammation of lungs,	21
Inflammation of throat,	16
Bronchitis,	10
Inflammation of liver,	26
Inflammation of bowels,	11
Obstruction of bowels,†	6
Disease of kidneys,	13
La grippe,	76
Catarrh of stomach,	15
Typhoid fever,	9
Ophthalmia,	12
Alcoholism,‡	44
Dysentery,	6
Disease of the heart,	7
Disease of the brain,	3
Abscesses,	21

* 1,500 workmen.

† Obstruction of the bowels caused by eating hard boiled eggs, fried oysters and other food difficult of digestion during the night work

‡ In some of the factories the drinking habits of the men cause great loss of time and provoke attacks of illness which sometimes have fatal results.

TABLE No. 3.

Deaths.—Five Factories in 1900.

Pneumonia,	5
Consumption, lung,	3
Consumption, throat,	2
Diseases of liver,	4
Inflammation of bowels,	2
Bright's disease,	1
Diabetes,	1
Obstruction of bowels,	1
Apoplexy,	1
Paralysis,	2
Disease of heart,	2
Typhoid fever,	4
La grippe,	3
Suicide,	1
Railroad accident,	1
	33

TABLE No. 4.

Number of Deaths and Diseases from which Death Occurred, 1890 to 1900.

Pneumonia,	32
Consumption, lung,	23
Consumption, throat,	17
Bronchitis,	10
Diseases of liver and stomach,	20
Inflammation of bowels,	8
Obstruction of bowels,	2
Diseases of kidneys,	15
Dysentery,	6
Typhoid fever,	8
La grippe,	12
Alcoholism,	9
Diseases of the brain,	6
Diseases of the heart,	5
Suicide,	1
Railroad accident,	1
Drowned,	2
	177

The Health Conditions of the Hatting Industry.

The manner in which conditions surrounding daily labor affect the health of an operative employed in any given industry is best understood by himself; what he may say on the subject is the result of concrete experience derived from direct and continuous contact with his labor year after year, and should therefore have more weight than the abstract theories formulated by those who merely observe and study him at work from the outside.

The ordinary observer evolves his theory on what he sees, but the intelligent workman knows unerringly from experience to what extent his health is really impaired by his occupation, and how far the danger, if any there be, is intensified or modified by his own habits.

In almost every line of employment there is more or less potential danger to health or liability to accidents of a kind that endangers life; but men who are prudent and possess the ordinary instinct of self-preservation soon learn how these may be mitigated or totally avoided. Of course, in the matter of conserving the health of employes, much, perhaps the most, depends upon the employer.

The workman is seldom in a position to refuse a job or to throw one up because of the unsanitary condition of the workshop, and he must be content to use such tools as his employer provides, although he may know they are neither the best nor safest for the purpose.

The law steps in here, and, through the factory act and the statutes relating to health, commands that these shall both be of a kind which insures the highest degree of protection to the life and limb of the operative.

But these safeguards sometimes fail of the purposes intended from want of proper vigilance on the part of those whose duty it is to enforce the laws, or through timidity on the part of working-

men in not denouncing obvious violations of them. That employes are slow to make such complaint is not surprising; the employer who is deliberately indifferent to the well-being of his workmen, and who subjects them to avoidable exposure, would be almost certain to show his displeasure at having the attention of the Factory Inspector called to his manner of conducting business by discharging the one among them responsible for it.

The great majority of New Jersey manufacturers are honorable, high-minded men, who discharge their duty in this respect by every practicable means without the stimulus of laws and penalties. Many have gone voluntarily much beyond the requirements of factory laws in providing their establishments with features which go far toward making work in them comfortable as well as safe. As a rule, the best hygienic conditions and the most advanced safeguards against accidents are found in the great plants where large amounts of capital are invested.

The wise and far-seeing managers of these establishments provide these advantages as a matter of sound business policy, and for the same reason, if for no higher one, that the best and most perfect types of machinery and tools are procured, because production is improved thereby. A healthy, vigorous man, untainted by disease, does more and better work than one whose energies are impaired by the sickening influence of his surroundings.

The idea of protecting the health of the workingman at his employment and guarding him against accidents was coincident in growth with that of the new and improved form of industry management, and probably the best claim of the modern factory system to superiority is not that better goods at lower prices are produced, steadier employment given and higher wages paid, but that along with all these great and important advantages the workman enjoys healthful surroundings and a comparative immunity from accident unattainable in the small shops of a generation or more ago.

The United States Census Bulletin of Deaths that occurred in 271 cities of 5,000 population or more shows that 18.6 persons died in 1900 out of every thousand; whereas in 1890 the number who died in the same cities was 21 out of every thousand; the average age at death in 1890 was 31.1 years, and in 1900 it

was 35.2 years. If these statistics be accurate, and there is no reason to regard them as otherwise, the saving in human life that has taken place in a decade is enormous. Four years added to its duration is a great achievement of science and an unquestionable proof of the attention now being given to sanitation in the construction and operation of large factories and workshops.

But while this is undoubtedly the rule almost without exception in the great industries where large capital and expensive machinery is used, it is quite different with some others that are conducted on a much smaller scale with little or no machinery and in which hand labor is still the most important factor in production.

Industries of this character may be started with comparatively small capital, and hence are often necessarily carried on without that regard for the operatives' comfort and safety, which has become such a marked and gratifying characteristic of the great establishments.

The hatting industry is among those in which hand work still largely predominates over machinery. With the exception of the fur-blowing, blocking and ironing machines, the tools at present in use differ but little from those known to the trade from time immemorial.

It is not the purpose of this paper to go into even a general description of how hats are made, or to notice any of the processes in use outside of those known to be of a character injurious to the health of the operative, and these only so far as is necessary to describe the danger.

The forming mill is where the first operation in hat-making is performed. The fur, as cut from the skin, is blown with some force upon a cone-shaped block or form until a hat body of the desired weight is obtained, the material being kept in place and knitted together by steaming; after removal from the block, the body is sufficiently strong to permit its being handled through the several successive operations required for making a finished hat. The feature of this operation that constitutes the greatest menace to health is inhaling the fine fur dust with which the air in the forming mill is always thickly laden.

In the making or sizing department, water heated to the boiling point and containing a strong mixture of vitriol is used in a large kettle, which is surrounded by a heavy platform of wood. The upper surface of this platform is given a sharp pitch toward the tank, so as to carry back the water squeezed from the hat bodies in rolling; kettle and platform together is known in the trade as the "battery." Live steam, carried by pipes, keeps the water in the battery up to the boiling point, and the workmen, who stand in a circle about it, are wet from head to foot. The work must be done very rapidly and much physical strength is required.

Steam from the kettles rises in clouds so dense as to obscure everything in the room; even the workmen surrounding the battery, who are almost touching elbows, being visible to each other only when an open door admits a draught of air that causes a momentary rift in the thick fog. This is the case in damp weather particularly.

Everything about the room in which this work is done is necessarily wet; the floors are covered with water, the workmen, with feet encased in wooden clogs, standing in it; they breathe steam impregnated with the distillation of vitriol, and their bodies from head to foot are dripping with condensed vapor mingled with the natural perspiration engendered by rapid and continuous bodily exertion. Employers and workmen alike agree that no other branch of the trade uses up vitality or makes such serious inroads on health as this does. The only chance to breathe dry air is when, having reached the limit of endurance, the workman, forgetting prudence, goes outside for a few moments at the risk of receiving a shock to his system from the sudden change, which may result in a severe or even fatal attack of disease.

Another very painful feature of this operation is that the hands, from constant immersion in boiling water in which vitriol is mingled, become badly disfigured.

Consumption, pneumonia and rheumatism are the serious diseases to which workmen in this branch of the hatting trade are most liable.

The blocking department is where the hat goes next in its progress toward completion. The body, softened with hot water,

is placed upon the blocking machine, and there pressed or formed into its final shape.

From here the hat goes to the coloring department. The colors used are almost all poisonous, but the danger from this cause is not so much to those engaged in that part of the work as to the men who handle the hats afterward in the pouncing department.

Pouncing is the technical name for reducing the unevenness on the hat body, which is done by rubbing it down to a smooth surface on the outside.

A peculiar kind of emery paper is used for this purpose, and the danger to the workman lies in the fact that the air about him is laden with fine particles of fur dust, now doubly dangerous to inhale because of the dye it contains.

The hat goes next to the finishing department, where it is ironed —by hand if of a superior quality or by the machine if it be of common grade. A second and final pouncing is done here, and again the air about the workman is thick with fine dust resulting from it.

This practically finishes the hat, at least so far as work upon it containing any particular menace to health is concerned. There is still the trimming, which consists of binding, putting on the band and the sweat-leather. This work is done by women, and there is nothing particularly detrimental to health about it.

What has been said here of the dangers to health is only partly applicable to the best shops, but it fairly describes the conditions under which many of those engaged in the industry are conducted.

Some of the factories were built for the trade, and in them the evils here referred to have been guarded against as far as possible in construction. Exhaust fans or blowers are also provided for carrying away dust and steam, and the floors are grated over, so that the operatives do not walk or stand in water while at work.

In such shops the hard and disagreeable features that are under any circumstances inseparable from the trade are so modified as to make life in them endurable. The workman has the satisfaction of knowing that his employer is using every practicable means to preserve his health, and he is therefore contented if not cheerful.

In other shops, and there are many of them, little or no care is taken to protect the health of employes. The buildings as a rule are old and dilapidated, and almost without exception were built to house some other kind of industry. Factories of this kind are for the most part operated by foreigners and filled by workmen of their own race—Hebrews, Polacks or Italians; but few of them speak or understand the English language, and are run without regard for anything but making profit.

In these places open doors and windows, even in winter, affords the only means of escape for dust and steam; with icy blasts from without and hot vapors from the boiling water over which he bends sweeping over him alternately, the workman whose health is not soon shattered must possess a vitality much beyond that of the average man.

The worst of these conditions are found in the making and sizing shops that are not a part of any regular factory, but are carried on by contractors who take this class of work from the manufacturers on commission. The prices paid are lower than the work can be done for in the regular shops, and consequently everything connected with these shops, labor included, must be on a correspondingly cheap scale.

The contractor, who is generally a foreigner, leases the lowest-priced structure he can find for a shop; it makes no difference how nearly a ruin it may be in condition if it is sufficiently intact to shelter his boiler and hot-water kettle; engages the required number of men, and carries on work under the health-destroying and distressing conditions before referred to.

The commission shops for making and sizing have become established in the hatting trade, because, on account of the disagreeable character of the work, some manufacturers are not averse to having it done outside of their shops, particularly if the contractor is willing to accept prices much below the figures demanded by trained American workmen within them.

In this branch of the business it is endurance rather than skill that counts, and the competition of foreigners of the races before named has so lowered wages in it as to practically exclude American and all other English-speaking workmen.

Hebrew, Polack and Italian immigrants do most of this work

even in the regular factories and monopolize it entirely in the commission shops.

It is in these places that the worst conditions are found; the buildings used as shops, often mere sheds or barns, are seldom of a kind to permit the introduction of proper safeguards to health, even if the contractor were willing and able to provide and the workmen desired to have them, which is not always the case. As a rule these poor men know but little of such things, their lives or health in the past never having been a matter of solicitude on the part of anyone. Their attention is all given to solving the terrible problem of how to live, and the contractor has little thought for anything but profits.

The relation of this kind of employer to those who work for him is likely to be transitory; it seldom continues long enough to develop in him that sense of personal responsibility for their welfare which is a marked characteristic of most regular and permanent employers of labor, and his workmen, by reason of past environment and present poverty, are without the power and perhaps also the desire to successfully insist on improvement.

A highly intelligent operative hatter, who has worked at the trade thirty years and is expert in all its branches, says that there are no disease-producing features peculiar to it that may not be successfully guarded against, or at least largely mitigated, by constructing the factory building so as to provide ventilation, protection from draughts through open doors, cement floors, well drained and covered with grating, and the installation of exhaust fans or blowers to carry off steam and dust.

All these safeguards in the highest state of efficiency are to be found in some of the hat factories of New Jersey; in them, if his personal habits are good, the health of the workman need not suffer seriously.

Many others have only some of these improvements, but even in such shops the exercise of self-help and prudence will go far toward protecting the operative against the consequences of his employer's neglect.

It is only in the places described above as contract shops that the workman is left to struggle unaided by the resources of science against the health-destroying influences of his trade.

Diseases of Occupation Inquiry.

A Study of Diseases, Disease Tendencies, and Accident-producing Factors Peculiar to Occupation—1901.

THE GLASS INDUSTRY.

Establishment No. 1.

Location of factory,.....Woodbury, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1889
Principal product manufactured,.....Cut-glass ware
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....12
Total number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None that are really unhealthy. Emery dust used in grinding does occasionally cause an irritation of the throat, but results in nothing of a serious character.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—The small particles of glass released by cutting and the diffusion in the air about the workmen of fine emery dust used in grinding.

Number of employes absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900.—Two.

In what branch of the industry is the liability to accident greatest?—Cutting; although where any degree of care is exercised there are no accidents.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None that are especially so.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Three French, two German.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; cannot afford to employ intemperate men.

Have improvements been introduced during the year tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of your industry?—Yes.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Name the diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—According to best recollection, two; one for inflammation of the throat and one for pleurisy.

Establishment No. 2.

Location of factory, ...Woodbury, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1881
Principal product manufactured,.....Bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....160
Total number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....One (boy)
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None; there is nothing about the occupation that produces disease.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There are none so considered; cases of illness among the hands are always of a very trivial kind, never keeping them from work more than a day or two.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—There are none.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About sixteen, from other causes than very trifling illness; several of these were cases of la grippe that occurred during the winter.

In what branches of the industry is the liability to accident greatest?—None; have had no accidents since the present manager assumed charge of the works.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Hot glass; accidental contact with it often causes severe burns.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Two, German.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; employes are very seldom under the influence of drink.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—None having that special object. Any improvement that is helpful in the direction indicated is adopted without hesitation, no matter as to its cost.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Have no exact record, but to the best of my knowledge and belief have treated twenty cases for bilious and stomach complaints and obstruction of the bowels. One, a boy, died.

Establishment No. 3.

Location of factory,.....Clayton, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1855
Principal product manufactured,.....Hollow glass ware
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....375
Total number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900,....
.....Five. (None under sixty years old.)
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—During forty years' connection with the business I have found none traceable to it.

What branches of the business are considered unhealthy?—There are none; there is absolutely nothing about the works calculated to produce disease; careless habits of the workmen sometimes produce temporary and for the most part trifling ailments among them.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None peculiar to the work itself, and the buildings are kept in good sanitary condition.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About fifty-six, or fifteen per cent. of the total number employed.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—None; have not had an accident in the works in many years.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None; workmen who exercise ordinary care incur no risk of being injured.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—There are a number; how many not known. Irish and German.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Too common; but great improvement noted in this respect during past decade.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes, many such. Indeed, every change likely to lead to that result has been made.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Only the ordinary run of complaints to which almost all persons are subject; biliousness and other stomach complaints. I treated about fifteen of these workmen during the year.

Establishment No. 4.

Location of factory,.....Clayton, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1888
Principal product manufactured,.....Medicine bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....92
Total number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None; the employes are very generally healthy.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None necessarily so; there is some biliousness and indigestion caused by the careless habits of the employes, but nothing of a more serious character.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None so far as has been noticed.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—During the winter months about one-fourth, from la grippe, and a few from other causes.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There is no such branch.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—None; all are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Very rare.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; many such.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Biliousness and other stomach troubles; a few for disordered kidneys, and quite a number for la grippe.

Establishment No. 5.

Location of factory,.....Bridgeton, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1888
Principal product manufactured,.....Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....85
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None; employes all appear to enjoy good health.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None. I have had no sickness among the hands, except a few cases of a trivial kind. Two or three cases of la grippe is all that the manager can recall.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None so far as has been noticed.

How many employes were absent from work on acccount of sickness during the year 1900?—About twenty-two were sick at some time during the winter months from la grippe, and a few additional from other causes.

In what branch of industry is the liability to accident greatest?—But little, if any, liability; have been running for years without an accident.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—There are none.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Three; two German, one English.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; will not keep intemperate men employed.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—There has been none.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900?—Have no records to refer to, but there were but very few ill; all I recall were from attacks of la grippe.

Establishment No. 6.

Location of factory, ... Bridgeton, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1890
Principal product manufactured, ... Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 306
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?—None traceable to occupation.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None; employes are a healthy lot of men and boys, and seldom need a physician.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None; sanitary arrangements are all good.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Very few, and these from only ordinary causes; none serious.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—No branch particularly so. All men employed in the works are liable to burns from contact with hot glass, but this can be avoided by the exercise of care.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None; have had no serious accident in years.

Number of foreigners engaged in the industry; their race or nationality?—Two; Polanders. All the rest are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—It has been common, and prevails now to some extent, but there has been much improvement in this respect for some years back.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; several have been made with that end in view.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Have treated very few from these works during the year 1900, and, with the exception of ten or twelve who had a mild attack of la grippe, these were all for biliousness or some other form of stomach complaints.

Establishment No. 7.

Location of factory, ... Bridgeton, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1888
Principal products manufactured, ... Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 74
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None; employes are usually healthy.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None; every department of the works is kept in the best possible sanitary condition.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in your industry?—Nothing that will in any way produce disease.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Four. About five per cent. of the total number employed.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—None; there have been some accidents to employes from careless handling of hot glass, but no one department or branch is more liable to such injuries than another.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None; with only ordinary care accidents are almost impossible.

Number of foreigners engaged in the industry; their race or nationality?—None; all are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; will not have intemperate men in the works.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Nothing specially designed for that purpose. Adopt all improvements that promise to be of advantage to the business.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Have treated a few for biliousness and indigestion; had some cases of la grippe last winter.

Establishment No. 8.

Location of factory, ... Bridgeton, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1880
Principal products manufactured, ... Window glass and glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 955
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900.—No record; believe two died.
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Indigestion and liver complaint are very prevalent.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None specially so; there is nothing about the business that necessarily produces disease, unless it be as was stated in answer to the previous question.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None; careful attention is paid to sanitary regulations.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Very few that we know of; but no records are kept of the reasons for men being absent.

In what branch of industry is liability to accident greatest?—Those employed about the glass furnaces are sometimes burned slightly through contact with hot glass.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None, except that snappers-up and carriers-in sometimes come in collision with the hot glass, and are more or less seriously burned.

Number of foreigners engaged in the industry; their race or nationality?—A few Irish and Germans. At least ninety-five per cent. are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; employes, as a body, are of temperate habits.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; several improvements of that kind have been made.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Cannot give exact information, having no records of the necessary kind. From memory I may say that I have treated ten or twelve, each for biliousness and for indigestion.

Establishment No. 9.

Location of factory, ... Bridgeton, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1847
Principal products manufactured, ... Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 327
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... 3
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Men are occasionally attacked by stomach and liver complaints.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There is no branch so considered; there is nothing peculiar to the business productive of real ill-health.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Have no records; the number, however, was not large, and the periods of absence were brief.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Cannot say; have had no accidents in years.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Liability to contact with hot or molten glass is the only possible cause of accident.

Number of foreigners engaged in the industry; their race or nationality?—There are none; all the employes are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Very common.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; everything that could be done to insure safety and improve the efficiency of labor.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—I have treated probably thirty of the employes of this factory for chronic headache or for indigestion. A few old men were treated by me for liver trouble.

Establishment No. 10.

Location of factory, ... Millville, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1824
Principal products manufactured, ... Flint glass ware of all kinds
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 1,161
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... 2
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Lung and throat troubles.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There are none that from their nature are necessarily productive of ill-health; employes, who are subjected for several hours a day to intense heat, are often too careless in exposing themselves to draughts; in some instances serious ailments follow. This applies to all employes whose duties require them to be in the glass house.

What are the principal ill-health producing factors in the industry?—There are none, except as stated in answer to the previous question.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Unable to answer this question, as we keep no record of why men are absent.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Among the boys in the different lines of their employment. So many hurrying about carrying molten or very hot glass, collisions occur, from carelessness perhaps, or it may be that a certain number of them are unavoidable; at all events, severe burns usually follow such accidents.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—As stated in answer to the question next above.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Twenty-seven. They are Germans, Irish, English and French. Cannot say how many of each notionality.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—It is rather common, but conditions are improving in that respect. Intemperance is not so general nor extreme as it was say ten years ago.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; to secure such results every appliance obtainable has been adopted.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or complaints for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Diseases of the throat and lungs, also stomach and liver troubles. Glassblowers suffer greatly from indigestion. Have treated about forty for throat and lung troubles, and seventy-five for the stomach and liver. Nearly one hundred and fifty were treated for la grippe.

Establishment No. 11.

Location of factory,.....Millville, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1824
principal products manufactured, ...Green glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....750
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....One
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Throat and lung diseases.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None are necessarily so. Blowers who are careless in exposing themselves are quite likely to suffer impairment of health.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—The extreme heat in which the men must work.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Something over one hundred; most of them from la grippe.

In what branch of industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the lines filled by the boys.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Liability of being burned by contact with hot glass.

Number of foreigners employed; their race or nationality?—There are many Germans, English and Irish; but a majority are native born.

Is intemperance among employes common or of rare occurrence?—Common, but markedly decreasing.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; every known appliance is introduced to insure these results.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Throat and lung diseases and stomach and liver complaints. Have treated thirty men for throat and lungs, and fifty to sixty for the stomach and liver. Glassblowers generally suffer from indigestion.

Establishment No. 12.

Location of factory, ...Vineland, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1897
Principal products manufactured,.....Glass tubing
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....35
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Blowers are subject to stomach and liver complaints.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None are especially so; blowers, as stated above, show a tendency toward the complaints named.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Cannot state positively how many. There were not more than six or seven, and the periods of absence were not above three days in any of the cases.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—None in any one branch more than another, and but little in the entire business outside of the chances of coming in contact with hot glass, which need not occur if care is exercised.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Molten and hot glass.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Six; four French, one English and one Bohemian.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry.—Have treated probably six for stomach and liver trouble.

Establishment No. 13.

Location of factory,.....Vineland, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1899
Principal products manufactured,.....Window glass
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....130
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we are aware of.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None of them.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Ten or twelve; most of this number were suffering from la grippe.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Have had none of any kind since starting, and therefore cannot say.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None.

Number of foreigners employed; their race or nationality?—None; all native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—We started with a perfectly-equipped works and are supplied with all the latest safeguards.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Several were treated for bilious affections and a few for la grippe.

Establishment No. 14.

Location of factory,.....Vineland, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1887
Principal products manufactured,.....Glass ware
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....260
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....One
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we have observed.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None particularly so, although blowers are frequently troubled with abscesses of the throat and are sometimes the victims of consumption; liver trouble is also quite common among them.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—The strain on throat and lungs of blowers, and careless exposure to draughts when overheated.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Cannot give the exact number; there were, approximately, twenty-five; most of them were suffering from la grippe.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Among the carrying boys; collisions while carrying hot glass are very frequent.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Hot glass carelessly handled, as stated in answer to the question next above.

Number of foreigners employed; their race or nationality?—Ten; seven German, two French and one Irish.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common; principally from use of malt liquors.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes, several; every appliance is secured that will lessen danger. Factory building is elevated, so that the floors are perfectly dry.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Throat and lung troubles and diseases of the stomach or liver. Glassblowers are frequently affected by indigestion.

Establishment No. 15.

Location of factory,.....Millville, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1775
Principal products manufactured,.....Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....600
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....Five
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?—Throat and lung diseases; two men died from consumption during 1900.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Blowing.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Glassblowers will not, as a class, observe the common laws of health; some among them are very careless and dissipated, thus becoming easy victims of disease; those who are careful and sober are among the healthiest men in the community.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Approximately, one hundred and twenty; there were many cases of la grippe.

In what branch of industry is liability to accident greatest?—In those filled by the carrying boys, among whom collisions sometimes occur while carrying hot glass to the blowers.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—The constant and rapid passing of hot glass from one point to another.

Number of foreigners employed; their race or nationality?—None; all are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common. Have a great deal of trouble from that cause.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident linability of the industry?—Yes; very many. This factory keeps up with the times in this respect.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Consumption, throat trouble and biliousness.

Establishment No. 16.

Location of factory, ... Salem, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1874
Principal products manufactured, ... Fruit and battery jars
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 175
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?—Cannot name any. Employes are absent only occasionally from trifling illness.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Have never observed anything about the business likely to create disease.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None; there is nothing in or about the works to create sickness.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—That in which boys are employed carrying hot glass from the furnaces to and from the blowers. Collisions sometimes occur, resulting in severe burns.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—None, except as stated in answer to the question next above.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—None; all native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; will not have men who get drunk about the works.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish disease and accident liability of your industry?—Yes; several improvements having these ends in view have been made.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900—Cannot say accurately as to the number. Perhaps fifteen would be nearly correct. These were cases of bilious troubles and throat complaints.

Establishment No. 17.

Location of factory, ... Salem, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1862
Principal products manufactured, ... Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 345
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?—None that we are aware of.

What branches of the business are considered unhealthy?—There is no part of the business so considered.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About three per cent. of the total number employed.

In what branches of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—None have occurred except a few caused by accidental contact with hot glass.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—There are none, except as above stated.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Cannot say as to the number, but it is small. There are some German, French, Swedish, Irish and English workmen, but a great majority of the employes are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; habitual drinkers are not wanted, and would not be kept in this factory.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; everything in that line that has come under our notice has been adopted. We want to make the works as safe as possible for the workmen.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Biliousness, kidney and liver affections; some cases of indigestion, caused mainly by bolting food too quickly.

Establishment No. 18.

Location of industry, ... Camden, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1892
Principal products manufactured, ... Milk bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 43
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None, so far as we are aware.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Do not regard any of them as being prejudicial to health.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Am not aware of their being any.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There is no branch where accidents can occur if ordinary care be taken.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Hot glass, which occasionally burns someone who handles the jars carelessly.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—None; all are native born so far as we know.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Very rare; if a man appears at the works drunk, he is promptly discharged.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—No; probably the works will not be run by the present firm another year.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Have treated very few, and these were principally for sore throats.

Establishment No. 19.

Location of factory,.....Swedesboro, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1895
Principal products manufactured,.....Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....80
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we are aware of.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There are no unhealthy branches.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—None; an occasional sick headache arising from disordered stomach is all that, so far as we know, troubles the workmen.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Two; one from congested liver, the other from pneumonia.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the carrying of hot glass to and from the furnaces to the blowers.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Collisions between boys and men carrying hot glass; there have been some severe burns resulting from such mishaps.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Only two; one German and one Englishman.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; exceedingly so. Have no trouble in the works on that account.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the accident and disease liability of the industry?—Yes; many such improvements have been made. Nothing that promises greater security to the workmen and improvement to business is neglected.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases and symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in the industry during the year 1900.—Congestion of the liver; have treated two for that complaint. Pneumonia; have had one case; man was sick nearly three months.

Establishment No. 20.

Location of factory,.....Minatola, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1897
Principal products manufactured,.....Glass bottles
Average number employed during 1900,.....310
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to your industry?—There are none traceable to the industry.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There is no branch that originates disease. Have had a mild epidemic of scarlet fever among the hands, but don't think it was traceable to anything about the works. Several of the blowers have had attacks of la grippe.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—The extreme heat which must be in the glass-house, and sudden passage of the workmen from it to comparative cold draughts.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About twenty-five from scarlet fever and la grippe.

In what branches of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the branches in which boys are employed carrying hot glass.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—The liability of coming in contact with hot glass.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Cannot say exactly as to the number. There are several Italians and two Germans. A great majority are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; very few neglect work on account of drink.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to reduce the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; many such improvements have been made.

(No resident physician at this place. A doctor from Newfield, who is summoned by telegraph when wanted, states that he has treated a number of the employes for scarlet fever, la grippe and for liver trouble.)

Establishment No. 21.

Location of factory,.....Quinton, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1863
Principal products manufactured,.....Window glass
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....100
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None traceable to the industry.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None so considered.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Being subjected to extreme heat.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Cannot say exactly, but the number was very small.

In what branches of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Blowers are sometimes cut by a roller breaking or burnt by hot glass.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Those above mentioned; there are none aside from them.

Number of foreigners engaged in the industry; their race or nationality?—Two; one Irish and one English.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; will not keep men of intemperate habits.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—None especially intended for that purpose.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Inflammation of the kidneys and bilious disorders.

Establishment No. 22.

Location of factory,.....Fairton, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1891
Principal products manufactured,.....Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....200
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that, so far as we have observed, are traceable to occupation.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—There are no unhealthy branches, or at least none that are necessarily so. Want of proper care for themselves may, and sometimes does, result in sickness among the workmen; but generally speaking there have been but few cases of sickness among our men, and these were for the most part of a very trifling character.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in your industry?—Liability of taking cold by going into cool draughts while in an overheated condition.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About three per cent. of the total number.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Among those employed (mostly boys) in carrying the hot glass.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Collisions between the boys carrying hot glass. These must move about very rapidly to enable the blowers and others to manipulate the glass before it becomes cool, and it happens occasionally that some are burned by coming in contact with the hot glass.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—None; all are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; will not employ intemperate men.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; our works are up-to-date in that respect.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—For bronchial troubles and some for bilious and other stomach disorders.

Establishment No. 23.

Location of factory,.....Medford, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1890
Principal products manufactured,.....Glass bottles
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....160
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....One
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—There are none.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Do not regard any branch of the industry as necessarily unhealthy. Everyone in a glass-house is subjected during working hours to a very great degree of heat, and there is a liability to sickness from this cause which is common to all.

What are the principal ill-health producing factors in the industry?—The heat, as stated in answer to the question next above.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About thirty per cent. of the total number employed.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There is no branch with such particular liability, unless it be among the snapper-up boys. They are liable to burns from hot glass, and so, indeed, are everyone, more or less, who work in a glass-house.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry—Carelessness in handling hot glass.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—None; all are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common; much trouble from this cause in the past, but conditions in that respect are getting better.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—None. This year some improvements are being made, the principal of which is the construction of two new continuous tanks.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of the factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Disordered stomachs and livers.

Establishment No. 24.

Location of factory, ... Williamstown, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1833
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 489
Total number of deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... 3
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Do not know of any.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Do not know of any branch that is necessarily so.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Excessive heat, to which all in the glass-house are subjected during working hours.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Probably ten per cent. would be the outside number. Illness was generally brief.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Among the snappers-up and carriers-in. Carlessness produces collisions among those carrynig hot glass, and severe b urns sometimes follow.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Those stated in answer to the question next above.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—There are seventeen—two Italians and fifteen Germans.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; this year will build two continuous tank furnaces.

Answered by a physician who practices in the vicinity of this factory.

Diseases or symptoms of ill-health for which you have treated persons employed in this industry during the year 1900.—Several cases of pneumonia, brought on by getting in draught when overheated; others for kidney disease, and quite a number for stomach disorders.

THE FUR AND FELT HAT INDUSTRY.

Establishment No. 1.

Location of factory, ... Newark, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1857
Principal products manufactured, ... Felt hats
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 125
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Consumption and rheumatism.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—All its branches are so; men in all departments are subject to the above-named diseases.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Steam and hot water, in which most of the work is done, and then sudden exposure to cold air when going out of the shop.

Number of employes absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Very few outside of those for minor ailments.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the sizing department, by getting the fingers caught between the rollers.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—A majority are foreigners; mostly Russians, Italians and Poles.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; everything possible has been done.

Establishment No. 2.

Location of factory, ... Newark, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1890
Principal products manufactured, ... Fur hats
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 160
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Rheumatism. The conditions are such as to render operatives liable to pneumonia or even consumption.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Pouncing.

What are the principal ill-health producing factors in the industry?—The steam and consequent moisture and heat in which the men at most branches of the trade work.

Number of employes absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—About twenty.

In what branches of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Sizing department.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery, belting and hot water.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—The employes are, we believe, all foreigners. They are Hebrews, Poles, Germans, Italians and a comparatively small number of English and Irish.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common; intemperance is very prevalent, and the drinking habit is general.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; everything that we could do to that end has been done.

Establishment No. 3.

Location of factory,.....Orange, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1900
Principal products manufactured,.....Fine and medium grade soft hats
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....70
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—A craving for drink is the only disease we have so far observed.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—We regard sizing as the most unhealthy and probably the only branch that should be so regarded.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Working with steam and in an atmosphere laden with moisture; passing from such a temperature to cool, dry air is very dangerous to health.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—We have no record to show how many. There were some, no doubt, but if a very serious case of sickness had occurred we would certainly have heard of it.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the pouncing-room.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—The machinery and belting.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Cannot say how many are foreigners; most of them are. Of these the majority are Poles, Italians, Hebrews, Germans, French and a few Irish.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Very common.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; we are never done making such improvements.

Establishment No. 4.

Location of factory,.....Newark, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1898
Principal products manufactured,.....Ladies' and men's soft fur hats
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....100
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we know of that are necessarily related to it.

What branches of your industry are considered unhealthy?—The pouncing department, although all are not affected alike.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—The pouncing dust; the operator is bound to inhale more or less of it.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—None from any serious complaints that we know of.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the blowing-room.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—The machinery and belting.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—All are foreigners of different European nationalities. A majority of them are from Russia, Roumania and Austria; a comparatively small number are from England and Ireland.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare; almost all use intoxicating drink, but the habit is very rarely carried to the extremity of intoxication.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to reduce the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; everything likely to bring about that result has been done.

Establishment No. 5.

Location of factory,.....Newark, N. J.
Date of establishment, ...1882
Principal products manufactured,.....Soft and stiff fur hats
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....75
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—We know of none that may be truthfully said to grow out of any branch of the industry.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Steam, which is used in "making" hat bodies, and dust which emanates from "pouncing." Men who work at the first-named operation do so in an atmosphere so laden with steam as to render them invisible to each other when only a few feet apart.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Have never kept a record.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Almost all are foreigners; the nationalities are principally Hebrew, Italian, German, Irish, English and a very few Americans.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common, very common.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—No; we know of none having been made.

Establishment No. 6.

Location of factory,.....Orange, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1872
Principal products manufactured,.....Soft fur hats
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....80
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....Three
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Consumption.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—"Making" and "pouncing." One is performed in a dense cloud of steam, and the other produces fine dust which is inhaled by the operator.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Steam and dust, as explained in answer to the question next above.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Cannot tell; we seldom know whether men are sick or stay away from work for other causes.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Don't know; have never had an accident of any kind.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—The machinery and belting would be most likely to produce accidents.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—Cannot give the number exactly; there are a number of Hebrews and Italians, some Germans and Irish, but a majority, we think, are native born.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common; almost all drink, and many do so to excess.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; have always been careful as possible in this respect.

Establishment No. 7.

Location of factory,.....Newark, N. J.
Date of establishment,.....1900
Principal products manufactured,.....Women's felt, straw and velvet hats
Average number employed during the year 1900,.....30
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900,.....None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900,.....None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we know of.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—None of them, so far as we are aware.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Dye and carrot in felt hat bodies.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Have kept no record.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There is no especial liability in any branch, unless it be in the blowing-room.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery; carelessness in handling it.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality?—A majority are foreigners; there are Hebrews, Germans and Irish among them; probably two-thirds of the total number are of either of these three races.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rather common, but no more so than in other lines of industry.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; we do everything possible to that end.

Establishment No. 8.

Location of factory, ... Newark, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1899
Principal products manufactured, ... Fur hats
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 101
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Rheumatism, swelling of the fingers from constant immersion in hot water.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Don't know that any one branch is more so than another.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Steam in rooms in which operations are carried on. The bodily exertion incidental to the operation of "making" and the steam-laden atmosphere in which it is carried on is very wasteful of vitality; the sudden transposition from the work-room to the cool, dry air outside is very liable to lead to colds, and may superinduce consumption or rheumatism.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900.—Have kept no record.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—In the "making" shop.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery and belting in the "making" shop.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—Cannot give the number exactly; probably ninety per cent. are Poles, Hebrews or Italians.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Rare.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—No; no change of any kind has been made with that end in view.

Establishment No. 9.

Location of factory, ... Newark, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1843
Principal products manufactured, ... Soft fur hats
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 80
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Rheumatism.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Sizing.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Exposure to draught while in a perspiring condition, steam and hot water in which work in the sizing and making departments must be done.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900.—Have no exact record; certainly not more than two with complaints that were not trivial.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—Pouncers, but no accidents have occurred in this or any other department.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery and belting are the principal, and, indeed, the only cause of accidents in hat shops. We use very little machinery in any of our departments, and have had no accidents.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—Cannot answer this question. There are many foreigners in the trade; not so many, however, in our factory as in others.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common. Very many of the men drink every day; some do so to excess, but not sufficient to become intoxicated.

Have improvements been made during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; many have been made, and expect to introduce others this year.

Establishment No. 10.

Location of factory, ... Orange, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1894
Principal products manufactured, ... Soft fur hats
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 85
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... One
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—Rheumatism.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—Sizing comes nearest to being unhealthy, but it is not necessarily so. Health may be preserved by the observance of proper precautions.

What are the principal ill-health producing factors in the industry?—Steam and hot water, in which work must be done in the sizing and making departments.

How many employes were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900?—Four.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There is no great liability in any branch.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—Machinery and belting.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—Can't give the exact number, a majority are foreigners; among them are Irish, Germans, Polish Jews and Italians.

Is intemperance of common or rare occurrence in the industry?—Common; there is a great deal of excessive drinking among the hands.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—No; have had no occasion to make any change.

Establishment No. 11.

Location of factory, ... Orange Valley, N. J.
Date of establishment, ... 1883
Principal products manufactured, ... Soft fur felt hats
Average number employed during the year 1900, ... 220
Total deaths from all causes during the year 1900, ... None
Total number of fatal accidents during the year 1900, ... None

What, if any, are the diseases peculiar to the industry?—None that we are aware of.

What branches of the industry are considered unhealthy?—No one is more so than others.

What are the principal ill-health-producing factors in the industry?—Steam, which is used in "sizing." The room in which this operation is performed is filled with steam; the men, working in wet clothing, are subject to colds from exposure to cold airs or draughts after leaving the work-room.

Number of employes who were absent from work on account of sickness during the year 1900.—The number absent at any one time was not large, but as the majority of the work is done by the piece, no exact record of lost time is kept.

In what branch of the industry is liability to accident greatest?—There are no specially dangerous branches.

What are the principal accident-producing factors in the industry?—There are none; have never had an accident in the works.

Number of foreigners employed in the industry; their race or nationality.—Cannot say exactly; a large majority are foreigners; about 25 per cent. of the entire force is Italian.

Is intemperance among employes of common or rare occurrence?—Common; decidedly so.

Have improvements been introduced during recent years tending to diminish the disease and accident liability of the industry?—Yes; in the course of events improvements must naturally be made

PART IV.

Labor Chronology.—Strikes and Lockouts.—New Factories.—Factories that have been moved out of the State.—Factories that have gone into the hands of Receivers, and Factories that have been Permanently Closed.

Labor Legislation of the Session of 1901, and Decisions of the Higher Courts in Cases Affecting the Interests of Labor.

PART IV.

Labor Chronology of New Jersey.

INTRODUCTION.

The matter of greatest interest contained in the following pages is the strikes that have occurred in various industries throughout the State from October, 1900, to August, 1901, both months inclusive.

The record contains a brief account of one hundred and twenty-eight strikes, twenty-nine of which occurred in the machinist trade, eighteen in the silk trade, forty-seven in the industries grouped under the name of building trades, and thirty-four scattered among other industries.

In number and importance the building trades strikes are of the greatest consequence; more loss was entailed upon employers and men directly involved, not to speak of the confusion and loss of business suffered by contributory industries that supply building material, than was sustained by any other line of work in which strikes occurred. The eight-hour workday, increase of wages, and to prevent the employment of non-union men were the principal objects sought to be attained.

The silk trade strikes, at least those that were of the most serious proportions, occurred in Paterson mills, and were principally among the ribbon workers. The efforts of the strikers were directed toward the restoration of the piece-price scale that prevailed in the trade in 1894. Some few strikes were against the day-work system and to establish piece work in its stead. In a few instances the strife between the mill owners and former employes was so bitter that practically the best part of the season's business was lost. The experience of the year has been so trying

to silk mill owners that a few firms have taken the first steps toward removing their plants to places where there will be less liability to having business thrown into disorder from this cause in the future.

The machinists' strike, which threatened at the time it began to be one of the most serious and far-reaching trade disturbances that had ever occurred in the history of the country, happily passed away, the men and their employers by mutual concessions having quickly ended it.

The object of the machinists' strike was to establish a nine-hour workday and to still retain the wages which had been paid for ten hours. Some employers conceded all that was asked without delay, so that practically no time was lost in these shops; others yielded to the demand for the nine-hour day, but refused to pay the ten-hour wage scale. There were some that increased wages, but refused to reduce the hours, the pressure of work being such that they could not do so without injury to their business, and a few others absolutely refused to make any change in either time or wages; but almost all the shops in New Jersey in which strikes took place were working again full-handed within one month after the time the machinists' strike began. Among the trades other than those above referred to there were thirty-four strikes, all but a very small proportion of them being for increase of wages.

Following the strikes, a list of new manufacturing plants erected or in course of erection in various parts of the State, the names of old establishments that are being enlarged, and a list of firms that have closed out their business in the State during the year, with the causes assigned for their doing so, is given.

"Labor Legislation and the Decisions of the Courts on Questions Affecting the Interest of Workingmen" closes this chapter.

Strikes and Lockouts.

Strikes Among the Building Trades.

The movement for higher wages or shorter hours, or for both of these concessions together, was very general among the numerous groups of occupations classed as the building trades. Plans for bringing about these changes were made by the large unions months before any demand had been actually made, so that strikes were looked for, and employers, who either were disinclined or by reason of the circumstances of their business found themselves unable to accept any change in time or wages which would materially increase expenses, had time to make preparation for meeting the expected aggressive move of their workmen and take precautions against the expected loss which they knew from experience a long struggle with them was sure to entail. The principal precaution taken was the insertion of a clause in contracts for their work providing for non-liability on the part of the builders for delays caused by strikes.

The workmen, on their part, knowing the attitude their employers were likely to assume toward the demands that were to be made on them, felt it necessary to prepare for what probably would be a long struggle, and took measures to strengthen their unions and increase the reserve funds on which, in the event of the contest being a protracted one, dependence must be placed to carry them successfully through.

Both sides were better prepared than on most similar occasions in the past. The demands were, on the part of the carpenters, for an eight-hour day and the same wages formerly paid for nine hours. There has been in practice no uniformity in either hours or wages, notwithstanding the union has long had an official standard for both. In some loaclities ten hours and in

others nine hours constituted a day's work, wages being according to the ability of the man and the demand for his services.

With the bricklayers, plasterers, lathers, painters and the other crafts engaged in building construction it was the same. A certain fixed rate of wages was established by each as the union standard, which in some localities was paid, while in others these craftsmen were obliged to take the best rate obtainable under local circumstances.

The shorter-workday idea, however, has obtained too firm a hold on the minds of workmen engaged in the building trades to permit its dislodgement by setbacks arising out of changing circumstances. If trade is dull the workman will as a rule, in order to secure and retain employment, accept the best terms offered him, a policy which the unions, as bodies, are practical and broad-minded enough to sanction. Dull seasons, when the advantage is altogether on the side of the employer, are thus passed over with little or no friction, the workman reserving his demands for the time which he knows will surely come when a greater demand for his labor turns the control of the situation over to him; when it does come the struggle for the shorter day is then earnestly renewed. It may succeed to only a limited extent, and that but for a time, until the oscillations of business transfers the advantage to the employer; but each recurring struggle, in spite of such setbacks, seems to advance the shorter-day theory further toward general acceptance as a fact.

The building trades were among the first to agitate upon practical lines for a reduction in the hours of labor, and since the eight-hour day passed from the domain of theory and discussion to that of practical effort some thirty years ago, they have never neglected to strive for its realization whenever the outlook was at all promising of success. The changes in the character of the material used and in the mode of construction of great modern buildings has increased the power of the workman to dictate the conditions under which his labor is to be performed and correspondingly weakened that of the employer to make any effective resistance.

Absolutely every branch of labor employed in building is now organized into unions, and all acting together through the

medium of federated trades councils, an injury to one, real or fancied, becomes in a very effective sense the concern of all. A tremendous power has thus passed to the unions. It is as yet too new to forecast what its final consequences will be to industry, but for the sake of every interest, and more than all for their own, it is incumbent on the unions that they use the power which organization has given them in a spirit of moderation and justice.

In the following notes a record of the strikes that have occurred in the building trades are given in chronological order. These items were obtained from the best sources at the command of the bureau. Their only statistical value lies in the exhibit made of the causes, some serious and others, apparently at least, trifling, that prompted large bodies of men to cease work at a time of unexampled demand for labor at, generally speaking, good wages.

Atlantic City, January 9th, 1901.

The bricklayers employed on the Atlantic City High-School building struck for an eight-hour day, work to begin at eight A. M. The men were receiving $3.50 for a nine-hour day, and were offered $3.75 by the contractors to continue working nine hours. This proposal was rejected, the bricklayers preferring the shorter day with less pay. The movement for short hours extended to the plumbers, steam and gas fitters; building operations were very much impeded for several weeks; these workmen returned to work on January 24th, at $2.50 per day of nine hours. The strike on their part was for eight hours a day and $2.75.

Trenton, January 29th, 1901.

A strike occurred on a number of houses which were being erected on the old riding academy site, caused by some non-union carpenters being employed by the contractor. Their discharge, which was demanded by the walking delegate, was refused. The bricklayers, hod carriers and tin workers then struck, leaving no one working upon the buildings but the non-union carpenters. The buildings were being erected for one of the largest pottery employers in the city. Threats were made by the union men that if the owner did not discharge the non-union carpenters, they on their part would call out all the pottery hands engaged in his works.

Camden, January 31st, 1901.

The journeymen carpenters and joiners of Camden, through their local unions, have caused the following notice addressed to the builders and contractors to be published:

"You are hereby notified that on and after May 1st, 1901, the carpenters and joiners of Camden and vicinity, by resolution of their unions, will ask that eight hours shall constitute a day's work, and that wages shall not be less than $2.50 per day."

Most of the carpenters in Camden have been working nine hours per day for wages varying from $2.75 to $2.00 per day.

Hoboken, February 5th, 1901.

The union carpenters at work on the American Tobacco Company's building were called out by order of their district council. The contractor who was in charge of the remodeling of the building employed sixteen carpenters, to whom he paid $3.00 per day for eight hours' work. Eight other carpenters were employed by the tobacco company who were working ten hours at $2.50 per day. A number of union plumbers, tinsmiths and electricians were also employed on the building; these threatened to quit if the entire job was not unionized.

Hoboken, February 14th, 1901.

The conflict over the exact lines of work covered by certain industries has caused much trouble in building operations in and about Hoboken. At a meeting of the Building Trades Council blanks were distributed with instructions for each industry to define its branches, so that hereafter there may be no clashing. On some certain lines the plumbers and electricians have differed in the past; a controversy has been long pending as to whether the lathers or sheet metal workers were entitled to put up the wire lathing now so much in use, while the lathers and plasterers have disagreed as to which industry is entitled to put up plaster boards. It is the intention to settle permanently these and other differences existing betwen the allied trades, so that in future each will understand the particular lines of work that it will be allowed to do.

Newark, February 27th, 1901.

Much trouble and delay in work on the store building of Hahne & Co., Newark, was caused by disputes between New York and Newark unions of electrical workers. The New York union claimed jurisdiction over all electrical work in Newark, and struck because some Newark workmen were employed, although the latter were members of the Newark union.

The firm of contractors who were erecting the building employed none but union men, and were much annoyed by the quarrel between the rival unions. They finally determined to appeal to the National Electrical Workers' Union to settle the quarrel between the warring unions.

Hoboken, February 27th, 1901.

The Building Trades Council met on this date and endorsed the demand of the plumbers for an increase of fifty cents a day in the wage rates of that trade in Hoboken and Jersey City, the increase to take place on April first. Several of the trades submitted detailed reports of the different lines of work claimed by them. They will be considered and adjusted when all the trades concerned have outlined the several branches of work which they claim.

Jersey City, February 27th, 1901.

Forty union steam fitters and carpenters who came from Boston to work on Duncan & Company's new cold-storage warehouse in Jersey City struck because of the employment of twenty-five non-union steamfitters' helpers.

Trenton, February 27th, 1901.

Local union No. 31, United Carpenters and Joiners of America, notified the master builders' association that after April 1st, 1901, their members would demand an eight-hour day with a minimum wage rate of thirty-one and one-quarter cents per hour.

The master builders declined to grant the reduction in hours or to make any change in existing wage rates; their reasons for deciding were set forth in resolutions in which it was stated that the minimum rate demanded was twenty per cent. higher than present wages, and, further, that the greater increase in the labor cost of building would stop the erection of new houses in the city, thus greatly injuring the journeymen carpenters themselves. The association of master carpenters further resolved that nine hours should continue the standard and the rate of wages as at present.

Atlantic City, February 28th, 1901.

The bricklayers employed on the new city hall struck because the plasterers working on the same structure were not union men. Both plasterers and bricklayers came from Philadelphia. The bricklayers' union of Philadelphia requires its members when working in other places to be governed entirely by the laws of the branch of the organization which exists there. As the bricklayers' union of Atlantic City forbids its members working with non-union men of any other craft, the Philadelphia men could not do otherwise than stop work. In Philadelphia there is no such rule, and the bricklayers could work beside these men without any objection being made on the score of their not being union men.

Jersey City, February 28th, 1901.

The strike of the union mechanics employed on the new laboratory of engineering of the Stevens Institute was settled by the Paterson plasterers, who are identified with the National Association of that trade, being discharged, and their places filled by the members of the operative plasterers.

Plainfield, February 23d, 1901.

The Master Plumbers' Association of Plainfield refused to recognize the Federation of Trades Unions of Plainfield. The association will recognize and confer with the plumbers or the tinners, but with no other body.

The building trades unions threaten to strike for the enforcement of their demands.

Newark, February 28th, 1901.

Trouble between the New York and Newark unions of electrical workers caused an interruption in the work on the new Hahne store in Newark. All the workmen belonging to unions affiliated with the Essex Trade

Council were called out, the object being to force the contractors to discharge men at work on the building belonging to the New York Electrical Union.

The Newark unions regard their action as a necessary measure of protection abainst the coming into the city of workmen from outside to the employment which should be given to resident mechanics. The origin of the difficulty between these two unions seems to be in the sweeping claim to jurisdiction made by the New York union, which insists that under its charter all work done within a radius of twenty-five miles of greater New York comes under their control, and only those electricians who are members of the New York union have a right to employment on jobs anywhere within that limit.

The Newark Electrical Workers, having also a union, assert their right to work anywhere that union labor of their craft is employed, particularly in the city in which they live and pay taxes. The reasons given by a member of the New York union for their insisting on the right of jurisdiction were that Electrical Workers' Union, No. 3, of New York, had been, from its organization until three years ago, an independent body. It then joined the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers with the understanding that it should have full control of the trade within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York City. The International Brotherhood afterward chartered a union in Newark, and gave it charge of that city, which, under the terms of the charter of the New York organization, it had no right to do.

A further reason for insisting on jurisdiction is that the union rate of wages in New York is $3.50 per day, while in Newark it is only $3.00. Thus, if a New York contractor takes a job in any New Jersey city and sends men of the New York local to do the work, he must pay them $3.50 per day, while if the Newark local had control, men from New York who worked there would have to be satisfied with $3.00 per day. The contractors who carry on the work of electrical equipment on a large scale have contracts on their hands aggregating millions of dollars, and, therefore, want to avoid all cause of possible friction between themselves and the building trades, hence, they were unable to take sides or do anything toward bringing the deadlock caused by the strife between the rival unions to an end. They finally determined to appeal to the national officers of the unions to settle the difficulty in some way, so that the men of other trades who had been called out might be allowed to resume work. The New York men remained at work, and the Newarkers, electrical workers, structural iron workers, carpenters, painters, etc., who had gone out to compel the submission of the New Yorkers to the rules of the Newark union, were still idle.

Jersey City, March 1st, 1901.

Plasterers employed by a Jersey City contractor refused to work for him, notwithstanding only union labor was employed, because of a financial trouble of some years standing.

A strike of some plasterers also took place on some buildings in course of erection because the work of the plasterer laborers had been contracted.

Newark, March 2d, 1901.

The strike on the Hahne building in Newark, which has arisen from disputed claims as to jurisdiction between the Newark and New York unions of electrical workers, still continues. About fifty workmen were idle either through direct participation in the strike or because of the stoppage of some branch of work caused by the strike. The sympathy of the firm for whom the building was being erected seemed to be with the local workmen. The contractors, irritated at the annoyance and delay in work caused by the warring unions, discharged all of both factions, and will proceed no further with the work until the difficulties are settled. A conference was held between representatives of the building trades councils of Newark and New York with a view to getting the New York council to compel the electrical workers affiliated with it to submit to the rules of the Newark union of the craft. The Newark union quotes Article XIV, Section 7, of the Constitution of the Brotherhood in justification of their position. The section is as follows: "No member shall be permitted to work in the jurisdiction of another local union until he has deposited his traveling card in that local union, and received a working card or permit to work." Under this provision the Newark men claim that the New York electricians have no right to work in Newark until they get working cards from the local union.

Newark, March 4th, 1901.

The strike on Hahne & Co.'s new building was practically settled on this date; all the men returned to work save two local electricians. The dispute between the unions which caused the trouble is still unsettled, but by agreement it is no longer allowed to interfere with the other workmen. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers is endeavoring to settle the dispute.

Plainfield, March 5th, 1901.

Plumbers. The lockout of the members of the Journeymen Plumbers' Union by the Master Plumbers' Association, which occurred a few days ago, was declared off on this date; the plumbers all resumed work, as did also the men of other trades, who went on strike in sympathy with the plumbers. The difference between the bosses and journeymen over the demand of the latter that working bosses be members of the federation of trade unions, and subject to the rules and regulations of the organization, was settled by the promise of the bosses to organize a society of their own, in which it would be necessary for members to get permission to become working bosses.

Morristown, March 7th, 1901.

The painters, decorators and paper hangers of this city organized a union on this date. The members of the new union, to quiet rumors as to intended strikes, issued a manifesto, in which it was stated that no such purpose is entertained. The union, the men say, is for the purpose of developing benefit features only.

Newark, March 9th, 1901.

Wire Lathers. About thirty wire lathers did not return to work on the new Hahne building at Newark on the morning of this date because their delegate had informed them the night before that there was trouble with the Roebling Company, who supply the wire, and no union wire lathers could go to work until the trouble is settled.

The long-standing dispute between the New York and Newark electrical workers, which caused so much trouble and delay in the work of erecting the Hahne & Co. building, was closed by Grand President Wheeler, of the International Electrical Workers, who ruled that the New York union has jurisdiction in Newark, and local men must obey the rules of the New York union.

The Newark electricians will appeal from the decision to the executive board of the Brotherhood, and, if again defeated, to the local unions of the entire international organization. If the latter course is pursued, the final decision will not be known for two months. The unions of the building trades in Newark all support the local electricians in their fight.

Newark, March 10th, 1901.

The latest phase of the bitter strife between New York and Newark electricians, which has been going on since the commencement of work on the new Hahne & Co. building in Newark, developed on the morning of this date. A New York firm has the contract for wiring the building. Three Newark electricians were employed with about twenty union men from the metropolis to do the work. The latter complained to the contractors that they did not want the Newark men to remain at work, and demanded their discharge, which was done and New Yorkers taken on in their places. The Building Trades Council of Newark threatened to call out every mechanic and laborer employed on the building if the three Newark electricians are not restored to work and an agreement satisfactory to the local union of electrical workers entered into. The Newark union passed resolutions unanimously declining to abide by the decision of the International President and executive board, giving jurisdiction over Newark workmen to the New York union, and ordered an appeal to all the local unions of the Brotherhood in the United States and Canada.

Trenton, March 16th, 1901.

Greatly increased forces of men were employed on all buildings in course of erection in Trenton in order to have them finished or as far advanced as possible before April first, on which date it is expected that all the building trades will strike owing to the rejection of their demands for an eight-hour day by the bosses.

Atlantic City, March 13th, 1901.

The contractor in charge of plastering the new city hall at Atlantic City paid the fees of all his men for joining the local union of plasterers. He did this because the bricklayers employed on the building refused to work with plasterers unless the latter joined the union. The striking bricklayers had been idle about two weeks.

Trenton, March 19th, 1901.

The union carpenters of Trenton attended a mass-meeting in the Ribsam building to devise means of carrying on the struggle between themselves and the bosses, which is sure to begin on April first because of the refusal of the latter to concede the eight-hour day with present rate of wages. It was resolved to strike if by April first the bosses and contractors had not receded from their position.

Newark, March 22d, 1901.

Work on the new Hahne & Company building in Newark practically ceased on this date, when all the mechanics employed who were affiliated with the Essex Building Trades League were called out by walking delegates. This action is the outcome of the fight between the Newark and New York branches of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers. In all about 150 stopped work; of that number there were sixty-three ironworkers, thirty carpenters, twenty plumbers, and the remainder was made up of other tradesmen.

The Newark electricians were informed that the National President of the Brotherhood had revoked their charter because of refusal to abide by his decision, which gave the New York union control over all jobs in Newark. The local union claims to have paid upwards of $2,000 into the treasury of the international body, and, as they have been arbitrarily cut off, threaten to sue for the recovery of that amount of money.

Newark, March 24th, 1901.

Ironworkers to the number of fifty-four, employed on the new Prudential Insurance Company's building in Newark, quit work on this date. The strike is the result of differences between the Newark and New York branches of the National Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers' Union.

The local branch of the union assert that if it is necessary to the enforce- of certain concessions, it will, through its affiliation with the Building Trades League, call off every Newark union man on the job within a couple of days.

The trouble is similar to that between the New York and Newark electrical workers on the Hahne building. The increased building in Newark has caused the New York unions to assert their right to control all work done in that city; this new phase of unonism promises to be a fruitful source of trouble for some time to come if the erection of large buildings in Newark continues.

The ironworkers' union of New York has been trying to induce the local union to consolidate with it; this the Newark men declined to do, having a membership of four hndred, who are working in harmony and doing well in the matter of wages.

Trenton, March 26th, 1901.

A meeting of bosses was held on the evening of this date to discuss the best ways and means of dealing with the strike of carpenters and masons which it is expected will take place April first. It was expected that the

strike would be a very determined one, and the sense of the meeting seemed to be that all work should be promptly suspended when it began. On the same evening the carpenters, masons and plasterers met to prepare for the struggle for the eight-hour day.

Newark, March 27th, 1901.

There were indications that the strike of ironworkers on the Prudential Insurance Company's new building in Newark might be satisfactorily settled on this date.

It was said that the Newark workmen would join the New York union as the easiest way of ending the strike and avoiding future trouble. Under an agreement with New York contractors the New York ironworkers' unions has jurisdiction over all territory within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York City. Consequently, when ironwork is contracted for by a New York contractor, under his agreement with the metropolitan union, he must employ New York men. When the contract was given out for the Prudential ironwork a force of Newark men was put to work with several New York men. Dissatisfaction immediately sprang up among the latter, which, after repeated complaints, resulted in an order for a strike unless the Newarkers were discharged. The contractors, fearing a strike on their New York jobs if they did not agree to the demands of the New York union, immediately discharged the Newark men. Subsequently, at a conference between the representatives of the two unions, it was decided to allow the Newark men to join the New York union and resume work.

Jersey City, March 27th, 1901.

The union workmen engaged in making repairs on a fire engine house in Jersey City were called out by the walking delegate of the Building Trades Council because the stamped metal ceiling workers' union of New York charged that non-union men in their industry were at work on the building.

Bayonne, March 27th, 1901.

The painters of this city announce that on and after April first they will insist on receiving the Hudson county wage rate for union painters, $2.75 per day.

Newark, March 28th, 1901.

An agreement was reached on this date between the electrical workers of Newark and New York under the terms of which the Newark union is entitled to one-half the jobs which a New York contractor may have to dispose of on a building in Newark, the Newarkers to have the New York rate of wages.

This will, it is hoped, end the long strike on the Hahne & Company building and restore the 150 men who went out in sympathy with the Newark electricians to work.

Trenton, March 30th, 1901.

The Master Masons' Association of Trenton and vicinity met on this date and passed resolutions declining to grant the eight-hour day which had been demanded by the bricklayers', stome masons', plasterers' and laborers' unions. This action of the bosses is regarded as final, and the men are expected to lay down their tools on Monday, April first. The carpenters' union appointed a conference committee so that a way might be left open to effect an adjustment of the differences between themselves and the bosses. The members of the unions were anxious to have the public understand that in seeking a reduction of hours instead of an increase of wages their object is to benefit those who are idle and unable to find work. One man additional for every eight now employed would be required to do the present quantity of work, and in Trenton thirty-five or forty extra carpenters and a proportionate number of the other trades engaged in building would find employment.

Jersey City, April 1st, 1901.

About one-half of the union journeymen plumbers of this city and Bayonne went on strike on the morning of this date because of the failure of their employers to accede to their demands for an increase of wages. About the same proportion of the union lathers employed in Jersey City went out also.

In the case of the Jersey City plumbers who are members of local union No. 14 about one-half of the best shops in which they are employed granted the demand for $3.50 a day, an increase of fifty cents, made by the journeymen about two months before. Such trade differences as had occurred heretofore in Jersey City were settled by joint conferences between members of the Master Plumbers' Association and local union No. 14, but the former organization ignored all overtures made to them by their employes this year. The journeymen plumbers adopted a resolution to the effect that employers who failed to comply with their demands by eight o'clock of the morning of April 1st should forfeit their right to have work contracted for prior to March first last done at the old wage schedule of $3.00 per day.

Trenton, April 1st, 1901.

Fully 2,000 bricklayers, plasterers, carpenters, hodcarriers and other workmen engaged in the building trades went on strike on the morning of this date for an eight-hour day with the pay as they were now and heretofore receiving for ten hours.

The contractors and builders have large contracts on hand, and the strike, which, judging by the apparent determination of both sides, promises to be a long one, will entail heavy losses on them.

Jersey City, April 2d, 1901.

Most of the master plumbers of Jersey City, Bayonne and other parts of Hudson county, whose journeymen had struck for more pay and shorter hours, have verbally agreed to both demands. To prevent the possibility of these refusing hereafter to continue the new schedule of wages and hours of

labor, local union No. 14 prepared the following agreement, which must be signed by all such contractors: "The undersigned, an employing plumber, do pledge my word of honor that upon the completion of all contracts for work taken or signed for by me prior to March 1st, 1901, I will continue to live up to the demands of Plumbers' Local Union, No. 14, of Jersey City, as embodied in their circular, to wit: To pay journeymen $3.50 a day of eight hours' work, with a half holiday on Saturday, where no obstacle exists such as will damage property or invalidate a contract held by me."

The pickets on duty yesterday afternoon reported that master plumber Becker himself was working on a job at Halliday street and Communipaw avenue. The walking delegate was instructed to withdraw the union lathers, plasterers and laborers employed on the job until the master plumber ceased working. The journeymen plumbers appealed to the central labor union to compel members of its affiliated organization to refuse to live in houses the owners or agents of which gave plumbing work to unfair shops. The object is to reach boss plumbers who might be doing job work where there are none of the allied building trades to call out.

Jersey City, April 2d, 1901.

The struggle between the employing painters of Bayonne and local union No. 67 of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America promises to be of considerable duration judging from the declarations of the respective parties to the controversy, each of which assert positively that it will not yield to the other.

The local union painters went out on strike on this date, stopping work on more than thirty houses. This strike was ordered by District Council, No. 110, of Hudson County, in conformity with the rules of the National Brotherhood, the purpose being to secure an increase of wages from $2.50 to $2.75 per day. The employing painters have positively refused to grant this increase, hence the strike. About one hundred men are involved.

Jersey City, April 3d, 1901.

The strike of the Jersey City plumbers and lathers has been won by the journeymen without serious loss of time. A few of the master plumbers still hold out against the schedule, but all the contractors have virtually agreed to the terms of the lathers.

Bayonne, April 3d, 1901.

The painters who struck on April 1st for a wage rate of $2.75 are meeting with encouraging success in that several contractors have already resumed work under the new scale. All the strikers have confidence in their ultimate triumph, and the painting craft are notified not to take work on jobs in Bayonne unless authorized to do so by the business agent of the trade. The striking union painters report that they would find no difficulty getting jobs if they desired to go elsewhere.

Bayonne, April 4th, 1901.

Bayonne Union, No. 67, Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America have won their strike for $2.75 per day instead of $2.50, and they returned to work this morning. The strike lasted only four days.

Jersey City, April 4th, 1901.

The strikes of the Jersey City journeymen plumbers and lathers, the former for an increase of from $3.00 to $3.50 a day with eight hours' work, and Saturday half-holiday, the latter for an increase from $2.00 to $2.25 for each 1,000 laths put in, have practically ended in victory for the workingmen. But few of the leading plumbing shops remain out and there is every prospect that these will agree to the new wage schedule within a few days.

Princeton, April 6th, 1901.

About twenty carpenters employed by a New York contractor here were ordered to quit work yesterday by the local Carpenters' Union because their employers refused to give them an eight-hour day.

Newark, April 8th, 1901.

A meeting of the ironworkers of New York and Newark was held on this date to settle the trouble over the dispute between these two bodies of workmen as to jurisdiction in Newark.

The President of the National Body was in attendance at the meeting and the decision was in favor of the Newark union.

Another meeting will be held in a few days to decide on the terms on which New York men may work in Newark.

Atlantic City, April 8th, 1901.

The carpenters' strike involving about 500 men was inaugurated on this date and all building operations were tied up.

The carpenters demand an eight-hour day for the same pay they now receive for nine hours—$2.50. The bosses say they will not accede to the demands of the men.

Trenton, April 9th, 1901.

The Association of Master Masons of Trenton and vicinity submitted a proposition to their striking workmen that nine hours constitute a work day with a half-holiday on Saturday and the pay be 42 cents an hour.

A committee of the journeymen were in conference with the bosses when this proposal was made, and after a discussion of the subject, which lasted more than one hour, they separated without coming to an agreement. The journeymen expressed themselves as being determined to accept no settlement not based on the eight-hour day.

The carpenters are still out, and at a meeting of the strikers held on this date, passed an unanimous resolution to remain out until the eight-hour day is conceded to them.

Atlantic City, April 9th, 1901.

The following statement was issued by the master builders of Atlantic City in connection with the strike of union carpenters for eight hours per day: We, the master builders of Atlantic City, having at our meeting of last July fixed nine hours as the day's work for the year and $2.50 as the wages for skilled carpenters, both of which propositions were accepted by our workmen, and we having therefore made all our present contracts on that basis, must insist on the observance of this arrangement by our men until August 2d, 1901. All contracts will, after that date, be made on the basis of eight hours' work and $2.50 per day.

Trenton, April 9th, 1901.

A conference between committees of the master builders and journeymen bricklayers and plasterers held for the purpose of reaching an agreement that would terminate the strike and allow building operations to be resumed, was held on the evening of this date. The bosses proposed to allow the men to return to work at $3.50 per day for nine hours' work with half-holiday on Saturday, making a week's work of fifty hours. This was rejected by the men, who insisted that nothing short of eight hours per day will satisfy them.

Perth Amboy, April 11th, 1901.

The painters of Perth Amboy have been fairly successful in keeping outside men from taking their places since the strike began about two weeks ago.

On the morning of this date the bosses in the building trades ordered the rest of their men to quit work, the reason given being that they understood that demands for increased wages were shortly to be made in all branches, and it was desirable that all controversies should be under consideration at once.

Newark, April 11th, 1901.

A lockout was declared at the Hahne building in Newark on this date against the Newark union of bridge and structural iron workers. None but New York union men can work on the building henceforth. Twenty men are affected. The same action was taken at the bridge being erected by the American Bridge Company over the Passaic river for the D., L. & W. R. R. Twelve Newark iron workers were told they would have to join the New York union if they desired work. This is a fight not between the contractors and workmen but between two unions of the same craft; its occasion is not a question of wages but one of jurisdiction, the position taken by the New York union being that their jurisdiction over all work in their line within a radius of twenty-five miles of New York city is absolute, and that the Newark workman has not the right to employment on jobs in his own city.

Jersey City, April 12th, 1901.

The Hebrew painters of Hudson county organized a union of those of their race who work as painters, decorators or paperhangers, and demanded

from their employers, who are also Hebrews, the same wage scale as all others of the craft in Hudson county are contending for—$2.75. This was refused, and the journeymen went on strike after appointing a business agent to see that no outside labor was brought in by the bosses.

West Hoboken, April 12th, 1901.

The Allied Building Trades Council called off the men under its jurisdiction who were working on the new building of the Consumers' Brewing Company at West Hoboken. This was done at the request of the Board of Walking Delegates from New York, who objected to the elevator constructors employed because they were not affiliated with their body.

Atlantic City, April 13th, 1901.

A meeting was held on this date between the Master Builders' Exchange and a committee of the Carpenters' Union. The meeting was held at the request of the men, the object being to endeavor to induce the master builders to grant the eight-hour day all around. The lathers and electricians who were still at work on some of the contracts threatened to strike if the carpenters' demands were not acceded to by the contractors within a few days.

Newark, April 13th, 1901.

A general strike was declared on Hahne & Company's new building at Newark at noon to-day. All Newark carpenters, painters, electricians and ironworkers quit work at noon. The strike was against the New York unions and in defense of the right of local union iron works to employment on jobs in their own city. This general strike will throw 500 Newark workmen into idleness.

Perth Amboy, April 14th, 1901.

The boss masons and carpenters locked out their men on this date because of their evident sympathy with the painters who are on strike for an increase of wages.

Elizabeth, April 14th, 1901.

The Feredation of Trades called out to-day all the painters, carpenters, masons and other union men employed on some building under construction in Elizabeth, because they alleged that some eleven of the decorators from Newark were non-union men.

The decorators claimed to be members of the Amalgamated Union which does not affiliate with the federated union.

Newark, April 15th, 1901.

In anticipation of an outbreak between the Newark and New York ironworkers, a squad of policemen was stationed at the new Hahne & Co. building on this date. Bad feeling exist between these unions from forcing the Newark men out of work.

Trenton, April 15th, 1901.

Each member of the Trenton Brewers' Union decided at a meeting held on the evening of this date to contribute weekly one dollar of his earnings toward sustaining the building trades organizations who are on strike.

The cigarmakers, also, at a meeting decided to aid the strikers financially in case of its being prolonged.

Jersey City, April 15th, 1901.

The Hebrew painters on strike in Jersey City and Hoboken for the standard union wage rate of $2.75 per day met on the evening of this date, and after considering the situation since the strike began, renewed their determination to remain out until the wage rate demanded and an eight-hour day is gained.

Atlantic City, April 16th, 1901.

A meeting of the union carpenters of Atlantic City who were on strike for an eight-hour work day was held on the evening of this date, and reports showed that twenty firms had already acceded to the demands of the men.

Trenton, April 16th, 1901.

The General President of the United Carpenters and Joiners came to Trenton for the purpose of holding a conference with the masters builders for the settlement of the strikes. Calls were made on seventeen contractors during the course of the day, but no definite result was reached.

Atlantic City, April 18th, 1901.

The Builders' Exchange brought twelve men from Philadelphia to fill the places of as many strikers, and announced that fifty more would be introduced from outside within a few days.

It was stated on the master builders' behalf that unless the men agreed to beginning the eight-hour day on August 1st, as they had contracted to do at the commencement of the year, arrangements will be made to fill the places of all the strikers.

Trenton, April 19th, 1901.

A Trenton contractor who was building two houses in that city claims that he is being persecuted by other boss builders for having conceded the eight-hour day to those who worked for him.

The employes of a cornice works in Trenton were ordered out by the Tin and Sheet Metal Workers' Union because some of the tin turned out was to be used, according to the allegations of the workmen, on building upon which non-union men were employed.

Atlantic City, April 19th, 1901.

A squad of policemen were called out to protect some workmen who had just arrived from Philadelphia to take the places of local men on strike.

Trenton, April 19th, 1901.

The Master Builders' Association has made an offer to pay journeymen masons $3.78 per day for nine hours' work, the journeymen to work only five hours on Saturday. This will give the journeymen $21.00 for a week's work of fifty hours, where last year he had to work fifty-three hours for the same pay.

The master masons also agreed to pay the hod carriers 27 cents per hour for a nine-hour day with five hours on Saturday. The strikers took these propositions under consideration.

Trenton, April 20th, 1901.

One master builder of Trenton, employing six men, granted them the eight-hour work day. The strikers regarded this as a break in the resistance of their employers which will be followed soon by many other submissions.

Trenton, April 22d, 1901.

The master carpenters and a committee of the men on strike held a conference on the evening of this date with a view to finding some means of settling the difficulty; no agreement was reached as both sides were disinclined to concede anything. One thousand dollars from the strike benefit fund of the National organization was distributed among the unemployed carpenters.

Atlantic City, April 24th, 1901.

Almost all of the carpenters of Atlantic City who struck for the eight-hour day on the first of the month were back at work on the eight-hour basis, and the new scale of hours is to all intents now in general operation.

Elizabeth, April 27th, 1901.

The men engaged in the building trades demanded an increase in wages and the recognition of the eight-hour day, but were refused all that was asked; they threatened to strike on May 1st for the enforcement of their demands.

The masons asked that their pay be increased 5 cents per hour and the carpenters demand that theirs shall be advanced 38 cents per day. The boss carpenters offered an increase of 25 cents per day. The journeymen have been receiving $2.50 per day.

Elizabeth, April 28th, 1901.

The Masons' and Bricklayers' Unions of this city held a meeting on this date and decided to insist on an eight-hour day and fifty cents an hour for wages and to withdraw the demand for a Saturday half holiday. This latter is the only concession to the master builders the union declares it will make. The wages paid masons and bricklayers is now forty-five cents per hour. Notice was served on all the master masons of the action taken by the union.

Newark, May 1st, 1901.

The national organizer of the International Bridge and Structural Ironworkers gave out a statement to the effect that the trouble between the Newark and New York Ironworkers over the employment on the Hahne & Company building in Newark would soon be over. He said that the National President of the Association had taken from the New York Union its charter because of the attempt of the union to control work on Newark buildings to the exclusion of Newark workmen.

A new union the organizer stated would soon be organized in New York that would stay in its own district and not attempt to force brother ironworkers off jobs in their home city or anywhere else. Only in the event of the local ironworkers being employed on the Hahne & Company building will the local carpenters return to work and thus end the strike on the building.

Paterson, May 1st, 1901.

Nearly all the stone masons and bricklayers in Passaic county were idle on this date because of a general strike of the hod carriers for $2.00 per day. It was expected that the demand would be acceded to because the masons and bricklayers who are all union men would not work with non-union helpers.

Newark, May 1st, 1901.

Union carpenters of Newark and suburban towns have secured an agreement from the Master Carpenters' Association which the latter body signed, to pay them $3.00 a day for eight hours' work. The journeymen carpenters, on their part, are not to work for any employer who is not a member of the Master Carpenters' Association.

Newark, May 2d, 1901.

The Newark carpenters who were on strike at the Hahne & Company building in Newark in support of the local ironworkers were expected to return on May 3d. The contractor for the erection of the building who was expecting official notice from the President of the International of the suspension of the New York local union, stated that when the notice arrived he would immediately set several Newark men to work, and if the New York men then struck they would all be promptly replaced by Newark men, which course would permanently end the long strike on that building caused by the wrangling between these unions.

Montclair, May 3d, 1901.

Sixty-five journeymen plumbers went out on strike in and about Montclair on this date. The men had been receiving as a general rule $2.75 a day, although some were paid only $2.50. The demand was for a raise of twenty-five cents a day all around. The bosses at a meeting voted to refuse the advance, and the union on its part voted to stay out until the advance was given to them.

Newark, May 3d, 1901.

The local carpenters who were on strike returned to work on the Hahne & Co. building on this date. The walking delegate of the local Union of Electricians called at the Hahne & Co. building and demanded that some Newark men of his craft be put to work. The foreman refused until more electricians were needed in the building. The delegate of the electricians declared that 50 per cent. of the force engaged in that work must be Newark men or he would make all the trouble he could on that building.

Elizabeth, May 3d, 1901.

The strike situation in this city seems to be favorable to the bricklayers and plasterers. Five firms, one of them connected with the Master Builders' Association, have agreed to pay the wages they demand. The hod carriers have joined the masons' strike, and the carpenters go out from all buildings where non-union masons are employed.

Trenton, May 3d, 1901.

The Carpenters' National Organization forwarded one thousand dollars to be divided among the Trenton journeymen who are on strike.

Trenton, May 4th, 1901.

Eight carpenters went to work on this date for a Trenton contractor at the eight-hour schedule. At the strike headquarters of the plumbers it was reported that three firms had given in to the demands and their men had gone to work.

Elizabeth, May 4th, 1901.

A general strike of all the building trades in Elizabeth seemed imminent on this date, because the boss masons were said to be securing non-union labor in place of their men who are out on strike. The master builders representing all the building trades have signed an agreement to stand together in resisting the demands of the men.

Trenton, May 6th, 1901.

A conference was held in the Ribsam building in Trenton between the representatives of the Master Builders' Association and men representing the Carpenters' and Masons' Unions. The object of the meeting is to secure, if possible, some modification of the terms previously submitted by the association which the journeymen rejected. The provision to which the workmen objected particularly was one which required them to sign an agreement to work for no contractor or employer outside of the Master Builders' Association. A number of new propositions were submitted with the understanding that only those were to be binding that were agreed to by both sides.

The conference resulted in nothing. There were thirty propositions submitted and only two of them received the sanction of the bosses and the workmen.

West Hoboken, May 9th, 1901.

The strike of the building trades affiliated with the United Building Trades Council on the new building of the Hudson County Consumers' Brewing Company in West Hoboken has extended to other union labor organizations, and may have a far-reaching effect upon the brewing company when it is ready to begin business. The United Brewery Workers of New York and New Jersey and the Central Labor Union of Hudson county will lend all possible assistance to the striking building trades.

Newark, May 9th, 1901.

Nine of the Newark ironworkers returned to work on the new Hahne building this morning in place of the same number of New York men who had been employed there. This ends the long strike at that building started by the New York union men, who claimed that they had exclusive jurisdiction in Newark over all iron work.

Edgewater, May 13th, 1901.

The bricklayers working on the construction of the glucose factory demanded fifty-five cents an hour and a half holiday on Saturday, and notified the contractor that if their demands are not complied with they will strike.

Paterson, May 13th, 1901.

A mass meeting of all the Painters in Paterson is called for to-night to decide whether or not a general strike shall be ordered. Some time previous the union had decided on $2.50 per day as the standard wages for an eight-hour day; this was agreed to by most of the big concerns and there was no further talk of strike; now the union takes the position that the different firms should be made to sign an agreement for one year. The strike, if one is ordered, will be to enforce the demand for a signed agreement.

Newark, May 14th, 1901.

The walking delegate of the carpenters' unions reported that so many buildings were going up in Newark that he found it impossible to get a sufficient number of journeymen to meet the demand. He stated that all branches of the building trades are equally busy, and the indications are that they will be so to the end of the season.

The lathers of Newark expect the boss masons will accede to the demand for an advance of fifteen cents per 1,000 laths in order to prevent all union lathers from going on strike.

Paterson, May 14th, 1901.

The painters in Paterson have given the bosses three days in which to sign the wage-rate agreement; if after that time there are any of them who have not done so the men in their employ will strike.

Orange, May 14, 1901.

Six union painters employed in a shop in Orange struck on this date against the employment of non-union men. The walking delegate of the unions stated that hereafter union men would not be allowed to work in open shops.

An effort is being made to get all painters, decorators and paperhangers in the Oranges into one union.

Passaic, May 15th, 1901.

Fifteen stonemasons employed on the "Old First" Church building of Passaic struck because they had not been paid for work already done.

Elizabeth, May 16th, 1901.

The bricklayers' and masons' strike here was settled on this date. The men are to receive forty-seven cents an hour and no pay on Saturdays for the hours they do not work. They were receiving forty cents and asked for fifty cents and a half-holiday with pay.

Newark, May 18th, 1901.

Local bricklayers want the bosses to pay for "waiting time," which is said to mean the time that men are idle when a delegate calls them from a job because of trouble made by a boss.

Newark, May 20th, 1901.

The Lathers' Mutual Protective and Benevolent Union threaten a strike against the master masons doing business in Essex county, Harrison and Kearney, who do not agree to pay the union rate of $2.00 a thousand laths. At a meeting it was stated that more than two-thirds of the boss masons were paying that rate. The demand is that a uniform rate of $2.00 per thousand be paid all the year round and not in the summer season only, as is now the case.

Jersey City, May 22d, 1901.

The plumbers' local unions of Jersey City, Hoboken, North Hudson and Bayonne have organized a district council which covers the same field as the United Building Trades Council with which it will be affiliated. Heretofore, in the matter of wages, the four unions have worked independently, creating complication which caused ill feeling. The friction dates back to May, 1900, when the plumbers attempted to make the standard wages $3.50 per day. The North Hudson men compromised on $3.25; the Hoboken and Bayonne plumbers secured no advance, and the Jersey City men withdrew their demands entirely. The new schedule calls for $3.50, and notice will be served on the master plumbers that it will go into effect after June 1st.

Newark, May 29th, 1901.

The lathers were informed by their Agitation Committee that at a conference between themselves and a committee of the master masons the

union rate of $2.00 a thousand laths was verbally agreed to by the bosses, but the agreement could not be signed until the Master Builders' Association meets in June. The committee recommended waiting until the regular meeting of the bosses, and the union unanimously voted to do so.

Passaic, June 1st, 1901.

The journeymen plumbers of Passaic to the number of seventy went out on strike on this date because of the refusal of the bosses to give them an increase of $3.00 a week in wages, which they demanded some time ago. Besides the increase in wages the journeymen demanded the same hours now being worked, that is, eight hours per day.

Jersey City, June 3d, 1901.

The movement started by the Plumbers' District Council of Jersey City, Hoboken, North Hudson and Bayonne on May 22d to secure a standard wage rate of $3.50 a day of eight hours, with a half-holiday on Saturday, resulted in strikes being declared in shops where the bosses refused to grant the demands. As a result many shops are closed in Hudson county, and a large number of journeymen are idle. Estimated number of plumbers on strike, one hundred.

Hoboken, June 5th, 1901.

The union hod carriers employed on a building in Hoboken struck because a bricklayer's non-union assistant was at work erecting a scaffold, which, under the rules of the union, should be done by them. Next day non-union men were put in their places; this caused the union hod carriers employed on all the other buildings that were being erected in and about the city to strike, and, as a result, the plasterers, who are union men, quit also. The bricklayers in the case were union men, but, not being affiliated with the Hudson County Building Trades Council, were at liberty to work with non-union hod carriers. The non-union hod carriers were required to join the union, the contractor paying their initiaton fees to the walking delegate.

Hoboken, June 6th, 1901.

All the men, nearly three hundred in number, employed on buildings that were being erected in Hoboken by one firm of contractors, struck because of having learned that two non-union bricklayers were at work on one of the jobs.

Jersey City, June 11th, 1901.

At a meeting of the district council of plumbers held on the evening of this date it was reported that only two firms in West Hoboken had not yet conceded the standard wage rate of $3.50 for an eight-hour day. It was decided to appeal to the Building Trades Council to tie up all jobs on which these firms are engaged unless they agree to the plumbers' terms.

Passaic, June 13th, 1901.

The journeymen plumbers of Passaic are still on strike for the standard wage rate of $3.50 per day.

Montclair, June 14th, 1901.

The plumbers of Montclair obtained the standard wage rate after a strike of two days' duration.

Athenia, June 17th, 1901.

The strike which was started several weeks previous to this date by masons employed in erecting the new quarantine buildings at Athenia has been settled.

The strike was caused by the employers not conforming to some rule of the masons' unions.

Trenton, June 19th, 1901.

Committees of the Journeymen Carpenters and the Master Builders' Association met on the evening of this date for the purpose of discussing the differences between them with a view to settling them. No results were reached, mainly because the bosses insist on the men agreeing not to work for contractors who are not members of the Master Builders' Association.

Bridgeton, June 19th, 1901.

Thirty-five men employed as laborers upon the new window-glass plant struck for an increase of twenty-five cents a day in wages; they had been receiving $1.25 and demanded $1.50 per day.

Bloomfield, June 28th, 1901.

Eighty men employed on the Jarvis Memorial Building in Bloomfield quit work on the morning of this date. Some of the men belong to a building trades union in Orange and the rest to a similar organization embracing Bloomfield and Montclair. The officers of the unions quarreled as to which should initiate and receive the $5.00 entrance fee for a new man on the work, and the cessation of operations was the result. At a meeting of the two disputing unions, held on the 30th, the disagreement as to which should have the fees of newly initiated men was settled and work resumed.

Newark, July 5th, 1901.

The slate and tile roofers' union have practically won their fight for an increase of twenty-five cents a day in wages. Only four firms are reported as still holding out, and these are expected to give in soon.

Newark, July 18th, 1901.

By a unanimous vote the slate and tile roofers' union on this date decided to demand twenty-five cents a day more than they had been getting

for their labor. The demand, which was presented to the bosses next day, was refused by them, and the journeymen, to the number of twenty-six, went on strike. The roofers had been getting $2.75 per day.

Passaic, July 19th, 1901.

A strike occurred among the Italian laborers of the union Building and Construction Company who were engaged in grading a tract of land in Passaic on the morning of this date. The laborers demanded that they be given a mid-day rest from 12 to 2:30 o'clock, making an eight-and-a-half-hour day, for which ten hours' pay was demanded. The contractors refused to concede the demands, and the Italians left in a body quietly.

Jersey City, July 24th, 1901.

A general strike of the 300 dock builders employed on the Lloyd piers in Jersey City took place on this date; the cause of the strike was a demand by the workmen for a nine-hour work day with ten hours' pay. The strikers had no organization when the demand was made, but took steps immediately to effect one.

The dock builders of New York have a union and receive $3.00 per day of eight hours. The same contractors who pay this rate in New York employ men in New Jersey on dock building at wages ranging from $1.75 to $2.50 per day of ten hours. A delegate from the New York dock builders' union was sent for to represent the strikers' side in a conference with the contractors, and it was resolved that in the event of his not being able to bring about a satisfactory settlement the Hamburg-American Company, for whom the docks were being built, should be petitioned to require the contractors to complete the work within the contract time.

Efforts made to procure men from New York to take the place of the strikers failed. At a conference held on the 25th the contractors declared that having figured on a ten-hour day, they could make no change until October first, and urged the strikers to finish up the work at present in hand with the understanding that on and after that date the nine-hour day with ten hours' pay would be granted. This was refused by the strikers.

Hoboken, August 5th, 1901.

Sixty-six dock builders were put to work on the construction of the North German Lloyd piers at Hoboken. All but six of the number were men who had abandoned the strikers.

Men were also put to work on the Hamburg-American piers, where a strike of the dock builders had been under way for some time.

Hoboken, August 9th, 1901.

The three hundred dock builders who went out on strike from the North German Lloyd docks about three weeks ago offered their former employer to come back to work on the terms he had offered them before the strike began. Most of the men were restored to work.

Orange, August 12th, 1901.

Work was stopped on the addition to the Y. M. C. A. building in Orange because the plumbing contract was in the hands of a contractor who does not employ union labor. The carpenters refused to work with the plumbers, asserting that the rules of their union did not permit them to work with non-union men. The plumbing contractor will not unionize his shop. He claims to be paying as high wages as the union men get, and, in addition to his desire to run his business in his own way, he says that if he gives in in this case, he will be put to loss and trouble on other contracts that he has on hand for a similar reason, the other contractors on these buildings employing non-union men.

Jersey City, August 14th, 1901.

The carpenters, iron workers and laborers employed on the new building of the Central Lard Company in Jersey City struck work yesterday. The union carpenters employed on the job demanded the discharge of several non-union men, and when the contractor refused to discharge them the Hudson County Trades Council called out the men. The iron workers, who were all union men, went out in sympathy with the carpenters. About fifty men are involved.

West Orange, August 17th, 1901.

Because the town council did not pass a resolution at its last meeting giving an eight-hour workday to men employed on paving and repairing streets, twenty-five men engaged in that work struck on this date. They refused to continue work although assured that the matter would be taken up at the next meeting of the council.

Newark, August 22d, 1901.

The delegate of Bricklayers' and Plasterers' Union, No. 3, ordered a strike this morning of the men working for the H. B. Camp Company laying the clay ducts for the underground electric wires in Newark because of non-union men being employed on the brick work of the man-holes. Arrangements satisfactory to the strikers were made, and work was resumed next day.

Jersey City, August 23d, 1901.

The strike among the carpenters, iron workers and laborers employed on the new buildings of the Central Lard Company was settled to-day by the non-union carpenters, whose presence on the job caused the trouble, agreeing to join the union. The iron workers struck in sympathy with the carpenters. There were several non-union laborers employed on the buildings, but in view of the fact that there is a great scarcity of union labor, the walking delegate agreed to their employment.

Strikes in the Silk Trade.

Paterson, January 12th, 1901.

The velvet weavers employed by Holbach & Company, whose velvet manufacturing plant is in the Hall Mill on Fulton street, have settled their strike with the firm, after being out for nine weeks.

The firm conceded most of the demands of the strikers. The principal ones were that learners should be required to pay $10 each to the weavers who teach them, and that the shop committee of the weavers be recognized and in the future settle all differences between the men and the company, so avoiding strikes. The strike, which began early in November, appears to have been caused originally by the firm reducing prices of work without having notified the hands.

Paterson, January 21st, 1901.

The hard-silk workers employed in the Ramsey & Gore Silk Throwing Mill, Paterson, begun a strike against a reduction of wages. It was said that the hands were informed by the firm that on account of dullness in business wages would have to be reduced. The employes refused to submit to the cut in wages, and some of them left the mill in a body. A strike was declared and pickets were established about the mill to prevent outsiders from taking the places of the strikers.

On March 10th the firm gave an increase of $1 per week all around to employes, and the strike was ended.

Paterson, February 9th, 1901.

The plush weavers of the Holbach Company went out on strike and request other operatives not to seek employment with the company until their existing dispute is adjusted. The weavers assert that the cause of present trouble is that the company has not lived up to the agreement entered into by them with the weavers a month before, in which they promised that before discharging or fining a weaver for imperfect work the shop committee should be made acquainted with the facts, and the cloth on which defective work had been done submitted to them for inspection. On Monday one of the weavers was discharged for, as the firm allege, making imperfect work, without notifying the committee as per agreement.

The committee requested permission to examine the cloth, and were refused; the strike followed.

The employes of this mill are organized as Branch No. 8,775 of the Velvet and Plush Workers' Association, and are affiliated with the national body of that craft. The strikers acted in a quiet and orderly manner, and say that when their case is fully understood by the company its justice will be recognized.

Paterson, February 19th, 1901.

Two hundred silk weavers employed by Levy Bros., Paterson, went out on strike over a question of wages. It was claimed by the workmen that an advance had been promised them, which they did not receive on the following pay day. A conference was held the day after the strike began, between a committee of the strikers and the mill superintendent, at which the latter official offered the increase demanded to the male weavers, but declined to give any advance to the women, offering to treat with them separately. This the men declined, saying that before they returned to work the women must be placed on the same level as themselves in the matter of wages and piece-work prices. The weavers have a committee representing the German, German change and Knowles looms, whose business is to deal with the firm in all matters relating to work done on these machines, and decline to appoint any other committee.

Paterson, February 20th, 1901.

A meeting of the striking silk weavers of Levy Brothers was held this morning, at which formal resolutions were adopted to remain out of the mill until their demands for increased pay were acceded to. Pickets were placed at points of vantage about the mill, and everything about the vicinity is quiet.

No incident of note occurred in connection with this strike until April 15th, on which date a meeting of the strikers was held and their press committee issued the following statement setting forth their attitude:

"In reply to the article which appeared in your paper on April 13th, the striking ribbon weavers of A. and M. Levy desire to enlighten the public in regard to the true reason why we struck. In the first place, A. and M. Levy paid the lowest wages of any silk firm in the city, and in view of the fact that fashions have changed and trade is improving, we felt that we owed it to ourselves, as well as our families and all others employed in the trade, that we should be the first to demand an increase in order that we could be able to make living wages.

"The firm informed the committee which made this demand that if certain other manufacturers increased their wages, that they would be willing to concede our demands. As many of the firms are now paying the wages which we demanded, we feel it our duty to correct the statements made at a meeting of the foremen held in Roegier's Hall on Friday night.

"Mr. Walker, the hard silk foreman, stated, among other things, that there were fifty-one weavers on strike, when, in fact, there are eighty-four weavers on strike. A vote was taken last week, and the weavers decided unanimously to stay out until such a time as the firm will grant our just demands. It can, therefore, be seen that the statement made that ten men are keeping the others from going back to work is not true.

"The statement made by Mr. Goldsmith, the warper foreman, that weavers could easily make two cuts per day, at $2.50 to $3.00 per cut, and earn $5.00 to $6.00, looks very well in print, but it contradicts the statements made by the manufacturers when they conceded us this schedule in 1894, when they stated we would be able to earn $2.50 to $3.00 per day, and now we are asking fifteen per cent. below it on the German looms, twenty per

cent. on the change looms and thirty-five per cent. below it on the Knowles looms. Furthermore, in regard to the statements made at a so-called meeting of hard silk workers, we have been informed by someone who attended that meeting that the resolutions came out of the chairman's vest pocket, and had been drawn up before the meeting, as well as the appointments of the committees, so that it can be seen that the meeting was run by the different foremen from the Levy mill, including several foremen from the Frank & Dugan mill, and shows the sentiment of the bosses, but not of the silk workers employed in the mill, who have told us that their true sympathy is with the weavers. At our meeting this morning it was stated that no one applied for work this morning."

Paterson, February 26th, 1901.

A strike occurred in the mills of the Meading Company which affected only the ribbon weavers; about one hundred men and ten women took part in it. The strike lasted only thirty-six hours, and was settled by a compromise, the weavers gaining an advance.

The uttermost possible good feeling seems to have prevailed between the firm and the weavers in the conference between them, which grew out of the strike; the weavers taking pains to acknowledge the equitable and fair spirit in which Mr. Meading met their request for increase of wages.

The manner in which Mr. Meading received the committee appointed by the strikers is a notable illustration of how far courteous treatment will go toward engendering good-will between employer and employe, and his brief reply, after they had stated the case for themselves and those whom they represented, might be copied profitably in spirit by other employers under like circumstances. Mr. Meading said, "Gentlemen, I am willing to do anything within reason, and I will make this proposition to you: I will offer you an advance of twenty-five per cent. on all work now in the looms; an advance of fifteen per cent. below the schedule of 1895 on new warps in the German looms; twenty-five per cent. below that schedule on the German change looms, and thirty-five below on the Knowles looms." One of the weavers authorized to speak for the others said, after this proposition was submitted to them, "We wish to publicly thank Mr. Meading for the kindly feeling he has shown toward his weavers in this matter, and we believe that if all other manufacturers accorded their workmen the same treatment, there would be no danger of conflict between them. The step taken by Mr. Meading is a most important one for all concerned, and we feel it our duty to express our high appreciation of what he has done."

Paterson, March 2d, 1901.

The weavers employed in the Market Street Mill of the firm of Frank & Dugan, Paterson, held a meeting on this date, and, after much discussion, finally decided to go out on strike the following Monday morning for the same scale demanded by the Levy Brothers' men from that firm; that is, fifteen per cent. less than the manufacturers' price list on German looms, twenty per cent. on German change looms, and thirty-five per cent. less on Knowles looms.

A committee of the weavers waited on the firm in the morning before the strike resolutions were adopted, and were offered an advance of $2.00 per week all around on day-work. The men refused this and insisted on piece-work with the scale of prices demanded. The men were all paid off at noon at the mill, and went from there direct to a hall, where a meeting was organized and plans made for carrying on the strike effectively. None of the weavers from the Dale Mill, which is operated by the firm of Frank & Dugan, were present, although an invitation had been extended to them to attend. The employes of that mill are mostly women. The sentiment of the meeting was that it was unfair that men doing the same work in kind and quantity should receive such widely varying wage rates as from $8 to $15 a week. The increase offered by the firm would mean that men getting $8 per week now would get $10, and so on up the scale, but would not remove the objectionable disparity. The introduction of boys to take men's places was also discussed, and its future danger pointed out. The day-work system was condemned as offering temptation to the bosses to gradually weed out the $15 and $18 per week men and put in much lower priced workers in their places.

The employes of the Market Street Mill were confident that those in the Dale Mill would soon join them despite the fact that there had been a small increase in wages given them of late.

Paterson, March 4th, 1901.

The ribbon weavers employed at Frank & Dugan's Market street mill held a meeting on this date and re-affirmed the resolution passed at the previous meeting that they would not resume work at anything below the full price list which they had adopted and submitted to the firm. A committee was appointed to confer with the firm and also to bring about the co-operation of the women weavers employed in the Dale Mill.

It was the unanimous sentiment of the meeting that the success of the strike depends on the women weavers. So long as manufacturers can get them to work for $8 per week they will not pay the men $18, for the women are becoming as skilled as the men, and it is to their advantage to stand for a uniform wage scale, for then all will be on the same level and equally well paid. There would be no cutting of wages by one sex antagonizing the other. Under present conditions women weavers find no difficulty getting places in the mills where men are refused, and if a change does not soon take place, the industry will cease to be one in which men can earn enough to maintain a family.

Paterson, March 4th, 1901.

About fifty girls in the employ of the Haledon Velvet Company struck for higher wages on this date. The majority of the girls are said to be very young; their wages, at prices against which they struck, it is claimed, is about $3.00 a week. On March 11th the children were paid off, and warned by the manager that if they did not return to work next morning, the mill would be shut down and they regarded as discharged. More than half the number returned to work.

Paterson, March 4th, 1901.

Seven weavers employed by O'Connor Bros. in the Adams Mill, Paterson, went on strike for an increase of twenty-five per cent. in wages, which they claimed would still leave their wages fifteen per cent. below the scale of 1895. An increase of fifteen per cent. was offered by the firm and refused by the men, who then went out. The weavers were out only two days when the firm yielded, giving them the twenty-five per cent. advance.

Paterson, March 8th, 1901.

A shop committee, selected from among the weavers of the Dexter & Lambert Company's mill, waited on their employers and asked for an increase of wages that would bring their pay up to within fifteen per cent. of the manufacturers' price list of 1894. Time was given the employers to consider the matter, the weavers expressing a determination to strike if a favorable answer were not returned.

Paterson, March 8th, 1901.

A demand was made on the firm of Collings & Nohle by the silk weavers in their employ for an increase which would bring their wages up to within fifteen per cent. of the scale of 1894. The weavers threatened to strike, but after considerable argument on both sides, the firm granted the increase.

Paterson, March 8th, 1901.

A meeting of the women weavers of the Frank & Dugan Dale Mill was held on this date, and, after listening to addresses by some of the men on strike who had been employed by the same firm and by others on strike from the Levy Brothers' Mills, it was resolved to support the demands of the men, and call on the firm to introduce the piece-work system in the Dale Mill with the same scale of prices demanded by the weavers of the Market Street Mill.

The women weavers went to work next morning as usual, and at nine o'clock sent a committee to notify the firm of their demands. The firm made an effort to induce the girls to reconsider their action of the night before, promising that if they remained at work, the demand of the weavers on strike at the Market Street Mill should be granted. This they refused to do, and also declined to hold a meeting in the mill for the purpose of again discussing the questions at issue. The girls left the mill in a body, and proceeded to a hall, where a meeting was organized and a secret ballot taken on the question of whether they should strike for piece-work and the scale of prices. The ballot resulted in 76 votes being cast for piece-work and 28 for day-work, which was practically a vote to strike.

Paterson, March 11th, 1901.

Only one of the women weavers returned to work at Frank & Dugan's Dale Mill branch after the strike there for piece-work and the scale had been formally declared. The strikers, with a number of men, held a meeting on this date, and appointed a committee to wait on the firm to see

if any agreement could be arrived at so that work might be resumed. No satisfactory results were reached, although the committee and a member of the firm conferred together for several hours.

Hackensack, March 12th, 1901.

A slight disturbance occurred at the Hackensack Silk Mill, caused by a demand made by some of the employes for the discharge of a foreman whom they accused of showing favors to some in the matter of fixing looms. On May 12th a strike occurred in this mill, caused by the company changing from day wages to piece-work some portion of their help who are employed in preparing the silk for the warpers and weavers. The hands feared that this would cut down their earnings.

Paterson, March 13th, 1901.

Four weavers started to work at the Dale Mill of Frank & Dugan, two men and two women. The strikers' pickets reported the break to the meeting of weavers.

Paterson, March 18th, 1901.

Five of the striking weavers of the Dale Mill of Frank & Dugan returned to work on the morning of this date. A much larger number were expected, representatives of the firm having done much work of persuasion among those of the weavers who were known to have been opposed to entering upon the strike at the beginning.

Pompton, March 20th, 1901.

The strike of the forty-seven weavers employed by the German Artistic Silk Company, Pompton, was settled to-day by the firm giving the men a twenty-five per cent. increase of wages.

Paterson, March 20th, 1901.

A notice was sent out by the Frank & Dugan firm to the men on strike from the Market Street Mill, ordering them to call at the mill and take away their tools. On March 23d the weavers of the Dale Mill were paid off and removed their tools from the mill. On the same date a mass-meeting of striking weavers was held, at which the question of distributing relief funds came up. The Frank & Dugan strikers said they needed no help and would be able to maintain themselves without outside assistance.

Paterson, March 27th, 1901.

A meeting of the striking weavers was held on the evening of this date, at which the pickets reported that only three girls were now at work on looms in the Frank & Dugan Dale Mill.

The following statement purporting to come from the firm of Frank & Dugan, giving their version of the trouble with the weavers, appeared in an issue of the silk Journal about April second:

"On March 4th last thirty-six men employed in our Cooke mill went on strike. They were working on a weekly scale, receiving from $9 to $13 per week, with an average of $12. They demanded the 1894 schedule, less 15 per cent.; but we, not caring to change the system to piece-work, made them an offer of $2 per week advance to each and every one, irrespective of merit. Yet they went out on strike the day following.

"On March 11th about 115 women weavers left the Dale Mill on Railroad avenue, who were also working on the week system at wages from $9 to $14. Owing to the fact that we refused to accede to their demand, which was the schedule of 1894, less 35 per cent., we made them the following offer:

"Those getting $9.50, $10 and $10.50 were advanced to $12.50; those getting $11 and $11.50, to $13; those getting $12, to $14, and those getting $13 and $14, to $15 per week.

"At a shop meeting, on March 6th, of the employes, the above new scale was offered them, and accepted with applause and a unanimous vote, which signified perfect satisfaction, and the girls worked the balance of the week out at that rate, at which time and through the interference of the men weavers in our other shop they broke their contract and went out on strike March 11th. The wages we offered both men and women at each of the shops were very much higher than those paid in the annexes, and in more instances than one they were considerably higher than a number of manufacturers are now paying here in Paterson. We told the operatives it was simply out of the question for us to consider any higher wages or a piece system, as it would prevent us from competing in the manufactured market with our product against goods made in the annexes, and stated, as another reason, that ribbons had not proved sufficiently in demand for us to advance our goods in price. The demand of 35 per cent. less than the wage scale of 1894, when the high-speed loom of to-day was comparatively unknown, is preposterous.

"The high speed loom itself cost $600, while the old German loom on which the schedule was based cost but $200. The former has the skill which the latter required the weaver to have. Consequently the wages of $14 to $15 per week to a woman working on the high-speed loom, compared with the prevailing wages in the annexes, is at least double, and, taking all these things into consideration, will not admit of our paying more.

"Notwithstanding the fact that our employes in the Dale mill practically forfeited any consideration by breaking their contract with us and going out on strike, we have paid them for the two and a half days they worked at the looms at the advanced wage scale to show our good faith, and they were given their tools with a discharge from further service. In the Cooke Mill we paid wages of weavers on March 16th in full and discharged them, but they failing to take their tools, we wrote them to come and get them at once."

Paterson, April 1st, 1901.

Weavers and other employes of the Enterprise Silk Company to the number of about 300 went out on strike for an increase of wages. After

several conferences had been held a schedule satisfactory to both sides was agreed upon and the strikers resumed work, after having been idle for about three days.

Paterson, April 3d, 1901.

The broad-silk weavers of the Doherty & Wadsworth Company left their looms and went from the mill. The trouble, which was of short duration, was caused by the action of a foreman who refused to give back her loom to a girl who had been out sick on her return to work.

The loom had been assigned to another, and one less capable of doing work was given to the girl. The matter was finally settled.

Paterson, April 5th, 1901.

The loom-fixers and twisters in the broad-silk department of Pelgram & Meyer's Mill went out on strike for the full union scale of wages. About twelve men were involved.

Paterson, April 6th, 1901.

A mass-meeting of striking weavers was held on this date and steps were taken to organize a union in every ribbon mill in Paterson, with a view to facilitating uniform action in matters of trade interest through a central committee composed of delegates from each shop union.

Four hundred weavers attended the meeting, and those on strike reported that no break had occurred in their ranks.

Paterson, April 6th, 1901.

About 400 weavers attended a meeting at Helvetia Hall, Paterson, where plans for forming one big union were talked over.

It was stated that many of the mills had been formed into shop unions, but that a number of others were not ready, so that the matter was laid over. Reports from Frank & Dugan, A. and M. Levy, and Dexter & Lambert Companies, where strikes were in progress, showed no change. The Johnson, Cowden & Company's weavers reported having received another increase of five per cent. in wages.

Paterson, May 17th, 1901.

The weavers of the Paragon Silk Company, at Paterson, began a strike on this date because one of their number had been discharged because, as alleged, he had endeavored to persuade another workman to join the union. The weavers made it a condition of their return to work that the man should be taken back and the union recognized. This the mill manager refused to do, and the weavers continued out.

Paterson, April 22d, 1901.

There was a break in the Frank & Dugan ribbon weavers' strike on the morning of this date. Twenty women returned to their looms in the Dale Mill.

For more than a month the strike of the weavers had progressed without disorder of any kind. One woman weaver in the Dale Mill refused to take part in the strike and remained at her loom steadily. At first no public attention of a disagreeable or injurious kind was paid to her by the strikers. When, after the lapse of about a month, a few others had gone back to work, the strikers and their sympathizers in large numbers began to congregate at the mill and received the girls with a very noisy demonstration of the disapproval with which their course in remaining at work was regarded.

They were followed to their homes and subjected to much annoyance, that did not, however, extend to personal violence. After this had been going on for some time, the Court of Chancery, at the petition of the firm of Frank & Dugan, issued a temporary injunction restraining those lately in their employ from in any way molesting those who were at work and from interfering in any manner with the firm in the proper and legal operation of their business. The injunction made but little immediate difference in the size or character of the noisy greeting accorded the weavers who had stuck to the firm each evening as they left the mill.

The crowds, made up largely of curious and idle persons, most of whom were not strikers, still gathered at the mill at quitting time, and even the presence of a large police escort was not sufficient to prevent their following the girls home and enlivening the march with blasts on tin horns, jeers and cat-calls. In a short time, however, the manifest determination of the authorities to see that the order of the court was obeyed and the dread of incurring the penalty of treating it with contempt deterred those who habitually took part in the so-called serenades from continuing to do so; the girls' appearance on the street were sure to be marked by some sign of hostility directed against them, but the demonstrations did not again assume the proportions which characterized them in the beginning.

Paterson, May 20th, 1901.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney, in Chancery Chambers, on the morning of this date, heard arguments on a motion by the counsel for the striking employes of the Frank & Dugan Silk Mill at Paterson to have the injunction granted April 15th, restraining the strikers "from collecting in crowds at the mill for the purpose of annoying the employes or of intimidating or using threatening language toward them, or from doing any act in furtherance of any conspiracy or combination to hinder the firm in its business or prevent or induce any person to cease working for the firm," modified in a number of its important phrases. The order goes so far as to enjoin the strikers from using money to induce persons not to go to work for the firm.

Counsel for the strikers claimed that the order went too far, and restrained the strikers from doing things that they were privileged to do under the law of 1883, which provides that two or more persons may combine for the purpose of getting others not to go to work, and may use all peaceful means to attain their object. Counsel for the strikers said that they did not object to that part of the order that enjoined them from using unlawful means, such as violence or intimidation to get the employes of

Frank & Dugan's mill to cease work, but they did contend that the order was too broad, and that when it stipulated that they should not use money in their fight to induce employes of the firm to join them it deprived them of their right under the law of 1883. "It seems to me," said counsel for the strikers, "the order of the court is too broad."

The Vice-Chancellor stated he had made it broad as he could to protect the young women who want to work in their right to do so.

The motion for a modification of the order was laid over for two weeks to be decided in conjunction with the contempt proceedings which will come before the Vice-Chancellor at the same time.

Plainfield, June 3d, 1901.

The weavers employed in the Watchung Silk Company's mills at Plainfield struck this morning for a higher wage scale. The demand was for an increase of one cent a yard on one grade of goods and one and a half cents on others. It was claimed by the weavers that the mill is paying a less rate for these goods than other concerns engaged in making them. The increase was refused by the company. The weavers numbered fifteen. The mill was closed, thus throwing the winders, pickers, loomfixers, twisters and other employes who had taken no part in the strike out of work.

Paterson, June 3d, 1901.

A Vice-Chancellor, in Chancery Chambers at Paterson, heard testimony in the suit brought by Frank & Dugan, silk mill owners of Paterson, and their present employes against twenty-three former employes, who are ringleaders in a strike at the mill.

The strikers are accused of violating an injunction issued by the Vice-Chancellor restraining them from collecting in crowds at the mill for the purpose of annoying the employes or using threatening language toward them, or doing any act in furtherance of any conspiracy or combination to hinder the silk firm in its business or any person from working for the firm. The firm and the complaining employes were represented by counsel, as were also the defendant strikers. Before going into the merits of the case, the Vice-Chancellor took up the application of counsel for the strikers made two weeks before for a modification of the terms of the injunction, and said, "In these contempt proceedings, if the order went too far, I will consider it as if it had not gone so far; I will hold the defendants accountable for misconduct against the order as it ought to have been."

Affidavits were then read, charging that one of the defendants, who was named, had led a crowd of strikers that followed the mill hands on their way home on the evening of April 23d, and annoyed them; also, that other of the defendants were in the crowd. The affidavits of several girl employes alleged that certain defendants and others, whose names were not given, but who had been served with the restraining order, had interfered with them and with other girls who had remained at work in the mill by walking up to them on the street, sneering and making faces at them," and calling attention of other people to them on the street.

Counsel for the defendant strikers read affidavits from each of them, denying that they had committed any of the acts charged against them.

The Vice-Chancellor was not satisfied with the general denial made by the defendants, and ruled that the allegations contained in the affidavit of the firm and its girl employes must be specifically denied. The Vice-Chancellor said, "I want the facts; any disrespectful treatment of these girls is a violation of the injunction of this court." Counsel for the defendant strikers attempted to show that under an act of the Legislature giving striking employes the right to combine and use peaceable measures to induce others to join them, the defendants could not be held for any of the acts alleged against them. The Vice-Chancellor then delivered an opinion regarding the personal rights of individuals based on his conception of the law. He said, "The fundamental principle is this, every person has the right to work or not to work as he chooses, but he has no right to keep another from working or to make it disagreeable for him at his work; one person has no right to speak to another against his will.

"Common politeness is the law of the land. If you want to speak to a person, his permission must first be obtained. A person has the same rights on the street that he has in his own home. A person has the right to walk on the street unmolested, and all he is obliged to submit to is the ordinary jostling incidental to ordinary traffic; this is a right that even the Legislature has no power to modify. The rule of law is that an act must be so construed as not to interfere with private rights. The right to influence a man by just argument and persuasion is conceded, but it must not be done without that man's consent. One has no more right to accost him on the street against his will than to invade his home for that purpose. So, these girls are not to be accosted on the street, nor to have faces made at them, nor to be pointed out to others, or in any other way annoyed."

The Vice-Chancellor said that "the firm of Frank & Dugan's right to appear in the case was based on the law of master and servant, an important relation in this country, on which all society is based. The employer's business depends on his employes coming to work, and no one has a right to interfere with the employes for the purpose of compelling them to stop work and the employer to shut down his mill."

Paterson, June 10th, 1901.

A strike of the broad silk weavers employed at the Enterprise Silk Mill took place on this date. The cause of the difficulty was said to be the refusal of the firm to discharge two non-union workers.

Paterson, June 15th, 1901.

Grimshaw Brothers and the Paragon Silk Company, both of Paterson, issued the following statements regarding the trouble at their mills:

GRIMSHAW BROTHERS' STATEMENT.

"June 15th, 1901.

"In view of certain misleading statements published recently in local newspapers, purporting to come from weavers formerly employed by us, we think it necessary, in justice to ourselves and to our old employes, to make a plain statement of facts.

"On Friday morning, May 24th, at 8 o'clock, a number of box-loom weavers came to us and asked for an advance in price on some matt tie goods. When asked what advance they wanted, the spokesman, who had only worked for us a few weeks, turned to another of the committee (the latter had not been with us more than a week) and asked him what the prices were that they wanted us to pay. After they had stated them, we asked them why they mentioned those particular prices. Was it on account of not being able to make fair wages on the jobs at our price, or was it because other manufacturers were paying more? They replied that they understood other manufacturers were paying more. We then told them that if they would give us the names of half a dozen manufacturers who were making the same class of goods we would make inquiries at once of them, and if we found that the prices asked of us by the committee were being actually paid by the firms named we would at once adjust ours in accordance with what was paid by other firms, to all of which they agreed. The committee said they would like to send some of their number to the different firms named, so that they themselves might also get the prices, which was quite agreeable to us.

"One of the weavers who went on this mission had been employed by us not more than three weeks, and the other weaver who went with him had not worked for us more than three or four days. The committee went out at once and returned at 1 o'clock, claiming that they had not got a full report, and again went on their mission, returning at about 4 P. M. Meantime, between eight and nine o'clock, soon after they went out the first time, we had gotten the prices from all the firms named and had a full statement ready for the weavers. The committee made no report to us, neither were we asked as to what prices had been given us by other manufacturers.

"Prices at that stage did not seem to be very important, as we learned that the committee who went to get them, instead of going to the different firms whose names they had given us, went to a labor society headquarters to make arrangements for an organizer to address the weavers at a meeting which had been called for 6 o'clock the same evening. This meeting was so slimly attended that a call was passed from loom to loom on Saturday for another meeting that day, which was to be addressed by a professional organizer. Monday following the mill was closed. We resumed business on Tuesday morning and learned that it had been decided that a committee would come to us at about 10 o'clock with certain demands, the nature of which may be imagined from the fact that a meeting had been called for 2 o'clock the same afternoon. Evidence being so conclusive that a conspiracy existed to force a strike at any cost, we decided to close down the looms before there was an opportunity for a strike and until such time as we could complete our investigations into the character and antecedents of those making the trouble. We find that the people who are responsible for causing so much annoyance and loss have worked for us for periods ranging from three days to a few weeks, that they have gone from shop to shop fomenting strikes, and that some of them have been in receipt of regular pay from strike headquarters as organizers working among decent, quiet people under the guise of ordinary weavers.

"On June 3d, after daily meetings, a committee of this organizing element,

with one or two boys of no experience or responsibility, called upon us to ascertain when we were going to resume operations. We told them probably in two or three days, but before resuming we should prefer to have the question of prices settled, and asked the committee if they would oblige us by requesting the matt weavers to come and see us about their matter, so that everything would be satisfactorily adjusted before commencing work. They replied that the 'main body' had appointed them (the committee) for six months as a standing committee to regulate all matters as to prices, grievances, etc. We told them that we would not talk prices or wages with any committee except a committee of the weavers whose jobs might be in dispute. It was their affair, and nobody else's; that we had many weavers of intelligence and large experience on the matt goods who were much more capable of talking about those goods than some who were on the committee sent to us. They reported our answer to the meeting, and shortly afterwards returned to inform us that they (the committee) were the only people through whom prices or anything else could be adjusted.

This committee, on June 10th, stated to us that the weavers were ready to go to work at present prices, but that we would have to recognize the committee as the medium through whom all matters would have to be settled. We told them we were ready to operate a part of our looms, giving preference to our oldest weavers, but that the prevailing trade conditions did not warrant us in putting all the looms at work. This was not satisfactory to the committee, who said they had decided at their meeting that unless every loom was started and every weaver taken back that all would stay out.

"Such is the situation which we have wished to explain to our old weavers, for whom we have much respect, but so far have not had opportunity. We, therefore, take this public and unusual means of letting them know the true facts as they exist, believing that a full and fair statement of affairs, and our requests to see the matt weavers, have not been fully reported to them.

"We stand ready and at all times, as we have during our entire business career, to listen to any matter that affects the interests of our employes, whether of prices or anything else, and will always grant a respectful hearing and endeavor to make a mutually satisfactory adjustment of any matter in dispute.

"As there is no strike and no dispute exists as to prices, we take this means of letting our old weavers know that we have been ready for some days to set them to work, but have had no means of communicating with them. We have, therefore, taken this method of doing so.

"GRIMSHAW BROTHERS."

THE PARAGON'S STATEMENT.

"June 15th, 1901.

"We desire to state that although a certain 'Committee' persistently announces in the newspapers that our weavers are on strike, the fact is there is no strike at our mill, nor has there been one, our former weavers having submitted no grievance to us, and unless there is some question at issue there can be no cause for a strike.

"Our absolute right to employ or discharge whom we please cannot be denied, and therefore does not constitute a grievance, and we can be thankful that in this free land of ours this right will always prevail.

"We exercised our discretion in the discharge of a very offensive person, and that incident is closed.

"We wish it to be distinctly understood by our former weavers who are being misled by promises, that this man will never again be employed by us, nor will we enter into any negotiations with any committee or anyone else acting in his behalf. We also wish to deny that we have at any time negotiated with any committee in regard to this matter.

"What impresses us most in this affair is that a large proportion of our former weavers are American-born men and women, and that these should support a movement so un-American in spirit must be due to the fact that they have been hoodwinked as to the real cause of their leaving their work.

"We have always treated our operatives with due consideration, and shall continue so to do; have always been willing to adjust any differences, and should like to hear any just grievance our operatives can now have against us.

"We make this statement as we consider it our duty to the community to do so.

Respectfully,

"THE PARAGON SILK CO."

The operatives of both firms issued replies to the foregoing statements. Those of Grimshaw Brothers deny the correctness of the firm's assertion that their committee, instead of going to the mills where the goods in dispute were made to find out the prices paid, went direct to labor headquarters, which proved that there was a conspiracy to force a strike. Instead of their having done so, the operatives assert that the committee went to all the mills and made the inquiries they were charged with making. They further deny the existence of any conspiracy to force a strike or any desire that one should take place. The uniform kindness and consideration of the company for its employes is acknowledged, and the belief is expressed that whatever misunderstanding may now exist can be settled without further difficulty.

The Paragon Company's employes declare that their grievances were placed before the superintendent by a committee, and that official had promised the matter should be laid before the company. The right of the firm to discharge an objectionable employe is admitted, but, it is claimed, the discharged weaver was guilty of no higher offense than asking a fellow-worker to join the union, for which summary discharge is too severe a penalty.

Paterson, June 18th, 1901.

The firm of Dexter & Lambert are said to be dismantling their ribbon looms with a view to closing down indefinitely that department of their business.

Paterson, June 18th, 1901.

Grimshaw Brothers, silk manufacturers of Paterson, issued the following statement to-day: "After a conference with our old weavers, we arrived at a mutually satisfactory understanding on the following basis: We agree to take all back, give them twelve and one-half cents advance on two articles, but it is distinctly understood there will be no shop committee, and that neither we nor they will discriminate between union and non-union weavers." On this basis it was agreed that they start work on Wednesday.

Paterson, June 18th, 1901.

The committee representing the Paragon Mill strikers had an interview with the superintendent of the mill, who requested that the claims of the striking weavers be presented to the firm in written form. This was done. The men demanded that the mill be unionized, and those who were discharged be reinstated. These proposals were rejected by the company.

Summit, June 19th, 1901.

The weavers employed in the Summit Silk Mill struck on the 18th for an increase in wages. The men claim the firm has made gradual reductions in the scale of prices ranging from four cents to one and a half cents a yard, so that weavers who formerly earned $12 and $14 per week are now averaging about $7. About two hundred are concerned in the strike, a large proportion of them being foreigners who cannot speak or understand the English language. The firm had offered an immediate increase of one and one-half cents a yard, with a larger increase later, but this was refused by the men.

Paterson, June 25th, 1901.

Sixteen strikers of the Paragon Silk Mill were arraigned in the Recorder's Court charged with annoying the non-union workers who have taken their places in the mill; a majority of the prisoners were Italian girls.

Paterson, June 26th, 1901.

Vice-Chancellor Pitney opened a two-days' session of the Court of Chancery at Paterson on this date for the trial of the striking silk weavers formerly employed by the firm of Frank & Dugan, for contempt of court, growing out of an order obtained by the firm enjoining them from in any way interfering with its help or manner of conducting business. The counsel for the complainants charged in their affidavits that certain persons named in the order had disobeyed the order of the court, and were to be tried for having so offended. The Vice-Chancellor ordered that the names of persons alleged to be in contempt be called to ascertain if service of copies of the order had been made.

The list included twelve names, nine women and three men. After hearing testimony as to the service of the restraining order of those alleged to be in contempt, the Vice-Chancellor ordered the case to proceed on its merits. Testimony of persons employed by the complainants was taken as to the abuse and ill-usage they claimed to have been subjected to by the strikers until court closed in the evening.

Paterson, June 27th, 1901.

The Vice-Chancellor resumed the trial of the twenty-five men and women charged with having disobeyed the restraining order of the court by "serenading" and otherwise annoying those who continued to work in the Frank & Dugan Mill. The complainants were called to the stand, and told of having been jeered at on the street and followed home by the defendants with crowds of others who cried "scab" and "hag," and otherwise annoyed them with insulting and abusive names.

In passing upon the status of the Frank & Dugan Company, the Vice-Chancellor said that the firm had no standing in court as a prosecutor or in a criminal way. It was there simply to secure protection of its property rights, which were concerned when its business was interfered with. The Vice-Chancellor said that incidentally to protecting the property rights of the firm, it was a pleasure for the Court, at the same time, to protect the rights of women to work, a right in which they should have been protected by the police of the city. The hearing was adjourned to July 3d.

Paterson, June 27th, 1901.

The broad silk weavers in the Holbach Mill struck this morning because the company had discharged the president of their union.

Paterson, July 3d, 1901.

The fourth day of the trial of the weavers alleged to be in contempt of a restraining order of the Court of Chancery was begun on the morning of this date before the Vice-Chancellor. The day was taken up with the testimony of the defendants in their own behalf and of witnesses for the defense. The Vice-Chancellor announced the cases of the women charged with being in contempt not reached before the 15th of July would go over and be taken up next fall, but the Court must insist that the cases of the men be disposed of at the present time. The defendants who were placed on the stand stated that they had in no way interfered with the women who were at work, and had only endeavored in a friendly way to induce them to quit.

Paterson, July 9th, 1901.

The strikers of Frank & Dugan's Mills issued an address to all labor organizations and an appeal to them for financial aid in carrying the case of the strikers sentenced by the Vice-Chancellor for acting in contempt of his restraining order up to the Court of Errors and Appeals. It was stated in the appeal that the strike, which began eighteen weeks ago, had cost the weavers so far $14,000.

Paterson, July 9th, 1901.

The striking weavers of the Enterprise Silk Company are still out, their strike having been declared about two weeks ago. Since then the mill has been picketed and some demonstration made against the non-union weavers. The company are said to contemplate asking the Court of Chancery for an order restraining the strikers from interfering with employes of the mill.

Paterson, July 12th, 1901.

The Vice-Chancellor having heard all the evidence against the Frank & Dugan strikers for contempt in disregarding, as alleged, an order of the court restraining them from in any way molesting the operatives of the firm or otherwise interfering with the firm in the management of its business, announced his decision as to those whom he found guilty from the evidence, and proceeded to pronounce sentence on them.

The Vice-Chancellor announced that he had decided not to dispose of a number of the cases until he had given them further careful consideration. In passing sentence, the Vice-Chancellor said: "In the case of Clemons Herold, it is perfectly plain to me that he is the leading spirit in the strike and the worst of any of the defendants. I shall give no extended reasons for pronouncing sentence on any of the defendants at present. There is no doubt in my mind that Herold led the breach against the injunction, and I find him guilty of contempt of court; he denies some of the occurrences alleged, but to the Court all the evidence is plainly against him. I fine Mr. Herold $50, and order that he be committed to the county jail for sixty days and imprisoned there for that length of time and until the fine and cost of this prosecution is paid."

"The case of Emanuel Bossert is very plain, and the Court sees no way to acquit him; the gravest of his offenses was the chasing and insulting of Miss Lena Muth. I find him guilty of contempt of court and a breach of the injunction. He will be fined $25 and confined in the county jail for thirty days and until the fine and cost of prosecution is paid."

The following-named women were found guilty and fined $25 each, they to stand committed to the county jail until the fine and costs of the prosecution are paid: Tillie Watson, Florence Judge and Clara Ludwig. The Vice-Chancellor said, in passing sentence on Clara Tellawine, that certain circumstances of her case required a severer penalty than had been imposed upon the others. She was fined $50 and the cost of prosecution, and it ordered that she stand committed to the county jail until same is paid.

The cases of four men and eight women were laid over until November 21st.

The Vice-Chancellor issued an order granting an injunction permanently restraining the strikers from in any way molesting the firm of Frank & Dugan or its employes in the prosecution of their business. The cost of the prosecution which those convicted must pay will amount to about $100 in each case.

The trials and conviction of the striking weavers caused great excitement in Paterson, and a general strike in all the mills of the city was talked of. The general sentiment was that the women must, under no circumstances, be permitted to go to prison, but that money must be raised to pay the fines and costs in their cases. Warrants for the arrest and commitment of those found guilty and sentenced have not been issued as yet.

Trenton, July 16th, 1901.

The Chancellor to-day approved and signed the order made by the Vice-Chancellor in the Frank & Dugan contempt cases at Paterson.

Paterson, July 16th, 1901.

A large mass-meeting was held in Paterson on the evening of July 15th to express sympathy with the striking weavers who had been adjudged guilty of contempt of the Court of Chancery and sentenced, in the case of two, to imprisonment and six others to pay fines.

Paterson, July 22d, 1901.

Delegates from the Silk Ribbon Weavers' Association met in Helvetia Hall, Paterson, on the evening of this date, to hear reports from the several shop committees who waited on the manufacturers for the purpose of urging a uniform scale of piece-work wages, based on the schedule of 1894 and 1895, with reductions that the working people believe meet the altered conditions. The delegates reported, and their report was received with much enthusiasm, that the manufacturers had decided to meet a committee of the ribbon weavers' union and discuss the wage scale on a piece-work basis. The delegates reported that six manufacturers had openly agreed to the conference; reports from other mills were received, but in every instance the reply of the firm to the request for a conference was that they would wait to see what other manufacturers were going to do. This new aspect of affairs does away, for the time being, at least, with all danger of a general strike in the silk mills, if the owners persisted in refusing to confer with the men on the wage scale. The secretary of the Ribbon Weavers' Union was directed to communicate with the Manufacturers' Association, requesting that the conference be held and asking that a time and place for holding it be named. This will be done at once, and in all probability the conference will be held within a few days. An important move of the meeting was the decision that in the future every member of the union who is working shall be assessed ten per cent. of his wages, the amount to go to those now out on strike. For the past two months the weavers who are at work have contributed one dollar each per week for the support of those on strike. This has been sufficient to give each man and woman $5 per week.

Paterson, July 25th, 1901.

A decision of the silk manufacturers not to hold any joint conference with committees representing the ribbon weavers until the Frank & Dugan Mill strikers had first made an equitable settlement with that firm has, for the time being, disappointed the hopes of an early restoration of peace in the silk trade of Paterson. This determination of the manufacturers was reached at a meeting held by them to consider the request of the ribbon weavers' union for a conference to settle wage scale and other questions now disturbing the relations between the men and their employers. The action of the manufacturers was stated in the following letter:

"PATERSON, July 25th, 1901.

"To the Secretary of the Board of Delegates of the Silk Ribbon Weavers' Unions:

"DEAR SIR—Your communication of the 23d inst. was duly received, and I am instructed by the Silk Ribbon Manufacturers' Association to reply

as follows: Pending the settlement of the strike at the mills of Messrs. Frank & Dugan, who are members of this Association, and whose actions meet with our hearty approval, we must respectfully decline to confer with your delegates at this time.

"Very truly yours,

"THE SILK RIBBON MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION.

"W. F. CHILDS, *Secretary.*"

Paterson, July 26th, 1901.

The injunction advised by the Vice-Chancellor against the Frank & Dugan strikers was placed in the hands of the counsel of that firm and served on those against whom it was directed. It is an injunction *pendente lite*, and reads as follows:

"WHEREAS, It has been represented to us in our Court of Chancery, on the part of Joseph Frank *et als.*, partners, etc., as Frank & Dugan, complainants, that they have lately exhibited their bill of complaint against you, the said defendants, to be relieved touching the matters set forth in the said bill;

"*We therefore,* in consideration of the premises, and of the particular matters set forth in the said bill, do strictly enjoin and command you, the said parties aforementioned, and all and every of the persons before mentioned, and each and every of you, under the penalty that may fall thereon, that you and every of you do absolutely desist and refrain from collecting or attempting to collect in crowds in the streets at or near the premises of the complainants, consisting of two silk mills, one in Market street, at the foot of Jersey street, in Paterson, New Jersey, and known as the Cooke Mill, and the other on Railroad avenue between Grand and Ward streets, and on Dale avenue between said Grand and Ward streets, and known as the Dale Mill, and the Greater Barnert Mill, and from entering or attempting to enter the complainants' said premises; and from following in the streets, for the purpose of annoying or intimidating any person employed by complainants; and from obstructing or attempting to obstruct the free passage of such employe or employes of complainants in going to and from complainants' premises; from in anywise threatening or using any coercive language or coercion whatever in order to induce any employe of complainant not to work for the complainant, or in anywise to interfere with or annoy by acts or words such employes of complainant against his will; and from in any manner, by annoying acts or words, interfering with, hindering, obstructing or stopping any of the business of the complainants or their agents, servants or employes in the operation of complainants' plants at Paterson, New Jersey; and from entering their grounds and premises for the purpose of interfering, hindering or obstructing their business; from compelling, inducing or attempting to compel or induce, by threats, intimidation, annoying language or acts or force or violence, any employes of complainants to refuse to or fail to perform their duties as such employes; or from compelling or inducing or attempting to compel or induce, by threats, intimidation, annoying language or acts, force or violence, any of the employes of the complainants to leave the service of the complainants; and from preventing or attempting to prevent any

person or persons, by threats, intimidations, annoying language or acts, force or violence from entering the service of complainants; and from ordering, directing, aiding, assisting or abetting in any manner any person to commit any or either of the acts aforesaid; and from congregating at or near the said premises of complainants for the purpose of intimidating complainants' employes or from preventing them from rendering their service to complainants; and from inducing or coercing, by threats, annoying language or acts, said employes to leave their employment; and from in any manner, by annoying acts or words, interfering with complainants in carrying on their business in their usual and ordinary way; and from in any manner, by annoying acts or words, interfering with or molesting any person or persons who may be employed by the complainants in the operation of their said plants, for the purpose of picketing, or patroling, or guarding the streets, avenues, gates and approaches to complainants' said property, for the purpose of intimidating, threatening or coercing any of the employes of the complainants in going to and from their work and the said plants of complainants; and from congregating at or about any places at Paterson aforesaid, for the purpose of intimidating, threatening or coercing any person or persons seeking employment of complainants; and from going either singly or collectively to the homes of complainants' employes, or any of them, for the purpose of intimidating or coercing any or all of them to leave the employ of the complainants or from entering complainants' employment; or from intimidating or in any manner threatening the wives and families of said employes at their homes; and from conspiring in meetings or otherwise conspiring together, by threats or other unlawful coercion, to induce or coerce any of the employes of complainants to leave the service of the complainants; or to prevent any person, by threats, intimidation, force or violence, from entering the service of complainants until you, the said defendants, shall have fully answered the said bill of complaint and our said court shall make other order to the contrary.

"Witness, His Honor William J. Magie, our Chancellor, at Trenton, the nineteenth day of July, A. D. nineteen hundred and one.

"E. C. STOKES, *Clerk.*

"JOHN W. HARDING, *Solicitor.*"

Paterson, July 30th, 1901.

The loom-fixers and twisters employed at the Paragon and Enterprise Mills have gone on strike. Pickets were established to head off men from outside who may come to take the strikers' places.

Paterson, July 30th, 1901.

The Collings & Nolan Company, silk manufacturers, have decided to ignore the decision arrived at by the Manufacturers' Association at its recent meeting, and will give their weavers who were on the strike the schedule of 1894, minus 15 per cent.; these are the terms demanded by the strikers. The weavers resumed work on this date.

Paterson, August 1st, 1901.

In the Recorder's Court, of Paterson, two strikers were sentenced on this date to thirty days each in jail for doing picket duty in front of the mill in which they were formerly employed. The men were found guilty of violating an ordinance of the city which forbids "any person or persons to make, aid or assist in making any improper noise, riot, disturbance or breach of the peace, or behave in a disorderly manner."

Paterson, August 3d, 1901.

The sending of two silk weavers to the county jail for picketing has excited the union operatives in all branches of the silk trade to a very high degree. On the morning of this date six more silk workers who were arrested for the same offense were before the Recorder for a hearing; they were accused of violence in having annoyed a non-union man while on his way home from the mills. The Court put the case down for trial on the 13th of August.

The ribbon weavers held a meeting and expressed sympathy for the imprisoned broad-silk weavers, and denounced the law under which they were convicted. At this meeting reports showing the conditions in mills against which strikes were on were made by the delegates. Contributions received for the maintenance of the strikers amounting to $1,099.66 were announced; this sum was collected in the week from July 26th to August 2d; expenses for the same period were shown to be $796.

Paterson, August 7th, 1901.

The State Board of Arbitration offered their services on this date to bring about a settlement of the silk strike in Paterson. Some of the members of the Board met delegates of the ribbon weavers' union, but the latter decided to do nothing until after the general meeting, which will be held on Friday night.

Paterson, August 9th, 1901.

One hundred and fifty-four ribbon weavers in the Johnson & Gowdin Mill quit work on the afternoon of the 8th of August, and returned next day. The weavers quit because six of their number had refused to continue paying the assessment of 16 per cent. of their wages, which has been imposed by the union for the support of the strikers in other mills. A committee of the weavers asked for the discharge of these six men, but the firm refused. The weavers thereupon quit work, but returned after the six delinquents had agreed to continue paying the assessments.

Paterson, August 10th, 1901.

The petition of appeal in the contempt proceedings against the Frank & Dugan strikers was filed yesterday in the Court of Errors and Appeals by the counsel for the strikers.

From this pleading it appears that the strikers will fight the case in the highest court principally on the ground that the Vice-Chancellor had no power to hear contempt proceedings, as no reference had been made to

him by the Chancellor, which is necessary in every case in that court. The grounds on which the appeal is taken are twelve in number and are all directed against the legality of the proceedings which resulted in the conviction of the strikers.

Paterson, August 16th, 1901.

Notice was served on this date, by the counsel for the silk firm of Frank & Dugan, on the counsel for the striking ribbon weavers, that application will be made to the acting Chancellor, next Tuesday, at Newark, for an order directing the Clerk of the Court of Chancery to issue the warrants for commitment for contempt against the two men and eight girls who were convicted on July 15th. Counsel for the strikers has filed a notice of appeal in these cases, but there has been a dispute as to whether conviction for contempt is appealable. It is understood that if the strikers had remained quiet, the sentence of the Court would not have been put in operation, but since the conviction they have continued to picket the mill the same as before. This has annoyed the silk firm and caused them to push the matter as far as the law will allow.

Paterson, August 17th, 1901.

A meeting of the ribbon weavers' delegates was held in Helvetia Hall, Paterson, on this date. The delegates voted unanimously to endorse the proposition to establish a union which shall unite all branches of the silk industry.

Mrs. Elizabeth Jenkinson, who has a warping plant in the Broomhead Mill, is having trouble with the warpers because she is making warp for the Enterprise Company at whose mills there is a strike.

Newark, August 21st, 1901.

The petition of the silk manufacturing firm of Frank & Dugan for an order directing the Clerk of the Court of Chancery to issue commitments against the strikers convicted of contempt was laid before Vice-Chancellor Emery at Newark on this date, and laid over until September 3d.

Paterson, August 21st, 1901.

The ribbon weavers at their meeting on the evening of this date referred the entire question of a general strike of silk workers in all the mills of Paterson to the various shop unions for discussion and decision.

Paterson, August 31st, 1901.

A union on new lines has been established at the Doherty & Wadsworth Mill in Paterson. The object of the union is to oppose the old or regular unions and to protect the non-union man or woman in his or her right to work without being a member of a union. A similar movement is under way in the Paragon Silk Mill.

Machinists' Strikes.

The International Association of Machinists at their last general convention declared in favor of inaugurating a movement for the reduction of the hours of labor to nine per day. It was arranged that the new order of things should go into operation on the twentieth of May. The demands in printed form, which were sent to all manufacturers employing union machinists were briefly as follows: Nine hours to constitute a day's work; overtime up to midnight to be paid for at the rate of one and one-half time; Sundays and legal holidays to be counted double time; wages to be increased twelve and one-half per cent. over present rates, and grievances and disputes to be submitted to arbitration. Strikes were ordered to take place in all shops that had not adopted the new scale by May 20th, or had given satisfactory assurance that they would do so.

The following record shows how far the trade in New Jersey took part in the movement and with what results. These demands were promulgated and formal notice of them served on the manufacturers about the middle of April. The Executive Board of the International Union ordered that the men of their order should refuse to work in shops in which a notice was not posted at a date not later than May 20th, announcing that the new scale of working time and wages had been granted.

How the machinist trade in New Jersey was affected by the movement is shown by the following record:

Elizabeth, May 20th, 1901.

The machinists, gas fitters, boiler makers, blacksmiths and repair men, numbering 300 in all, employed at the shops of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Elizabethport, ceased work, the company having refused to accede to their demands. This morning also the machinists, blacksmiths and boilermakers employed at the Ball & Wood Engine Building Works, the S. L. Moore Sons' Company and the Babcock & Wilcox Company quit work. The total number of men on strike at these works is approximately 1,500.

East Orange, May 20th, 1901.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company posted notices in all the departments of its factory at Ampere on the 18th, offering its employes nine hours and a-half as a working day instead of the nine hours the Machinists' Union asked for. The employes, numbering upwards of 500, have been working ten hours a day, and were allowed a half-holiday on Saturday during the three summer months. Under the proposed new arrangement they will work nine and a-half hours per day and still have the Saturday half-holiday as in the past. This offer was made because the company had never had any trouble with its workmen in the past and wished to do everything possible to maintain the same friendly relations for the future. The concessions offered by the company were rejected and a strike began at the works on Monday, May 20th, which resulted in their being closed

down. The President declared that the company would not give the men ten hours' pay for nine hours' work, that the offer of a compromise would be withdrawn if a majority of the men did not return to work at 7 A. M. on Tuesday the 21st, and that thereafter those who desired to work could return only at the old hours and rate of pay.

Newark, May 20th, 1901.

About 150 machinists employed by the Watts-Campbell Company at their factory in Newark went out on strike for the scale this A. M. At the Hewes & Phillips Works about the same number of men went out. An official of the Watts-Campbell stated that his company and Hewes & Phillips are the only Newark concerns now in the National Metal Trade Association. "Last November," he said, "an agreement was made that for six months the men should work fifty-seven hours per week, and beginning May 20th fifty-four hours, the question of increase of pay to be settled by arbitration after the hours were decided on: The agreement was signed by the officers of the Metal Trades Association for the employers, and by the officers of the International Association for the men. We have lived loyally up to our agreement, but the men have violated theirs by going on strike without referring the question of wages to arbitration."

Practically the same statement was made at the office of Hewes & Phillips. That company had posted a notice in its works on May 18th to the following effect:

"In accordance with the joint agreement between the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists, dated May 18th, 1900, this establishment, beginning May 20th, will be run fifty-four hours per week, to be divided as follows: Ten hours per day Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, nine hours on Friday and five hours on Saturday. The question of an increase of wages has been referred to the National Metal Trades Association for arbitration and agreement with the International Association of Machinists.

"HEWES & PHILLIPS IRON WORKS."

The firm stated that the division of hours named in the notice was not arbitrary and could be altered by agreement with the men. They also said that they had kept their part of the agreement entered into with the International Association of Machinists and would continue to do so.

Forty machinists employed by the Backus Water Motor Company went on strike this morning; in all eight hundred and forty machinists quit work in Newark on the morning of May 20th to enforce the demand for the nine-hour workday.

Jersey City, May 20th, 1901.

Fifty machinists employed by the New Jersey Central Railroad at Communipaw went on strike this morning for a nine-hour workday and a minimum wage rate of $2.50 per day.

Bayonne, May 20th, 1901.

Between three and four hundred machininsts and boilermakers employed at the shops of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company at Bayonne went out on strike this morning for a nine-hour workday with ten hours' pay.

Plainfield, May 20th, 1901.

Four hundred machinists employed at the Potter Press Works, the Scott Press Works, the Aluminum Plate and Press Company and the repair shop of the Campbell Press Company quit work this morning, these firms having refused to grant the demand of the International Association of Machinists for a nine-hour workday with an advance in present wage rates of twelve and one-half per cent. The strike was the largest in the numbers involved that had ever taken place in Plainfield; one hundred and fifty of the strikers were employes of the Potter Press Works; one hundred and eighty-five at the Scott Press Works; twenty-five at the repair shop of the Campbell Press Company, and the remainder, about forty in number, at the Aluminum Plate and Press Company Works. The machinists of the Pond Tool Works remained at their places, having promised the managers of the works to wait until June 3d in order to allow the questions involved to come before the directors of the Niles-Bement-Pond Company of which the works in Plainfield is a branch. The men left the shops in every instance quietly and without demonstrations of any kind.

Camden, May 20th, 1901.

Eighty-five men, mostly machinists employed by the New York Shipbuilding Company, struck at noon to-day; there were about 130 men left in the shops who refused to quit work.

The machinists employed at the Dialogue Shipbuilding Plant ceased work because of refusal to grant the nine-hour day.

The machinists employed in E. R. Johnson Phonograph Works, with the exception of one man, quit work. The strikers held a meeting immediately after leaving the shops and adopted some resolutions which embodied the demands of the International Association of Machinists; they also resolved that in the event of their returning to work, no matter under what circumstances, the one man who had refused to join the strikers should be discharged.

Elizabeth, May 21st, 1901.

The machinists employed by A. & F. Brown, of Elizabeth, had agreed to remain at work until the company has considered the demands submitted to them, the understanding being that an answer should be given within two days. This morning a notice was posted in the shops to the effect that the demands were granted.

The entire force of men employed by the Crescent Shipbuilding Company at Elizabethport resumed work this morning, all questions between themselves and the firm having been settled satisfactorily.

Camden, May 22d, 1901.

The machinists, about 100 in number, employed by E. R. Johnson & Company at Camden, returned to work to-day, their demands having been agreed to by the firm.

Plainfield, May 22d, 1901.

The Potter Press Works, of Plainfield, were closed down to-day to await developments in the strike. The men in the various departments of the works, about fifty in number, who had not joined the strikers, were notified at quitting time of the suspension of work.

Elizabeth, May 22d, 1901.

One hundred and twenty men employed by the A. & F. Brown Company at Elizabeth left the works this morning and joined the machinists' strike.

The Riker Automobile Company posted a notice in their works to the effect that on and after this date nine hours would constitute a day's work.

Communipaw, May 22d, 1901.

The machinists of the Central Railroad of New Jersey employed in the shops at Communipaw went out on strike on Monday, May 20th.

Newark, May 23d, 1901.

Ninety-five machinists and other workmen employed in Gould & Eberhardt's shops in Newark went on strike this morning for the nine-hour day with ten hours' pay.

Watsessing, May 23d, 1901.

At noon of this date 550 of the employes of the Sprague Electric Company at Watsessing, including twenty girls, who are winders, went out on strike because the company had refused their request for a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay. The company offered as a compromise an advance of three per cent. in wages and a reduction of one hour per week in time. The offer was rejected.

Newark, May 23d, 1901.

The employes of John R. Williams, manufacturer of cigar machinery, all signed a petition addressed to the company asking for the nine-hour workday with ten hours' pay; it was refused, and the men were informed by the proprietor that those who were not satisfied with their pay, and were not inclined to obey the shop rules, might take the money due them and their tools and leave the works; about 95 mechanics quit work, leaving only some boys and unskilled workmen in the shops.

New York, May 23d, 1901.

A meeting was held in New York city of a joint committee representing the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists; the object of the meeting was to find some mutually satisfactory way of ending the machinists' strike. No results were reached,

however, the employers' representatives insisting that the question of wages be left to arbitration as provided for in the agreement entered into between the National Metal Trades Association and the International Association of Machinists. This the employes' representatives would not concede, because the national officers had instructed them to insist on the nine-hour day with ten hours' pay. The session of the joint committee lasted until midnight; two resolutions were introduced and lost by a tie vote; one, offered by a representative of the employers, recited that "it is the sense of the joint committee that the question of wages be referred to arbitration as provided for in the joint agreement of November 16th, 1900, and that the findings of the arbitrators shall date from May 20th, 1901; that pending such arbitration the men shall return to work and there shall be no more strikes or lockouts." The second resolution was introduced by a representative of the workmen, and was to the effect that as a compromise the men should return to work in all the shops of the National Metal Trades Association with the understanding that a notice be posted in each shop announcing that nine hours a day, or fifty-four hours per week, shall be the limit of working hours with no reduction in the wages that was in effect on May 18th, 1901.

Elizabeth, May 23d, 1901.

The Riker Motor Vehicle Company posted a notice in its factory this morning stating that the nine-hour day without change in wages was granted; the employes had a set of resolutions expressing their thanks drawn up and presented to the company.

Elizabeth, May 23d, 1901.

Eighty-five drillers and tappers employed at the Singer Works organized a union which was joined to the American Federation of Labor.

Bayonne, May 24th, 1901.

The Babcock & Wilcox Tubular Boiler Company notified the machinists on strike at their works in Bayonne to call for their wages at noon of this date. Many of the men did not draw their wages, as they regard being paid off before the regular pay-day as a silent discharge.

Newark, May 27th, 1901.

The manager of the Hewes & Phillips Iron Works had a talk with some of the men lately in their employment on this date and laid before them a history of the present trouble starting from the agreement between the International Association of Machinists representing the men and the officers of the National Metal Trades Association representing the employers. The subsequent agreements signed in New York on May 18th, 1900, and November 16th, 1900, in which it was provided that the wage question should be referred to a joint board of arbitration of the two associations, no strikes or lockouts to take place pending the decision of the board. Each man was given a printed copy of the resolutions to read and consider with a view to helping him to see the question now at issue in its true light.

Bayonne, May 27th, 1901.

The boilermakers employed by the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company at their plant at Bayonne, about 300 in number, went on strike to-day for a nine-hour workday without reduction of wages.

Bayonne, May 29th, 1901.

The pipefitters of the Babcock & Wilcox Tubular Boiler Company, of Bayonne, who went out a few days ago with the other boilermakers employed at the company's works, because the firm refused a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay, returned to work on the morning of this date on the ten-hour schedule.

Hoboken, May 30th, 1901.

The strike of the International Association of Machinists does not affect Hoboken, as all machine shops in that city have been working nine hours a day for more than a year past.

Newark, May 31st, 1901.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company posted a notice at their works in Amperia calling on their former employes to draw the money due them on the afternoon of this date and to also take away their tools from the works.

Bayonne, May 31st, 1901.

The machinists on strike at the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works at Bayonne held a meeting on the evening of this date and appointed a committee to present their demands anew to the firm.

Newark, June 1st, 1901.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company have made arrangements for housing and feeding the new men who are expected to start work at the factory in Amperia on Monday morning. The striking workmen of the company appear to be firm in their determination to hold out for everything demanded by them.

Newark, June 3d, 1901.

Forty-five non-union machinists began work this morning at the plant of the Crocker-Wheeler Company at Amperia; none of the strikers applied for work.

Hoboken, June 3d, 1901.

The Lackawanna Railroad electrical shops at Bloomfield, which were closed by the machinists' strike on May 20th, were reopened on this date by a force of non-union machinists and electricians.

Newark, June 4th, 1901.

A small break took place in the ranks of the strikers at the Crocker-Wheeler shops at Amperia this morning; five of the old hands returned to work.

Paterson, June 7th, 1901.

The boilermakers of the Rogers Locomotive Works objected to working on repairs to some Erie Railroad engines that had been sent to the Rogers works for repairs, claiming that they were sent there because of the strike in the Erie shops. The boilermakers employed by Samuel Smith's Sons left their work on an order from the union because the firm was doing some work for the Erie Company.

Hoboken, June 7th, 1901.

Three hundred union men employed at the marine engine shops of W. & A. Fletcher at Hoboken threatened to go out on strike this morning. The trouble was over a steamboat sent to the firm for repairs. It appears that the wood-work on the boat had been done by a non-union firm, four of whose employes were sent with the boat to the marine yard. The machinists employed there objected to working with these non-union men. The men remained at work pending the settlement of the matter at issue at a conference which will be held on Monday evening.

Newark, June 7th, 1901.

Twenty-seven more machinists started to work at the Crocker-Wheeler plant at Amperia this morning; the men came from Pittsburg, Pa. The company have found no difficulty in getting competent machinists, but have decided to put no more to work until another chance is given the old hands to return on Monday next; if they do not return then a full force of new men will be put to work.

Newark, June 12th, 1901.

The National Metal Trades Association held a meeting in New York city on this date to decide definitely what action should be taken on the strike of the machinists. About two hundred firms, through their representatives, voted to not grant the demands of their employes, and one hundred more outside the association gave a pledge to do the same. These employers claim to represent 50,000 employes in the United States and Canada, and pay their employes when all are working upwards of $600,000 a week in wages. The association is said to have established a fund of $500,000 to help out manufacturers who may be hard pressed in the fight.

Elizabeth, June 13th, 1901.

The non-union machinists at the engine works of Ball & Wood were escorted to the railroad depot at Elizabethport by a squad of policemen, a large crowd following and jeering them.

The firm of A. F. Brown, machinists, of Elizabeth, whose hands are on strike, have had to take their non-union employes to the depot where the train is taken for home on trolley cars, having a policeman on both platforms.

Bayonne, June 13th, 1901.

The laborers employed at the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works at Bayonne, who went out on strike with the machinists and boilermakers, have all returned to work. The machinists and boilermakers are still out and show no sign of weakening.

Newark, June 13th, 1901.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company at Amperia have ceased hiring hands, having now a sufficient number to operate their works. The company has caused it to be made known to their former employes who are on strike that some of the machinists who were longest in the company's employ before the strike will be taken back if they apply for work during the current week.

The strike situation in Newark and generally through Essex county, so far as the large establishments are concerned, is as follows: At Watsessing the 500 employes of the Sprague Electric Company are still out on strike, and the company has not yet made an effort to get men to take their places.

At Hewes & Phillips Works, the Watts-Campbell Works and other large shops only the foreman and apprentices are working; none of the machinists who went on strike have asked for work at these shops. About 1,500 machinists are now idle in Newark because of the strike.

Bayonne, June 14th, 1901.

A number of the machinists and boilermakers who were on strike at the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works in Bayonne returned to work on the morning of this date on the old-time schedule.

Trenton, June 15th, 1901.

The machinists' strike in Trenton remains the same as at the beginning; only one firm—the American Bridge Company—has made any advance toward a settlement. The company offered 40 cents per hour and fixed the time at 55 hours per week; this offer was rejected by the men who stick to their original demand for a nine-hour day with ten hours' pay.

Newark, June 17th, 1901.

Terms under which the striking machinists of the Watts-Campbell Company and the Hewes & Phillips Company might return were announced to the men of the two firms on the morning of this date. The statement was the outcome of a request made by the strikers asking on what terms they might go back to work for these firms. The firms submitted the following as the terms on which the striking machinists may return to work: From this date and hereafter, until further notice, this establishment will be operated in accordance with the code of rules and principles adopted by the National Metal Trades Association under date of June 11th, 1901. Any workman who is willing to comply with the same will report to the foreman of his department for duty on Monday morning. The schedule of working hours will be as follows during the months of June, July, August

and September: Fifty-five hours will constitute a week's work, to be divided into ten hours per day for five days and five hours on Saturday. Beginning on October 1st and for the succeeding eight months, fifty-nine hours will constitute a week's works, to be divided into ten hours for five days and nine for Saturday. All workmen will be paid by the hour and in strict accordance with their skill and qualifications; overtime will be paid for at the rate of time and a-half. Preference will be given to former employes if prompt application is made; all former employes who are unwilling to comply with these rules are required to remove their tools and personal property from the works at once. After considering the firm's proposition the strikers decided not to accept them, but to remain out until better terms may be secured.

Elizabeth, June 17th, 1901.

The Ball & Wood Company, of Elizabeth, have stationed private watchmen in and about their shops to prevent interference with their workmen by the strikers.

Harrison, June 18th, 1901.

The machinists who went on strike at the Marine Machine Company's shops at Harrison have gone back to work, the men agreeing to work ten hours a day except on Saturday, the company to pay them time and a-half for the tenth hour for five days per week.

Camden, June 18th, 1901.

The strike situation remains the same practically as when it was inaugurated on May 20th.

The New York Shipbuilding Company, one hundred and fifty of whose machinists went out on strike on that date, has succeeded in getting about fifty new men. Many of the strikers have gone to other yards and to machine shops in Philadelphia, where they obtained employment at 54 hours per week and the advance in wage rates demanded of 12½ per cent.

Elizabeth, June 18th, 1901.

Four of the non-union machinists employed at the Ball & Wood shops were induced to quit work and join the strikers on the evening of this date.

Newark, June 18th, 1901.

A new move was made in the strike by the union machinists on strike in Newark. The apprentices who were at work since the strike started, May 20th, were called out in the Hewes & Phillips shops.

Newark, June 19th, 1901.

The Crocker-Wheeler Company have about one-half their ordinary force of workmen employed in the shops at Amperia, many among them being of the number who went on strike May 20th.

Plainfield, June 19th, 1901.

The foremen at the Pond Machine Tool Company's Works gave notice this morning to the Machinists' Union that to-morrow morning they would report for duty at the shops. These foremen who stopped work when the strike began were frequently asked before by the managers of the company to return to work, but had gotten a postponement each time to await a settlement with the men.

Paterson, June 19th, 1901.

The boilermakers of the Smiths' Sons shops in Paterson, who were called out some days ago by the union to prevent their working on locomotive boilers of the Erie Railroad Company, are back in their old places, but on other jobs. A number of laborers are at work cutting apart old Erie boilers, but unless some special arrangement is made no union boilermakers will work on them.

Newark, June 19th, 1901.

Notices stating that unless the striking employes of the Sprague Electric Company return to work by next Monday morning they will be discharged, were posted about the works at Watsessing this morning. About 500 men, principally machinists, are out.

Newark, June 21st, 1901.

The machinists on strike at the Sprague Electric Company's shops at Watsessing have agreed to resume work on Monday next. The terms of settlement are the same as were offered by the company when the men went out on strike a month ago; the fifty-four hours is conceded and wages are advanced about three per cent.

Plainfield, June 21st, 1901.

The Pond Machine Tool Company, Potter Printing Press Company, Aluminum Plate and Press Company, and the Walter Scott Company, all large manufacturing firms of Plainfield, have issued a signed statement giving their views of the strike now prevailing in their several works. Reviewing the situation before the strike as compared with that at present the employers said: "A few weeks ago the shops were busy, all men at work and more wanted; the hum of industry made music for both employer and employe, for it told of expanding trade, enlarged production and widening markets to the one and steady employment and well-filled pay envelopes to the other. Now, instead of industrious mechanics at their work, we see throngs of idlers about the streets; instead of expanding trade, throttled industries; hands which before were applied to production are now stopping the wheels of industry and stifling the hum of labor into the silence of inactivity. The weekly wage has given way to the occasional dole, grudgingly paid, if at all, from scant treasuries to meet only the most pressing needs; mothers and children feel keenly the pinch of reduced circumstances, and merchants feel the absence of the weekly payroll which amounted to more than $12,000 per week.

"What has wrought this change? Have employers become grasping? Have the conditions of shop-work and life become oppressive? Has the severance of the friendly relations that have existed between employer and employe in many instances for over two decades taken place because of local grievances? No; the workmen themselves are the witnesses that such is not the case. What are the manufacturers asked to do? Just this: give up one-tenth of their productive capacity, put out of use one-tenth of their capital, and give an additional percentage in wages greater in amount in many instances than they are earning. Plainfield manufacturers have never waged war on organized labor or trades unions. Union men and free-men have been employed without a question as to whether or not they belonged to any organization, although the manufacturers knew that an influence was at work in their shops which sought to repress an ambitious workman who strove to rise above mediocrity and do more than a prescribed day's work. They are, however, a unit in opposing those principles which attempt in any way to wrest from their management the industries under their control, and they are the determined foes of that spirit which limits the right of the workingman, however humble, to sell his labor, his only capital, on any terms and in any market which he may choose as being most advantageous to himself." This statement was issued in reply to the declaration of the President of the International Association of Machinists to the effect that the opposition of the manufacturers to the demands of the machinists meant war by them on all forms of labor organization. The strike in these large Plainfield plants continues, the situation after five weeks being substantially the same as when it was begun.

Newark, June 21st, 1901.

The directors of the Crocker-Wheeler Company, whose factory is at Amperia, met at the New York office and passed resolutions commending the way in which the officers had handled the strike.

Bayonne, June 22d, 1901.

Three men, one a machinist, another a boilermaker, and the third a laborer, who are among those who recently went out on strike from the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works at Bayonne, were summoned to the Recorder's Court on this date to answer a charge of disorderly conduct preferred by two employes of the company. It is alleged that the three men annoyed the complainants by calling them names because they had gone to work.

Newark, June 22d, 1901.

The Watts-Campbell Company and the Hewes & Phillips Iron Works will start work on Monday with a force of new machinists and such of their old hands as may choose to go to work on the same terms as the new men. Both companies are said to be fitting up quarters in which the employes may eat and sleep.

Plainfield, June 22d, 1901.

The first demonstration having the semblance of disorder that has occurred in Plainfield took place this evening at the Pond Tool Works. A large crowd assembled there to watch the foreman who had returned to work, and one machinist who was at work, leave the works. When the machinist appeared he was greeted with yells by the crowd, but no violence was attempted. Two policemen escorted him a distance from the works on his way home.

Newark, June 22d, 1901.

The men at the Sprague Electric Works in Watsessing who have been on strike since May 20th will return on Monday morning. The company has announced that all hands will be taken back, not excepting the leaders of the strike. There was not one violation of law by strikers reported in the time they were out.

Newark, June 24th, 1901.

None of the old employes of the Watts-Campbell Company or the Hewes & Phillips shops returned to work this morning when both these establishments were opened at 7 o'clock for the first time since the strike was begun five weeks ago.

Bayonne, June 24th, 1901.

The three striking employes of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company who were summoned before the Recorder to answer the charge of disorderly conduct in interfering with employes of the company who were at work in the shops, were placed under $50.00 bonds to keep the peace.

Plainfield, June 25th, 1901.

Three machinists who were on strike from the Pond Tool Works returned to work there this morning.

Elizabeth, June 26th, 1901.

The Ball & Wood Company and the A. & F. Brown Company, of Elizabeth, are running their works full-handed; the strike, they say, is a thing of the past for them.

Elizabeth, June 27th, 1901.

The employes of Samuel L. Moore Sons' Company at Elizabethport returned to work this morning on terms satisfactory to themselves and their employers. The men were given a nine-hour day and some other concessions.

Camden, June 28th, 1901.

The strike of shipyard machinists in Camden shows signs of drawing to a close; several men have returned to the yard of the New York Shipbuilding Company. The strikers are not receiving a satisfactory allowance from the officers of the International Union.

Plainfield, June 29th, 1901.

The Potter Press Works will reopen on Monday morning; part of the machinists have agreed to return.

Three more machinists returned to work at the Pond Tool Works this morning; there are now fifty-four machinists working there.

The Scott Press Works will open with a full force on Monday morning. The agreement between the company and the men which brought the strike to a close is that the shops shall be run fifty-five hours per week, ten hours per day for five days and five hours on Saturday.

The machinists will get about six per cent. increase in wages. The strike was settled in accordance with views expressed by Mr. Walter Scott at a conference of manufacturers held before it began.

Elizabeth, June 29th, 1901.

A committee from the striking machinists visited the Ball & Wood Works this morning asking for a conference with the firm. They were informed by the company's representative that no conference could be held until the strike was declared off, and then the only agreement the firm would enter into was that the men must apply individually for employment, and that they would have to comply with the terms promulgated by the company at the beginning of the strike.

Newark, June 29th, 1901.

Twenty-five apprentices who quit work last week at Hewes & Phillips shops in Newark will return on Monday morning, as will also, it is expected, several of the machinists.

Bayonne, June 29th, 1901.

A meeting of the machinists of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company, of Bayonne, who have been on strike since May 20th, will be held this evening at Elizabethport. There is no change in the situation at the works.

Elizabeth, July 1st, 1901.

The Ball & Wood Company submitted an offer to a committee of its men to-day, making the minimum wage rate $2.50 per day for nine hours' work. The committee laid the proposition before the governing board of the International Association of Machinists in New York, who promised to send a delegate out to adjust matters.

Plainfield, July 2d, 1901.

The machinists' strike, so far as Plainfield is concerned, was terminated yesterday, the local branch of the Machinists' Union having declared the strike off. The machinists may now return to work at will in any shop in Plainfield.

Elizabeth, July 2d, 1901.

The strike at the Ball & Wood Works was called off this morning, the men having agreed to the terms offered by the company. The agreement includes a stipulation securing the Company the right to employ as many

apprentices as it may wish; it also provides that employes will not be permitted to interfere with the management or place any restriction on production. A full day and night gang will be put to work during this week.

Trenton, July 3d, 1901.

The striking machinists of Trenton decided to-day to call the strike off in that city.

The American Bridge Company acceded to the men's demands and the McKenzie Machine Works have given the nine-hour day.

The Trenton Iron Company refused the demands of its men and a strike was inaugurated in their works to-day.

Bayonne, July 9th, 1901.

All the blacksmiths of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company at Bayonne who went out on strike on May 20th in sympathy with the machinists returned to work under a nine-hour schedule this morning. An increase of twelve and one-half per cent. in wages was also given them.

Elizabeth, July 9th, 1901.

The boiler and machine shops of the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey were started up on the morning of this date with a force in both shops of about one hundred non-union men who were brought from outside the city. There was no disturbance.

Elizabeth, July 15th, 1901.

Some of the factories in Elizabeth, the Crescent Shipbuilding Company particularly, are in danger of being embarassed for want of raw material caused by the strike of the employes of the American Steel Company.

Newark, July 15th, 1901.

The machinists on strike at the shops of the Watts-Campbell Company and the Hewes & Phillips Iron Works returned to work this morning on the conditions offered them by the companies when the strike began, May 20th; the men are to work fifty-four hours per week and receive for it fifty-four hours pay instead of wages for sixty hours as demanded. At a secret meeting held on last Saturday the men voted by a large majority to return to work.

The Turner Machine Company expect their striking machinists to return on the 16th, a committee of the workmen having been notified that they may return on the same terms as the Hewes & Phillips and Watts-Campbell employes.

The employes of the American Hat Machinery Company have been at work for several days on the terms offered them before the strike.

Elizabeth, July 28th, 1901.

The strike at the Central Railroad shops in Elizabethport was ended this morning by the men returning to work on the company's terms.

Bayonne, August 19th, 1901.

The boilermakers of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company, whose works are in Bayonne, held a secret meeting last night. It was expected that the officers of the company would concede the demands of the men for a nine-hour workday at 32 cents an hour instead of a ten-hour workday at 26 cents an hour, which is the present schedule, and the one under which the hands worked when the strike was inaugurated. A vote was taken and it was unanimously decided to remain out until the demands are granted.

Bayonne, August 29th, 1901.

Several of the "helpers" in the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Works at Bayonne quit work this morning and joined the boilermakers who have been on strike since May 20th.

The foregoing record of strikes in the machinist trade, with incidents of interest attending them, is reasonably complete. The strikes were limited to the large cities and the small adjacent towns where the International Association of Machinists has succeeded in establishing local unions. As the international district of New York, one of the territorial divisions of the machinists' union includes New Jersey, the organization was strongest in the section of the State lying closest to New York, Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Paterson, Passaic and Elizabeth, all large manufacturing cities in which many machinists are employed were the principal centers of the strike. In practically all the shops affected by the strike, as the foregoing record will show, work ceased some time between May 20th, the date set by the International Association of Machinists as the time when the new order of things for which they contended should go in force, and June 1st. After that date there were but few additions made to the ranks of the strikers. The next phase entered on was negotiations and conferences between committees of the men and their former employers, or between the executive officers of the National Metal Trades Association and the National Officers of the Machinists' Union for a settlement of the working day and wage schedule, which was the cause of the strike. While both sides contended determinedly for the interests which they represented, these conferences appear to have been conducted in a spirit of fairness and mutual forbearance which had no small influence in preserving the good order which was the most marked characteristics of the strike. There is no record of a single violation of law having occurred at any of the establishments involved in the strike.

A comparatively small number of firms yielded to the demands of the men during the first few days of the strike; they were mostly those whose contracts were such as to subject them to loss in the event of work being delayed. Outside of these there were no instances where all that was asked by the men was conceded by the employers, although there were many compromises in which both sides yielded something. The willingness of the employers to agree to the nine-hour day appears to have been general, as was also their refusal to pay for the same the wages formerly given in ten hours. There is no doubt that the resistance of the employers was materially

strengthened by the National Metal Trades Association of which body most of the large firms involved in the strike were members. The strike showed signs of declining vigor about the middle of June. From that date on to the final collapse, which occurred when the men on strike at the large establishments in Newark returned to work on the terms which were offered to them before the strike began, the record is entirely of groups of men returning to work or of conferences being held for the purpose of preparing the way for their going back.

At almost all the shops where the demands of the men were refused, attempts were made to procure new men, and many did secure sufficient force to keep up a satisfactory rate of production. This circumstance, together with the unsatisfactory treatment of the men by the union in the matter of strike benefits, accounted largely for their defeat. The largest number idle at any one time from the beginning of the strike did not exceed three thousand, of which probably not more than one-half were members of machinists' unions; these non-union men stood out as long as the union men did and suffered the same loss of wages. In the aggregate the loss of pay sustained by the men was approximately three hundred thousand dollars. How much was lost by the employers whose works were idle for from two days to two months at a time when activity in business was unprecedentedly great there is no present means of determining, but it must have been very great.

Strike in Barnes' Mill.

Jersey City, February 18th, 1901.

A strike began in the Barnes Manufacturing Company's sash and blind factory at Jersey City on this date. The strike was caused by the company increasing the hours of labor from nine to ten per day. Of the one hundred employes of the mill only four responded for work to-day.

Pickets were stationed at different points to report who receives goods from the factory. The four men who first refused to stop work joined the strikers two days later.

The Executive Board of the Building Trades Council has decided to support the mill-workers in every way possible.

February 23d, 1901.

The strikers continue to remain quiet and orderly causing no disturbance. So far the mill-owners have succeeded in filling the places of only three of those who went out.

February 27th, 1901.

The Building Trades Council rejected the tender of service of the State Board of Arbitration for the purpose of settling the differences between the mill-workers and owners. The workmen took the ground that there was nothing to arbitrate, the employers having announced that they would insist on the return of the men at the ten-hour day; this the striking employes declare they will not do under any circumstance.

The United Building Trades Council of Hudson County appropriated $1,500 to aid the strikers. All the affiliated locals were requested to give the mill-workers such financial assistance as lay in their power. At a meeting of the Executive Board of the Building Trades Council the walking delegate was directed to at once withdraw all the affiliated industries from jobs on which material from the Barnes mill was being used.

Many of the strikers have secured work at other mills and are assisting those who are still idle. Search is being made for places where contractors are using the product of the Barnes mill, with a view to calling out all members of affiliated trades.

March 4th, 1901.

The District Council of Carpenters has voted $200.00 to assist the mill-workers.

March 5th, 1901.

The President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has given his sanction to the strike, thus stopping work on any building where material made at the Barnes factory is used. Several contractors of Jersey City will not use the products of the factory until the strike is settled.

March 6th, 1901.

At a meeting of the Building Trades Council held on this date it was reported that nearly $500.00 had been received from the various affiliated local unions to support the strikers.

March 9th, 1901.

On this date a striker was held in $200.00 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury for having committed an assault on a man working in the mill.

March 11th, 1901.

The United Building Trades Council of Hudson county has issued an order prohibiting its members from working on any job on which material from the Barnes mill is used.

March 14th, 1901.

Last night, at a meeting of the United Building Trades Council of Hudson County, it was decided to take the management of the mill woodworkers' strike from the jurisdiction of the District Council of Carpenters, by whom it had been conducted. The walking delegate of the Building Trades Council was placed in charge; his instructions were very broad, being told to stop at nothing to bring the strike to a successful end. Work will first be stopped on those buildings using Barnes trimmings. Six contractors will be affected by this decision. If this does not end the strike, work will then be stopped on all buildings whether the Barnes trimmings are being used or not.

March 15th, 1901.

The walking delegate of the Building Trades Council has submitted the following plan for arbitration to the Barnes Company: The strikers are to submit the names of three men, two of whom to be chosen by the Barnes Company; then the company is to name two others to represent their interests; the four thus chosen to select a fifth member, and this body to hear both sides and endeavor to reach a satisfactory solution of the difficulty.

March 25th, 1901.

The Carpenters' District Council have decided to close all mills in Hudson county manufacturing sashes, blinds and doors unless the strike is settled by March the 27th. The reason for this was that several mills were said to be assisting the Barnes Company.

March 26th, 1901.

The conference of the Joint Arbitration Committee of the Mill Owners' Association and Mill Wood Workers' Union accomplished nothing in the matter of settling the strike.

March 28th, 1901.

The walking delegate of the Building Trades Council was directed by that body to order strikes in two more mills for the reason that they were handling the product of the Barnes Mill. He was also given the power to strike every other mill that he found was assisting the boycotted concern.

April 2d, 1901.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners will refuse to work on a building where Barnes material is being used; this organization is said to have a membership of 60,000. Strikes were accordingly declared on all buildings on which union carpenters are employed where the boycotted material is being used. None of the strikers have yet returned to work at the Barnes Mill.

A report to the effect that the strike had been settled was met by a circular issued by the union carpenters addressed to the building contractors of Hudson county, which stated that the trouble between the mill owners and their striking workmen had not been adjusted, and that the strike was still on.

Crescent Watch Case Company.

Roseville, April 2d, 1901.

The gold-case polishers in the Crescent Watch Case Company, at Belleville, went on strike this morning. The company employs upwards of 1,100 men, women, boys and girls, all of whom are skilled in their respective branches of work and receive good wages. The department affected employs about 100 persons, and is one of the most important branches in the large factory. These employes went on strike. All are members of Local

Branch No. 2 of the Watch Case Makers' International Union. The trouble which led to the strike was caused by the presence in the department of a girl who was not a member of the polishers' union and who, the union workers suspected, was being favored in the matter of work by the factory authorities.

The superintendent of the works was requested by a committee of polishers to discharge the girl, which he refused peremptorily to do. The polishers, on being informed of this, immediately left the factory in a body, the girl whose discharge was requested still remaining at work. The number of polishers who actually quit work was forty, all of whom were members of the union. The company made no move toward checking the strike or inducing those who had gone out to return. "It is the dull season, anyway," they say, and enough non-union polishers remain to do all the work required. The strikers have begun the preparation of a statement of their side of the case, to be submitted to the firm. The discharge of the girl is said to be sought as a means of checking the tendency on the part of the company toward the employment of non-union apprentices to the exclusion of the regular union polishers. In proof of there being such intention, the unionists cite the fact that recently a woman, an expert and a member of the polishers' union, resigned her place, and the girl in question was appointed to it at $3 a week. If this can be done in one case, the strikers say, there is no reason why it cannot be done in many others, and for self-preservation they must insist that the practice be stopped at the outset or any number of apprentices may be put to work at low wages. It is said that the mother of the girl was employed in the factory until she became sick, and that a sister is still employed there. The superintendent, who knows the straitened circumstances of the family and how important for their maintenance is the earnings of the girl, refused to discharge her as much on that ground as on any other.

Roseville, April 6th, 1901.

A meeting of the striking polishers of the Crescent Watch Case Company was held on this date to discuss the sending of a conference committee to the company with a view to having matters in dispute adjusted. The international union sent funds to the meeting for distribution among those of the strikers who needed help; five dollars each was given to the women, thirty-five in number, and the same amount to the men, of whom there were five. It was stated at the meeting that since the strike began the efforts to unionize the silver-room of the factory had been unremitting and that a very gratifying degree of success had been met with. The meeting passed resolutions that nothing short of the discharge of the girl would end the strike.

Roseville, April 7th, 1901.

The strike of the polishers at the Crescent Company's works has taken on the appearance of an effort to unionize the entire plant and compel the company to run it as an exclusively union factory. A meeting of the strikers was held on the evening of the 6th, and steps were taken to force

the strike to a positive issue. The company's answer will decide whether the strikers shall return to work at once or the entire force of union labor employed in the works go out with them. In the event of the latter happening, the number no doubt would be increased to five hundred. The demands of the strikers are in part that the company shall not resist the unionizing of the departments of the works hitherto run as non-union, and that the girl over whom the dispute with the firm originated in the first place shall be discharged.

Roseville, April 14th, 1901.

The Crescent Watch Case Company and the Courvoisier-Wilcox Manufacturing Company, which is engaged in the same business, have decided that hereafter their works must be run as non-union shops, and had so notified their employes when leaving the factories on Saturday evening. This action on the part of both companies was precipitated by the strike of about 50 polishers employed in the last-named works. One of the firm stated that the men struck because of his having hired several non-union journeymen from Philadelphia. The firm needed more hands and wanted to put on apprentices; the union men objected to any more learning the trade, and at the same time they could not furnish any more journeymen. Non-union men were therefore hired, and the union men immediately struck. When on Monday morning the men in the two factories were informed by the foremen that they must quit work or give up the union, they took off their aprons and repaired quietly to the street. The unions affected are the engravers, engine-turners and jointers, polishers, springers and finishers. The Crescent Company employs 402 persons, men and women, and the Curvoisier-Wilcox Company 350; the number estimated to have gone out on strike was about 300. The decision to run the shops non-union was said to be the result of a conference on the subject held by representatives of all the watch-case manufacturers in the county, at which it was decided to take this step in all the factories.

Roseville, April 16th, 1901.

Seventy-five more men left the watch-case factories at Roseville on this date rather than give up their unions. The factories were both running in every department, the managers saying that all the help wanted can be obtained without any trouble. At a meeting of the strikers held on the evening of April 17th a committee was appointed to wait on the two firms and endeavor to secure a settlement of existing difficulties by arbitration. This committee met the general managers of both firms, but failed to accomplish anything in the direction of bringing the matters in dispute to a satisfactory settlement. The firms were said to have refused absolutely to take back the men as members of a union. The best of good feeling prevailed throughout the conference and at parting between the representatives of the men and the companies. The situation remained the same until July 27th, on which date the employes, men and women, after an absence from work of about sixteen weeks, returned under agreement to leave the unions of which they were members.

Strikes in the Hatting Trade.

Orange Valley, October 10th, 1900.

The national officers of the United Hatters of North America were called in on this date to settle the differences between the firm of Cummings & Son's Company and its employes over the details of a new bill of prices to be maintained in the firm's hat factory in Orange Valley for the next six months. When the old contract expired a few days ago, the men in the making and finishing departments demanded an increase in prices on nearly every grade of hats. The firm refused to grant all the demands of the men, and the matter has been in dispute since, although work has gone along in the factory as usual, no strike having been ordered. A bill of prices is also under consideration for the factory of Eugene V. Connett & Company. The Connett factory had been recently unionized and an experimental bill of prices had been in operation as a test for the past two weeks. If the firms and the national officers fail to come to an agreement, it is probable that a strike will be ordered. The workmen in one of the shops complain that the firm has not provided an appliance for getting rid of the steam which fills the room. The machine sizers went out of the Cummings & Company shops, but they said there was no strike. The want of a steam blower rendered the work-room very unhealthy, and the men said they simply suspended work until one was placed in the shop by the firm.

At the works of E. V. Connett & Company the hand sizers quit work because, they said, the firm is "overlaying" hats, which means giving them hats to size that are too large, making extra labor for the men without extra compensation, but making a better hat for the firm. The men who went out were mostly Italians. The officers of the local union, with the president of the national association of the hatters, held a conference on the matter in dispute with Mr. Connett, and while no agreement was reached, the trouble will, both sides believed, be settled soon.

February 9th, 1901.

The 130 hand sizers of the E. V. Connett & Company hat factory in Orange Valley returned to work on this date, the trouble between themselves and the firm, which caused the brief strike or cessation of work, having been satisfactorily adjusted.

February 14th, 1901.

The men employed in the machine sizing department of the hat factory of Cummings & Son at Orange Valley, who had been absent from work for a week, returned on the morning of this date. The men quit work until the firm had put in a "steam blower" to exhaust the steam from the work-room.

Orange Valley, March 12th, 1901.

About 150 men in the hat-forming department of the several hat factories in the Orange district went out on strike because of the refusal of the bosses to give them an increase of fifty cents a day; these men work at what is called in a hat shop "coning." The officers of the local union were said to have repudiated this strike, and gave permission to the bosses to employ other men.

Orange, April 29th, 1901.

Four hundred union hatters were discharged from the factory of the M. Mercy Manufacturing Company when the weekly wages were paid on Saturday night, and in the future the shop will be run non-union. The firm withdrew its factory from the union because, it is alleged, there has been nothing but trouble since the shop was made union nine months previous.

Strikes in Cigar and Tobacco Trade.

Jersey City, March 26th, 1901.

About sixty girls employed in the wrapping department of the Lorillard Tobacco Company at Jersey City went on strike this morning because, they claim, a reduction has been made in their rates of pay. The girls were employed to put wrappers on plug tobacco; the pay varied according to the size of the plug. Last week the management made a change in the rates to make them conform to those paid by the Western tobacco houses. The girls refused to accept the new scale, and on Saturday quit work. The company advertised for substitutes, and received several responses, and many of the striking employes have returned to work. The company state that when the revision of the wage scale is completed the girls will earn as much money as they did under the old system. The majority of the strikers, however, hold out for a restoration of the old scale, and appear resolved to accept nothing short of it. A number of learners have been put to work on day-work. On April 11th the strike was ended by the girls who took part in it going back to work on the company's terms. The reductions made were said to be from 35 to 25, and 70 to 50 cents a hundred for wrapping plug tobacco. The girls who went out on strike numbered 112. Ninety-four of them have been taken back; the other eighteen applied for reinstatement, but were informed that their places had been taken by girls who were employed during the time thy were out on strike.

Passaic, April 20th, 1901.

One hundred girls employed by the American Cigar Company at Passaic went on strike on the morning of this date because the company refused them a small increase in the price per hundred cigars. The girls had been getting twenty-seven and one-half cents per hundred for making cigars, and wanted thirty-two cents; this the management refused to give, and the girls left their work in a body. On April 29th the manager announced that

the factory, which had been idle since the strike began, would be started up. The works were started, but only thirty-five employes had been secured. On May 2d the strike was declared off by the girls, and all returned to work at the old scale. The strike, which lasted two weeks, was a failure.

Elizabeth, May 9th, 1901.

The girls employed as cigar makers by the Hilson Cigar Manufacturing Company at Elizabeth went on strike on this date because the foreman was discharged and a new man appointed in his place. The girls, two hundred in number, notified the firm that they would not return to work until the old foreman was restored to his place. The strike lasted two days, and resulted in the girls having returned to work without securing the reinstatement of the foreman.

Strike in Shirt Waist Factory.

Bridgeton, January 12th, 1901.

Eighteen girls employed by W. E. Rice, a shirt-waist manufacturer of Bridgeton, quit work together on this date because of some misunderstanding about prices.

Trenton, July 6th, 1901.

Ninety girls employed by the Standard Shirt-waist Company have struck because of unsatisfactory wages. Ten girls remained at work in the factory, but the management thought it best to close down until the full force was ready to return to work. The cause of the strike, as explained by a member of the company, was that the forewoman whom they employed at the time of the strike had said that she could have the work done at lower rates than were being paid. She was allowed to carry out her plan, but when it was seen that the girls resisted the change the rates were increased. About thirty-five out of the hundred who quit work returned after the increase in prices. All the girls subsequently went back to work.

Gloucester, July 22d, 1901.

About twenty rug weavers employed at the Fries-Harley Rug Works in Gloucester City went on strike on this date for an increase in wages. Concessions were made by the company, and the strikers returned to work one week later.

Passaic, May 24th, 1901.

About three hundred of the eight hundred employes of the Acheson Harden Handkerchief Company at Passaic went out on strike on the morning of this date against a reduction of wages. All the girls are foreign born, and earn on an average $4.00 per week. The entire plant was shut down, and the officers say it will not be reopened until Monday morning. A large delegation of the strikers gathered around the mill at closing time, and made a noisy demonstration, but were dispersed by the police.

June 12th, 1901.

The strikers returned to work on this date after being idle about three weeks. The company made some concessions to them.

Strikes in Other Industries.

Newark, October 8th, 1900.

Fifty printers and engravers of Tiffany & Company at Forest Hill went on strike about one week ago to secure a recognition of the unions and the abolition of the present apprenticeship system.

Newark, October 13th, 1900.

The coopers employed by the Feigenspan Brewery at Newark asked for a nine-hour workday and an increase in wages from $16 to $18 per week. The increase was given, but the reduction in time was refused by the company.

Newark, October 23d, 1900.

Nine iron and steel chippers in the Hay Foundry and Iron Works in Newark quit this morning because one of their number had been discharged for refusing to use a chipping machine. This work had been heretofore done by hand, but about three weeks ago the Hay Foundry Company obtained a newly patented machine operated by compressed air. The man claimed that the jarring he suffered through operating the machine was so great that he refused to work on it. The union to which the operator belonged, on learning the cause of his dismissal, asked that the operation of the machine be abolished. This was refused, and the men left the shop on strike. Two non-union men were hired to do the work, but on the 27th the ten strikers returned to work under an agreement respecting the chipping machine which was satisfactory to them.

Bridgeton, November 27th, 1900.

The glassblowers employed at the Cohansey tank in Bridgeton quit work this morning because, through mistakes on the part of the cutters, credit was not given them for the quantity of glass blown.

New Brunswick, December 16th, 1900.

The factory of the India Rubber Company at Milltown was closed on this date because the employes of the cutting-room, twenty in number, objected to working with two Hebrews. The entire work of the factory depended on the work of the cutting-room, and the 300 employes of the plant were forced to cease work. The superintendent refused to discharge the men on the grounds advanced. Pressure was brought to bear upon the strikers by the other employes which resulted in the withdrawal of their objections to the Hebrews. All returned to work.

Jersey City, January 5th, 1901.

Seven girls employed in a "noodle" factory in Jersey City went out on strike on this date because of dissatisfaction with the piece-work prices as set by the firm.

Phillipsburg, January 17th, 1901.

Twenty men employed on outside work by the American Horseshoe Company of Phillipsburg quit work on this date because of a reduction of one per cent. in their wages. A meeting of representatives of the men and the firm was held, and arrangements for a resumption of work satisfactory to both sides was made.

Elizabeth, January 17th, 1901.

The painters, caulkers and carpenters employed at the Crescent Shipyard went on strike this morning to compel the company to discharge nine non-union carpenters; the firm refused to discharge the men. About 100 workmen were involved in the strike. On January 22d the company and the strikers held a conference which resulted in a satisfactory settlement of all difficulties.

Salem, February 1st, 1901.

The Glass Annealers' Union made a demand on the proprietors of the Salem Glass Works for an increase of wages, which was refused. The men ceased work, and about 500 men were thrown into idleness.

Bridgeton, February 15th, 1901.

The machinists and die makers of the Farracute Machine Company, at Bridgeton, entered on a strike because the firm refused their demand for a ten per cent. increase in wages and preference in employment for union over non-union men.

Newark, March 1st, 1901.

Ten press hands employed at the Central Stamping Company's works in Newark stopped work on this date because a small advance in wages had been refused them. The men were not skilled workmen, and their places were filled without delay.

Jersey City, March 16th, 1901.

A strike was begun yesterday by the moulders and helpers employed at the brass foundries of E. A. Williams & Company, George Krouse, Brady Brass Company and the Magnet Metal Company, all of Jersey City. The men demanded nine hours as the standard day's work; there was no question about wages. The strike was settled on the 19th, the companies conceding the nine-hour day with the understanding that the men should do as much work as was done under the ten-hour day.

Trenton, March 25th, 1901.

The men employed in the rolling department of the Trenton Iron Works were notified of a reduction in wages, and the next day about forty of them went on strike. A conference between the strikers and the superintendent of the mill resulted in the men returning to work in less than one hour after the strike began.

Newark, April 6th, 1901.

Some twenty workmen employed by the United States Butter Extractor Company, in Newark, quit work to force the discharge of another workman. The firm promptly paid them off and filled their places.

Trenton, April 14th, 1901.

Five hundred hands were thrown out of work at the Crescent Pottery, at Trenton, owing to the strike of kilnmen which began a few days ago. On April 16th the kilnmen returned to work at the old scale of wages.

Bridgeton, April 23d, 1901.

The machinists of the Farracute Company, at Bridgeton, who went out on strike several weeks ago because of the company's refusal to grant an increase in wages and employ none but union men decided on this date to call the strike off. The company made no concessions and will take back only such men as it wants.

Newark, April 29th, 1901.

Six local iron workers were obliged to quit work on the new plank road bridge by the New York union of iron workers, which had a majority of its members working on the job. It threatened to call out its men unless only New York workmen or Newark members of the New York union were employed. The Newark men refused to join the New York union and had to forfeit their places.

Camden, May 2d, 1901.

The ship caulkers employed by the New York and New Jersey Dry Dock Company struck for an increase in wages. The amount asked for was $3 a day. The company compromised by offering $2.87 per day, which was accepted, but the trouble was renewed over two men whom the company discharged and whose reinstatement the men insisted on.

Edgewater, May 7th, 1901.

One hundred men employed at the Glucose Works in loading and unloading cars struck because some non-union men were employed. The sheriff went to the scene of the strike to quell any disturbance that might arise. The strike ended in the return of the union men to work, the non-union men having been discharged.

Elizabeth, May 28th, 1901.

The coremakers employed at the Worthington Pump Works, in Elizabeth, struck on the morning of this date because the company refused to discharge two men who were recently expelled from the coremakers' union. The rules of the union forbid members working with those who have been expelled from their organization. The strike lasted only a short time and was compromised in a way satisfactory to the firm and the men.

Oxford, June 26th, 1901.

About forty Hungarian workmen employed by the Empire Steel Company, at Oxford, quit work on this date, having demanded higher wages, which the company refused to pay. The strikers threatened to stop the other men from working. The sheriff was sent for to preserve the peace.

Millville, June 28th, 1901.

Twenty men employed by the Millville Milling Company as yardmen went on strike on this date for an advance in wages from $1.20 a day, which they had been receiving, to $1.50 per day. The matter was compromised by the company agreeing to pay the men $1.42 per day.

Dover, July 18th, 1901.

The strike at the Dover Car Shops, which started some weeks ago, is still unsettled. A few of the strikers have gone back to work, but others have joined the strikers. The usual force employed at the shops is 600 men; not more than one-half that number is now employed.

Paterson, July 26th, 1901.

The workmen employed at the packing-house of Henry Muhs, in Paterson, went on strike for a ten-hour work-day and to compel the recognition of the union by the firm. The strikers also insisted on the reinstatement of two men whom they claimed were discharged because of their being members of the union. The firm took the ground that these men were discharged because their work was unsatisfactory, and would not, under any circumstances, be re-employed. The firm announced its willingness to discuss with the men the question of hours of labor and wages, but would not permit any question to be raised as to its absolute right to hire and discharge employes according to its own understanding of the interests of the business.

New Brunswick, July 27th, 1901.

Thirty-five boys employed in the winding-room of the Norfolk & New Brunswick Hosiery Plant, at New Brunswick, struck on this date for an increase in wages.

Bloomfield, July 31st, 1901.

Twenty-five boys in the spinning department of the Thomas Oakes & Company Woolen Mills, at Bloomfield, went out on strike on this date for an increase in their wages of one cent an hour.

New Factory Buildings Erected, Old Manufacturing Establishments Enlarged, and Inquiries for Factories and Factory Sites, in Various Parts of New Jersey, from October 1st to August 31st, 1901.

Jersey City, October 5th, 1900.

The Motor Emory Wheel Company, of Waltham, Mass., has written to the Mayor of Jersey City asking for information regarding suitable site for the erection of a factory in that city.

Newark, October 13th, 1900.

A large Massachusetts shoe firm is negotiating for a site in Newark on which to erect a factory with capacity to employ 600 persons.

Trenton, October 16th, 1900.

A new manufactory called the "Trenton Novelty Manufacturing Company" has been started in Trenton. The company has fitted up a factory with the latest style of machinery for making silk waists, leather suit-cases and various articles of oilcloth and leather. About fifty persons will be employed at the outset.

Newark, October 30th, 1900.

The Newark Electrotype Foundry, a new industry, began work in Newark on this date.

Garwood, November 2d, 1900.

The Graphite Metal Company has filed articles of incorporation with the Clerk of Union county. The capitalization is $250,000, and the plant will be located at Garwood.

Bayonne, November 8th, 1900.

The Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company expect to have their new works at Bayonne completed and in full operation by December first.

The machine-shop, which is the largest of the group of buildings composing the works, is 750 feet in length. The company will move its business from Elizabeth to the new plant at Bayonne, and employ upwards of 800 men there.

Clifton, November 14th, 1900.

A large plot of ground has been purchased in Clifton for the erection of a silk mill, which will be built early next year. Broad-silk goods will be made, and upwards of 200 persons will be employed.

Pennington, November 15th, 1900.

A company with a capital of $50,000 has started to erect buildings at Pennington for the manufacture of boilers and steam-heating apparatus. The Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company have constructed a spur from their main line to the foundry building. The company has already contracted for enough work to keep 100 men busy for one year. The works will be equipped with the latest improved machinery designed for the purpose intended. The plant will be in operation about July 1st, 1901.

East Orange, November 17th, 1900.

The Morris Electric Company, of New York, are building a large factory in East Orange for the manufacture of electric cars and general electric supplies. They expect to occupy the new works next spring, and will employ at the outset seventy men, which number will be increased later on.

Newark, November 18th, 1900.

A new abattoir is being erected on Frelinghuysen avenue, Newark, which will be of brick, 50 x 63 feet in dimensions; it will cost about $10,000.

Newark, November 17th, 1900.

The Sherwin & Williams Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, have contracted for the erection of buildings on the Passaic river front in which the manufacture of oils and paints will be carried on. The cost of the buildings will be about $75,000.

Paterson.

A co-operative iron works is projected for Paterson by an organization called the Industrial Brotherhood. The works will be on the plan of the co-operative stove works at Guise, France, which are owned and operated by 2,000 workmen. They have had control of the works since 1880, when Mr. Godin turned the property over to them.

West Bergen, November 20th, 1900.

The erection of a building for the manufacture of confectionery is well under way in West Bergen.

Cold Spring, November 21st, 1900.

A new canning factory, with a capacity of one million cans per year, is in course of erection at Cold Spring, Cape May county. The factory is to be fitted throughout with modern machinery, and the goods will be canned in the most scientific and wholesome manner.

Hoboken, November 22d, 1900.

A factory for the manufacture of passenger and freight elevators is in course of erection at Willow avenue, Hoboken. Plans are perfected for an automobile works, and the erection of necessary buildings will begin at once.

Dover, November 26th, 1900.

The McKiernan Drill Company started a new plant in Dover.

Belle Mead, November 27th, 1900.

The new Altruistic Colony at Belle Meade has one factory in operation. It is a confectionery works, and starts with a number of employes representing twenty families. Those in charge of the colony state that negotiations are now going on with an automobile manufacturing firm, who want a site on which to erect a large plant.

Paterson, December 3d, 1900.

The Court of Chancery having appointed a permanent receiver for the Pioneer Silk Company, of Paterson, operations were resumed at the mill there this morning, all of the old employes reporting for duty.

Franklin, December 4th, 1900.

The new American Match Company which recently purchased the Nicholas Hat Factory building in Franklin, has commenced operations, and are turning out matches at the new plant.

The company makes its own machinery, having patented several labor-saving devices which have not been placed on the market. Twenty persons are employed at the present time.

Trenton, December 10th, 1900.

The De Laval Steam Turbine Company has begun the erection of a large plant along the main line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. It will be one of the largest industries in Trenton.

The main building is to be 203 by 213 feet, and two stories high. The plant will probably be in operation about August 1st, 1901.

Plainfield, December 10th, 1900.

Articles of incorporation of the New Jersey Motor Vehicle Company were filed in the County Clerk's office this morning; the paid-up capital is $250,000, and a large plant will be erected in Plainfield.

Jersey City, December 10th, 1900.

A large factory building for the Central Lard Company of New York is being erected on Coles street, Jersey City; the plant will furnish employment to a large number of hands.

Keyport, December 11th, 1900.

The Eagle Tile Company, which was incorporated at Trenton with a capital of $100,000, has begun the erection of a new plant in Keyport; the building will be 80 x 200 feet.

Elizabethport, December 14th, 1900.

The Central Railroad of New Jersey has begun the erection of immense new shops adjoining its tracks on the north side and opposite the Eliza-

bethport station. The machine-shop will be first built; the structure will be 800 feet long by 150 feet wide and will be thoroughly equipped with modern machinery. Following this, a car-repair shop, a round-house and paint-shop will be built; the plant when completed will employ about 1,000 men.

Newark, December 22d, 1900.

The A. Neuman Hardware Company was incorporated at the office of the Clerk of Essex County this morning; the capital is $150,000. The company will manufacture bags, valises and brushes.

Pennington, December 12th, 1900.

The O. B. Gray Mining Company has been incorporated at the office of the Clerk of Mercer County. The company owns a mine near Pennington which they intend to begin operating immediately.

Newark, December 24th, 1900.

The Newark Electrotype Foundry Company was incorporated at the office of the Clerk of Essex County on this date; capital, $10,000. A plant for carrying on the business will soon be erected.

Plainfield, December 26th, 1900.

A factory for the Gracer Novelty Company is to be erected at Dewey Park on the Central Railroad, between Plainfield and Bound Brook.

Newark, January 4th, 1901.

The John Illingworth Company was incorporated in the office of the Clerk of Essex County on this date. The company will be engaged in the manufacture of high-grade crucible and open-hearth steel forgings and wire, also cold-rolled and cold-drawn steel for building purposes. The company's plant, which will be a large one, is in course of erection at Chapel street, Newark.

Guttenberg, January 5th, 1901.

The E. S. Higgins Carpet Company of New York are negotiating for the purchase of a large tract of land for the erection of a factory in which upwards of 1,000 hands will be employed. The company's factory is now in New York City.

Hoboken, January 10th, 1901.

The Fisher Auto-Truck Company of Chicago, Ill., has leased a building in Hoboken and will begin immediately the manufacture of all kinds of automobiles.

Arlington, January 11th, 1901.

The Lowel Manufacturing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., have started a large factory in Arlington for the manufacture of gas fixtures; several hundred men will be employed in the new industry.

Newark, January 11th, 1901.

Articles incorporating the Newark Electro Galvanizing and Plating Company were recorded to-day in the office of the Clerk of Essex County. The company will manufacture machines for galvanizing and plating all kinds of metal.

Jersey City, January 12th, 1901.

The Plough & Allen Company have started a tobacco and cigar factory in Jersey City and will employ about 200 men. The works will be in operation on February 1st.

Camden, January 22d, 1901.

The Merritt Locker Company has opened a factory in the buildings formerly occupied by Croft, Priestly & Company, Camden. The company will manufacture ventilating lockers, and has orders on hand which will keep the plant busy for many months.

Elizabeth, January 26th, 1901.

The firm of S. & W. H. Rosenstein, shirt manufacturers, of New York City, have leased the old Munsel Building in Elizabeth and converted it into a shirt factory in which upwards of 300 operatives will be employed.

January 29th, 1901.

The Kursh-Pickering Company was incorporated on this date with a capital of $50,000; the company will manufacture jewelry, and the factory will be in Newark.

Gloucester City, January 30th, 1901.

The Fries-Harley Rug Company began operations at Gloucester City. The plant is one of the largest of its kind in New Jersey and employs upwards of 300 hands.

Paterson, January 30th, 1901.

The mill formerly occupied by Samuel Lederer has been leased by Stone Brothers, who are now engaged in installing a plant of broad-silk looms for the manufacture of dress silk.

Paterson, January 30th, 1901.

The firm of Isaac & Murphy have leased the Adams Mill for the purpose of manufacturing broad silk. The firm of Noonan & Murphy was recently organized and will start with fifty looms to make broad-silk goods.

Paterson, February 4th, 1901.

Pierre Thonnierieux is operating the silk-dyeing plant formerly conducted by Close & Burke, on Riverside, Paterson.

Bridgeton, February 9th, 1901.

A cigar factory was opened by a new firm at Bridgeton on this date.

Hoboken, February 9th, 1901.

The Seattle Smelting and Refining Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a paid-up capital of $5,000,000, has secured a large tract of the Hackensack meadows on which it is intended to erect a large smelting and refining works.

Trenton, February 11th, 1901.

The Industrial Smoking Pipe and Clay Novelty Company began operations on this date; the factory is in Trenton, and the company will make clay goods.

Rutherford, February 11th, 1901.

The Rutherford Manufacturing Company has erected a new factory, which will very greatly increase the facilities for the production of goods.

New Brunswick, February 11th, 1901.

The Phœnix Metal Company of New Brunswick, a newly-organized corporation, has started a large stamping works in New Brunswick.

Hoboken, February 11th, 1901.

The Tiejen & Lang Drydock Company has erected a new plant at the foot of 17th street, Hoboken. The docks have a capacity equal to dockage requirements for the largest ocean steamships. A machine-shop and repair-shops are parts of the new plant. It is expected that these improved docks will bring a large increase of business to Hoboken.

Paterson, February 16th, 1901.

The mill and machinery of the James E. Daley Woolen Company, which has gone into bankruptcy, was purchased by a new company, who will continue to operate the works.

Passaic, February 18th, 1901.

The Lodi Dyeing Company, which was incorporated about one week ago, has taken a long lease of a large mill building, and will begin the new business as soon as the necessary machinery can be installed. The new industry is silk dyeing in the piece. The new dye works will employ at least 100 hands.

Newark, February 19th, 1901.

The Essex Wall Paper Mills Company, a new corporation, with an authorized capital of $100,000, will proceed to erect a factory in Newark.

Bridgeton, February 27th, 1901.

A large factory building for the manufacture of candy is being erected in Bridgeton. Operations will be carried on with the latest improved machinery.

Paterson, February 26th, 1901.

The Kursheedt Manufacturing Company, of New York, has purchased the old Oldham Mill and six acres of land at Haledon. The company will renovate the old mill and erect two large new ones. The goods manufactured will be ribbons, braids, embroideries and trimmings. It is expected that more than 1,000 persons will be employed.

Paterson, February 27th, 1901.

The National Ribbon Company, with a capital of $150,000, was incorporated on this date at office of Clerk of Passaic county. New company will occupy the old mill of Paterson Ribbon Company and commence business at once.

Freehold, March 5th, 1901.

The Sterry Cocoa Factory was started at Freehold on this date with a large number of employes. The enterprise is an entirely new one, and it is expected that ultimately a large force will be employed.

Jersey City, March 6th, 1901.

Work on the new carriage factory of Joseph R. Wilson on the site of the one burned down several months ago is progressing rapidly. The new building is a large one, and will be as nearly fire-proof as possible.

Millville, March 11th, 1901.

The United States Pottery Company have made arrangements to erect a branch of their works in Millville, and have selected a site for that purpose.

Newark, March 13th, 1901.

The Hammett School Supply Company was incorporated on this date, with a capital of $250,000. The concern is a Massachusetts one, and will erect a factory in Newark for the manufacture of all kinds of school furniture and school supplies.

Newark, March 13th, 1901.

The Wagelin & Wilckes Black Manufacturing Company will erect a plant to manufacture lampblack, gasblack, boneblack, graphites, coal tars and oils. The factory will be at Seventh street and Clifton avenue, Newark.

Paterson, March 14th, 1901.

A new silk concern was started at Paterson on this date under the name of the Holzman Silk Manufacturing Company. The capital invested is $100,000.

Elizabeth, March 14th, 1901.

The American Sanitary Company, manufacturers of plumbers' supplies, has purchased thirteen acres of land at South Elizabeth, on which they will erect a large plant. The main building will be 60 x 300 feet, and built of brick and iron, as will all the other buildings of the plant. When in full operation the works will give employment to fully 1,000 persons, nearly all of whom will be skilled mechanics.

Newark, March 17th, 1901.

The Smith-Mahon Leather Company opened their new plant at No. 65-69 Hamilton avenue, Newark, on this date. The company will manufacture leather, and have a full equipment of the most modern machinery. A part of the product will be bag and pocket-book stock, bill-book, belt and bookbinders' leather, and all kinds of finished splits as well. Orders have been taken already for enough work to keep the factory running to its full capacity for nearly a year.

Paterson, March 20th, 1901.

The entire ribbon plant of the recently defunct Pioneer Ribbon Company has been purchased by Schiffer Brothers, operating under the name of Pelgram & Meyer. The plant will be put in operation without delay.

Paterson, March 21st, 1901.

The plant of the New Jersey Silk Company in Paterson has been purchased by E. Gevil & Co., raw silk importers, of New York, who were one of the heaviest creditors of the defunct concern. Operations will be resumed in the mill at once.

Trenton, March 23d, 1901.

The Standard Shirt-waist Company, of New York, has leased a large building in Trenton in which to manufacture shirt-waists. About 200 hands, mostly women, will be employed.

Hudson City, March 25th, 1901.

The Zenorphia Musical Manufacturing Company, organized to manufacture a musical instrument called the Zenorphia, will begin at once the work of erecting a factory in Hudson City.

Paterson, March 26th, 1901.

The throwing plant of the late Hamil & Booth Company, consisting of 15,000 spindles, has been purchased by Rawson, McLean & Islieb, a new firm of throwsters, who will move the outfit to the old Harmony Mill, and there put to work. Most of the Hamil & Booth Company has been absorbed by the local mills.

New Orange, March 29th, 1901.

The American Circular Loom Company, of Pittsburg, will begin at once the erection of a plant at New Orange, to cost $50,000, and will employ upwards of fifty hands.

Millville, March 29th, 1901.

A new cloak factory was started at Millville on this date.

Summit, April 1st, 1901.

E. Gavazzi, of Italy, has decided to establish a new silk goods plant at Summit. It is expected that the plant will be completely equipped and that the operations will commence about September 1st. The buildings will cover 60,000 square fee, and 300 operatives will be employed.

Trenton, April 4th, 1901.

M. Weil & Son, of New York, have established a branch shirt-waist factory in Trenton. The plant began work this morning with sixty operatives, which number will be doubled as soon as necessary machinery can be installed.

Vineland, April 5th, 1901.

The Vineland Window Glass Company has decided to double the capacity of its large plant by adding a second continuous tank, which will necessitate the erection of other buildings and increase of the force from 150 to about 300 men.

Millville, April 5th, 1901.

Plans have just been drafted for a shoe manufactory by the newly-incorporated Keighley & Mullen Company which will, it is anticipated, be the largest factory of its kind in the world.

Plainfield, April 5th, 1901.

Work has been begun on the new factory of the Perrin-Freres Glove Company at Plainfield. The building, which is to be erected in a fine residence quarter of the city, will be a handsome structure of brick, 40 x 80 feet and three stories high.

Plainfield, April 15th, 1901.

The firm of Price, Bond, Woolston & Company have started a manufactory of varnishes at Plainfield.

Passaic, April 18th, 1901.

The American Cigar Company, which now employs 300 girls at its plant in Passaic, has removed to much more commodious quarters in the same city and will soon employ more than double that number.

Billingsport, April 19th, 1901.

A tract of 700 acres has been secured by a company for the erection of a large steel plant and the establishment of a town about it with residence accommodations for the hands. The plant, for which the plans are well nigh complete, will cost more than $2,000,000. The most perfect labor-saving machinery will be used and at least 1,000 hands will be employed.

Hawthorne, April 20th, 1901.

The Hawthorne Silk Company filed papers of incorporation with the Clerk of Passaic County on this date. The capital is $100,000. The company will carry on a silk-throwing business and employ about 200 persons.

Newark, April 23d, 1901.

The Espancheid Hat Company, a new firm, will begin to manufacture hat blocks, machinery and material used in making hats, at a new plant which they have established in Newark. The capital of the firm is $50,000.

Trenton, April 25th, 1901.

The Providential Tile Company, a re-organization of the old Providential Tile Works, have filed articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State; the new company is capitalized at $90,000 and will begin work at once.

Passaic, April 25th, 1901.

A firm of cigar manufacturers have leased a property in Passaic and begin at once the manufacture of cigars. A force of several hundred hands will be employed.

Greenville, April 27th, 1901.

A bookbinding industry, to be known as the Edward Barr Bookbinding Company, has been organized in Greenville; its capital is $10,000, and it will do the finer grades of bookbinding and job work. It is expected that at least 100 hands will be employed.

Passaic, May 4th, 1901.

The Hygeia Brewing Company, which will begin business with a capital of $100,000, was organized in Passaic on this date.

Millville, May 4th, 1901.

A new thirty-blower window-light tank is in course of erection in Millville. This will give employment to 200 men. The plant, when completed, will be probably the most perfectly-equipped one of its kind in the world; its cost will be $100,000.

Jersey City, May 6th, 1901.

The Halstead Pork Packing Company of New York are erecting a large building, 100 x 200 feet and four stories high, in Jersey City. Their entire establishment will be transferred from New York to the new building

when it is ready; between 200 and 300 men will be employed. The superior railroad facilities offered by Jersey City is what induced the company to make the change.

Trenton, May 6th, 1901.

A company has been organized in Trenton which has now in course of erection a two-story brick building in which to manufacture suspenders.

Trenton, May 9th, 1901.

The Star Porcelain Company has decided to provide itself with a much larger plant, and has the buildings now in process of erection on Muirhead avenue. There will be two buildings 130 x 130 feet each and three stories high. Two large kilns are also being built; the entire plant will be ready for work late in the Fall.

Passaic, May 24th, 1901.

The Dundee Textile Company will erect a new mill in Aquackanonk township along the Dundee canal for the manufacture of cotton linings under a new process; the company has a capital of $400,000.

Camden.

The firm of Welcke & Egleif, of New York, have purchased four acres of land on Cooper Creek. The firm will erect buildings at once and begin the manufacture of dry colors from the by-products of coal tar.

Elizabeth, May 25th, 1901.

The Standard Pottery Company has purchased the plant at Elizabeth of the old Beerbower Pottery Company which had been idle for three years. The new company will make almost exclusively sanitary ware.

Newark, May 26th, 1901.

Incorporation papers for a company with $1,000,000 capital were filed at the office of the Clerk of Essex County on this date. The company is called the Edison Storage Battery Company, and will make the light storage batteries recently perfected by Thomas A. Edison. An immense plant is soon to be erected at Glen Ridge, and at least 1,000 hands will be employed there.

Garfield, May 27th, 1901.

The Hayden Essential Oil Factory was started up at Garfield on this date. It is expected that several hundred hands will be employed there within a few weeks.

Rockaway, June 1st, 1901.

A new shoe factory is about to be started at Rockaway.

Lafayette, June 3d, 1901.

The Snead Iron Works, of Lafayette, have begun an extension of their already large plant at that place. Several new buildings of large dimensions will be erected. The firm has contracts for most of the structural iron work for the rapid transit tunnel now being built in New York and for the North German Lloyd Docks in Hoboken.

Paterson, June 5th, 1901.

The Watson Machine Company, of Paterson, is about to commence, on a large scale, the making of machinery used in the flax industry. At present all this machinery is imported from abroad at very high cost in price and duty. Most of it comes from Leeds, England. The Watson Machine Company intends to make this machinery, and introduce it to the American flax concerns now using the imported variety. The development of this branch of business will result in the employment of a large additional force of men.

East Rutherford, June 12th, 1901.

The Colonial Clock Company, capital $68,000, have begun the erection of a large factory in East Rutherford. The building will be 25 x 80 feet and three stories high. Only the most highly skilled labor will be employed.

Newark, June 13th, 1901.

The Uniform Steel Company, who makes a high-grade crucible steel by secret process, are about to establish a plant in Newark. By the company's process it is able to make steel tools without forging them. Between 150 and 200 men will be employed when the plant is in complete working order.

White Lake, June 15th, 1901.

The Marksboro Portland Cement Company has commenced work on its new plant in this place. The buildings will be ten in number, and constructed of local limestone. The authorized capital of the concern is $400,000.

Trenton, June 17th, 1901.

The rubber department of the John A. Roebling plant at Trenton is being very much enlarged. The addition consists of a brick structure 75 x 250 feet and five stories high. When finished the number of hands employed in this department will be doubled.

Bridgeton, June 18th, 1901.

A new manufactory of glass vials has been started at Bridgeton. Fifty workmen will be employed.

Dunellen, June 19th, 1901.

A new varnish factory was started at Dunellen on this date. A small force of men were put to work as a start. These will be increased later on.

Rahway, June 20th, 1901.

The Rahway Shoe Manufacturing Company, recently organized, have constructed a building in which women's, misses' and children's shoes will be manufactured on a large scale.

Trenton, June 20th, 1901.

The large brick factory building at Trenton Junction, which has been idle almost since it was erected ten years ago, will be opened as a match factory about August first.

Trenton, June 22d, 1901.

A new factory for pottery purposes is being erected on New York avenue, Trenton. The buildings will be two and one-half stories high, and include a green room and kiln shed.

Camden, July 6th, 1901.

The firm of Harburger, Homan & Company recently purchased a lot of ground 100 x 300 feet at Sycamore street, Camden, and have commenced the erection of a four-story brick building covering the property. One thousand five hundred hands will be employed.

North Hudson, July 10th, 1901.

The large glucose plant just completed at North Hudson will commence work about September first. It will give employment to more than 1,500 hands.

Rutherford, July 16th, 1901.

The Voss & Heller Manufacturing Company have erected a factory at Rutherford in which about 100 hands will be employed. The firm came from East Stroudsburg, Pa. Their principal reason for moving is the desire to get nearer to New York.

Paterson, July 17th, 1901.

The Cornet Silk Manufacturing Company, recently organized in Paterson, has commenced work in the old Hamil & Booth Mill. The company is capitalized at $50,000.

Bayonne, July 18th, 1901.

The Tide Water Oil Company are about to erect a large barrel factory at Bayonne.

Bayonne, July 20th, 1901.

The Safety Insulated Wire Company, of New York, is erecting large factory buildings in Bayonne, in which all their manufacturing will be done. The factory will be ready about October first.

Jersey City, July 23d, 1901.

The Conover Machine Company has purchased a plot of land in the Greenville Section of Jersey City, and begun the erection thereon of a large building in which to carry on the work of making marine condensers and other similar machinery.

Camden, July 23d, 1901.

The Whitney Car Wheel Company will begin at once the erection of a large plant on a six-acre plot purchased for that purpose in Camden. The factory will be located on the line of the Atlantic City Railroad.

The Atlantic Match Company, whose factory is in Camden, has decided to about double the size of its plant; operations to that end have been begun. The company is capitalized at $2,750,000.

Jersey City, July 23d, 1901.

Work has been begun on what, it is claimed, will be the largest brewery in New Jersey. The buildings will be located in the Greenville Section.

Elizabeth, July 27th, 1901.

The factory of Wiestner & Sons, manufacturers of photographic dry plates, at Elizabeth, is being greatly enlarged.

Hasbrouck Heights, July 30th, 1901.

A new firm has begun the manufacture of electrical instruments in Hasbrouck Heights.

Bridgeton, July 31st, 1901.

A new factory for the manufacture of wrappers will be started in Bridgeton on August first. Two hundred hands will be employed.

Camden, July 31st, 1901.

Work has been begun on buildings for a large glass plant on Eighteenth street, near the Pennsylvania Railroad, Camden. The works will employ about 500 men.

Trenton, August 1st, 1901.

The New Jersey Elastic Pulp Plaster Company has purchased a plot of land near the canal in East Trenton and will begin immediately the erection of a large plant.

Slatington, August 2d, 1901.

Work has been commenced on a building to be used as a silk mill by Conze & Coleman, German manufacturers, who will make a high grade of dress goods; two hundred hands will be employed.

Passaic, August 5th, 1901.

A new factory building in which metal ware will be manufactured is in course of erection at Passaic.

Hoboken, August 8th, 1901.

A five-story factory building is in course of erection at Seventh and Grand streets, Hoboken. It will be used when completed for the manufacture of pocketbooks.

Woodbury, August 16th, 1901.

All necessary arrangements have been made to erect a large silk mill at Woodbury which will be 50 x 200 feet and four stories high. The company will employ about 300 hands.

Rahway, August 17th, 1901.

The Neveke Chemical Company have started the building of their immense plant in the eastern section of Rahway.

Camden, August 19th, 1901.

The Whitney Car Wheel Company are about to begin the erection of a large plant for the manufacture of their product in Camden. There will be one foundry building 100 x 200 feet and one story high; one building 50 x 80 feet and two stories high for a machine and pattern-shop, and other smaller structures for engine-room and offices. The buildings will cost about $150,000.

Paterson, August 20th, 1901.

The Hamil & Booth mill property, which is in charge of the Court of Chancery, has been leased to John B. Humphreys, who will operate a silk mill there. The lease conveys with it a right to purchase and also the privilege of using water power at a fixed rental per horsepower.

Elizabeth, August 21st, 1901.

The American Sanitary Supply Company, a new corporation, is now erecting numerous buildings on a six-acre plot recently purchased by them on the shore front of the southern part of the city. The buildings are all of brick. It is expected that the plant will be ready for operation next Spring.

Bridgeton, August 22d, 1901.

A large factory for the manufacture of women's wrappers began operations in Bridgeton on this date.

Woodbury, August 23d, 1901.

Buildings for a large manufactory of powder for cattle and horses were begun on this date in Woodbury. A large number of men and women are to be employed.

Camden, August 23d, 1901.

A combination of interests were negotiating on this date for the purchase of the Segal Refinery with a view to its conversion into a cold-storage plant.

Elizabeth, August 24th, 1901.

A large steel plant is to be located at the intersection of the Rahway river and Staten Island by the Milliken Bros., who now operate extensive shops at tidewater in Brooklyn.

The firm was recently incorporated at Trenton as a New Jersey corporation and has been given a grant of a large tract of land under water by the riparian commission. This will be one of the largest structural steel plants in the country and when fully in operation will employ upwards of 2,000 men.

Bridgeton, August 26th, 1901.

A large window-glass plant, which will have an eight-pot furnace of modern construction so designed as to obviate the necessity of working bottom glass, is in course of erection in Bridgeton. The company is composed of men who have had long experience in glass manufacture.

Camden, August 27th, 1901.

The American Cigar Company has petitioned to Camden City Council for a ten-year remission of taxes on property upon which it proposes to erect a large factory if the petition is granted. The company will employ 1,200 hands.

Bayonne, August 28th, 1901.

The Safety Insulated Wire Company, which employs 1,000 hands, is making rapid headway with the erection of its new buildings in Bayonne.

Morristown, August 30th, 1901.

The Malt Creamlet Company has located its factory at Stanley, below Chatham, in the old paper mill.

Elizabeth, August 30th, 1901.

The Central Railroad Company of New Jersey will in a short time take possession of its new shops opposite the Singer factory on the shore front. The machine-shop, which is parallel to the railroad track, is 600 feet long. All of the buildings are of the most modern character in construction and equipment, and the round-house will afford room for twenty-five locomotives.

Elizabeth, August 30th, 1901.

Work was begun on this date on extensive buildings for the David H. Moffett Leather Company in Elizabeth closely adjoining the old building of the company. The new buildings will accommodate upward of four hundred workmen, while the old plant employed only fifty hands. When finished this plant will be one of the largest and best-equipped leather manufactories in the country.

Carteret, August 31st, 1901.

A tract of land comprising 1,000 feet of water front on Staten Island Sound at Carteret has been purchased by J. R. De Lamar, a Western mine owner, as a site for a smelting plant that will cost upwards of $1,000,000.

Factory Enlargements in New Jersey, from November 16th, 1900, to August 31st, 1901.

Camden, November 16th, 1900.

The Keystone Leather Company, whose plant is located on the east side at Sixteenth and Stevens streets, Camden, is making extensive additions to its works. Owing to increasing demand for the product, two stories will be added to one of the largest buildings.

Bound Brook, November 20th, 1900.

The Standard Paint Company, of Bound Brook, has commenced work on a new reduction house, which will greatly increase the facilities of this department. The structure will be of brick and iron, 60 x 70 feet, and two stories high.

Millville, November 20th, 1900.

R. D. Wood & Company's Cotton Mill, at Millville, is being rebuilt and greatly enlarged.

Paterson, November 22d, 1900.

The Carshatt Manufacturing Company are building a three-story addition to their velvet mill at Haledon, which is expected to be ready for use about January 1st, 1901.

Paterson, December 7th, 1900.

The Helvetia Silk Company, at Riverside, near Paterson, has begun the erection of a large addition to its mill. The addition has to be completed in sixty days, as the company desires to get the additional looms in operation as soon as possible.

Hoboken, December 10th, 1900.

The machine shops, the boiler works and foundry of William A. Fletcher, in Hoboken, are much below the capacity necessary to handle the great increase of business which has been steadily growing. The result is that Mr. Fletcher has purchased all the land on Park avenue in the block between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, where large shops, the largest in Hudson county, will be erected.

Passaic, December 22d, 1900.

The Manhattan Rubber Works is being enlarged, and will soon begin the manufacture of druggists' goods, such as water-bags, etc. The new line of work will give employment to fifty women.

Jersey City, December 29th, 1900.

The branch of the Fagan Iron Works, located in the Jersey City district known as the "Horse Shoe," is to be greatly enlarged; a large area of land in the vicinity of the works has been secured for that purpose by Mr. Fagan.

Orange, January 2d, 1901.

The hatting industry, so important to Orange, is enjoying almost unexampled prosperity, and has for months past, notwithstanding the long struggle over the labor question in one of the most important shops, which was settled some months ago. All the factories are working full time with a full force of hands, and the output keeps up with unvarying regularity to a very gratifying standard.

The McGall Hat Company has taken up the business of the McGall Brothers, and are making additions to their factory which will enable the firm to at least double its output.

Another firm whose business has grown so as to require greater accommodations is that of Austin, Drew & Company.

Bayonne, January 2d, 1901.

The great works of the Babcock & Wilcox Boiler Company, at Bayonne, were formally opened on January 1st, 1901. The officers and employes sat down together at a banquet.

Paterson, January 9th, 1901.

The Passaic Rolling Mill Company, of Paterson, have made arrangements for a great enlargement of their plant. The improvements will cost about $200,000, and will afford facilities for employing several hundred men.

Hoboken, January 16th, 1901.

The F. A. Verdon Machine Company, of Hoboken, which has its shops in Fourteenth and Hudson streets, has completed plans for the erection of a large new machine shop. The present quarters are not large enough to satisfy the greatly increasing requirements of trade.

Trenton, January 31st, 1901.

The American Lamp and Brass Company, of Trenton, are about to move their decorating plant to Elwood City, Pennsylvania, and begin the manufacture of gas and electric fixtures in the department of their works which will be vacated.

Hoboken, February 6th, 1901.

The brush factory of G. A. Helff, with its contents, was destroyed by fire on the morning of this date.

Garfield, March 6th, 1901.

The Hammerschlag Manufacturing Company has commenced work on a large addition to their plant.

Bridgeton, March 12th, 1901.

The Beaumont Glass Company has begun the erection of a new building adjoining its old one on a street that was vacated by the city to permit its being erected.

Glassboro, March 13th, 1901.

The Whitney Glass Company is enlarging its plant and making extensive repairs to its old works.

Trenton, March 13th, 1901.

The Trenton Watch Company has taken steps to increase its plant so as to about double the capacity of the works. The business is in a highly prosperous condition.

Camden, May 3d, 1901.

The Campbell Preserving Company are building an addition to their already large plant on Front street, Camden. A large factory building close to the old one is the first structure to be erected; other new buildings will be put up and some of the old ones increased in size.

Camden, May 13th, 1901.

The Fries Breslin Rug Manufacturing Company are erecting a four-story brick building on Ferry avenue, Camden, as an addition to their plant. The new building will be ready for occupancy about July, and will enable the company to employ about 200 more hands.

Trenton, May 14th, 1901.

The old rolling mill and furnaces of the New Jersey Steel and Iron Company have been purchased by the American Bridge Company, and practically torn down. A modern plant will shortly be established for the putting together of bridge iron. According to plans now being considered, the company expect to quadruple its productive capacity in the course of a year.

Camden, May 23d, 1901.

The Mellor-Rittenhouse Licorice Company have begun another large addition to their plant at the foot of Bulson street, Camden. The building will be of brick and 75 x 400 feet.

Paterson, June 4th, 1901.

The Watson Machine Company, of Paterson, has begun the erection of a new building in which machinery for use in the flax industry will be made.

Trenton, June 16th, 1901.

The Bryan Pottery, of Trenton, is about to be enlarged by the erection of a three-story brick building and three kilns. The pottery will, after the new building is finished, engage in the manufacture of sanitary ware.

Taylorsville, June 20th, 1901.

The Cold Spring Bleachery is adding a large building to its plant, which will accommodate the great increase in its business that has taken place during the past year.

Trenton, July 9th, 1901.

The Trenton Potteries Company are erecting several new buildings adjoining their plant at North Clinton avenue, Trenton.

Bridgeton, July 27th, 1901.

T. C. Wheaton, glass manufacturer, is increasing the size of his large plant at Millville by the erection of several new buildings, which are nearly ready for use.

Trenton, July 30th, 1901.

The Standard Shirt-waist Company, of Trenton, are making an addition to their plant which will enable them to double their force of operatives.

Passaic, July 31st, 1901.

The Consumers' Match Company, of Passaic, have taken steps to re-erect their factory, which was consumed by fire some time ago.

Oxford, August 2d, 1901.

The Empire Steel Company is about to erect a new furnace of 500 tons capacity at Oxford. Probably 1,000 more men will be employed.

Hoboken, August 12th, 1901.

The Hoboken Paper Mills Company has perfected plans for the enlargement of its plant near Seventh street, Hoboken. Extensive additions will be built to the mills and the capacity of the plant will be greatly increased.

Trenton, August 12th, 1901.

The John A. Roebling's Sons Company have commenced the erection of a new galvanizing plant on the site of the old American Saw Company's building on Canal street, Trenton.

Passaic, August 19th, 1901.

The McLean Mill on Sussex street, Passaic, is to be enlarged by the erection of a new building and additions made to the old ones.

Elizabeth, August 20th, 1901.

The part of the W. H. Rankin factory in Elizabeth which was destroyed by fire recently is now nearly rebuilt. The factory will have a much larger capacity than before the fire.

Elizabeth, August 21st, 1901.

The Brown & Bussey brass foundry at Elizabeth is being greatly enlarged.

Port Oram, August 23d, 1901.

The new furnace of the Joseph Wharton Company at Port Oram was "blown in" on Thursday. The "blowing in" consisted of the ceremony of kindling the first fire and loading the furnace with its first charge of wood, coke, limestone and iron ore. When in perfect working order the output of the new furnace will be about 400 tons of pig iron per day.

Manufacturing Plants that Have Been Moved from New Jersey to Other States During the Year 1900.—The Reasons Assigned by Them for Having Taken Such Action.

Brass Hangers and Metal Novelties.

Rogers Manufacturing Company have removed their factory to New York City; no reason is assigned for making the change.

Carpets.

Yates & Company, Ltd. The home factory of this company, which is one of the oldest in the world engaged in the making of carpets, having been chartered by King William III in 1701, is in Wilton, Wiltshire, England. In 1892 the firm established a branch mill in Elizabethport, which has been run with from thirty to fifty employes until January 1st, 1901, on which date it was closed, the company having decided that it would be to their advantage to maintain only one factory, and that one in England.

Glass.

Cohansey Glass Manufacturing Company. This company has moved its plant to East Downington, Pa. The following are the reasons given by them for making the change: "We are moving our plant from Bridgeton on account of labor troubles and lack of protection by the city of Bridgeton during them. Having sold our window-glass plant, we had not sufficient room to extend our bottle manufactory at Bridgeton on the ground we are now using, and not wishing to invest more money where we were subject to labor troubles, we looked for another location."

Hatting.

De Clermont & Company. This company operated a factory in Newark, and moved to Brooklyn, N. Y. The reason given for the change is that they had made some specially advantageous business arrangement with some friends there who are in the same trade.

Photograph Paper.

New Jersey Aristotype Company. This firm operated works in Bloomfield. It owned other factories in New York State, and moved its Bloomfield plant to one of these "in the interest of economy." The Bloomfield factory was sold to the General Aristo Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Sportsmen's Clothing and Equipment.

The Sheldon Manufacturing Company. This firm conducted their business in Newark, and moved to Binghamton, N. Y. The reasons given for moving are: "It is entirely a question of economy in manufacturing and also the liberal inducements offered us by this place. It is altogether a question of business, and we thought it was for our interest to make the change."

Steel Castings.

John King Metal Company. This firm operated a factory at Garwood for some years to establish a new process of making steel. The process having been established, the works at Garwood were sold out, and the steel is now being made in Illinois under license.

Knit Goods.

The Glassboro Knitting Company. Works were located at Glassboro; have been moved to Barnesville, Ohio. No reason for making the change is given.

Manufacturing Plants that Have Gone Into the Hands of Receivers—1900.

Drop Forgings.

Standard Drop Forging Company. Shops at Boonton, N. J. Receiver appointed March 9th, 1900; cause, lack of business, and bad management.

Silk Goods.

Pioneer Silk Company. Mill at Paterson. Receiver appointed in the early part of 1900; machinery and fittings are being sold out.

Silk Dyeing.

The Close & Burke Silk Dyeing Company. Dye-house in Paterson. The firm is now in the United States Court of Bankruptcy.

Shoes.

Raritan Shoe Manufacturing Company. Factory at New Brunswick; is now in hands of a receiver. Cause of difficulties given, low prices.

New Jersey Shoe Manufacturing Company. Factory at Hightstown. Sold by receiver on July 1st, 1901. Cause of difficulties, as given by the firm, "want of business, and bad management."

Sussex Shoe Company. Factory at Newton. Went into receivers' hands on December 8th, 1900. Reasons for the firm's difficulties not given.

Manufacturing Establishments Permanently Closed—1900.

Shoes.

Bastian & Firth. Factory at Burlington. Closed January 1st, 1901. Was not doing a profitable business.

Cutter Brothers. Factory at Burlington. The reason given for closing is that the junior member of the firm had withdrawn to go into another business. "We concluded to retire while still able to pay 100 cents on the dollar. Competition of large concerns is too strong for minor firms."

John W. Brooks. Factory at Elmer. Closed because of "the great advance in the cost of material, which made it impossible to get even a small profit out of making shoes at present prices.

Home Manufacturing Company. Factory at Mount Holly. Cause of closing, "Lack of capital to compete and earn profits."

Silk Goods.

The Hamil & Booth Company. Mills in Paterson. Went into voluntary liquidation because the founders of the Mills, Messrs. Robert Hamil and James Booth, had both died, and also owing largely to the death of Hon. Garret A. Hobart, who was president of the company, followed by the death of another principal stockholder.

Samuel M. Lederer. Mills at Paterson. Business closed in consequence of the death of Mr. Lederer.

Silk Mill Supplies.

Louis F. Liotard. Factory in Paterson. Sold business to another firm on account of ill-health.

Silk Dyeing.

R. J. Berdan Company. Dye-house in Paterson. Failed December 1st, 1900, because of unprofitable business.

Machinery.

The New Jersey Machine Works. Shops in Newark. No reason given for closing.

Iron Foundry.

Charles E. Laning. Shops at Bridgeton. The cause of closing the works, as given by Mr. Laning, was the great increase in the cost of pig-iron which took place during the last three months of 1900, coupled with the fact that about that time his moulders formed a union and went out on strike for wages far in excess of what he could pay.

Jewelry.

Edward C. Kerr. Factory in Newark. Closed out business because no longer able to give it personal attention on account of ill-health.

Mechanical Rubber Goods.

The Chapman-McLean Rubber Company. Closed because competition in the special line in which the firm was engaged was too much for their limited capital.

Artificial Flowers.

P. Albertine. Factory at Carlstadt. Says as follows regarding the reasons for closing his business: "I started the manufacture of artificial flowers in 1876, and carried it on very satisfactorily in the matter of profit until the adoption of the Wilson Tariff Law. When the duties were increased a large competition of Polish and Italian domestic manufacturers arose, which greatly cut prices in the business. This circumstance, coupled with considerations of health and advancing age, caused my giving up the business."

Steamer Chairs.

Thomas J. Post. Factory at Westwood. Closed out because competition had practically abolished profit.

Steam Laundry.

Passaic Steam Laundry Company. Establishment located in Belleville. The business was closed because it had ceased to be profitable. One of the principal causes of decline was the removal of nearly all the wholesale shirt making from New York City to Troy.

Shirts.

Koblenzer & Dozian. Factory at Jamesburg. The main building was destroyed by fire, and, for business reasons, was not rebuilt.

Iron Ore Mining.

Chester Iron Company. Mines at Hacklebarney. "The cause of the abandonment of mining here is due in part to the exhaustion of some veins and increased expense of raising ore, accompanied by constantly falling prices. The railroad spur leading to the mines has been torn up and abandoned."

Labor Legislation Enacted at the Legislative Session of 1901

AND

Decisions of the Courts on Cases Affecting the Interests of Labor.

Labor Legislation Enacted at the Legislative Session of 1901.

CHAPTER 159.

AN ACT to amend "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building" (Revison of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight), approved June fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight.

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

1. Section nineteen of the said act entitled "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 and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

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 then be 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 fifty cents for the use of the state.

2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 22, 1901.

Decisions of the Courts on Cases Affecting the Interests of Labor.

CHAS. FOHRMANN *v.* THE CONSOLIDATED TRACTION COMPANY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 12, 1899.
Opinion by GARRISON, J., *34 Vroom 391.*
(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. A principal, whether an individual or a corporation, cannot be charged with punitive damages for the illegal, wanton or oppressive conduct of a servant, unless the principal participated in the wrongful act of the servant, either expressly or impliedly by his conduct authorizing or approving it either before or after it was committed.

2. Punitive damages are in the nature of a penalty especially designed as a punishment for the wanton conduct or malicious motives of a tort feasor, and can lawfully be imposed only when the reprehensible act is brought home to the defendant.

COURT OF CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.

CUMBERLAND GLASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY
v.
THE GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA, DENNIS A. HAYES ET AL.

Decree by VICE-CHANCELLOR REED.
New Jersey Equity Reports, *14 Dickinson 49.*
Filed December 14th, 1899.
(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. Under Pamph. L., 1883, page 36, making it lawful for workmen to combine to persuade any person or persons, by peaceable means, to enter into a combination for entering or leaving

the employment of any person or corporation, the mere stationing of striking workmen to watch the employer's premises for the purpose of seeing who can be made the subject of peaceable persuasion to strike, is not of itself sufficient to warrant a preliminary injunction, unless it appears that the purpose of the guard is also to coerce actual or prospective employes by non-peaceable means to quit work.

2. The Court of Chancery has jurisdiction to enjoin a continuing trespass or injury to property, though such trespass or injury may also involve a crime.

3. Where more or less continuous acts of violence are indulged in by striking workmen, consisting in the assembling of crowds at the employer's premises, in the streets and at the railroad station, which occasionally attack property, use abusive language towards employes, forcibly interfere with persons seeking to enter the premises, and forcibly intercept the employer's incoming workmen at the railroad station, such acts and conduct furnish grounds for an injunction restraining those participating from so interfering with engaged workmen, notwithstanding instructions to strikers to use only peaceable methods in persuading others to quit work.

4. Neither a workman's association, conducting and financially supporting a strike by its members, nor the president of such association who organizes and directs such strike, confers with its leaders, disburses the financial aid to strikers, and promises it to others on their striking, will be enjoined at suit of the employer to restrain interference with engaged employes, neither having authorized, encouraged, known of, nor tacitly approved any acts of violence.

AHEARN *v.* CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, February 26th, 1900.

Opinion PER CURIAM, *45 Atlantic Reporter 1032.*

Where plaintiff, who was a brakeman in defendant's switch-yard, was injured by a brake-wheel coming off, and the evidence showed that it had been inspected the day before, and a nut placed

on the brake-staff, but left the question in doubt whether or not the nut was on at the time of the accident, a verdict for plaintiff should be set aside, since, if the nut was on, proper inspection was the only duty required of the defendant, and, if it was off, it constituted an obvious danger, for which the company was not liable.

WILSON J. HAVER, Plaintiff in Error, *v.* CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW JERSEY, Defendant in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals, March 5th, 1900.

Opinion by GUMMERE, J., *35 Vroom 312.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. The credit of a witness may be attacked either by his own cross-examination or by calling other witnesses for the purpose.

2. A master, though liable to make compensation for injuries done by his servant within the scope of his employment, cannot be held liable for exemplary or punitive damages merely by reason of wanton, oppressive or malicious intent on the part of the servant.

3. If a train hand, in repelling an assault made upon him by a passenger, uses more force than is reasonably necessary for the purpose of defending himself from the attack and ejecting the passenger from the company's train, the company is liable for damages resulting from such excess of violence.

NELLIE SOFIELD, Administratrix, etc., of CHARLES SOFIELD, Deceased, Plaintiff Below, Defendant in Error, *v.* THE GUGGENHEIM SMELTING COMPANY, Defendant Below, Plaintiff in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals, June 18th, 1900.

Opinion by LIPPINCOTT, J., *35 Vroom 605.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. Sofield was engaged as an employe of the defendant company, the Guggenheim Smelting Company, in its copper smelting

factory, as a helper at one of the furnaces used in that work. Near to the furnace at which Sofield was engaged other workmen of the defendant were engaged in taking from another furnace molten copper and throwing it with ladles into a pit of cold water (this water by this process becomes extremely hot), some fifteen feet away, on a line seven feet from the furnaces, at right-angles and upon the other side of the passageway of that width running in front of all the furnaces. The pit when not in use was covered with fit and suitable planking furnished by the defendant, rendering it entirely safe from any person falling into it. This pit was kept covered by the workmen when not in use. When the workmen commenced work it was so covered, and the covering was removed by them for the purpose of throwing the molten copper into the pit, and as the work progressed the planking was partly replaced. During the progress of the work, and in the middle of the night, a recess was taken by the workmen for the purpose of eating a dinner or lunch; they failed to replace the planking over the pit. Sofield, engaged at the other furnace, was sent upon an errand by the foreman, and in going along this passageway to a door at the end of the factory somehow got off the line of the passageway and fell or slipped into the pit and was scalded to death. *Held,* that the failure to replace the planking, if it was an act of negligence, was the negligence of the co-servants of Sofield in the common employment and a risk assumed by him, and that recovery could not be had for the benefit of his next of kin.

2. The defendant had furnished planking adjustable to and easy to be used to cover this pit and thus render it entirely safe, and it was the duty of the servants of the defendant to use it for that purpose, and their failure to do so was not the negligence of the defendant, but their own negligence in the performance of the work, for which the defendant is not liable to them or their co-servants.

3. The test must always be whether the negligent act or omission was in the discharge of the master's or the servant's duty. If it was in the discharge of the servant's duty the master is not liable to co-servants in the same employment for such negligent act or omission.

JOSEPH BIEN, Plaintiff Below and Defendant in Error, *v.* HERMAN UNGER ET AL., Defendants Below and Plaintiffs in Error.

Court of Errors and Appeals, June 18th, 1900.

Opinion by GARRISON, J., *35 Vroom 596.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. In an action for negligence the right of the defendant to have his plaintiff bear the burden of proving the charge made in the declaration is a substantial one, which burden may be borne either by proof of some negligent act or by proof of circumstances from which the defendant's want of due care is a legitimate inference. Where neither sort of proof is forthcoming the plaintiff should be nonsuited. *Quære.* Whether, as a matter of practice, the trial court may hold the motion to nonsuit until the close of the defendant's case.

2. *Res ipsa loquitur* applied to the testimony and distinguished from the practice motion above mentioned.

3. In order to charge a master with negligence in permitting the use by his servants of a particular machine upon proof of its tendency to behave in an unaccountable and dangerous fashion, something in the nature of *scienter* must be proved or be fairly inferable from the testimony, and the history ascribed to the machine must be such as could reasonably be deemed to be either a forerunner or a warning of the accident that actually happened.

BROWN *v.* PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER COMPANY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, June 29th, 1900.

Opinion by GUMMERE, J., *46 Atlantic Reporter 756.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Plaintiff was injured while working upon a machine of the defendant, his employer. His description, on the witness stand, of the way in which the accident happened was uncorroborated by any other evidence in the case, and the automatic working of the machine made it almost impossible that the plaintiff's description could be true. In addition, it was absolutely contradictory of the

story as told by him immediately after its occurrence. *Held,* that a verdict in his favor, which rested for its support upon the conclusion that the accident occurred in the manner testified to by him, could not be supported.

GROSSBART *v.* SAMUEL ET AL.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 12th, 1900.

Opinion by FORT, J., *47 Atlantic Reporter 501.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Where, in an action against a firm for an assault, there was some evidence from which the jury might find that the party guilty of the assault was not only employed by the firm but was engaged in its business at the time the assault was committed, and that one of the defendants was actually present and urged him on saying, "Give him, give him, so he will keep his mouth shut," a nonsuit was properly overruled.

RUCH *v.* GAS ELECTRIC CO. OF BERGEN COUNTY.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, November 12th, 1900.

Opinion by FORT, J., *47 Atlantic Reporter 504.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

Whether the striking of a match by the plaintiff, to discover where the smell of gas which he detects comes from, is negligence which contributes to the injury resulting from an explosion caused thereby, will depend upon the circumstances of the case, and is a question for the jury.

CARRINGTON *v.* MUELLER ET AL.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, Nov. 19th, 1900.

Opinion by GARRISON, J., *47 Atlantic Reporter 564.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. Minor servants are held to assume, by their contract of employment, those ordinary risks of their service that are obvious

to them, or that have been pointed out to them in a manner suited to their youth and inexperience.

2. In order to charge a master with negligence in permitting the use by a minor servant of a machine, the ordinary danger of which was obvious, something more must be shown than the fact that the machine by its unusual and unaccountable behavior upon a single occasion injured the plaintiff in a way that was not obvious. Something in the nat ure of *scienter* must be proved, from which it may be inferred that the master by the exercise of reasonable caution could have apprehended such an occurrence.

MEANY *v.* STANDARD OIL CO.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, December 29th, 1900.

Opinion PER CURIAM, *47 Atlantic Reporter 803.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. Where noxious gases in a still-house are apparent a servant employed therein assumes the risk therefrom.

2. Where a master uses due care to keep a still-house free from noxious gases, and there is no defect in the apparatus used for such purpose, a servant employed therein cannot recover on injuries resulting from the presence of such gases.

GWYNNE *v.* HITCHNER ET AL.

Supreme Court of New Jersey, February 25th, 1901.

Opinion by VAN SYCKLE, J., *48 Atlantic Reporter 571.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

The plaintiff was employed for four and one-half months as a color-mixer by the defendants in the manufacture of wall-paper. He agreed to do his work in a workmanlike manner and to the satisfaction of the defendants. *Held,* that the defendants had a right to judge for themselves whether his work was satisfactory, and that it should not have been left to the jury to determine whether they ought to have been satisfied.

DURAND'S ADM'X *v.* NEW YORK & L. B. R. COMPANY.

Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey, April 27th, 1901.

Opinion by VREDENBURGH, J., *48 Atlantic Reporter 1013.*

(Syllabus by the Court.)

1. An employe assumes all the risks of his employment against which he may protect himself by ordinary observation and care.

2. The refusal of a trial judge to charge the jury, a request which does not embody, either in express legal terms or in those of equivalent effect, a correct proposition of law pertinent to the case, is not error, and an effect not inherent in the terms themselves will not, after verdict, be imparted to them by a reviewing court.

3. A request to charge that "even if the switch-target was insufficient, yet if from his running so many years past it while in this condition, the plaintiff's intestate knew, or should have known, of its defective condition, he is held in law to have assumed the risk of its insufficiency, and the defendant in that case is relieved from responsibility for it," is not a sound legal proposition, but is erroneously broad and indefinite, in that it fails to define with sufficient precision the degree of care or observation which the law requires of the intestate before the consequences of knowledge of the defective conditions of the signal may be imputable to him, or he be chargeable in law with an assumption of the risk of its insufficiency.