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Twenty-Second Annual Report

OF THE

Bureau of Statistics

OF

LABOR AND INDUSTRIES

OF

New Jersey

FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST,

1899.

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TRENTON, October 31st, 1899.

To His Excellency Foster M. Voorhees, Governor :

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

WM. STAINSBY,
Chief.

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INTRODUCTION.

The report which is herewith submitted is the twenty-second of the series issued annually by this Bureau since its establishment in 1878, and the second one under my administration as Chief. Its principal feature is the Statistics of Manufactures, which, as a result of the compulsive law of last year, far surpasses in the number of establishments reporting that on which the reports of the past three years on the same subject were based. Recognizing the value to the public of accurate knowledge regarding the manufacturing resources of the State, I recommended in my report of last year that answering proper questions propounded by the Bureau regarding them be made obligatory upon all persons owning or managing establishments in which labor is employed. The act (Chapter 124, Laws of 1899) which the last Legislature passed in accordance with that recommendation meets, I believe, all requirements, and, so far as the sanction of law can do so, places the Bureau in a position to perform this important part of its duties in a thorough manner. The duties prescribed for the Bureau in the act of organization are very wide; it must "collect and present in annual reports to the Legislature statistical details relating to all departments of labor in the State, especially in its relations to the commercial, industrial, social, educational and sanitary condition of the laboring classes, and in all suitable and lawful ways foster and enlarge our manufacturing and every form of productive industry, with a view to their permanent establishment upon a prosperous basis, both to the employer and the employed."

The demand for accurate information bearing on these points is even greater at this time than when, twenty-two years ago, this Bureau was organized for the purpose of obtaining it.

At that time, 1878, there were but six of the kind in existence, while now there are thirty-five organized in as many States of the Union, besides a federal bureau established by the National Government. In Europe, also, the various nations, recognizing the value of

the American bureaus of labor statistics, have established similar ones. Apart from these public bureaus, but following the same general lines of investigation, there are very many private agencies under the guidance of earnest men that are being carried on both in our own country and abroad for studying the problems presented by modern industrial life. These latter are no mere fads; the workers among them are men of high intellectual attainments and unselfish character, who are governed by a blended sense of duty and human sympathy in their efforts to find a remedy for that which is unjust in our social and industrial conditions, thus enabling the statesman and legislator to make laws and shape public policy in accordance with the facts of modern life.

Nothing can better illustrate the importance of these bureaus, and the world-wide esteem in which they are held, than the fact that at the great exposition which is to be opened at Paris next year one entire building will be devoted to an exhibit of their work and its results.

The performance of the wide range of duties imposed on the Bureau by law should begin, it seems to me, with the establishment of a system of annual statistical reports on the manufacturing and other labor-employing industries of the State, so limited in scope as to avoid exposure of private business that might be injurious, and yet ample enough to afford the public all proper and necessary information regarding them. With such a system established, we shall have accurate knowledge on many points bearing on the relations of capital and labor that at present are far from being clearly understood.

Such a system we have in the statistics of manufactures which forms Part 1 of this report.

When a sufficient time has elapsed to permit comparisons of the conditions shown by these annual presentations to be made, the trend of industry in this State will be unerringly shown by them.

The subjects considered in this year's report are:

Part 1. Statistics of Manufactures, and a study of the Silk Industry in New Jersey.

Part 2. Strike of the Bottle Blowers of South Jersey, 1899; Its Causes and Effects—Social, Moral and Industrial. The Company Stores in New Jersey, and Strikes and Lockouts.

Part 3. Cost of Living in New Jersey, comparison of retail prices of 1899 with those of 1898. A study of Trades Unionism and the Benefit Features of American Trades Unions.

Part 4. Labor Legislation, enacted at the last session of the Legislature, and the Decisions of Higher Courts of the State of New Jersey on matters affecting the interests of labor.

Of the subjects statistically or otherwise presented, all are the results of work originated and carried on by the Bureau, excepting the article on the strike of glass bottle blowers, which is contributed, at my request, by a gentleman who is perfectly familiar with the subject of which he writes. Shedding light, as it does, on the conditions surrounding the social and industrial life of a large number of workmen, who are among the best elements of our population, reflecting their views on matters of great moment to themselves and containing the justification of their course in the recent strike, I have deemed it right to give it a place in this report.

As each of the subjects is accompanied by an introductory notice, I do not think it necessary to make any extended reference to them here.

The work of which the Bureau was relieved by the transfer of the Building and Loan Associations to the Department of Banking and Insurance was very much more than replaced by the great expansion given to its other lines of work during the year.

I must, therefore, say again, and with all possible earnestness, that the funds at my disposal are not sufficient to properly carry on the work. I have been enabled to do so thus far only through the zeal and devotion of my office force in performing an amount of work very much in excess of what they should be required or permitted to do.

I desire to again acknowledge my obligations to the small force in my office and on the outside, that compose the staff of the Bureau; the work accomplished and the higher standing which the Bureau occupies before the public is the best evidence that each has done his duty intelligently and faithfully. A cheerful acknowledgment on my part that I am indebted for this success to their loyal support, is the highest compliment that I can pay them.

WM. STAINSBY.

PART I.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES OF
NEW JERSEY.

(1)

PART I.

STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES OF NEW JERSEY.

INTRODUCTORY.

This report, although the fourth of the series on the manufactures of New Jersey, is really the first in which the range of industries covered and the number of establishments included is so great as to make it thoroughly representative of the manufacturing interests of the State.

Inadequate authority and insufficient means have greatly retarded the work of obtaining the data for these statistics in the past. An increase in the appropriation for the Bureau, which was granted by the last Legislature, relieves but does not entirely remove the latter difficulty; the question of authority has, however, been satisfactorily settled by the enactment of a supplement to the act of 1898, which gives the Bureau all power necessary for a proper performance of its work.

The supplement to the act of 1898 is as follows:

Chapter 124, Laws of 1899.

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

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

1. It shall be the duty of every owner, operator, lessee, manager, or superintendent of every factory, mill, workshop, mine or other

establishment or industry in which labor is employed within this state, to make such reports or returns on blanks furnished by the bureau of statistics of labor and industry as the said bureau may require for carrying out the purposes and compiling such statistics as are authorized in the said act and its supplements; and the said owner, operator, lessee, manager or superintendent shall make such report or return within the time prescribed therefor, and shall certify to the correctness of the same.

2. Any owner, operator, lessee, manager or superintendent of an establishment or industry in which labor is employed within this state, who willfully neglects to fill such blank within the time allowed for doing so, or who refuses to fill such blank, shall forfeit for every such delay or refusal the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction by an action in which the state shall be represented by the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor and industry as plaintiff.

3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 23d, 1899.

Under the authority thus conferred, 2,471 blanks, having attached to each a copy of the law, were sent through the mails to as many manufacturers. Owing to the fact that probably three-quarters of the number of manufacturers to whom the blanks were sent, had never before been approached with a request for information of the kind required by the Bureau, the reports were rather slow in coming in. Misunderstanding as to the true character of the Bureau and its purpose in making the inquiry, necessitated a great deal of explanation which was troublesome and difficult because it had to be made by correspondence.

The impression seems to have prevailed among some of the manufacturers that the Bureau is in some way connected with labor agitation, and that its purpose is to assist legislation favorable to labor and antagonistic to capital; that it is, in fact, the special advocate of the labor union propoganda, and that such information as they were called on to furnish would in some way be used to their disadvantage. Of course, as was explained to them, nothing could be further from the truth than such an impression, and when the real character of the

Bureau and the purposes of its work were made clear, the information was more readily supplied, but still, in many instances, not with the promptness and completeness that was desired.

All misunderstanding regarding the Bureau has, however, been removed. It is now known to every manufacturer in the State, as a department of the State government, with duties clearly defined by law, which must be performed without either bias or prejudice for or against any particular interest.

Many letters have been received during the year from manufacturers, most of whom employ numbers running largely into the hundreds, in which the importance of the Bureau to the industries of the State is acknowledged and its value highly commended.

Another very serious difficulty was experienced in the fear which some employers appeared to entertain, that in filling the blank their business secrets would be exposed to competitors. Objections of this character were hardest to overcome; there were some who absolutely refused to be convinced by the Bureau's assurance that individual reports are not published separately, but that the figures for all engaged in the same industry are merged together in tables from which it would be utterly impossible that anyone disposed to do so, could separate the data furnished by any single establishment.

Questions number five and number six were the ones most generally objected to; these call for, respectively, a statement of the quantity and cost value of raw material used, and the quantity and selling value of the finished product. The objectors urged that with these two items known, and the total cost of labor, which the blank requires also, anyone having an interest in doing so, could figure out with a fair degree of exactness, the profits of the establishment; although such fears for reasons given above are absolutely groundless, there were still a number of establishments, and among them some large ones in their lines, from whom answers to these two questions could not be obtained. A curious difference was apparent in the attitude of some of the principal industries toward the investigation.

Every establishment engaged in the silk industry, except two, reported fully and in perfect accordance with the form; all questions on the blank were answered with a cordial readiness that greatly lightened the labors of the Bureau; in a somewhat less degree, the same may be said of the worsted and woolens, hats, jewelry, leather and paper industries; while some engaged in the pottery, rubber,

varnish and smelting industries showed not exactly hostility to the work, but a disinclination to give full information, that was, to say the least, not friendly. The best that could be done in the way of explanation was not sufficient to overcome this feeling; although, all finally reported, in many instances questions of importance were not answered, and consequently the value of the reports was greatly impaired. Probably a reasonable way of accounting for the attitude of these industries is, that they are just now changing from the old individual form of management to the syndicate or trust plan, and were, therefore, on account of alterations in systems of bookkeeping, unable to furnish the desired information. There were also some establishments that could give no account of raw material or finished product values, because of their being only one of several branches of the same business, carried on under one management but located in different States; the accounts of all of them being kept together, it was found impracticable to determine correctly the proportion that should be credited to the branch in this State, at least it could not be done in time for this report, but all have promised to keep their records in such form as will enable them to do so for the future. Others could not give the selling price of their product, because a large quantity of the goods made during the year covered by the report were still on hand, and the custom of the trade is such that prices cannot be determined until the goods are actually sold. All such establishments are, of course, excluded from the tables in which raw material values and the selling price of finished product are presented, but their reports being in other respects complete, are properly included in all tables except these.

Eight hundred and four reports received from as many establishments engaged in a wide variety of industries showed many instances in which only the proprietor himself worked at the business, and none where more than three or four assistants were employed with him. Owing to the small scale on which business is carried on, few, if any, of this number keep regular accounts; such reports as they made were from memory, and were rendered mostly for the commendable purpose of showing a willingness to comply with the law. These reports, while valuable as part of the Bureau's general record of the industries of the State, are useless for the purposes of this presentation, and, of course, not included in it. Of the total number of blanks sent out, 2,472, only 204 were not returned to the office

with some kind of a report. There is good reason to believe that most, if not all, of these delinquents conduct business on a scale so small that they cannot furnish the information, or, as is very probable, many of them have ceased to exist.

The list of manufacturers used in sending out the blanks was drawn from the records of a commercial agency ; it was found that many names which were there classed as manufacturers were only so in a technical sense. As previously explained, they are, by reason of small size and uncertain duration, not in the class of establishments from which the Bureau desires to draw the data for this work. After deducting all incomplete returns from the total number received, there remains as a basis for this presentation reports from 1,228 establishments, employing each from 20 persons to 4,000. These are divided among 84 industries, most of which are absolutely complete, returns having been received from every establishment engaged in them ; and all are, with the exception of the pottery and rubber industries, within 10 per cent. of being so. The tables are all carried through on a uniform basis of 1,228 returns, and all percentages and averages are calculated on that number. In addition to these, there are 236 reports received from which some one or more of the following items of information were omitted, viz., "Capital invested," "Cost of raw material used," "Selling price of finished product," and "Total amount paid in wages." The totals of the various items that were reported on these returns are added to the footings of the tables in such a way as to distinguish them from those that were complete. It is not intended that this annual presentation of statistics of manufactures shall be regarded as an industrial census of the State, although, except in the necessary exclusion of the hundreds of small manufacturing ventures, many of which do not last long enough to be counted the second year, there is little to distinguish it from one. Censuses taken at periods of ten years are likely to be quite misleading in making comparisons, for the reason that one may be taken when our industries are in a very flourishing condition, while the next may be in a year of great and unusual depression. Statistics are apt to be misleading when collected only at long intervals.

This presentation, which will be made annually and limited to comparatively few inquiries, would present to the people and the Legislature the exact data needed for proper comparison through good and bad years alike.

New Jersey is a manufacturing State of high rank ; the question of preserving its position in that respect should appeal to every one of its citizens, and particularly to those whose interests are directly identified with its industries. How shall our position be maintained against outside competition if we do not study and make ourselves familiar with the resources at our command to meet such competition? To ascertain whether or not the State is maintaining its position, and to keep the people correctly informed from year to year as to the exact condition of our industries, is the purpose, broadly stated, that these annual statistics are intended to serve. As before stated, it is not intended that the hundreds of small establishments where the proprietor employs few or no assistants and turns out a very small product shall be included in this presentation.

The plan to be followed is to obtain reports from all the larger establishments in each industry that are likely, by reason of their size, to be permanent, and to make comparisons between them annually, using for that purpose identical establishments that report each year. The result of such comparisons will indicate the trend of business each year, and will be of far more scientific value than mere statements of aggregates or comparisons made between different establishments annually, even though the number thus compared be larger.

The comparatively small number of establishments covered by this report, as against the total number, 9,225, assigned to this State by the census of 1890, may suggest the inquiry how far returns from less than 1,500 establishments may be indicative of industrial conditions at the present time. The answer to such inquiry has been suggested before.

A census includes everything having any claim to be classed as an establishment engaged in productive industry, such as dressmakers, bakers, cobblers, blacksmiths, etc., no matter how petty its proportions, or how far it may be from really being such in popular understanding. Returns from all such are necessary whenever it is desired to report on the total manufacturing industries of the State. But, nevertheless, the conditions can be quite as fully and even more accurately portrayed by returns from 1,500 establishments.

To demonstrate the representative character of this report, the aggregates of the most important headings are given in comparison with those of the census of 1890 :

	Number of establishments reporting.	Capital invested.	Number of persons employed.
United States census, 1890 (Industries of New Jersey).....	9,225	\$250,805,700	134,292
Establishments included in this report....	1,464	196,798,843	151,749

The work laid out for this Bureau by statutes is in two different directions. Under the act by which it was organized, the duty is imposed upon it of making original investigations upon questions relating to the social, industrial, educational and sanitary conditions of the laboring classes, and under the act of 1898 and the supplement thereto of 1899, it is charged with the duty of investigating the condition of the manufacturing interests of the State.

There need be no conflict of interest between the two divisions of work; on the contrary, a faithful, intelligent study of each cannot fail to throw light on the other.

The Bureau trusts that its reputation for good faith and freedom from bias may be regarded by manufacturers as a guarantee against the exposure of their affairs, or the abuse in any form of the confidence which they repose in it in making their reports.

WM. STAINSBY,
Chief.

ANALYSIS OF TABLES.

Table No. 1. Private firms and corporations, partners and stockholders, by industries.

This table contains the presentation of private firms and corporations, partners and stockholders; the character of the ownership of each industry, whether corporate or private, and the number of stockholders or partners, as the case may be, are set forth plainly under proper headings.

Of the 1,464 establishments considered, 790 are owned by private firms and 674 by corporations. The number of partners included in the private firms is, in the aggregate, 1,419, of whom 1,347 are males, 42 females, 12 special, and 18 estates, which are represented by trustees. The establishments controlled by corporations have 10,513

stockholders, of whom 7,962 are males, 2,099 females, and 452 banks. The aggregate number of partners and stockholders owning and managing all industries is 11,932. The average number of partners to private firms is 1.9, and the average number of stockholders to corporations is 15.6.

Owing to the failure of a number of establishments, chiefly large corporations with numerous branches outside of the State, to report the number of stockholders or partners, no reliable statement can be made regarding the proportion of capital invested that is controlled by each form of management, or as to the average amount of the investment of individual stockholders and partners. It is apparent, however, that the holdings of partners in private firms very greatly exceed in amount those of the stockholders in corporations, and that the latter form of management, distributing as it does the risks as well as the profits of industry, is most in accordance with modern progressive ideas.

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

These items are given in the aggregates for each of the 85 industries, and the totals for all establishments considered are given in the bottom line of the table. These aggregates are made up from the 1,228 establishments grouped in the 85 industries, from whom full report was received, and added thereto the aggregates of 236 establishments that failed to report fully, omitting either one or two of the items presented in the table.

The capital invested in all the establishments reporting is \$196,798,843; the value of material used, \$131,480,197, and the selling price of goods made, \$264,274,214.

The average amounts of these several items per establishment in industries, whose annual product amounts in value to \$2,000,000 and over, is given in the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments.	Average amount of capital invested, per establishment.	Average value of material used, per establishment.	Average value of finished product, per establishment.
Brewing (lager beer, ale, porter).....	26	\$412,401	\$114,443	\$384,263
Brick and terra cotta.....	45	105,609	24,045	79,265
Chemical products.....	22	185,167	246,764	330,301
Cotton goods.....	14	117,321	81,916	147,321
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	14	317,814	321,455	474,352
Fertilizers.....	10	385,730	222,577	378,110
Food products.....	9	167,833	345,513	396,655
Foundry (iron).....	24	79,318	74,727	158,779
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	168,034	154,950	268,714
Glass (window and bottle).....	16	165,903	63,044	203,450
Hats (felt).....	36	50,397	82,754	170,293
Jewelry.....	57	46,511	42,143	80,481
Leather.....	36	83,185	141,108	229,164
Lamps.....	7	221,996	168,183	332,231
Machinery.....	65	135,322	61,671	160,489
Metal goods.....	31	102,961	95,515	141,882
Oilcloths (floor and table).....	6	329,167	295,244	429,071
Oils.....	9	1,552,141	2,801,648	3,007,892
Paper.....	30	75,173	65,643	120,917
Pottery.....	22	209,001	29,693	108,804
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	21	159,990	203,111	288,464
Shoes.....	40	55,753	93,727	155,422
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	106	176,072	176,933	349,455
Silk dyeing.....	21	80,808	103,705	203,803
Smelting and refining.....	2	1,250,000	326,200	9,479,000
Steel and iron (structural).....	15	119,100	107,635	217,131
Steel and iron (forging).....	6	363,483	191,039	385,800
Watches, cases and materials.....	8	284,500	143,866	280,295
Woolen and worsted goods.....	22	262,003	209,517	309,943
Unclassified.....	33	122,518	54,966	100,494

The industries showing the largest amount of capital invested, per establishment, are oils and smelting and refining precious metals, which have respectively \$1,552,141 and \$1,250,000. These are the only industries in which the average capitalization, per establishment, is in excess of one million dollars, although there are, of course, some in many of the industries which show much larger amounts invested. The smallest amount of capital, per establishment, is shown by the jewelry, hat and shoe industries; this is, respectively, \$46,511, \$50,297, and \$55,753.

There are twelve industries in which the average value of material used, per establishment, is less than \$100,000; nine in which it is

above \$100,000, but under \$200,000; nine show \$200,000 and over, one of the number, oils, being \$2,801,648.

In value of finished product, there are but two industries in which its average value, per establishment, falls below \$100,000; these are brick and terra cotta and jewelry; the product of these is worth, respectively, \$79,265 and \$80,481. With the exception of two industries, oils and smelting and refining precious metals, whose product per establishment reaches the impressive figures of \$3,007,892 and \$9,497,000, respectively, the others range in value of product upwards to \$474,352.

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

This, of course, shows merely the proportion of product to capital without the value of material used, or the amount expended for labor having been deducted:

INDUSTRIES.

	Value of finished product per \$1,000 capital invested.
Brewing (lager beer, ale, porter).....	\$931
Brick and terra cotta.....	750
Chemical products.....	1,816
Cotton goods.....	1,255
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	1,493
Fertilizers.....	980
Food products.....	2,363
Foundry (iron).....	2,002
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	1,599
Glass (window and bottle).....	1,226
Hats (felt).....	3,379
Jewelry.....	1,730
Leather.....	2,755
Lamps.....	1,497
Machinery.....	1,166
Metal goods.....	1,357
Oilcloth (floor and table).....	1,303
Oils.....	1,938
Paper.....	1,608
Pottery.....	521
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	1,803
Shoes.....	2,787
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	1,985
Silk dyeing.....	2,528
Smelting and refining.....	7,584
Steel and iron (structural).....	1,823
Steel and iron (forging).....	1,061
Watches, cases and materials.....	985
Woolen and worsted goods.....	1,183
Unclassified.....	820

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

This table contains the aggregate average number of persons employed in each industry; the number employed at periods of the greatest and smaller number, and the excess of greatest over smallest. The total average number of persons employed in the 1,464 establishments is 147,604; the smallest number, 133,653; the greatest number, 160,012, and the excess of greatest over smallest number, 26,359. This latter figure represents the number who for some reason were idle a part of the time during the year. The absolute number so idle, and their equivalent percentages of the total, are given for these selected industries in the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Number of persons idle.	Percentage of the total who were idle.
Brewing (lager beer, ale, porter).....	57	3.9
Brick and terra cotta.....	2,643	*48.4
Chemical products.....	192	8.2
Cotton goods.....	463	13.9
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	461	12.8
Fertilizers.....	300	27.
Food products.....	242	. 31.9
Foundry (iron).....	602	17.7
Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	292	19.3
Glass (window and bottle).....	4,743	†80.2
Hats (felt).....	461	9.4
Jewelry.....	419	17.1
Leather.....	267	7.8
Lamps.....	585	30.3
Machinery.....	649	6.7
Metal goods.....	192	5.6
Oilcloth (floor and table).....	106	14.6
Oils.....	387	14.8
Paper.....	353	20.6
Pottery.....	284	9.8
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	444	12.7
Shoes.....	274	5.8
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	1,369	6.3
Silk dyeing.....	123	3.5
Smelting and refining.....	296	17.4
Steel and iron (structural).....	884	18.
Steel and iron (forging).....	171	9.2
Watches, cases and materials.....	65	3.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	399	7.1

* Work is suspended to a very great extent in brick and terra cotta works during the cold months.

† Work is almost entirely suspended in all glass-houses during the months of July and August. This is the established custom in both industries.

The industries that came nearest to working with an uniform force during the year were brewing, silk dyeing, watch case materials, metal goods, woolen and worsted goods, shoes, silk (broad and ribbon), and chemical products. Among these the percentage of difference between the greatest and smallest number employed ranged between 3.5 and 8.2. The variations of the number employed in the other industries is not very great, and, with a few exceptions, all appear to have enjoyed a year of fair activity and steadiness of employment.

The manufacture of brick, and to some extent terra cotta, also ceases about November 1st and is not resumed until about April. The glass factories suspend work during the months of July and August, so that the high percentage shown in the foregoing table by both industries does not indicate any greater degree of idleness than is the established custom of these trades. The same may be said of fruit products and wall paper, both have their seasons of comparative inactivity, caused by conditions peculiar to themselves.

Table No. 4. Smallest, greatest and average number of persons employed, by industries.

This table contains the same data as No. 3, reduced to averages by establishments. The average number of persons employed in each of the 1,464 establishments reporting is 101; the smallest, 81; the greatest, 109, and the excess of greatest over smallest is 18.

In 115 establishments the average number employed is over 200; in 601 establishments it is between 100 and 200, and the remaining establishments of the total number employ an average of less than 100. The greatest average number of persons employed is found in the establishments engaged in the manufacturing of graphite products, and the smallest in awnings.

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

This table gives the number of person employed, male and female, by months for each industry and also for all combined; the period of greatest or least activity will be, of course, that month in which the greatest or smallest number of persons were employed. The proportion of females to the total number of persons employed in the various industries should be borne in mind when examining the tables of average wages and yearly earnings; doubtless, both are to a considerable degree affected thereby.

The industries in which females are employed and the percentage which their number bears to the total, are given in the following table:

INDUSTRIES.	Average number of persons employed.	Average number of females.	Percentage of females.
Art tiles.....	404	126	31.2
Artificial flowers.....	83	76	91.5
Awnings.....	21	8	38
Boxes (wood and paper).....	1,074	748	69.7
Brushes.....	205	86	41.9
Buttons (metal).....	402	255	63.4
Buttons (pearl).....	858	361	42
Canned goods.....	425	417	98.1
Carpets and rugs.....	1,146	337	29.4
Chemical products.....	2,256	471	21.3
Cigars and tobacco.....	2,421	1,608	66.4
Clothing.....	539	313	58.1
Confectionery.....	93	30	32.3
Corsets and corset waists.....	1,767	1,617	93.2
Cotton goods.....	3,044	2,285	75
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	3,395	635	18.7
Electrical appliances.....	1,858	113	6.1
Food products.....	635	149	23.5
Graphite products.....	1,059	545	51.5
Hats (felt).....	4,680	1,275	27.2
Hats (straw).....	320	243	76
Inks and mucilage.....	66	17	25.7
Jewelry.....	2,189	593	27.1
Knit goods.....	1,460	869	59.5
Leather goods.....	1,158	394	34
Lamps.....	1,525	849	55.6
Mattresses and bedding.....	192	42	21.8
Metal goods.....	3,125	922	29.5
Metal novelties.....	625	120	19.2
Musical instruments.....	823	143	17.3
Paper.....	1,550	223	14.4
Pottery.....	2,799	518	18.4
Printing and book-binding.....	350	108	31
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	3,238	622	19.1
Saddlery and harness hardware.....	987	130	13.1
Scientific instruments.....	581	185	31.8
Shoes.....	4,737	1,678	35.4
Shirts.....	2,623	2,057	78.2
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	21,209	10,731	50.6
Silk dyeing.....	3,381	321	9.5
Silk throwing.....	1,455	811	55.8
Silk mill supplies.....	502	114	22.7
Soap and tallow.....	547	127	23.2
Textile products.....	354	134	37.8
Watches, cases and materials.....	1,610	377	23.4
Wire cloth.....	479	90	18.8
Woolen and worsted goods.....	5,402	2,670	49.4
Unclassified.....	7,275	2,124	29.2

In almost all industries some females are employed, generally as stenographers, or at some light clerical work. As a rule, these receive as much pay as male clerks of the same grade, and their competition, therefore, has little, if any, effect upon wages. But the females enumerated in the foregoing table are engaged in the various occupations necessary to complete the finished product of the industries in which they are employed, and are, of course, in direct competition with males doing the same class of work. The changes in the processes of manufacturing which opened the way for female labor in these industries seems likely to increase, and the number that will find employment in them in the future will doubtless become greater proportionately than it is now. Whether or not the number increases from year to year, and the effect which their competition has on wages, will be shown by the comparisons on these lines, which will be made in these statistics from year to year.

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

This table gives the aggregate amounts paid in wages by the various industries during the year, and also the average yearly earnings, per individual, employed in them. The range of yearly earnings is from \$230.48 in the manufacture of artificial flowers to \$805.04, which is paid in the brewing industry. In the canned goods industry the average yearly earnings are given as \$167.27, which is much less than the earnings in artificial flowers, but the working season is limited to about ten weeks, and the earnings are, proportionately to the time engaged, very high. In the following industries, the average yearly earnings are under \$300 per year: Artificial flowers, bicycles, boxes (wood and paper), carpets and rugs, corsets, cotton goods, hats (straw), ink and mucilage, knit goods, shirts, silk throwing, steam-pipe covering, textile products, and woolen and worsted goods.

Three hundred dollars, but under \$400: Awnings, brick and terra cotta, brushes, buttons (metal and pearl), cigars and tobacco, clothing, food products, leather goods, lamps, metal goods, mining (iron ore), pig iron, printing and book-binding, scientific instruments, shoes, silk dyeing, silk mill supplies, trunks and traveling bags, trunk and bag hardware, and wooden goods.

Four hundred dollars, but under \$500: Agricultural implements, artesian tools, boilers, chemical products, confectionery, cutlery, cotton goods (finishing and dyeing), fertilizers, foundry (brass and iron)

glass (window and bottle), hats (men's), high explosives, mattresses and bedding, metal novelties, musical instruments, oilcloth, paints, paper, roofing, rubber goods, saddles and harness, saddlery and harness hardware, sashes, blinds and doors, silk (broad and ribbon), soap, steel and iron (structural), watches, cases and materials, and unclassified.

Five hundred dollars, but under \$600: Carriages and wagons, cornices (iron and copper), electrical appliances, jewelry, leather, machinery, oils, pottery, silver goods, smelting and refining, steel and iron (forging), typewriters and supplies, window shades and wire cloth.

Six hundred and over: Brewing, furnaces, ranges and heaters and varnish.

The number of establishments reporting the total amount of wages paid is 1,302. The aggregate amount paid in that number of establishments is \$56,509,382, and the average yearly earnings for all industries is \$434.02.

Table No. 7. Classified weekly wages, by industries.

In this table the classified weekly wages are given with the absolute number, male and female, who receive the various rates in each of the 85 industries; and also a summary table which gives the same classification for all industries, with the total number and the equivalent percentages of males and females who receive these rates. The table is based on 1,295 establishments that reported the classification of wages. The total number of persons employed for whom wages are reported amounts to 145,807, of whom 105,188 are males and 40,619 females. Twelve thousand five hundred and sixteen, or 11.89 per cent. of the total number of males, receive under \$5 per week; 30,763, or 29.25 per cent., receive over \$5, but under \$9, per week; 42,131, or 39.97 per cent., receive over \$9, but under \$15, per week; 14,006, or 13.31 per cent., receive from \$15 to \$20 per week, and 5,872, or 5.58 per cent., receive \$20 and over.

Of the females, 15,129, or 37.25 per cent., are paid less than \$5 per week; 19,883, or 48.96 per cent., receive from \$5 to \$9 per week; 5,539, or 13.63 per cent., get the various rates between \$9 and \$20, and 68, or .16 per cent., are paid \$20 and over.

A study of this table in detail will convey a perfect knowledge of wage rates in all the principal industries of the State. Furnishing, as it does, a separate classification for each industry, with the actual number of persons, male and female, to whom each rate is paid, the

standard wages are shown much more clearly than they can be by any other form of presentation.

Table No. 8. Days in operation and proportion of business done, by industries.

This table gives the average number of days in operation and the average proportion of business done during the year in each of the 85 industries.

The following table gives the average number of days in operation, the number not in operation, and the percentage of unemployment for the principal industries noticed in the other special tables :

INDUSTRIES.	Average number of days employed during year.	Average number of days not employed during year.	Average percentage of unemployment during the year.
Brewing (lager beer, ale, porter).....	312.84		
Brick and terra cotta.....	253.19	52.81	17.2
Chemical products.....	309.06		
Cotton goods.....	287.93	18.07	5.8
Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	289.35	16.65	5.4
Fertilizers	302.60	3.40	1.1
Food products.....	298.60	7.40	2.4
Foundry (iron).....	294.28	11.72	3.8
Furnaces, ranges, heaters.....	277.38	28.62	9.3
Glass (window and bottle)	247.22	58.78	17.3
Hats (felt).....	265.75	40.25	13.1
Jewelry.....	291.07	14.93	4.8
Leather	295.91	10.09	3.2
Lamps.....	289.96	16.04	5.2
Machinery	298.21	7.79	2.5
Metal goods.....	295.03	10.97	3.5
Oilcloth (floor and table).....	310.50		
Oils	315.66		
Paper.....	288.00	18.00	5.8
Pottery	295.69	10.31	3.3
Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	279.44	26.56	8.6
Shoes	270.93	35.07	11.4
Silk (broad and ribbon).....	279.47	26.53	8.6
Silk dyeing.....	293.62	12.38	4.4
Smelting and refining	351.20		
Steel and iron (structural).....	294.11	11.89	3.8
Steel and iron (forging).....	296.10	9.90	3.2
Watches, cases and materials.....	291.00	15.00	4.9
Woolen and worsted goods.....	275.52	20.48	9.9

Deducting all recognized holidays, as well as Sundays, there remain 306 working days in the year, which number is taken as the standard for full time.

Among the 85 industries there are 10 that worked more than 306 days; all the others fell short of full time, variously from $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 87 days. The average number of days employed for all industries is 285.62, or 14.38 less than full time.

The average proportion of business done was 84.88 per cent., or 15.12 per cent. less than their full productive capacity. Twenty-eight industries were run up to 90 per cent. and over of their full capacity; 38 were run above 80, but under 90 per cent.; the remaining industries were below 80 per cent., the lowest being 71.67 per cent.

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

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1898.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.		PARTNERS.				Number of corporations.	STOCKHOLDERS.				AGGREGATES. Partners and stockholders.	
		Number of private firms	Total.	Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.		Total.	Males.	Females.	Banks as trustees.		Total.
1	Agricultural implements.....	4	2	3	1	1	3	2	66	1	1	66	69	
2	Artisans' tools.....	23	13	26	1	1	27	10	153	31	4	188	215	
3	Art tile.....	3	3	5	1	1	6	1	4	1	1	4	9	
4	Artificial flowers.....	3	3	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	
5	Awings.....	3	3	2	1	1	3	1	2	3	1	5	8	
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	3	3	3	1	1	4	1	36	1	1	37	37	
7	Boilers.....	3	4	6	1	1	6	4	47	8	2	57	63	
8	Boxes (wood and paper).....	25	22	32	1	1	34	3	14	1	1	15	49	
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	26	7	11	1	1	11	19	154	11	4	169	180	
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	56	31	45	4	1	50	25	268	75	11	344	394	
11	Brushes.....	10	8	11	1	1	11	2	6	1	1	6	17	
12	Buttons (metal).....	5	2	3	1	1	3	3	11	1	1	12	15	
13	Buttons (pearl).....	15	15	29	1	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	29	
14	Canned goods.....	19	14	22	1	1	23	5	166	6	1	172	195	
15	Carpets and rugs.....	8	4	5	1	1	5	4	38	8	1	46	51	
16	Carriages and wagons.....	22	18	26	1	2	29	4	35	8	6	43	72	
17	Chemical products.....	33	11	24	1	1	25	22	143	25	6	174	199	
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	21	18	29	1	1	29	3	331	219	15	565	594	
19	Clothing.....	13	12	15	1	1	15	1	4	1	1	5	20	
20	Confectionery.....	6	3	4	1	1	4	8	12	4	1	16	20	
21	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper).....	7	3	4	1	1	4	4	13	2	1	15	19	
22	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	7	17	1	1	18	3	18	7	1	25	43	
23	Cutlery.....	6	4	4	1	1	5	2	20	4	3	27	32	
24	Cotton goods.....	27	18	24	1	1	24	9	71	1	3	75	99	
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	17	8	14	1	1	14	9	57	8	2	67	81	
26	Electrical appliances.....	12	3	6	1	1	8	9	123	46	1	169	177	
27	Fertilizers.....	10	2	6	1	1	6	8	296	66	17	379	385	
28	Food products.....	10	6	11	1	1	11	4	34	5	1	39	50	
29	Foundry (brass).....	8	5	8	1	1	8	3	14	1	1	14	22	
30	Foundry (iron).....	29	13	29	2	2	31	11	112	59	23	194	225	
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	5	10	1	1	11	8	67	21	14	102	113	
32	Glass (window and bottle).....	23	6	13	1	1	14	17	95	6	2	103	117	
33	Graphite products.....	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	18	4	1	22	22	
34	Hats (felt).....	40	29	48	1	1	50	11	76	8	1	84	134	
35	Hats (straw).....	3	3	6	2	2	8	1	1	1	1	1	8	
36	High explosives.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	7	69	5	1	75	75	
37	Inks and mucilage.....	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	28	6	1	34	34	
38	Jewelry.....	60	48	97	3	3	100	12	48	6	5	59	159	
39	Knit goods.....	13	10	15	1	1	15	3	108	51	5	164	179	
40	Leather.....	43	21	28	2	2	32	22	133	22	3	158	190	
41	Leather goods.....	13	8	17	1	1	17	5	181	67	16	264	281	
42	Lamps.....	7	1	1	1	1	1	6	337	159	56	552	558	
43	Machinery.....	81	43	62	1	1	63	38	324	140	37	501	564	
44	Mattresses and bedding.....	5	3	5	1	1	5	2	7	1	1	7	12	
45	Metal goods.....	39	14	23	1	1	24	25	284	82	13	379	403	
46	Metal novelties.....	10	7	11	1	1	11	3	39	6	1	45	56	
47	Mining (iron ore).....	4	1	1	1	1	1	3	90	54	27	171	172	
48	Musical instruments.....	11	7	13	1	1	13	4	64	8	1	68	81	
49	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	6	1	1	1	1	1	5	30	6	1	36	37	
50	Oils.....	9	3	6	1	1	7	6	101	28	8	137	144	
51	Paints.....	10	8	4	1	1	4	7	149	42	1	199	203	
52	Paper.....	35	12	19	8	3	25	23	129	32	1	162	187	
53	Pig iron.....	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	80	45	24	149	150	
54	Pottery.....	26	12	30	1	1	30	14	355	124	18	497	527	
55	Printing and book-binding.....	8	5	7	1	1	7	3	13	1	1	14	21	
56	Roofing (iron and stone).....	8	2	4	1	1	4	6	47	11	1	58	62	
57	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	57	3	6	1	1	6	24	192	22	2	216	222	
58	Saddles and harness.....	10	7	18	1	1	14	3	11	2	1	13	27	

TABLE No. 1.—Private Firms and Corporations, Partners and Stockholders, by Industries, 1898.—Continued.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	PARTNERS.				Number of corporations.	STOCKHOLDERS.				AGGREGATES. Partners and stockholders.	
			Number of private firms.					Total.					
			Males.	Females.	Special.	Estates.		Males.	Females.	Banks as trustees.	Total.		
59	Saddlery and harness hardware	16	13	22	1	28	3	10	1	1	12	35	
60	Scientific instruments	7	3	5		5	4	20	3		23	28	
61	Sash, blinds and doors	14	11	15	1	16	3	12			12	28	
62	Shoes	45	24	41	2	43	21	133	29	1	163	206	
63	Shirts	21	18	34		34	8	11	4		15	49	
64	Silk (broad and ribbon)	112	59	117	3	123	58	327	46	4	377	500	
65	Silk dyeing	21	10	18		18	11	43	6		49	67	
66	Silk throwing	19	16	23	1	24	3	11	1		12	36	
67	Silk mill supplies	15	14	19	3	22	1	3	2		5	27	
68	Silver goods	7	3	6	2	8	4	35	19	2	56	64	
69	Smelting and refining	5	2	3	2	6	3	18	3		21	27	
70	Soap and tallow	13	7	15	5	1	21	6	10		66	87	
71	Steam-pipe covering	3					3	11	1		12	12	
72	Steel and iron (bar)	4	1	3		3	3	27	2	1	30	33	
73	Steel and iron (structural)	18	8	10		10	10	52	6	2	61	71	
74	Steel and iron (forging)	10	5	5		5	5	108	41	5	154	179	
75	Textile products	10	4	6	1	8	6	58	6	1	65	78	
76	Trunks and traveling bags	9	7	12		12	2	9	5	3	17	29	
77	Trunk and bag hardware	7	6	10		10	1	4			4	14	
78	Typewriters and supplies	4	1	2		2	3	77	3	4	89	91	
79	Varnishes	17	5	9		9	12	91	21	9	121	130	
80	Watches, cases and material	8	2	3		3	6	199	27	1	227	230	
81	Window shades	4	2	3		3	2	4	3		7	10	
82	Wire cloth	4					4	33	5		38	38	
83	Wooden goods	23	13	23		23	10	81	12		93	116	
84	Woolen and worsted goods	25	11	27	1	28	14	165	38	8	211	239	
86	Unclassified	56	25	51		51	31	1,050	247	79	1,376	1,427	
		1,464	790	1,347	49	1,218	1,419	674	7,962	2,099	452	10,513	11,932

TABLE No. 2.—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made, or Work Done, by Industries, 1898.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	CAPITAL INVESTED.	VALUE OF STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.	VALUE OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE.
			Amount.	Total cost.	Total value.
1	Agricultural implements.....	4	\$290,000	\$138,949	\$288,461
2	Artisans' tools.....	22	2,317,144	608,085	1,529,680
3	Art tile.....	3	288,000	35,476	162,160
4	Artificial flowers.....	3	16,400	16,547	49,106
5	Awnings.....	3	21,500	18,765	22,500
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	8	278,400	165,986	368,794
7	Boilers.....	5	361,300	106,075	197,315
8	Boxes (wood and paper).....	22	345,474	585,585	1,069,111
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	26	10,722,417	2,975,507	9,990,845
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	45	4,752,438	1,082,026	3,566,941
11	Brushes.....	9	71,450	108,653	240,495
12	Buttons (metal).....	5	353,000	193,085	570,186
13	Buttons (pearl).....	12	139,200	181,966	490,882
14	Canned goods.....	19	357,150	259,235	402,374
15	Carpets and rugs.....	6	492,000	246,772	589,293
16	Carriages and wagons.....	22	869,700	438,198	1,080,517
17	Chemical products.....	22	4,073,688	5,428,800	7,266,088
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	17	405,973	385,162	718,761
19	Clothing.....	13	110,000	.....	.....
20	Confectionery.....	6	78,900	140,551	248,224
21	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper).....	4	104,179	174,106	340,148
22	Corsets and corset waists.....	9	593,000	645,189	1,513,125
23	Cutlery.....	6	450,600	118,864	462,845
24	Cotton goods.....	14	1,642,500	1,146,518	2,062,493
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	14	4,449,400	4,560,867	6,540,930
26	Electrical appliances.....	7	1,692,000	858,642	1,584,969
27	Fertilizers.....	10	3,857,300	2,325,774	3,781,101
28	Food products.....	9	1,510,500	3,109,617	3,569,892
29	Foundry (brass).....	8	386,439	403,404	793,640
30	Foundry (iron).....	24	1,903,623	1,793,436	3,810,689
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	2,184,437	2,014,369	3,493,282
32	Glass (window and bottle).....	16	2,654,440	1,008,706	3,255,205
33	Graphite products.....	3	1,134,300	.....	.....
34	Hats (felt).....	36	1,814,272	2,979,132	6,130,543
35	Hats (straw).....	3	98,950	142,866	302,480
36	High explosives.....	6	1,488,735	1,180,162	1,438,750
37	Inks and mucilage.....	3	322,830	61,371	102,108
38	Jewelry.....	57	2,651,107	2,402,138	4,587,405
39	Knit goods.....	12	821,566	818,469	1,422,450
40	Leather.....	36	2,994,653	5,079,876	8,249,889
41	Leather goods.....	12	1,021,000	987,822	1,819,004
42	Lamps.....	7	1,553,969	1,177,278	2,325,615
43	Machinery.....	65	8,790,070	4,005,642	10,431,775
44	Mattresses and bedding.....	3	103,000	99,471	278,594
45	Metal goods.....	31	3,191,794	2,960,971	4,398,335
46	Metal novelties.....	10	387,818	319,726	662,069
47	Mining (iron ore).....	3	760,000	77,482	253,762
48	Musical instruments.....	9	558,427	353,578	974,076
49	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	6	1,975,000	1,771,462	2,574,426
50	Oils.....	9	13,969,270	25,214,834	27,071,024
51	Paints.....	8	716,400	1,223,281	1,798,176
52	Paper.....	30	2,255,200	1,969,279	3,627,503
53	Pig iron.....	2	650,000	603,728	724,881
54	Pottery.....	22	4,598,026	653,247	2,393,681
55	Printing and book-binding.....	7	86,394	52,606	177,788
56	Roofing (metal and stone).....	8	399,770	406,312	548,225
57	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	21	3,359,794	4,265,341	6,057,748
58	Saddles and harness.....	8	338,000	213,868	394,914
59	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	10	493,000	278,645	884,592
60	Scientific instruments.....	4	452,000	111,197	866,000
61	Sash, blinds and doors.....	12	422,095	298,773	608,428
62	Shoes.....	40	2,230,131	3,749,095	6,216,895
63	Shirts.....	18	725,100	787,477	1,311,099

TABLE No 2.—Capital Invested, Stock or Material Used, Goods Made, or Work Done, by Industries, 1898—Continued.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	CAPITAL INVESTED.	VALUE OF STOCK OR MATERIAL USED.	VALUE OF GOODS MADE OR WORK DONE.
			Amount.	Total cost.	Total value.
64	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	106	\$18,668,609	\$18,754,917	\$37,042,215
65	Silk dyeing.....	21	1,692,778	2,177,814	4,279,859
66	Silk throwing.....	10	288,252	140,811	477,821
67	Silk mill supplies.....	15	862,000	195,692	502,994
68	Silver goods.....	7	1,263,400	407,008	1,021,203
69	Smelting and refining.....	2	2,500,000	652,400	18,958,000
70	Soap and tallow.....	11	818,947	580,374	981,799
71	Steam-pipe covering.....	3	95,000	85,319	88,477
72	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	401,800	207,881	485,586
73	Steel and iron (structural).....	15	1,786,500	1,614,521	3,256,964
74	Steel and iron (forging).....	6	2,180,900	1,146,235	2,814,801
75	Textile products.....	10	221,000	255,276	448,516
76	Trunks and traveling bags.....	9	597,500	528,978	979,993
77	Trunk and bag hardware.....	7	273,000	285,045	570,076
78	Typewriters and supplies.....	3	400,000	67,460	194,201
79	Varnish.....	10	1,711,500	604,065	1,229,938
80	Watches, cases and materials.....	8	2,276,000	1,150,928	2,242,860
81	Window shades.....	3	64,450	84,500	157,401
82	Wire cloth.....	4	297,000	426,579	872,681
83	Wooden goods.....	12	340,800	197,648	700,431
84	Woolen and worsted goods.....	22	5,764,066	4,609,376	6,818,752
85	Unclassified.....	33	4,043,110	1,813,885	3,816,299
		1,228	\$154,166,411	\$181,269,301	\$245,512,044
		286	42,632,432	210,896	18,762,170
	All industries.....	1,464	\$196,798,843	\$181,480,197	\$264,274,214

TABLE No. 3.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries—Aggregates, 1898.

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	4	189	90	192	102
2	Artisans' tools	23	1,284	1,217	1,292	75
3	Art tile	3	404	395	411	16
4	Artificial flowers	3	83	25	104	78
5	Awnings	21	21	12	38	26
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts	3	565	419	672	253
7	Boilers	3	217	200	239	39
8	Boxes (wood and paper)	25	1,074	1,011	1,138	127
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter)	26	1,448	1,413	1,470	57
10	Brick and terra cotta	26	4,360	2,792	5,435	2,643
11	Brushes	10	205	181	237	56
12	Buttons (metal)	5	402	337	541	210
13	Buttons (pearl)	15	858	822	911	89
14	Canned goods	19	425	22	2,045	2,023
15	Carpets and rugs	3	1,146	1,089	1,173	84
16	Carriages and wagons	22	668	627	696	69
17	Chemical products	33	2,256	2,146	2,338	192
18	Cigars and tobacco	21	2,421	2,323	2,673	350
19	Clothing	13	539	478	593	115
20	Confectionery	6	98	60	127	67
21	Corrices (galvanized iron and copper)	7	242	238	258	25
22	Cor-sets and corset waists	10	1,767	1,719	1,826	107
23	Cutlery	6	522	422	582	160
24	Cotton goods	27	3,044	2,853	3,326	463
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing)	17	3,395	3,127	3,588	461
26	Electrical appliances	12	1,858	1,805	1,895	92
27	Fertilizers	10	911	811	1,111	300
28	Food products	10	655	517	759	242
29	Foundry (brass)	8	618	535	662	127
30	Foundry (iron)	29	3,205	2,794	3,896	602
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters	18	1,415	1,225	1,518	293
32	Glass (window and bottle)*	23	4,644	1,166	5,909	4,743
33	Graphite products	3	1,059	1,051	1,366	315
34	Hats (felt)	40	4,680	4,500	4,970	470
35	Hats (straw)	3	320	24	485	461
36	High explosives	7	534	396	600	204
37	Inks and mucilage	4	66	58	83	30
38	Jewelry	60	2,189	2,023	2,442	419
39	Knit goods	13	1,460	1,245	1,559	314
40	Leather	43	3,278	3,120	3,387	267
41	Leather goods	13	1,158	1,087	1,214	127
42	Lamps	7	1,525	1,316	1,921	585
43	Machinery	81	9,275	8,272	9,576	649
44	Mattresses and bedding	5	192	135	199	14
45	Metal goods	39	3,125	3,031	3,223	192
46	Metal novelties	10	625	579	685	106
47	Mining (iron ore)	4	746	620	935	315

*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—Aggregates, 1898—Con.

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.	
48	Musical instruments.....	11	823	822	922	100
49	Oilecloth (floor and table).....	6	659	619	725	106
50	Oils.....	9	2,400	2,281	2,618	387
51	Paints.....	10	478	447	521	74
52	Paper.....	35	1,550	1,353	1,706	353
53	Pig iron.....	2	236	187	250	63
54	Pottery.....	26	2,799	2,600	2,884	284
55	Printing and book-binding.....	8	350	336	366	30
56	Roofing (metal and stone).....	8	187	149	223	74
57	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	27	3,238	3,036	3,480	444
58	Saddles and harness.....	10	358	330	381	51
59	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	16	987	943	1,014	71
60	Scientific instruments.....	7	581	523	626	103
61	Sash, blinds and doors.....	14	527	493	555	62
62	Shoes.....	45	4,737	4,600	4,874	274
63	Shirts.....	21	2,628	2,384	2,875	491
64	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	112	21,269	20,404	21,773	1,369
65	Silk dyeing.....	21	3,381	3,316	3,439	123
66	Silk throwing.....	19	1,455	1,346	1,519	173
67	Silk mill supplies.....	15	502	482	520	38
68	Silver goods.....	7	610	564	668	104
69	Smelting and refining.....	5	1,567	1,401	1,607	206
70	Soap and tallow.....	13	547	465	601	136
71	Steam-pipe covering.....	3	74	54	106	52
72	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	434	386	466	80
73	Steel and iron (structural).....	18	4,313	4,034	4,918	884
74	Steel and iron (forging).....	10	1,780	1,687	1,858	171
75	Textile products.....	10	354	296	385	89
76	Trunks and traveling bags.....	9	668	597	738	141
77	Trunk and bag hardware.....	7	439	364	510	146
78	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	529	461	607	146
79	Varnish.....	17	236	229	244	15
80	Watches, cases and material.....	8	1,610	1,587	1,652	65
81	Window shades.....	4	89	84	105	21
82	Wire cloth.....	4	479	460	495	35
83	Wooden goods.....	23	1,056	1,004	1,098	94
84	Woolen and worsted goods.....	25	5,402	5,240	5,639	399
85	Unclassified.....	56	7,275	7,077	7,438	361
	All industries.....	1,464	147,604	138,658	160,012	26,359

TABLE No. 4.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries—Averages, 1898.

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.....	4	35	23	48	25
2	Artisans' tools.....	23	55	53	56	3
3	Art tile.....	3	185	132	187	5
4	Artificial flowers.....	3	28	9	85	26
5	Awnings.....	3	7	4	13	9
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	8	71	52	84	32
7	Boilers.....	8	27	25	30	5
8	Boxes (wood and paper).....	25	43	40	46	6
9	Brewing (lager beer ale and porter).....	26	56	54	57	3
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	56	78	50	97	47
11	Brushes.....	10	20	18	24	6
12	Buttons (metal).....	5	80	67	109	42
13	Buttons (pearl).....	15	57	55	61	6
14	Canned goods.....	19	22	1	108	107
15	Carpets and rugs.....	8	143	136	147	11
16	Carriages and wagons.....	22	30	29	32	3
17	Chemical products.....	33	71	65	74	9
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	21	115	111	127	16
19	Clothing.....	13	41	37	46	9
20	Confectionery.....	16	10	10	21	11
21	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper).....	7	35	33	37	4
22	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	177	172	183	11
23	Cutlery.....	6	87	70	97	27
24	Cotton goods.....	27	113	106	123	17
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	17	200	184	211	27
26	Electrical appliances.....	12	155	150	168	8
27	Fertilizers.....	10	91	81	111	30
28	Food products.....	10	64	52	76	24
29	Foundry (brass).....	8	77	67	88	6
30	Foundry (iron).....	29	111	96	117	21
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	109	94	117	23
32	Glass (window and bottle)*.....	23	202	51	257	206
33	Graphite products.....	3	353	350	355	5
34	Hats (felt).....	40	117	113	124	11
35	Hats (straw).....	3	107	8	162	154
36	High explosives.....	7	76	57	86	29
37	Inks and mucilage.....	4	17	13	21	7
38	Jewelry.....	60	36	34	41	7
39	Knit goods.....	13	112	95	120	24
40	Leather.....	43	76	73	79	6
41	Leather goods.....	13	27	24	28	9
42	Lamps.....	7	218	192	276	84
43	Machinery.....	81	115	110	118	8
44	Mattresses and bedding.....	5	38	37	40	3
45	Metal goods.....	39	80	78	88	5
46	Metal novelties.....	10	63	59	69	11
47	Mining (iron ore).....	4	137	155	234	79

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

TABLE No. 4.—Smallest, Greatest and Average Number of Persons Employed, by Industries—Averages, 1898—Con.

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.
48	Musical instruments.....	11	75	75	84	9
49	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	6	110	103	121	8
50	Oils.....	9	267	248	291	43
51	Paints.....	10	48	45	52	7
52	Paper.....	35	44	39	49	10
53	Pig iron.....	2	118	94	125	31
54	Pottery.....	26	108	100	111	11
55	Printing and book-binding.....	8	44	42	46	4
56	Roofing (metal and stone).....	8	23	19	28	9
57	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	27	120	112	129	17
58	Saddles and harness.....	10	86	83	88	5
59	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	16	62	59	64	5
60	Scientific instruments.....	7	83	75	90	15
61	Sash, blinds and doors.....	14	38	35	40	5
62	Shoes.....	45	105	102	108	6
63	Shirts.....	21	125	114	137	23
64	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	112	189	182	194	12
65	Silk dyeing.....	21	161	158	164	6
66	Silk throwing.....	19	77	71	80	9
67	Silk mill supplies.....	15	33	32	35	3
68	Silver goods.....	7	88	81	96	15
69	Smelting and refining.....	5	312	280	339	59
70	Soap and tallow.....	13	42	36	46	10
71	Steam-pipe covering.....	3	25	18	35	17
72	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	109	96	117	21
73	Steel and iron (structural).....	18	240	224	273	49
74	Steel and iron (forging).....	10	178	168	186	18
75	Textile products.....	10	35	29	39	10
76	Trunks and traveling bags.....	9	74	66	82	16
77	Trunk and bag hardware.....	7	68	52	73	21
78	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	132	115	152	37
79	Varnish.....	17	14	13	15	2
80	Watches, cases and material.....	8	201	198	207	9
81	Window shades.....	4	22	21	26	5
82	Wire cloth.....	4	120	115	124	9
83	Wooden goods.....	23	46	43	48	5
84	Woolen and worsted goods.....	5	216	209	226	17
85	Unclassified.....	56	130	126	133	7
	All industries.....	1,464	101	91	109	18

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	105	1	106
February.....	130	1	131
March.....	167	1	168
April.....	190	2	192
May.....	177	2	179
June.....	137	1	138
July.....	95	1	96
August.....	89	1	90
September.....	103	1	104
October.....	131	1	132
November.....	159	1	160
December.....	175	2	177

ARTISANS' TOOLS.—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total
January.....	1,218	17	1,235
February.....	1,225	16	1,241
March.....	1,223	17	1,240
April.....	1,241	17	1,258
May.....	1,246	17	1,263
June.....	1,238	17	1,255
July.....	1,200	17	1,217
August.....	1,215	17	1,232
September.....	1,245	16	1,261
October.....	1,264	17	1,281
November.....	1,252	17	1,269
December.....	1,275	17	1,292

ART TILES.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	279	127	406
February.....	282	129	411
March.....	278	127	405
April.....	282	127	409
May.....	275	129	404
June.....	277	128	405
July.....	277	124	401
August.....	275	125	400
September.....	278	125	403
October.....	280	126	406
November.....	273	125	398
December.....	273	122	395

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	8	92	100
February.....	8	90	98
March.....	8	96	104
April.....	8	96	104
May.....	8	94	102
June.....			
July.....			
August.....	3	23	26
September.....	5	77	82
October.....	7	68	75
November.....	6	58	64
December.....	6	64	70

AWNINGS.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	9	3	12
February.....	9	3	12
March.....	11	6	17
April.....	14	8	22
May.....	22	16	38
June.....	22	16	38
July.....	15	13	28
August.....	14	11	25
September.....	12	7	19
October.....	12	4	16
November.....	12	3	15
December.....	9	3	12

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE PARTS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	628	4	632
February.....	622	10	632
March.....	628	12	640
April.....	662	10	672
May.....	582	12	594
June.....	469	13	482
July.....	434	9	443
August.....	414	5	419
September.....	459	12	471
October.....	486	17	503
November.....	611	31	642
December.....	625	31	656

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

BOILERS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	232	.....	232
February.....	237	.....	237
March.....	239	.....	239
April.....	229	.....	229
May.....	200	.....	200
June.....	208	.....	208
July.....	202	.....	202
August.....	205	.....	205
September.....	207	.....	207
October.....	223	.....	223
November.....	206	.....	206
December.....	212	.....	212

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

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	307	704	1,011
February.....	325	725	1,050
March.....	324	726	1,050
April.....	329	727	1,056
May.....	331	726	1,057
June.....	310	709	1,019
July.....	312	716	1,028
August.....	332	770	1,102
September.....	334	794	1,128
October.....	335	797	1,132
November.....	339	799	1,138
December.....	333	779	1,112

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

MONTHS	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,413	.....	1,413
February.....	1,423	.....	1,423
March.....	1,424	.....	1,424
April.....	1,428	.....	1,428
May.....	1,421	.....	1,421
June.....	1,440	.....	1,440
July.....	1,465	.....	1,465
August.....	1,470	.....	1,470
September.....	1,449	.....	1,449
October.....	1,462	.....	1,462
November.....	1,462	.....	1,462
December.....	1,456	.....	1,456

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA.—FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	2,870	4	2,874
February	2,790	2	2,792
March	3,339	14	3,353
April	4,472	20	4,492
May	5,150	16	5,166
June	5,419	16	5,435
July	5,388	18	5,406
August	5,400	14	5,414
September	5,427	8	5,435
October	4,885	6	4,891
November	3,923	6	3,929
December	3,134	2	3,136

BRUSHES.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	162	81	183
February	103	81	184
March	104	86	190
April	101	80	181
May	121	83	204
June	128	85	213
July	119	81	200
August	127	87	214
September	126	86	212
October	128	88	216
November	134	94	228
December	139	98	237

BUTTONS (METAL).—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	146	191	337
February	127	224	351
March	146	214	360
April	141	275	416
May	145	402	547
June	140	280	420
July	143	222	365
August	148	246	394
September	159	239	398
October	150	247	397
November	149	273	422
December	172	241	413

TABLE No 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates
by Months, 1898—Continued.

BUTTONS (PEARL).—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	471	351	822
February.....	474	355	829
March.....	486	360	846
April.....	496	363	859
May.....	490	364	854
June.....	472	362	834
July.....	472	661	833
August.....	503	361	864
September.....	520	368	888
October.....	543	368	911
November.....	535	363	898
December.....	497	360	857

CANNED GOODS.—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	22	.....	22
February.....	28	.....	28
March.....	45	.....	45
April.....	75	.....	75
May.....	89	10	99
June.....	89	10	99
July.....	80	.....	80
August.....	279	361	640
September.....	737	1,308	2,045
October.....	497	903	1,400
November.....	186	288	474
December.....	62	36	98

CARPETS AND RUGS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	819	349	1,168
February.....	827	346	1,173
March.....	827	345	1,172
April.....	816	341	1,157
May.....	810	341	1,151
June.....	792	333	1,125
July.....	768	321	1,089
August.....	803	325	1,128
September.....	807	331	1,138
October.....	807	332	1,139
November.....	807	335	1,142
December.....	824	345	1,169

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	627	.....	627
February	653	.....	653
March	668	.....	668
April	696	.....	696
May	691	.....	691
June	659	.....	659
July.....	661	.....	661
August	661	.....	661
September	672	.....	672
October	676	.....	676
November	675	.....	675
December.....	680	.....	680

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.—THIRTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,723	432	2,155
February	1,717	429	2,146
March	1,728	447	2,175
April	1,730	447	2,177
May	1,740	515	2,255
June.....	1,844	474	2,318
July.....	1,799	505	2,304
August	1,847	488	2,335
September	1,803	450	2,253
October	1,823	456	2,279
November.....	1,835	501	2,336
December.....	1,831	507	2,338

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	776	1,547	2,323
February	821	1,558	2,379
March	861	1,625	2,486
April	860	1,701	2,561
May	949	1,724	2,673
June	919	1,633	2,552
July.....	816	1,552	2,368
August	773	1,575	2,348
September	794	1,590	2,384
October	771	1,566	2,337
November.....	764	1,610	2,374
December.....	761	1,611	2,372

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

CLOTHING.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	214	285	499
February.....	229	307	536
March.....	233	324	557
April.....	234	316	550
May.....	196	304	500
June.....	196	282	478
July.....	254	336	590
August.....	256	329	585
September.....	248	345	593
October.....	233	337	570
November.....	207	297	504
December.....	210	299	509

CONFECTIONERY.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	40	20	60
February.....	51	28	79
March.....	62	32	94
April.....	58	29	87
May.....	64	32	96
June.....	64	29	93
July.....	50	26	76
August.....	49	21	70
September.....	55	25	80
October.....	85	42	127
November.....	85	40	125
December.....	85	41	126

CORNICES (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER).—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	235	12	247
February.....	236	12	248
March.....	246	12	258
April.....	242	12	254
May.....	234	13	247
June.....	226	11	237
July.....	226	12	238
August.....	223	12	235
September.....	221	12	233
October.....	224	12	236
November.....	228	12	240
December.....	219	17	236

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	135	1,584	1,719
February	149	1,607	1,756
March	162	1,617	1,779
April	147	1,630	1,777
May	158	1,639	1,797
June	157	1,626	1,783
July	149	1,570	1,719
August	149	1,609	1,758
September	151	1,637	1,788
October	158	1,668	1,826
November	154	1,630	1,784
December	150	1,584	1,734

OUTLERY.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	532	33	565
February	535	33	568
March	537	31	568
April	548	34	582
May	540	38	578
June	404	18	422
July	507	30	537
August	523	31	554
September	529	33	562
October	408	34	442
November	408	34	442
December	407	34	441

COTTON GOODS.—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	754	2,207	2,961
February	780	2,211	2,991
March	771	2,226	2,997
April	779	2,220	2,999
May	754	2,123	2,877
June	765	2,200	2,965
July	740	2,200	2,940
August	697	2,166	2,863
September	736	2,358	3,094
October	754	2,478	3,232
November	771	2,512	3,283
December	804	2,522	3,326

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

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

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,573	593	3,166
February.....	2,570	557	3,127
March.....	2,847	627	3,474
April.....	2,787	605	3,392
May.....	2,793	701	3,494
June.....	2,711	702	3,413
July.....	2,786	633	3,419
August.....	2,800	629	3,429
September.....	2,800	625	3,425
October.....	2,810	629	3,439
November.....	2,741	628	3,369
December.....	2,899	689	3,588

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,704	112	1,816
February.....	1,755	110	1,865
March.....	1,779	116	1,895
April.....	1,782	106	1,888
May.....	1,776	107	1,883
June.....	1,748	110	1,858
July.....	1,710	113	1,823
August.....	1,691	112	1,803
September.....	1,722	118	1,840
October.....	1,743	117	1,860
November.....	1,759	119	1,878
December.....	1,768	116	1,884

FERTILIZERS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	888	27	915
February.....	901	24	925
March.....	1,072	39	1,111
April.....	1,030	40	1,070
May.....	833	29	862
June.....	890	29	919
July.....	808	22	830
August.....	895	19	914
September.....	916	19	935
October.....	796	21	817
November.....	792	25	817
December.....	790	21	811

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates
by Months, 1898—Continued.

FOOD PRODUCTS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males	Females.	Total.
January.....	419	110	529
February.....	417	100	517
March.....	433	102	535
April.....	450	124	574
May.....	486	128	614
June.....	477	129	606
July.....	495	154	649
August.....	465	114	579
September.....	566	271	837
October.....	545	214	759
November.....	533	175	708
December.....	542	168	710

FOUNDRY (BRASS).—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	512	23	535
February.....	542	24	566
March.....	575	24	599
April.....	597	25	622
May.....	611	25	636
June.....	610	25	635
July.....	603	30	633
August.....	587	30	617
September.....	603	31	634
October.....	598	38	636
November.....	605	38	643
December.....	628	36	662

FOUNDRY (IRON).—TWENTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females	Total.
January.....	2,794	.....	2,794
February.....	2,921	.....	2,921
March.....	3,125	.....	3,125
April.....	3,369	.....	3,369
May.....	3,366	.....	3,366
June.....	3,192	.....	3,192
July.....	3,170	.....	3,170
August.....	3,154	.....	3,154
September.....	3,349	.....	3,349
October.....	3,341	.....	3,341
November.....	3,277	.....	3,277
December.....	3,396	.....	3,396

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates
by Months, 1898—Continued.

FURNACES, RANGERS AND HEATERS.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	1,434	.....	1,434
February	1,518	.....	1,518
March	1,513	.....	1,513
April	1,225	.....	1,225
May	1,318	.....	1,318
June	1,402	.....	1,402
July	1,341	.....	1,341
August	1,509	.....	1,509
September	1,509	.....	1,509
October	1,451	.....	1,451
November	1,457	.....	1,457
December	1,299	.....	1,299

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE).—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	5,608	146	5,754
February	5,560	156	5,716
March	5,628	168	5,796
April	5,024	149	5,173
May	5,047	140	5,187
June	5,010	136	5,146
July	1,571	74	1,645
August	1,111	55	1,166
September	3,335	99	3,434
October	4,935	150	5,085
November	5,553	163	5,716
December	5,741	168	5,909

GRAPHITE PRODUCTS—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	512	548	1,060
February	510	541	1,051
March	514	544	1,058
April	518	541	1,059
May	519	542	1,061
June	515	545	1,060
July	518	548	1,066
August	518	547	1,065
September	516	547	1,063
October	514	541	1,055
November	510	544	1,054
December	508	548	1,056

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

HATS (FELT).—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	3,275	1,225	4,500
February.....	3,392	1,254	4,646
March.....	3,400	1,270	4,670
April.....	3,360	1,245	4,605
May.....	3,302	1,273	4,575
June.....	3,355	1,262	4,617
July.....	3,391	1,257	4,648
August.....	3,463	1,324	4,787
September.....	3,596	1,369	4,965
October.....	3,622	1,348	4,970
November.....	3,359	1,260	4,619
December.....	3,346	1,216	4,562

HATS (STRAW).—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	97	360	457
February.....	95	362	457
March.....	99	358	457
April.....	101	365	466
May.....	83	278	361
June.....	33	11	44
July.....	19	5	24
August.....	82	6	38
September.....	59	155	214
October.....	87	280	367
November.....	107	366	473
December.....	110	375	485

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	392	5	397
February.....	390	6	396
March.....	508	5	513
April.....	573	6	579
May.....	587	5	592
June.....	535	5	540
July.....	554	6	560
August.....	554	5	559
September.....	531	5	536
October.....	546	7	553
November.....	572	5	577
December.....	595	5	600

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

INKS AND MUCILAGE.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females	Total.
January.....	45	8	53
February.....	47	8	55
March.....	50	14	64
April.....	54	25	79
May.....	54	29	83
June.....	49	23	72
July.....	45	16	61
August.....	47	11	58
September.....	46	13	59
October.....	51	19	70
November.....	50	22	72
December.....	47	16	63

JEWELRY.—SIXTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,514	559	2,073
February.....	1,551	585	2,136
March.....	1,543	561	2,104
April.....	1,530	544	2,074
May.....	1,458	565	2,023
June.....	1,433	570	2,063
July.....	1,459	573	2,032
August.....	1,577	572	2,149
September.....	1,681	642	2,324
October.....	1,788	649	2,437
November.....	1,799	643	2,442
December.....	1,756	651	2,407

KNIT GOODS.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	517	807	1,324
February.....	552	808	1,360
March.....	666	875	1,541
April.....	652	905	1,557
May.....	602	899	1,501
June.....	612	910	1,522
July.....	586	899	1,485
August.....	588	907	1,495
September.....	572	843	1,415
October.....	502	743	1,245
November.....	593	919	1,512
December.....	646	913	1,559

TABLE No 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

LEATHER.—FORTY THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	3,230	67	3,297
February.....	3,263	73	3,336
March.....	3,283	71	3,354
April.....	3,314	73	3,387
May.....	3,248	73	3,321
June.....	3,202	72	3,274
July.....	3,052	71	3,123
August.....	3,046	74	3,120
September.....	3,121	72	3,193
October.....	3,197	75	3,272
November.....	3,229	73	3,302
December.....	3,288	71	3,359

LEATHER GOODS.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	788	383	1,171
February.....	795	396	1,191
March.....	795	411	1,206
April.....	789	425	1,214
May.....	738	399	1,137
June.....	736	384	1,120
July.....	716	371	1,087
August.....	739	380	1,119
September.....	753	386	1,139
October.....	764	397	1,161
November.....	765	398	1,163
December.....	783	399	1,182

LAMPS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	561	791	1,352
February.....	568	798	1,366
March.....	568	778	1,346
April.....	582	768	1,350
May.....	618	779	1,397
June.....	641	727	1,368
July.....	689	702	1,391
August.....	715	742	1,457
September.....	728	827	1,555
October.....	784	1,081	1,865
November.....	825	1,100	1,925
December.....	836	1,095	1,931

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

MACHINERY.—EIGHTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	8,637	290	8,927
February.....	8,809	290	9,099
March.....	8,927	292	9,219
April.....	8,969	291	9,260
May.....	8,839	291	9,130
June.....	8,795	280	9,075
July.....	9,181	289	9,470
August.....	9,252	289	9,541
September.....	9,289	287	9,576
October.....	9,218	286	9,504
November.....	9,220	287	9,507
December.....	8,708	288	8,996

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females	Total.
January.....	143	43	186
February.....	144	43	187
March.....	143	44	187
April.....	154	44	198
May.....	153	44	197
June.....	154	44	198
July.....	155	44	199
August.....	156	44	199
September.....	143	44	187
October.....	155	44	199
November.....	144	43	187
December.....	142	43	185

METAL GOODS—THIRTY-NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,152	929	3,081
February.....	2,178	950	3,128
March.....	2,260	940	3,200
April.....	2,256	967	3,223
May.....	2,177	934	3,111
June.....	2,160	891	3,051
July.....	2,144	887	3,031
August.....	2,169	901	3,070
September.....	2,206	909	3,115
October.....	2,253	915	3,168
November.....	2,254	914	3,168
December.....	2,232	925	3,157

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

METAL NOVELTIES.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	491	104	595
February.....	501	118	619
March.....	500	115	615
April.....	495	115	610
May.....	502	110	612
June.....	500	115	615
July.....	489	115	604
August.....	467	112	579
September.....	512	127	639
October.....	551	134	685
November.....	538	142	680
December.....	518	134	652

MINING (IRON ORE).—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	620	.....	620
February.....	654	.....	654
March.....	733	.....	733
April.....	698	.....	698
May.....	680	.....	680
June.....	690	.....	690
July.....	636	.....	636
August.....	697	.....	697
September.....	776	.....	776
October.....	911	.....	911
November.....	935	.....	935
December.....	926	.....	926

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—ELEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	682	141	823
February.....	680	151	831
March.....	681	141	822
April.....	682	141	823
May.....	647	135	782
June.....	627	135	762
July.....	616	125	741
August.....	619	125	744
September.....	712	148	860
October.....	723	153	876
November.....	723	163	886
December.....	769	153	922

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates
by Months, 1898—Continued.

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE).—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	633	.....	633
February.....	619	.....	619
March.....	626	.....	626
April.....	632	.....	632
May.....	637	.....	637
June.....	641	.....	641
July.....	684	.....	684
August.....	701	.....	701
September.....	688	.....	688
October.....	725	.....	725
November.....	663	.....	663
December.....	660	.....	660

OILS.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,330	.....	2,330
February.....	2,231	.....	2,231
March.....	2,273	.....	2,273
April.....	2,298	.....	2,298
May.....	2,289	.....	2,289
June.....	2,457	.....	2,457
July.....	2,442	.....	2,442
August.....	2,488	.....	2,488
September.....	2,408	.....	2,408
October.....	2,390	.....	2,390
November.....	2,578	.....	2,578
December.....	2,618	.....	2,618

PAINTS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	407	50	457
February.....	414	55	469
March.....	442	64	506
April.....	453	68	521
May.....	447	60	507
June.....	437	56	493
July.....	413	53	466
August.....	397	50	447
September.....	411	48	459
October.....	419	50	469
November.....	424	51	475
December.....	414	48	462

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

PAPER—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,393	252	1,645
February.....	1,402	241	1,643
March.....	1,403	247	1,650
April.....	1,370	250	1,620
May.....	1,360	195	1,555
June.....	1,368	193	1,561
July.....	1,228	196	1,424
August.....	1,239	200	1,439
September.....	1,186	167	1,353
October.....	1,389	239	1,628
November.....	1,128	245	1,373
December.....	1,453	253	1,706

PIG IRON.—TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	250	.....	250
February.....	247	.....	247
March.....	247	.....	247
April.....	246	.....	246
May.....	247	.....	247
June.....	239	.....	239
July.....	240	.....	240
August.....	242	.....	242
September.....	239	.....	239
October.....	187	.....	187
November.....	204	.....	204
December.....	249	.....	249

POTTERY—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,101	499	2,600
February.....	2,218	483	2,701
March.....	2,296	516	2,812
April.....	2,339	471	2,810
May.....	2,306	540	2,846
June.....	2,326	527	2,853
July.....	2,277	532	2,809
August.....	2,276	521	2,797
September.....	2,285	538	2,823
October.....	2,333	539	2,872
November.....	2,341	543	2,884
December.....	2,275	505	2,780

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	253	107	360
February	252	107	359
March	246	106	352
April	245	106	351
May	239	104	343
June	231	105	336
July	233	110	343
August	231	108	339
September.....	233	104	337
October	244	110	354
November.....	252	112	364
December.....	253	113	366

ROOFING (METAL AND STONE).—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	150	.....	150
February	149	.....	149
March	150	.....	150
April	182	.....	182
May	190	.....	190
June	214	.....	214
July	210	.....	210
August	223	.....	223
September.....	215	.....	215
October	206	.....	206
November.....	180	.....	180
December.. ..	159	.....	159

RUBBER GOODS (HARD AND SOFT).—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	2,756	663	3,419
February	2,791	689	3,480
March	2,725	714	3,439
April	2,561	670	3,231
May	2,543	643	3,186
June	2,622	603	3,225
July	2,645	582	3,227
August	2,587	599	3,186
September.....	2,628	608	3,236
October	2,400	487	2,887
November.....	2,455	581	3,036
December.....	2,684	625	3,309

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

SADDLES AND HARNESS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	303	27	330
February.....	306	27	333
March.....	326	29	355
April.....	348	30	378
May.....	351	30	381
June.....	343	30	373
July.....	334	31	365
August.....	325	29	354
September.....	324	32	356
October.....	326	32	358
November.....	326	31	357
December.....	325	31	356

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE—SIXTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	816	127	943
February.....	839	133	972
March.....	852	133	985
April.....	860	134	994
May.....	861	134	995
June.....	852	129	981
July.....	853	128	981
August.....	867	128	995
September.....	877	128	1,005
October.....	885	129	1,014
November.....	860	134	994
December.....	863	119	982

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	394	220	614
February.....	418	208	626
March.....	407	198	605
April.....	412	188	600
May.....	387	180	567
June.....	381	162	543
July.....	371	177	548
August.....	361	162	523
September.....	363	177	540
October.....	397	185	582
November.....	428	186	614
December.....	441	173	614

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

SASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	495	10	505
February.....	483	10	493
March.....	513	10	523
April.....	545	10	555
May.....	531	10	541
June.....	531	10	541
July.....	517	10	527
August.....	511	10	521
September.....	519	10	529
October.....	519	10	529
November.....	530	10	540
December.....	512	10	522

SHOES.—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,946	1,654	4,600
February.....	3,042	1,680	4,722
March.....	3,056	1,709	4,765
April.....	3,061	1,691	4,752
May.....	2,972	1,646	4,618
June.....	3,142	1,694	4,836
July.....	2,940	1,669	4,609
August.....	3,136	1,726	4,862
September.....	3,151	1,723	4,874
October.....	3,052	1,624	4,676
November.....	3,125	1,645	4,770
December.....	3,094	1,671	4,765

SHIRTS — TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	591	2,063	2,654
February.....	686	2,081	2,667
March.....	590	2,100	2,690
April.....	572	2,074	2,646
May.....	580	2,049	2,629
June.....	550	2,020	2,570
July.....	549	1,950	2,499
August.....	513	1,871	2,384
September.....	514	1,956	2,470
October.....	587	2,077	2,664
November.....	604	2,179	2,783
December.....	612	2,263	2,875

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON).—ONE HUNDRED AND TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	10,099	10,305	20,404
February.....	10,217	10,470	20,687
March.....	10,466	10,811	21,277
April.....	10,739	10,935	21,674
May.....	10,773	11,000	21,773
June.....	10,599	10,856	21,455
July.....	10,480	10,840	21,320
August.....	10,407	10,832	21,239
September.....	10,486	10,656	21,142
October.....	10,492	10,677	21,169
November.....	10,448	10,624	21,072
December.....	10,537	10,767	21,304

SILK DYEING.—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	3,021	321	3,342
February.....	3,072	331	3,403
March.....	3,091	340	3,431
April.....	3,097	329	3,426
May.....	3,067	322	3,389
June.....	3,023	316	3,339
July.....	2,995	321	3,316
August.....	3,056	314	3,370
September.....	3,005	316	3,321
October.....	3,069	317	3,386
November.....	3,100	313	3,413
December.....	3,132	307	3,439

SILK THROWING.—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	639	825	1,464
February.....	647	852	1,499
March.....	655	864	1,519
April.....	651	847	1,498
May.....	677	839	1,516
June.....	646	843	1,489
July.....	673	842	1,515
August.....	669	827	1,496
September.....	624	760	1,384
October.....	613	737	1,350
November.....	604	742	1,346
December.....	630	757	1,387

TABLE No 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

SILK MILL SUPPLIES.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	395	111	506
February.....	397	117	514
March.....	401	119	520
April.....	400	113	513
May.....	384	106	490
June.....	376	107	483
July.....	373	112	485
August.....	374	108	482
September.....	373	111	484
October.....	384	122	506
November.....	392	124	516
December.....	400	119	519

SILVER GOODS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	520	50	570
February.....	516	51	567
March.....	524	40	564
April.....	538	50	588
May.....	542	50	592
June.....	540	54	594
July.....	551	77	628
August.....	528	80	608
September.....	547	84	631
October.....	578	90	668
November.....	575	88	663
December.....	557	94	651

SMELTING AND REFINING.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,399	2	1,401
February.....	1,430	2	1,432
March.....	1,420	2	1,422
April.....	1,500	2	1,502
May.....	1,527	2	1,529
June.....	1,584	2	1,586
July.....	1,578	2	1,580
August.....	1,695	2	1,697
September.....	1,667	2	1,669
October.....	1,664	2	1,666
November.....	1,643	2	1,645
December.....	1,655	2	1,657

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

SOAP AND TALLOW.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	427	132	559
February.....	432	129	561
March.....	431	128	559
April.....	431	139	570
May.....	426	122	548
June.....	420	123	543
July.....	380	97	477
August.....	376	89	465
September.....	430	123	553
October.....	425	134	559
November.....	432	139	571
December.....	437	164	601

STEAM-PIPE COVERING.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	58	8	66
February.....	49	8	57
March.....	49	8	57
April.....	55	8	63
May.....	46	8	54
June.....	49	8	57
July.....	63	8	71
August.....	76	10	86
September.....	78	10	88
October.....	87	10	97
November.....	74	10	84
December.....	96	10	106

STEEL AND IRON (BAR).—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	390	2	392
February.....	384	2	386
March.....	448	4	452
April.....	453	4	454
May.....	450	4	457
June.....	447	4	451
July.....	383	4	387
August.....	386	4	390
September.....	452	2	454
October.....	464	2	466
November.....	453	2	455
December.....	458	2	460

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL).—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	4,109	116	4,225
February	4,066	118	4,184
March	4,262	115	4,377
April	4,098	120	4,218
May	3,966	115	4,081
June	3,965	118	4,083
July	3,905	129	4,034
August	3,956	126	4,082
September	4,320	138	4,458
October	4,399	133	4,532
November	4,439	130	4,569
December	4,793	125	4,918

STEEL AND IRON (FORGINGS).—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	1,678	9	1,687
February	1,697	9	1,706
March	1,752	9	1,761
April	1,789	9	1,798
May	1,772	9	1,781
June	1,726	8	1,734
July	1,766	8	1,774
August	1,796	8	1,804
September	1,808	8	1,816
October	1,813	8	1,821
November	1,811	8	1,819
December	1,850	8	1,858

TEXTILE PRODUCTS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January	249	119	368
February	247	115	362
March	246	122	368
April	236	136	372
May	174	122	296
June	225	132	357
July	236	136	372
August	233	145	378
September	233	148	381
October	236	149	385
November	163	141	304
December	170	140	310

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	536	61	597
February.....	542	61	603
March.....	548	61	609
April.....	563	62	625
May.....	581	87	668
June.....	605	87	692
July.....	647	87	734
August.....	651	87	738
September.....	647	63	710
October.....	622	62	684
November.....	585	62	647
December.....	583	62	645

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	325	39	364
February.....	370	40	410
March.....	390	43	433
April.....	381	39	420
May.....	398	36	434
June.....	395	35	430
July.....	376	32	408
August.....	375	32	407
September.....	417	37	454
October.....	459	39	498
November.....	472	38	510
December.....	459	33	492

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	457	4	461
February.....	462	4	466
March.....	468	4	472
April.....	474	4	478
May.....	467	4	471
June.....	508	4	512
July.....	533	4	537
August.....	540	4	544
September.....	592	4	596
October.....	594	4	598
November.....	602	4	606
December.....	603	4	607

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

VARNISHES.—SEVENTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females	Total.
January.....	220	9	229
February.....	222	9	231
March.....	225	9	234
April.....	226	8	234
May.....	229	7	236
June.....	232	7	239
July.....	222	7	229
August.....	222	7	229
September.....	235	8	243
October.....	236	8	244
November.....	236	8	244
December.....	235	8	243

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,220	367	1,587
February.....	1,225	377	1,602
March.....	1,227	382	1,609
April.....	1,261	389	1,650
May.....	1,264	388	1,652
June.....	1,258	385	1,643
July.....	1,230	375	1,605
August.....	1,220	369	1,589
September.....	1,227	370	1,597
October.....	1,230	377	1,607
November.....	1,234	381	1,615
December.....	1,209	359	1,568

WINDOW SHADES.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	95	10	105
February.....	85	11	96
March.....	84	13	97
April.....	84	6	90
May.....	83	3	86
June.....	83	3	86
July.....	82	2	84
August.....	83	2	85
September.....	82	2	84
October.....	83	2	85
November.....	83	2	85
December.....	84	2	86

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates
by Months, 1898—Continued.

WIRE CLOTH.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	391	104	495
February.....	390	103	493
March.....	392	79	471
April.....	391	81	472
May.....	390	80	470
June.....	393	93	486
July.....	390	96	486
August.....	384	75	459
September.....	384	76	460
October.....	385	92	477
November.....	386	94	480
December.....	390	103	493

WOODEN GOODS.—TWENTY-THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	987	25	1,012
February.....	999	25	1,024
March.....	984	20	1,004
April.....	1,012	16	1,028
May.....	1,026	19	1,045
June.....	1,076	22	1,098
July.....	1,070	24	1,094
August.....	1,029	44	1,073
September.....	1,008	49	1,057
October.....	1,042	55	1,097
November.....	1,002	45	1,047
December.....	1,058	40	1,098

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.—TWENTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,787	2,615	5,402
February.....	2,817	2,690	5,507
March.....	2,840	2,764	5,604
April.....	2,873	2,766	5,639
May.....	2,716	2,657	5,373
June.....	2,717	2,745	5,462
July.....	2,745	2,611	5,356
August.....	2,695	2,635	5,330
September.....	2,667	2,605	5,272
October.....	2,632	2,608	5,240
November.....	2,631	2,661	5,292
December.....	2,673	2,677	5,350

TABLE No. 5.—Persons Employed, by Industries.—Aggregates by Months, 1898—Continued.

UNCLASSIFIED.—FIFTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	5,052	2,025	7,077
February.....	5,098	2,064	7,162
March.....	5,107	2,089	7,196
April.....	5,094	2,105	7,199
May.....	5,143	2,068	7,211
June.....	5,242	2,090	7,332
July.....	5,233	2,147	7,380
August.....	5,236	2,164	7,400
September.....	5,221	2,199	7,420
October.....	5,226	2,212	7,438
November.....	5,151	2,194	7,345
December.....	5,014	2,127	7,141

ALL INDUSTRIES—ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND SIXTY-FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	104,125	38,246	142,371
February.....	105,455	38,823	144,278
March.....	108,321	39,665	147,986
April.....	109,236	39,819	149,055
May.....	108,874	39,725	148,599
June.....	108,955	38,919	147,874
July.....	104,753	38,447	143,200
August.....	105,389	38,943	144,332
September.....	109,662	40,622	150,284
October.....	111,019	40,730	151,749
November.....	110,135	40,585	150,720
December.....	110,245	40,466	150,711

TABLE No. 6.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings,
by Industries, 1898.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Average yearly earnings.
1	Agricultural implements.....	4	\$61,790	\$444 53
2	Artisans' tools.....	23	511,294	407 73
3	Art tile.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Artificial flowers.....	3	19,130	230 48
5	Awnings.....	3	6,565	312 62
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	8	140,578	248 37
7	Boilers.....	5	42,340	465 28
8	Boxes (wood and paper).....	22	273,490	284 90
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	26	1,161,671	805 04
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	45	1,424,231	361 22
11	Brushes.....	9	65,941	366 34
12	Buttons (metal).....	5	152,870	380 27
13	Buttons (pearl).....	12	181,456	334 17
14	Canned goods.....	19	71,088	167 27
15	Carpets and rugs.....	6	187,802	287 60
16	Carriages and wagons.....	22	354,832	531 19
17	Chemical products.....	28	840,463	472 96
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	19	718,871	300 28
19	Clothing.....	13	198,475	364 51
20	Confectionery.....	6	37,846	406 95
21	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper).....	4	79,025	576 86
22	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	465,489	263 44
23	Cutlery.....	6	219,790	421 05
24	Cotton goods.....	27	749,480	246 22
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	17	1,414,100	416 52
26	Electrical appliances.....	11	1,038,120	695 83
27	Fertilizers.....	10	422,537	463 82
28	Food products.....	9	202,566	356 63
29	Foundry (brass).....	8	253,764	410 62
30	Foundry (iron).....	26	1,312,395	430 29
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	860,343	608 02
32	Glass (window and bottle).....	18	1,745,502	495 32
33	Graphite products.....	.....	.....	.....
34	Hats (felt).....	39	2,131,750	467 49
35	Hats (straw).....	3	83,727	261 65
36	High explosives.....	7	256,947	481 17
37	Inks and mucilage.....	3	10,623	287 11
38	Jewelry.....	59	1,130,165	528 17
39	Knit goods.....	12	314,476	234 33
40	Leather.....	36	1,293,080	527 14
41	Leather goods.....	13	420,246	362 91
42	Lamps.....	7	552,501	362 30
43	Machinery.....	68	4,610,013	573 67

TABLE No. 6.—Wages Paid and Average Yearly Earnings,
by Industries, 1898—Continued.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establish- ments considered.	Total amount paid in wages during the year.	Average yearly earn- ings.
44	Mattresses and bedding.....	3	\$36,495	\$429 35
45	Metal goods.....	32	1,001,450	340 28
46	Metal novelties.....	10	255,853	409 36
47	Mining (iron ore).....	4	286,225	383 68
48	Musical instruments.....	10	331,244	425 22
49	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	6	328,923	499 12
50	Oils.....	9	1,385,034	577 10
51	Paints.....	10	221,597	463 59
52	Paper.....	30	626,802	452 56
53	Pig iron.....	2	92,619	392 45
54	Pottery.....	22	1,275,659	561 47
55	Printing and book-binding.....	7	61,544	377 57
56	Roofing (metal and stone).....	8	85,008	454 59
57	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	21	944,433	434 22
58	Saddles and harness.....	8	103,451	459 78
59	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	10	272,627	499 92
60	Scientific instruments.....	4	191,343	362 39
61	Sash, blinds and doors.....	12	199,116	497 78
62	Shoes.....	40	1,639,590	353 21
63	Shirts.....	21	669,911	254 91
64	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	106	8,853,831	422 94
65	Silk dyeing.....	21	1,327,593	392 66
66	Silk throwing.....	19	363,524	249 91
67	Silk mill supplies.....	15	197,149	392 73
68	Silver goods.....	7	360,829	575 13
69	Smelting and refining.....	5	873,729	557 58
70	Soap and tallow.....	13	223,293	408 21
71	Steam-pipe covering.....	3	21,341	288 39
72	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	134,194	309 20
73	Steel and iron (structural).....	18	1,793,930	415 94
74	Steel and iron (forgings).....	6	766,386	544 70
75	Textile products.....	10	93,942	265 37
76	Trunks and traveling bags.....	9	251,469	379 29
77	Trunk and bag hardware.....	7	162,330	369 77
78	Typewriters and supplies.....	3	74,865	505 85
79	Varnish.....	14	137,446	687 23
80	Watches, cases and material.....	8	674,017	418 64
81	Window shades.....	3	23,898	508 47
82	Wire cloth.....	4	267,120	557 66
83	Wooden goods.....	12	160,731	323 40
84	Woolen and worsted goods.....	22	1,576,931	298 55
85	Unclassified.....	40	2,156,488	416 71
	All industries.....	1,302	\$56,509,382	\$434 02

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries, 1898.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	20	.....	20
\$5, but under \$6.....	11	.....	11
6, but under 7.....	13	.....	13
7, but under 8.....	68	.....	68
8, but under 9.....	17	.....	17
9, but under 10.....	13	2	15
10, but under 12.....	16	.....	16
12, but under 15.....	17	.....	17
15, but under 20.....	21	.....	21
20, and over.....	6	.....	6
Total.....	202	2	204

ARTISANS' TOOLS.—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	131	3	134
\$5, but under \$6.....	45	.....	45
6, but under 7.....	46	.....	46
7, but under 8.....	62	1	63
8, but under 9.....	63	.....	63
9, but under 10.....	69	1	70
10, but under 12.....	128	.....	128
12, but under 15.....	164	.....	164
15, but under 20.....	130	.....	130
20 and over.....	40	.....	40
Total.....	878	5	883

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	1	18	19
\$5, but under \$6.....	1	7	8
6, but under 7.....	2	.....	2
7, but under 8.....	.....	25	25
8, but under 9.....	2	3	5
9, but under 10.....	3	15	18
10, but under 12.....	.....	18	18
12, but under 15.....	2	8	10
15, but under 20.....	.....	.....	.....
20 and over.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	11	94	105

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

AWNINGS.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	3	1	4
\$5 but under \$6.....	1	3	4
6 but under 7.....	2	2	4
7 but under 8.....	1	2	3
8 but under 9.....	1	2	3
9 but under 10.....	.....	1	1
10 but under 12.....	8	5	13
12 but under 15.....	4	1	5
15 but under 20.....	1	.....	1
20 and over.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	21	17	38

BICYCLES AND BICYCLE PARTS—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	104	22	126
\$5 but under \$6.....	23	4	27
6 but under 7.....	42	3	45
7 but under 8.....	38	2	40
8 but under 9.....	22	3	25
9 but under 10.....	52	1	53
10 but under 12.....	63	.....	63
12 but under 15.....	54	.....	54
15 but under 20.....	61	.....	61
20 and over.....	12	.....	12
Total.....	471	35	506

BOILERS.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	2	.....	2
\$5 but under \$6.....	2	.....	2
6 but under 7.....	2	.....	2
7 but under 8.....	39	.....	39
8 but under 9.....	6	.....	6
9 but under 10.....	23	.....	23
10 but under 12.....	17	.....	17
12 but under 15.....	35	.....	35
15 but under 20.....	9	.....	9
20 and over.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	137	.....	137

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

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

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	47	295	342
\$5, but under \$6.....	15	171	186
6, but under 7.....	13	80	93
7, but under 8.....	27	79	106
8, but under 9.....	16	18	34
9, but under 10.....	16	13	29
10, but under 12.....	48	3	51
12, but under 15.....	67	1	68
15, but under 20.....	26	.....	26
20 and over.....	8	.....	8
Total.....	283	660	943

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

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	43	.....	43
\$5, but under \$6.....	13	.....	13
6, but under 7.....	18	.....	18
7, but under 8.....	8	.....	8
8, but under 9.....	23	.....	23
9, but under 10.....	20	.....	20
10, but under 12.....	54	.....	54
12, but under 15.....	322	.....	322
15, but under 20.....	929	.....	929
20 and over.....	111	.....	111
Total.....	1,541	.....	1,541

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA—FORTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	354	20	374
\$5, but under \$6.....	344	3	347
6, but under 7.....	918	2	920
7, but under 8.....	1,043	.....	1,043
8, but under 9.....	594	.....	594
9, but under 10.....	540	.....	540
10, but under 12.....	435	.....	435
12, but under 15.....	311	3	314
15, but under 20.....	258	1	259
20 and over.....	135	.....	135
Total.....	4,932	29	4,961

TABLE No 7.—Classified Weekly Wages by Industries,
1898—Continued.

BRUSHES.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	37	57	94
\$5 but under \$8.....	2	8	10
6 but under 7.....	13	16	29
7 but under 8.....	3	5	8
8 but under 9.....	8	1	9
9 but under 10.....	12	1	13
10 but under 12.....	15	.....	15
12 but under 15.....	23	.....	13
15 but under 20.....	19	.....	19
20 and over.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	135	88	223

BUTTONS (METAL).—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	33	176	209
\$5 but under \$8.....	8	51	59
6 but under 7.....	8	38	46
7 but under 8.....	4	24	28
8 but under 9.....	3	24	27
9 but under 10.....	7	17	24
10 but under 12.....	13	23	36
12 but under 15.....	17	12	29
15 but under 20.....	40	22	62
20 and over.....	26	.....	26
Total.....	159	387	546

BUTTONS (PEARL).—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	72	45	117
\$5 but under \$8.....	23	103	126
6 but under 7.....	32	22	54
7 but under 8.....	42	17	59
8 but under 9.....	38	2	40
9 but under 10.....	32	.....	32
10 but under 12.....	73	.....	73
12 but under 15.....	57	.....	57
15 but under 20.....	49	.....	49
20 and over.....	5	.....	5
Total.....	423	189	612

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

CANNED GOODS.—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females	Total.
Under \$5.....	177	469	646
\$5, but under \$6.....	59	395	454
6, but under 7.....	40	102	142
7, but under 8.....	142	78	220
8, but under 9.....	74	64	138
9, but under 10.....	58	36	94
10, but under 12.....	43	2	45
12, but under 15.....	42	1	43
15, but under 20.....	13	.....	13
20, and over.....	2	.....	2
Total.....	650	1,147	1,797

CARPETS AND RUGS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	211	121	332
\$5, but under \$6.....	143	87	230
6, but under 7.....	95	49	144
7, but under 8.....	86	57	143
8, but under 9.....	60	46	106
9, but under 10.....	68	5	73
10, but under 12.....	97	.....	97
12, but under 15.....	46	.....	46
15, but under 20.....	23	.....	23
20 and over.....	19	.....	19
Total.....	848	365	1,213

CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	22	.....	22
\$5, but under \$6.....	24	.....	24
6, but under 7.....	32	.....	32
7, but under 8.....	78	.....	78
8, but under 9.....	60	.....	60
9, but under 10.....	143	.....	143
10, but under 12.....	107	.....	107
12, but under 15.....	165	.....	165
15, but under 20.....	82	.....	82
20 and over.....	23	.....	23
Total.....	736	.....	736

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

CHEMICAL PRODUCTS.—TWENTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	93	249	342
\$5, but under \$6.....	34	111	145
6, but under 7.....	52	57	109
7, but under 8.....	127	25	152
8, but under 9.....	135	6	141
9, but under 10.....	338	7	345
10, but under 12.....	304	5	309
12, but under 15.....	241	1	242
15, but under 20.....	165	2	157
20 and over.....	21	.....	21
Total.....	1,500	463	1,963

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	155	548	703
\$5, but under \$6.....	47	309	356
6, but under 7.....	50	483	533
7, but under 8.....	72	164	236
8, but under 9.....	54	127	181
9, but under 10.....	74	50	124
10, but under 12.....	123	107	230
12, but under 15.....	133	86	219
15, but under 20.....	133	31	164
20 and over.....	35	1	36
Total.....	876	1,906	2,782

CLOTHING.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	10	116	126
\$5, but under \$6.....	11	118	129
6, but under 7.....	59	99	158
7, but under 8.....	37	18	53
8, but under 9.....	11	19	30
9, but under 10.....	59	4	63
10, but under 12.....	25	4	29
12, but under 15.....	24	.....	24
15, but under 20.....	25	.....	25
20 and over.....	9	.....	9
Total.....	270	376	646

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

CONFECTIONERY—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	13	39	52
\$5, but under \$6.....	1	2	3
6, but under 7.....	3	1	4
7, but under 8.....	22	.....	22
8, but under 9.....	3	.....	3
9, but under 10.....	2	2	4
10, but under 12.....	23	4	27
12, but under 15.....	13	.....	13
15, but under 20.....	3	.....	3
20 and over.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	83	48	131

CORNICES (GALVANIZED IRON AND COPPER)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	14	4	18
\$5, but under \$6.....	3	1	4
6, but under 7.....	3	3	6
7, but under 8.....	4	1	5
8, but under 9.....	4	.....	4
9, but under 10.....	14	1	15
10, but under 12.....	24	.....	24
12, but under 15.....	12	.....	12
15, but under 20.....	41	2	43
20 and over.....	37	.....	37
Total.....	156	12	168

CORSETS AND CORSET WAISTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	12	378	390
\$5, but under \$6.....	11	189	200
6, but under 7.....	7	218	225
7, but under 8.....	8	473	481
8, but under 9.....	6	193	199
9, but under 10.....	7	100	107
10, but under 12.....	14	73	87
12, but under 15.....	33	12	45
15, but under 20.....	34	9	43
20 and over.....	19	3	22
Total.....	151	1,648	1,799

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

OUTLERY.—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	121	21	142
\$5, but under \$6.....	35	9	44
6, but under 7.....	37	4	41
7, but under 8.....	28	2	30
8, but under 9.....	19	1	20
9, but under 10.....	25	1	26
10, but under 12.....	57	.....	57
12, but under 15.....	125	.....	125
15, but under 20.....	79	.....	79
20 and over.....	13	.....	13
Total.....	539	38	577

COTTON GOODS.—TWENTY-SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	242	1,356	1,598
\$5, but under \$6.....	97	406	503
6, but under 7.....	159	410	569
7, but under 8.....	106	187	293
8, but under 9.....	66	91	157
9, but under 10.....	47	37	84
10, but under 12.....	57	34	91
12, but under 15.....	47	28	75
15, but under 20.....	32	15	47
20 and over.....	8	5	13
Total.....	861	2,569	3,430

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

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	298	269	567
\$5, but under \$6.....	142	245	387
6, but under 7.....	308	110	418
7, but under 8.....	730	6	736
8, but under 9.....	533	22	555
9, but under 10.....	262	7	269
10, but under 12.....	238	23	261
12, but under 15.....	242	3	245
15, but under 20.....	109	1	110
20 and over.....	126	.....	126
Total.....	2,988	686	3,674

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES.—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	178	33	211
\$5, but under \$6.....	74	36	110
6, but under 7.....	76	16	92
7, but under 8.....	71	10	81
8, but under 9.....	161	18	179
9, but under 10.....	119	6	125
10, but under 12.....	244	5	249
12, but under 15.....	395	1	396
15, but under 20.....	381	.....	381
20 and over.....	118	.....	118
Total.....	1,817	125	1,942

FERTILIZERS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	30	.....	30
\$5, but under \$6.....	10	1	11
6, but under 7.....	15	.....	15
7, but under 8.....	112	27	139
8, but under 9.....	9	11	20
9, but under 10.....	492	.....	492
10, but under 12.....	283	.....	283
12, but under 15.....	119	.....	119
15, but under 20.....	58	.....	58
20 and over.....	9	.....	9
Total.....	1,137	39	1,176

FOOD PRODUCTS.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	68	96	164
\$5, but under \$6.....	32	20	52
6, but under 7.....	49	3	52
7, but under 8.....	61	5	66
8, but under 9.....	42	2	44
9, but under 10.....	51	1	52
10, but under 12.....	49	1	50
12, but under 15.....	105	.....	105
15, but under 20.....	25	.....	25
20 and over.....	12	.....	12
Total.....	494	128	622

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

FOUNDRY (BRASS)—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	78	18	96
\$5, but under \$6.....	16	6	22
6, but under 7.....	16	4	20
7, but under 8.....	86	8	94
8, but under 9.....	80	.....	80
9, but under 10.....	72	.....	72
10, but under 12.....	97	.....	97
12, but under 15.....	118	.....	118
15, but under 20.....	62	.....	62
20 and over.....	26	.....	26
Total.....	651	36	687

FOUNDRY (IRON).—TWENTY-SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	168	.....	168
\$5, but under \$6.....	66	.....	66
6, but under 7.....	140	.....	140
7, but under 8.....	293	.....	293
8, but under 9.....	455	.....	455
9, but under 10.....	419	.....	419
10, but under 12.....	357	.....	357
12, but under 15.....	437	.....	437
15, but under 20.....	358	.....	358
20 and over.....	79	.....	79
Total.....	2,772	.....	2,772

FURNACES, RANGES AND HEATERS.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	69	.....	69
\$5, but under \$6.....	50	.....	50
6, but under 7.....	44	.....	44
7, but under 8.....	105	.....	105
8, but under 9.....	96	.....	96
9, but under 10.....	274	.....	274
10, but under 12.....	176	.....	176
12, but under 15.....	253	.....	253
15, but under 20.....	343	.....	343
20 and over.....	191	.....	191
Total.....	1,601	.....	1,601

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE).—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	1,323	116	1,439
\$5, but under \$6.....	225	5	230
6, but under 7.....	290	5	295
7, but under 8.....	329	4	333
8, but under 9.....	222	1	223
9, but under 10.....	277	2	279
10, but under 12.....	383	1	384
12, but under 15.....	249	1	250
15, but under 20.....	461	.....	461
20 and over.....	915	.....	915
Total.....	4,674	135	4,809

HATS (FELT).—THIRTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	243	404	647
\$5, but under \$6.....	161	242	403
6, but under 7.....	181	238	419
7, but under 8.....	266	162	428
8, but under 9.....	418	120	538
9, but under 10.....	398	85	483
10, but under 12.....	553	75	628
12, but under 15.....	680	16	696
15, but under 20.....	535	10	545
20 and over.....	172	1	173
Total.....	3,607	1,353	4,960

HATS (STRAW).—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	15	61	76
\$5, but under \$6.....	4	61	65
6, but under 7.....	7	91	98
7, but under 8.....	7	70	77
8, but under 9.....	12	57	69
9, but under 10.....	8	32	40
10, but under 12.....	18	20	38
12, but under 15.....	26	8	34
15, but under 20.....	15	.....	15
20 and over.....	4	.....	4
Total.....	116	400	516

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

HIGH EXPLOSIVES.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	19	1	20
\$5, but under \$6.....			
6, but under 7.....	17	5	22
7, but under 8.....	83		83
8, but under 9.....	103		103
9, but under 10.....	127		127
10, but under 12.....	106		106
12, but under 15.....	87		87
15, but under 20.....	64		64
20 and over.....	12		12
Total.....	618	6	624

INKS AND MUCILAGE.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	13	28	41
\$5, but under \$6.....	1	1	2
6, but under 7.....	8		8
7, but under 8.....	2		2
8, but under 9.....	2		2
9, but under 10.....	3		3
10, but under 12.....	6		6
12, but under 15.....	11		11
15, but under 20.....	5		5
20 and over.....	5		5
Total.....	56	29	85

JEWELRY—SIXTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	235	178	413
\$5, but under \$6.....	54	94	148
6, but under 7.....	89	84	173
7, but under 8.....	44	65	109
8, but under 9.....	41	65	106
9, but under 10.....	65	40	105
10, but under 12.....	126	52	178
12, but under 15.....	338	20	358
15, but under 20.....	443	18	461
20 and over.....	407	1	408
Total.....	1,842	617	2,459

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

KNIT GOODS.—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	159	287	446
\$5, but under \$6.....	76	184	260
6, but under 7.....	98	198	296
7, but under 8.....	70	107	177
8, but under 9.....	45	50	95
9, but under 10.....	39	24	63
10, but under 12.....	68	18	86
12, but under 15.....	62	10	72
15, but under 20.....	33	5	38
20 and over.....	8	.....	8
Total.....	658	883	1,541

LEATHER—THIRTY-FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	122	8	130
\$5, but under \$6.....	57	1	58
6, but under 7.....	92	1	93
7, but under 8.....	163	2	165
8, but under 9.....	226	7	233
9, but under 10.....	385	1	386
10, but under 12.....	535	.....	535
12, but under 15.....	457	.....	457
15, but under 20.....	378	.....	378
20 and over.....	148	.....	148
Total.....	2,563	20	2,583

LEATHER GOODS.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	157	228	385
\$5, but under \$6.....	33	69	102
6, but under 7.....	61	31	92
7, but under 8.....	77	39	116
8, but under 9.....	65	5	70
9, but under 10.....	94	6	100
10, but under 12.....	84	3	87
12, but under 15.....	143	2	145
15, but under 20.....	62	.....	62
20 and over.....	23	.....	23
Total.....	799	383	1,182

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

LAMPS.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	110	327	437
\$5, but under \$6.....	72	212	284
6, but under 7.....	85	186	271
7, but under 8.....	90	169	259
8, but under 9.....	59	123	182
9, but under 10.....	67	83	150
10, but under 12.....	129	27	156
12, but under 15.....	120	4	124
15, but under 20.....	93	1	94
20 and over.....	31	1	32
Total.....	856	1,133	1,989

MACHINERY.—SIXTY-EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	612	83	695
\$5, but under \$6.....	337	54	391
6, but under 7.....	361	60	421
7, but under 8.....	479	34	513
8, but under 9.....	499	30	529
9, but under 10.....	772	7	779
10, but under 12.....	1,119	13	1,132
12, but under 15.....	1,959	3	1,962
15, but under 20.....	2,180	.....	2,180
20 and over.....	286	1	287
Total.....	8,604	285	8,889

MATTRESSES AND BEDDING.—FIVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	17	4	21
\$5, but under \$6.....	12	5	17
6, but under 7.....	18	15	33
7, but under 8.....	30	13	43
8, but under 9.....	9	6	15
9, but under 10.....	23	.....	23
10, but under 12.....	10	.....	10
12, but under 15.....	27	.....	27
15, but under 20.....	4	.....	4
20 and over.....	3	.....	3
Total.....	153	43	196

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

METAL GOODS.—THIRTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	462	351	813
\$5, but under \$6.....	125	169	294
6, but under 7.....	181	102	283
7, but under 8.....	162	66	228
8, but under 9.....	105	40	145
9, but under 10.....	255	3	258
10, but under 12.....	227	4	231
12, but under 15.....	224	.....	224
15, but under 20.....	176	.....	176
20 and over.....	74	.....	74
Total.....	1,991	735	2,726

METAL NOVELTIES.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	79	85	164
\$5, but under \$6.....	40	16	56
6, but under 7.....	35	14	49
7, but under 8.....	30	13	43
8, but under 9.....	21	5	26
9, but under 10.....	40	.....	40
10, but under 12.....	46	1	47
12, but under 15.....	72	.....	72
15, but under 20.....	45	.....	45
20 and over.....	5	.....	5
Total.....	413	134	547

MINING (IRON ORE).—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	15	.....	15
\$5, but under \$6.....	36	.....	36
6, but under 7.....	58	.....	58
7, but under 8.....	288	.....	288
8, but under 9.....	102	.....	102
9, but under 10.....	30	.....	30
10, but under 12.....	14	.....	14
12, but under 15.....	3	.....	3
15, but under 20.....	1	.....	1
20 and over.....	1	.....	1
Total.....	548	.....	548

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	110	70	180
\$5, but under \$6.....	45	27	72
6, but under 7.....	35	35	70
7, but under 8.....	53	16	69
8, but under 9.....	74	10	84
9, but under 10.....	65	11	76
10, but under 12.....	153	.....	153
12, but under 15.....	125	.....	125
15, but under 20.....	75	.....	75
20 and over.....	28	.....	28
Total.....	763	169	932

OILCLOTH (FLOOR AND TABLE).—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	45	.....	45
\$5, but under \$6.....	27	.....	27
6, but under 7.....	48	.....	48
7, but under 8.....	114	.....	114
8, but under 9.....	108	.....	108
9, but under 10.....	124	.....	124
10, but under 12.....	87	.....	87
12, but under 15.....	95	.....	95
15, but under 20.....	78	.....	78
20 and over.....	20	.....	20
Total.....	746	.....	746

OILS.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	100	.....	100
\$5, but under \$6.....	54	.....	54
6, but under 7.....	104	.....	104
7, but under 8.....	145	.....	145
8, but under 9.....	152	.....	152
9, but under 10.....	648	.....	648
10, but under 12.....	458	.....	458
12, but under 15.....	769	.....	769
15, but under 20.....	297	.....	297
20 and over.....	98	.....	98
Total.....	2,825	.....	2,825

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

PAINTS.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	32	34	66
\$5, but under \$6.....	11	15	26
6, but under 7.....	21	2	23
7, but under 8.....	25	1	26
8, but under 9.....	64	5	69
9, but under 10.....	115	3	118
10, but under 12.....	102	3	105
12, but under 15.....	53	1	54
15, but under 20.....	33	.....	33
20 and over.....	10	.....	10
Total.....	466	64	530

PAPER.—THIRTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	171	155	326
\$5, but under \$6.....	74	40	114
6, but under 7.....	81	31	112
7, but under 8.....	233	7	240
8, but under 9.....	139	3	142
9, but under 10.....	180	2	182
10, but under 12.....	111	1	112
12, but under 15.....	124	.....	124
15, but under 20.....	122	.....	122
20 and over.....	88	.....	88
Total.....	1,323	239	1,562

PIG IRON.—TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	.....	.....	.....
\$5, but under \$6.....	22	.....	22
6, but under 7.....	81	.....	81
7, but under 8.....	82	.....	82
8, but under 9.....	13	.....	13
9, but under 10.....	30	.....	30
10, but under 12.....	12	.....	12
12, but under 15.....	10	.....	10
15, but under 20.....	4	.....	4
20 and over.....	.....	.....	.....
Total.....	254	.....	254

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

POTTERY.—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	203	175	378
\$5, but under \$6.....	61	53	114
6, but under 7.....	68	57	125
7, but under 8.....	189	50	239
8, but under 9.....	140	26	166
9, but under 10.....	115	16	131
10, but under 12.....	228	9	237
12, but under 15.....	245	17	262
15, but under 20.....	379	7	386
20 and over.....	358	.....	358
Total.....	1,986	410	2,396

PRINTING AND BOOK-BINDING.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	22	26	48
\$5, but under \$6.....	5	10	15
6, but under 7.....	7	5	12
7, but under 8.....	7	3	10
8, but under 9.....	6	.....	6
9, but under 10.....	10	.....	10
10, but under 12.....	13	.....	13
12, but under 15.....	30	.....	30
15, but under 20.....	29	.....	29
20 and over.....	5	.....	5
Total.....	134	44	178

ROOFING (METAL AND STONE).—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	5	.....	5
\$5, but under \$6.....	.....	.....	.....
6, but under 7.....	6	.....	6
7, but under 8.....	37	.....	37
8, but under 9.....	9	.....	9
9, but under 10.....	34	.....	34
10, but under 12.....	83	.....	83
12, but under 15.....	20	.....	20
15, but under 20.....	12	.....	12
20 and over.....	9	.....	9
Total.....	215	.....	215

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

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

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	227	199	426
\$5, but under \$6.....	98	131	229
6, but under 7.....	91	105	196
7, but under 8.....	228	23	251
8, but under 9.....	284	13	297
9, but under 10.....	317	2	319
10, but under 12.....	348	8	356
12, but under 15.....	236	.....	236
15, but under 20.....	130	1	131
20 and over.....	58	.....	58
Total.....	2,017	482	2,499

SADDLES AND HARNESS.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	17	10	27
\$5, but under \$6.....	16	.....	16
6, but under 7.....	12	5	17
7, but under 8.....	13	10	23
8, but under 9.....	26	1	27
9, but under 10.....	21	1	22
10, but under 12.....	33	.....	33
12, but under 15.....	34	.....	34
15, but under 20.....	28	.....	28
20 and over.....	9	.....	9
Total.....	209	27	236

SADDLERY AND HARNESS HARDWARE.—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	92	15	107
\$5, but under \$6.....	27	16	43
6, but under 7.....	31	6	37
7, but under 8.....	39	4	43
8, but under 9.....	23	6	29
9, but under 10.....	29	.....	29
10, but under 12.....	92	.....	92
12, but under 15.....	91	1	92
15, but under 20.....	74	.....	74
20 and over.....	34	.....	34
Total.....	532	48	580

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	63	92	155
\$5, but under \$6.....	33	36	69
6, but under 7.....	31	39	70
7, but under 8.....	41	15	56
8, but under 9.....	35	8	38
9, but under 10.....	30	8	38
10, but under 12.....	50	.....	50
12, but under 15.....	60	.....	60
15, but under 20.....	51	.....	51
20 and over.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	401	193	594

BASH, BLINDS AND DOORS.—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	40	.....	40
\$5, but under \$6.....	5	10	15
6, but under 7.....	12	.....	12
7, but under 8.....	21	.....	21
8, but under 9.....	12	.....	12
9, but under 10.....	107	.....	107
10, but under 12.....	51	.....	51
12, but under 15.....	108	.....	108
15, but under 20.....	69	.....	69
20 and over.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	432	10	442

SHOES.—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	642	607	1,249
\$5, but under \$6.....	258	246	504
6, but under 7.....	223	272	495
7, but under 8.....	191	213	404
8, but under 9.....	267	142	409
9, but under 10.....	318	138	456
10, but under 12.....	493	90	583
12, but under 15.....	545	28	573
15, but under 20.....	269	8	277
20 and over.....	69	3	72
Total.....	3,275	1,747	5,022

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

SHIRTS.—TWENTY-ONE ESTABLISHMENTS

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	64	842	906
\$5, but under \$6.....	61	352	413
6, but under 7.....	88	300	368
7, but under 8.....	68	295	363
8, but under 9.....	76	226	302
9, but under 10.....	50	135	185
10, but under 12.....	73	114	187
12, but under 15.....	136	34	170
15, but under 20.....	57	8	65
20 and over.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	660	2,306	2,966

SILK (BROAD AND RIBBON).—ONE HUNDRED AND THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	1,481	2,523	4,004
\$5, but under \$6.....	613	1,341	1,954
6, but under 7.....	592	1,310	1,902
7, but under 8.....	605	1,394	1,999
8, but under 9.....	648	648	1,296
9, but under 10.....	771	701	1,472
10, but under 12.....	1,740	1,249	2,989
12, but under 15.....	1,470	806	2,276
15, but under 20.....	1,734	342	2,076
20 and over.....	696	48	744
Total.....	10,350	10,362	20,712

SILK DYEING.—TWENTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	80	72	152
\$5, but under \$6.....	41	41	82
6, but under 7.....	61	19	80
7, but under 8.....	150	9	159
8, but under 9.....	299	12	311
9, but under 10.....	1,116	4	1,120
10, but under 12.....	609	3	612
12, but under 15.....	281	1	282
15, but under 20.....	139	.....	139
20 and over.....	117	.....	117
Total.....	2,893	161	3,054

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

SILK THROWING.—NINETEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	320	244	564
\$5, but under \$6.....	75	446	521
6, but under 7.....	121	157	278
7, but under 8.....	40	20	60
8, but under 9.....	36	3	39
9, but under 10.....	19	8	27
10, but under 12.....	33	13	46
12, but under 15.....	20	.....	20
15, but under 20.....	19	.....	19
20 and over.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	690	891	1,581

SILK MILL SUPPLIES.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	71	47	118
\$5, but under \$8.....	38	32	70
6, but under 7.....	22	23	45
7, but under 8.....	44	18	62
8, but under 9.....	45	10	55
9, but under 10.....	33	1	34
10, but under 12.....	40	7	47
12, but under 15.....	49	10	59
15, but under 20.....	52	2	54
20 and over.....	13	.....	13
Total.....	407	150	557

SILVER GOODS—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	100	42	142
\$5, but under \$6.....	16	6	22
6, but under 7.....	26	15	41
7, but under 8.....	21	2	23
8, but under 9.....	18	12	30
9, but under 10.....	21	2	23
10, but under 12.....	28	11	39
12, but under 15.....	100	5	105
15, but under 20.....	217	1	218
20 and over.....	61	3	64
Total.....	608	99	707

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

SMELTING AND REFINING—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	61		61
\$5, but under \$6.....	24		24
6, but under 7.....	20		20
7, but under 8.....	31		31
8, but under 9.....	177		177
9, but under 10.....	70		70
10, but under 12.....	494	1	495
12, but under 15.....	231		231
15, but under 20.....	54	1	55
20 and over.....	26		26
Total.....	1,188	2	1,190

SOAP AND TALLOW.—THIRTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	57	65	122
\$5, but under \$6.....	41	33	74
6, but under 7.....	72	24	96
7, but under 8.....	27	15	42
8, but under 9.....	27	20	47
9, but under 10.....	62		62
10, but under 12.....	64	2	66
12, but under 15.....	41	2	43
15, but under 20.....	27		27
20 and over.....	20		20
Total.....	438	161	599

STEAM-PIPE COVERING.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....			
\$5, but under \$6.....		3	3
6, but under 7.....		4	4
7, but under 8.....	5	2	7
8, but under 9.....	14	1	15
9, but under 10.....	12		12
10, but under 12.....	8		8
12, but under 15.....	6		6
15, but under 20.....	9		9
20 and over.....			
Total.....	54	10	64

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

STEEL AND IRON (BAR)—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.	27	.....	27
\$5, but under \$6.....	31	.....	31
6, but under 7.....	50	.....	50
7, but under 8.....	67	.....	67
8, but under 9.....	67	3	70
9, but under 10.....	46	.....	46
10, but under 12.....	52	.....	52
12, but under 15.....	65	.....	65
15, but under 20.....	89	.....	89
20, and over.....	22	.....	22
Total	516	3	519

STEEL AND IRON (STRUCTURAL).—EIGHTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	434	64	498
\$5, but under \$8.....	227	45	272
6, but under 7.....	346	10	356
7, but under 8.....	475	1	476
8, but under 9.....	547	.....	547
9, but under 10.....	588	.....	588
10, but under 12.....	688	.....	688
12, but under 15.....	792	5	797
15, but under 20.....	572	.....	572
20 and over.....	231	.....	231
Total.....	4,900	125	5,025

STEEL AND IRON (FORGINGS).—SIX ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	57	.....	57
\$5, but under \$6.....	35	.....	35
6, but under 7.....	248	.....	248
7, but under 8.....	100	.....	100
8, but under 9.....	213	.....	213
9, but under 10.....	155	.....	155
10, but under 12.....	117	.....	117
12, but under 15.....	238	.....	238
15, but under 20.....	300	.....	300
20 and over.....	85	.....	85
Total.....	1,548	.....	1,548

TABLE NO. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

TEXTILE PRODUCTS—TEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	65	77	142
\$5 but under \$6.....	40	38	78
6 but under 7.....	35	34	69
7 but under 8.....	53	3	56
8 but under 9.....	19	3	22
9 but under 10.....	29	.....	29
10 but under 12.....	15	1	16
12 but under 15.....	29	.....	29
15 but under 20.....	8	.....	8
20 and over.....	7	.....	7
Total.....	300	156	456

TRUNKS AND TRAVELING BAGS.—NINE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	84	34	118
\$5 but under \$6.....	55	14	69
6 but under 7.....	52	13	65
7 but under 8.....	48	11	59
8 but under 9.....	79	10	89
9 but under 10.....	100	5	105
10 but under 12.....	101	.....	101
12 but under 15.....	71	.....	71
15 but under 20.....	45	.....	45
20 and over.....	23	.....	23
Total.....	658	87	745

TRUNK AND BAG HARDWARE.—SEVEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	150	50	200
\$5 but under \$6.....	35	16	51
6 but under 7.....	51	38	89
7 but under 8.....	23	2	25
8 but under 9.....	22	2	24
9 but under 10.....	38	2	40
10 but under 12.....	41	1	42
12 but under 15.....	32	.....	32
15 but under 20.....	32	.....	32
20 and over.....	15	.....	15
Total.....	439	111	550

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	27	.....	27
\$5, but under \$6.....	28	.....	28
6, but under 7.....	13	.....	13
7, but under 8.....	17	.....	17
8, but under 9.....	29	.....	29
9, but under 10.....	9	.....	9
10, but under 12.....	35	1	36
12, but under 15.....	25	1	26
15, but under 20.....	22	.....	22
20 and over.....	23	.....	23
Total	228	2	230

VARNISH.—FOURTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	7	2	9
\$5, but under \$6.....	4	2	6
6, but under 7.....	7	1	8
7, but under 8.....	6	.....	6
8, but under 9.....	9	1	10
9, but under 10.....	23	1	24
10, but under 12.....	38	.....	38
12, but under 15.....	47	.....	47
15, but under 20.....	31	.....	31
20 and over.....	33	.....	33
Total	205	7	212

WATCHES, CASES AND MATERIAL.—EIGHT ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	213	152	365
\$5, but under \$6.....	61	66	127
6, but under 7.....	57	60	117
7, but under 8.....	42	52	94
8, but under 9.....	31	38	69
9, but under 10.....	44	21	65
10, but under 12.....	91	8	99
12, but under 15.....	287	3	290
15, but under 20.....	293	.....	293
20 and over.....	145	.....	145
Total	1,254	400	1,654

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages by Industries,
1898—Continued.

WINDOW SHADES—THREE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....		11	11
\$5 but under \$6.....		2	2
6 but under 7.....			
7 but under 8.....	1		1
8 but under 9.....	1		1
9 but under 10.....			
10 but under 12.....	26		26
12 but under 15.....	6		6
15 but under 20.....	5		5
20 and over.....	3		3
Total.....	42	13	55

WIRE CLOTH.—FOUR ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	60	42	102
\$5 but under \$6.....	17	20	37
6 but under 7.....	7	34	41
7 but under 8.....	8	5	13
8 but under 9.....	10		10
9 but under 10.....	20	3	23
10 but under 12.....	71		71
12 but under 15.....	68		68
15 but under 20.....	62		62
20 and over.....	68		68
Total.....	391	104	495

WOODEN GOODS.—TWELVE ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	65	43	108
\$5 but under \$6.....	11	3	14
6 but under 7.....	20	2	22
7 but under 8.....	21	3	24
8 but under 9.....	24	2	26
9 but under 10.....	31	2	33
10 but under 12.....	81		81
12 but under 15.....	80		80
15 but under 20.....	50		50
20 and over.....	8		8
Total.....	391	55	446

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.—TWENTY-TWO ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	646	1,923	2,569
\$5, but under \$6.....	204	505	709
6, but under 7.....	432	178	610
7, but under 8.....	509	94	603
8, but under 9.....	246	62	308
9, but under 10.....	220	33	253
10, but under 12.....	203	31	234
12, but under 15.....	260	2	262
15, but under 20.....	137	.....	137
20, and over.....	74	.....	74
Total.....	2,931	2,828	5,759

UNCLASSIFIED.—FORTY ESTABLISHMENTS.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	291	997	1,288
\$5, but under \$6.....	152	250	402
6, but under 7.....	174	308	482
7, but under 8.....	232	101	333
8, but under 9.....	229	96	325
9, but under 10.....	543	122	665
10, but under 12.....	815	11	826
12, but under 15.....	645	9	654
15, but under 20.....	408	9	417
20 and over.....	199	1	200
Total.....	3,688	1,904	5,592

TABLE No. 7.—Classified Weekly Wages, by Industries,
1898—Continued.

ALL INDUSTRIES.—ONE THOUSAND TWO HUNDRED AND NINETY-FIVE INDUSTRIES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGES RECEIVING THESE RATES OF WAGES WHO ARE	
				Males.	Females.
Under \$5.....	12,516	15,129	27,645	45.27	54.73
\$5, but under \$6.....	5,121	7,197	12,318	41.57	58.43
6, but under 7.....	7,200	5,839	13,039	55.22	44.78
7, but under 8.....	9,634	4,327	13,961	69.00	31.00
8, but under 9.....	8,808	2,520	11,328	77.75	22.25
9, but under 10.....	12,037	1,812	13,849	86.91	13.09
10, but under 12.....	14,389	2,085	16,474	87.34	12.66
12, but under 15.....	15,605	1,146	16,751	93.16	6.84
15, but under 20.....	14,006	496	14,502	96.58	3.42
20 and over.....	5,872	68	5,940	98.86	.14
Total.....	105,188	40,619	145,807	72.14	27.86

PERCENTAGE OF PERSONS RECEIVING SPECIFIED WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	Males.	Females.	Total, both sexes.
Under \$5.....	11.89	37.25	18.96
\$5, but under \$6.....	4.87	17.72	8.45
6, but under 7.....	6.85	14.38	8.94
7, but under 8.....	9.16	10.65	9.58
8, but under 9.....	8.37	6.21	7.77
9, but under 10.....	11.44	4.46	9.50
10, but under 12.....	13.69	5.13	11.30
12, but under 15.....	14.84	2.82	11.48
15, but under 20.....	13.31	1.22	9.95
20 and over.....	5.58	.16	4.07
	100	100	100

TABLE No. 8.—Days in Operation and Proportion of Business Done, by Industries, 1898.

THREE HUNDRED AND SIX 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 proportion of business done.
1	Agricultural implements.....	4	295.25	97.50
2	Artisans' tools.....	23	281.17	81.30
3	Art tile	3	294.67	90.00
4	Artificial flowers.....	3	212.67	71.67
5	Awnings.....	3	306.00	58.33
6	Bicycles and bicycle parts.....	8	279.00	54.13
7	Boilers.....	8	299.23	91.87
8	Boxes (wood and paper).....	25	285.92	79.40
9	Brewing (lager beer, ale and porter).....	26	312.84	74.23
10	Brick and terra cotta.....	47	253.19	72.45
11	Brushes.....	10	292.10	85.00
12	Buttons (metal).....	5	299.80	74.00
13	Buttons (pearl).....	12	270.50	77.92
14	Canned goods.....	19	107.79	41.05
15	Carpets and rugs.....	8	259.88	74.38
16	Carriages and wagons.....	22	301.86	83.86
17	Chemical products.....	33	309.06	88.48
18	Cigars and tobacco.....	21	294.52	89.29
19	Clothing.....	13	278.85	72.69
20	Confectionery.....	6	273.50	89.27
21	Cornices (galvanized iron and copper).....	7	305.43	91.43
22	Corsets and corset waists.....	10	284.80	86.50
23	Cutlery.....	6	263.50	90.83
24	Cotton goods.....	27	287.93	90.19
25	Cotton goods (finishing and dyeing).....	17	289.35	60.40
26	Electrical appliances.....	12	287.67	85.00
27	Fertilizers.....	10	302.60	85.00
28	Food products.....	10	298.60	86.00
29	Foundry (brass).....	8	300.63	91.88
30	Foundry (iron).....	29	294.28	81.90
31	Furnaces, ranges and heaters.....	13	277.38	78.46
32	Glass (window and bottle).....	23	247.22	44.35
33	Graphite products.....	3	305.67	86.67
34	Hats (felt).....	40	265.75	75.87
35	Hats (straw).....	3	195.00	76.67
36	High explosives.....	7	304.43	96.29
37	Inks and mucilage.....	4	304.00	97.50
38	Jewelry.....	60	291.07	80.25
39	Knit goods.....	13	282.92	88.84
40	Leather.....	43	295.91	88.95
41	Leather goods.....	13	295.85	91.92
42	Lamps.....	7	289.86	86.43
43	Machinery.....	81	298.21	87.33

TABLE No. 8.—Days in Operation and Proportion of Business Done by Industries, 1898—Continued.

Office number.	INDUSTRIES.	Number of establishments considered.	Average number of days in operation.	Average proportion of business done.
44	Mattresses and bedding.....	5	302.40	92.00
45	Metal goods.....	39	295.03	94.95
46	Metal novelties.....	10	291.50	91.00
47	Mining (iron ore).....	4	305.00	87.50
48	Musical instruments.....	11	265.18	85.00
49	Oilcloth (floor and table).....	6	310.50	86.33
50	Oils.....	9	315.66	80.00
51	Paints.....	10	304.40	80.50
52	Paper ..	35	288.00	92.71
53	Pig iron.....	2	332.50	90.00
54	Pottery.....	26	295.69	87.50
55	Printing and book-binding.....	8	301.00	83.13
56	Roofing (metal and stone).....	8	303.25	93.13
57	Rubber goods (hard and soft).....	27	279.44	89.63
58	Saddles and harness.....	10	304.20	91.00
59	Saddlery and harness hardware.....	16	294.50	89.33
60	Scientific instruments.....	7	293.00	84.29
61	Sash, blinds and doors.....	14	289.72	93.93
62	Shoes.....	45	270.93	83.20
63	Shirts.....	21	275.29	86.44
64	Silk (broad and ribbon).....	112	279.47	85.27
65	Silk dyeing.....	21	293.62	76.90
66	Silk throwing.....	19	291.26	86.32
67	Silk mill supplies.....	15	281.00	80.33
68	Silver goods.....	7	294.29	90.00
69	Smelting and refining.....	5	351.20	90.00
70	Soap and tallow.....	13	304.00	92.31
71	Steam-pipe covering.....	3	251.00	71.67
72	Steel and iron (bar).....	4	264.75	90.00
73	Steel and iron (structural).....	18	294.11	87.77
74	Steel and iron (forgings).....	10	296.10	88.50
75	Textile products.....	10	278.10	91.00
76	Trunks and traveling bags.....	9	293.89	83.89
77	Trunk and bag hardware.....	7	292.29	85.00
78	Typewriters and supplies.....	4	304.50	92.50
79	Varnish.....	17	308.32	82.06
80	Watches, cases and material.....	8	291.00	90.62
81	Window shades.....	4	296.50	85.00
82	Wire cloth.....	4	306.50	95.00
83	Wooden goods.....	23	288.30	90.43
84	Woolen and worsted goods.....	25	275.52	82.00
85	Unclassified.....	56	283.71	92.41
	All industries.....	1,452	285.62	84.88

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1898.

BRICK AND TERRA COTTA.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting.....	56	<i>Capital Invested.</i> Amount of capital invested..... \$1,752,438	
Number of private firms.....	81		
Number of partners.....	50		
Males.....	45	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i> Total value of stock used..... \$1,082,026	
Females.....	4		
Special.....	1		
Estates.....	25	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i> Total value of goods made..... \$3,566,941	
Number of corporations.....	344		
Males.....	258		
Females.....	75		
Banks, trustees, etc.....	11		
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders.....	394		

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGES OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	4,350	11	4,361	99.75	.25	100
Smallest number.....	2,790	2	2,792	99.94	.06	100
Greatest number.....	5,427	20	5,447	99.68	.37	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	2,637	18	2,655	99.82	.68	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,870	4	2,874	99.86	.14	100
February.....	2,790	2	2,792	99.93	.07	100
March.....	3,339	14	3,353	99.58	.42	100
April.....	4,472	20	4,492	99.55	.45	100
May.....	5,150	16	5,166	95.69	.81	100
June.....	5,419	16	5,435	99.71	.29	100
July.....	5,388	18	5,406	99.67	.33	100
August.....	5,400	14	5,414	99.74	.26	100
September.....	5,427	8	5,435	99.85	.15	100
October.....	4,885	6	4,891	99.88	.12	100
November.....	3,923	6	3,929	99.84	.16	100
December.....	3,134	2	3,136	99.93	.07	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$1,424,281 00	Average proportion of business done per cent.....	72.45
Average yearly earnings.....	361 22	Days in operation, average.....	253.19

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	854	20	374	7.18	68.97	7.54
\$5, but under \$6.....	344	3	347	6.98	10.34	6.99
6, but under 7.....	918	2	920	18.61	6.90	18.55
7, but under 8.....	1,043		1,043	21.15		21.02
8, but under 9.....	594		594	12.04		11.99
9, but under 10.....	540		540	10.95		10.88
10, but under 12.....	435		435	8.82		8.76
12, but under 15.....	311	3	314	6.30	10.34	6.33
15, but under 20.....	258	1	259	5.23	3.45	5.22
20 and over.....	135		135	2.74		2.72
Total.....	4,982	29	4,961	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1898—Continued.

BREWING (LAGER BEER, ALE AND PORTER).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting.....	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
Number of private firms.....	
Number of partners.....	Amount of capital invested..... \$10,722,417
Males.....	
Females.....	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
Special.....	
Estates.....	Total value of stock used..... \$2,975,507
Number of corporations.....	
Number of stockholders.....	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
Males.....	
Females.....	Total value of goods made..... \$9,990,845
Banks, trustees, etc.....	
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders, 180	

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	1,442	.....	1,442	100	.....	100
Smallest number.....	1,413	.....	1,413	100	.....	100
Greatest number.....	1,470	.....	1,470	103	.....	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	57	.....	57	100	.....	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,413	.....	1,413	100	.....	100
February.....	1,423	.....	1,423	100	.....	100
March.....	1,424	.....	1,424	100	.....	100
April.....	1,428	.....	1,428	103	.....	100
May.....	1,421	.....	1,421	100	.....	100
June.....	1,440	.....	1,440	100	.....	100
July.....	1,465	.....	1,465	100	.....	100
August.....	1,470	.....	1,470	100	.....	103
September.....	1,449	.....	1,449	100	.....	100
October.....	1,462	.....	1,462	100	.....	100
November.....	1,462	.....	1,462	100	.....	100
December.....	1,456	.....	1,456	100	.....	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.	PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.
Total amount paid in wages..... \$1,161,671 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings..... 805 04	per cent..... 74.23
	Days in operation, average..... 312 84

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5	43		43	2.79		2.79
\$5, but under \$6.....	13		13	.84		.84
6, but under 7.....	18		18	1.17		1.17
7, but under 8.....	8		8	.52		.52
8, but under 9.....	23		23	1.49		1.49
9, but under 10.....	20		20	1.30		1.30
10, but under 12.....	54		54	3.50		3.50
12, but under 15.....	322		322	20.90		20.90
15, but under 20.....	929		929	60.29		60.29
20 and over.....	111		111	7.20		7.20
Total.....	1,541		1,541	100		100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1898—Continued.

GLASS (WINDOW AND BOTTLE).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting	23
Number of private firms.....	6
Number of partners.....	14
Males.....	18
Females.....	1
Special.....	.....
Estates.....	.....
Number of corporations.....	17
Number of stockholders.....	108
Males.....	95
Females.....	6
Banks, trustees, etc.....	2
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	117
	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
	Amount of capital invested..... \$2,654,440
	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of stock used..... \$1,008,706
	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of goods made..... \$3,255,205

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGES OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	4,510	134	4,644	97.11	2.89	100
Smallest number.....	1,111	65	1,166	95.28	4.72	100
Greatest number.....	5,741	168	5,909	97.16	2.84	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	4,680	113	4,743	97.62	2.38	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	5,608	146	5,754	97.46	2.54	100
February.....	5,560	156	5,716	97.27	2.73	100
March.....	5,628	168	5,796	97.10	2.90	100
April.....	5,024	149	5,173	97.12	2.88	100
May.....	5,047	140	5,187	97.49	2.51	100
June.....	5,010	136	5,146	97.36	2.64	100
July.....	1,571	74	1,645	95.50	4.50	100
August.....	1,111	55	1,166	95.28	4.72	100
September.....	3,835	99	3,484	97.12	2.88	100
October.....	4,935	150	5,085	97.05	2.95	100
November.....	5,553	163	5,716	97.15	2.85	100
December.....	5,741	168	5,909	97.16	2.84	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$1,745,502 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	44 35
Average yearly earnings.....	495 82	Days in operation, average.....	247.22

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	1,328	116	1,439	28.31	85 93	29.92
\$5, but under \$6.....	225	5	230	4.81	3.70	4.78
6, but under 7.....	290	5	295	6.20	3.70	6.14
7, but under 8.....	329	4	333	7.04	2.95	6.92
8, but under 9.....	222	1	223	4.75	.74	4.64
9, but under 10.....	277	2	279	5.93	1.49	5.80
10, but under 12.....	383	1	384	8.19	.74	7.99
12, but under 15.....	249	1	250	5.83	.74	5.20
15, but under 20.....	461	.....	461	9.87	.....	9.58
20 and over.....	915	.....	915	19.57	.....	19.08
Total.....	4,674	135	4,809	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1898—Continued.

HATS (FELT).

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting.....	40	<i>Capital Invested.</i> Amount of capital invested..... \$1,814,272	
Number of private firms.....	29		
Number of partners.....	50		
Males.....	48	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i> Total value of stock used..... \$2,979,132	
Females.....	1		
Special.....	1		
Number of corporations.....	11	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i> Total value of goods made..... \$6,130,543	
Number of stockholders.....	84		
Males.....	76		
Females.....	8		
Banks, trustees, etc.....	.....	
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	134		

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGES OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	8,405	1,275	4,680	72.76	27.24	100
Smallest number.....	8,275	1,216	4,491	72.92	27.08	100
Greatest number.....	8,622	1,369	4,991	72.57	27.43	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	347	153	500	69.40	31.60	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	8,275	1,225	4,500	72.78	27.22	100
February.....	8,392	1,254	4,646	73.01	26.99	100
March.....	8,400	1,270	4,670	72.80	27.20	100
April.....	8,360	1,245	4,605	72.96	27.04	100
May.....	8,302	1,273	4,575	73.17	27.83	100
June.....	8,355	1,262	4,617	72.67	27.33	100
July.....	8,391	1,257	4,648	72.95	27.05	100
August.....	8,468	1,324	4,787	72.84	27.66	100
September.....	8,596	1,369	4,965	72.43	27.57	100
October.....	8,622	1,348	4,970	72.88	27.12	100
November.....	8,359	1,260	4,619	72.72	27.28	100
December.....	8,346	1,216	4,562	73.34	26.66	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.	PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.
Total amount paid in wages..... \$2,181,750 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent..... 75.87
Average yearly earnings..... 457 49	Days in operation, average..... 265.75

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	248	404	647	6.74	29.86	13.05
\$5, but under \$6.....	161	242	403	4.46	17.89	8.13
6, but under 7.....	181	238	419	5.02	17.59	8.45
7, but under 8.....	266	162	428	7.37	11.97	8.63
8, but under 9.....	418	120	538	11.59	8.87	10.84
9, but under 10.....	398	85	483	11.03	6.28	9.74
10, but under 12.....	553	75	628	15.83	5.54	12.66
12, but under 15.....	680	16	696	18.85	1.18	14.03
15, but under 20.....	535	10	545	14.84	.74	10.98
20, and over.....	172	1	173	4.77	.08	3.49
Total	3,607	1,353	4,960	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1898—Continued.

JEWELRY.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting	60
Number of private firms.....	48
Number of partners	100
Males.....	97
Females.....	3
Special .....	.....
Estates.....	.....
Number of corporations.....	12
Number of stockholders.....	59
Males.....	48
Females.....	6
Banks, trustees, etc.....	5
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	159
	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
	Amount of capital invested..... \$2,651,167
	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of stock used..... \$2,402,138
	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of goods made..... \$4,587,405

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGES OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	1,596	593	2,189	72.91	27.09	100
Smallest number.....	1,458	544	2,002	72.83	27.17	100
Greatest number.....	1,799	651	2,450	73.43	26.57	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	341	107	448	76.12	23.88	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	1,514	559	2,073	73.03	26.97	100
February.....	1,551	585	2,136	72.61	27.39	100
March.....	1,543	561	2,104	73.34	26.66	100
April.....	1,580	544	2,074	76.77	23.23	100
May.....	1,458	565	2,023	72.07	27.93	100
June.....	1,493	570	2,063	72.37	27.63	100
July.....	1,459	573	2,032	71.80	28.20	100
August.....	1,577	572	2,149	73.38	26.62	100
September.....	1,681	642	2,324	72.33	27.67	100
October.....	1,788	649	2,437	73.37	26.63	100
November.....	1,799	643	2,442	73.67	26.33	100
December.....	1,756	651	2,407	72.95	27.05	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$1,130,165 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	80.25
Average yearly earnings.....	528 17	Days in operation, average.....	291.07

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	285	178	413	12.76	28.85	16.80
\$5, but under \$6.....	54	94	148	2.93	15.24	6.02
6, but under 7.....	39	84	173	4.84	13.51	7.94
7, but under 8.....	44	65	109	2.89	10.55	4.43
8, but under 9.....	41	65	106	2.22	10.58	4.31
9, but under 10.....	65	40	105	3.53	6.43	4.27
10, but under 12.....	126	52	178	6.84	8.43	7.28
12, but under 15.....	388	20	358	18.35	3.24	14.52
15, but under 20.....	443	18	461	24.05	2.93	13.74
20 and over.....	407	1	408	22.09	.16	16.59
Total.....	1,842	617	2,459	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1898—Continued.

LEATHER.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting.....	43	<i>Capital Invested.</i>	
Number of private firms.....	21		
Number of partners.....	32	Amount of capital invested..... \$2,994,658	
Males.....	28		
Females.....	2	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Special.....	2		
Estates.....	2	Total value of stock used..... \$5,079,876	
Number of corporations.....	22		
Number of stockholders.....	158	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Males.....	138		
Females.....	22	Total value of goods made..... \$8,249,889	
Banks, trustees, etc.....	3		
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	190		

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGES OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	3,206	72	3,278	97.80	2.20	100
Smallest number.....	3,046	67	3,113	97.84	2.16	100
Greatest number.....	3,314	75	3,389	97.78	2.22	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	268	8	276	97.10	2.90	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	3,230	67	3,297	97.97	2.03	100
February.....	3,263	73	3,336	97.81	2.19	100
March.....	3,283	71	3,354	97.88	2.12	100
April.....	3,314	73	3,387	97.84	2.16	100
May.....	3,248	73	3,321	97.80	2.20	100
June.....	3,202	72	3,274	97.80	2.20	100
July.....	3,052	71	3,123	97.73	2.27	100
August.....	3,046	74	3,120	97.63	2.37	100
September.....	3,121	72	3,193	97.74	2.26	100
October.....	3,197	75	3,272	97.78	2.22	100
November.....	3,229	73	3,302	97.79	2.21	100
December.....	3,288	71	3,359	97.89	2.11	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$1,298,080 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	88.95
Average yearly earnings	527 14	Days in operation, average.....	295.91

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	122	8	130	4.76	40.00	5.03
\$5, but under \$6.....	57	1	58	2.23	5.00	2.25
6, but under 7.....	92	1	93	3.59	5.00	3.60
7, but under 8.....	163	2	165	6.36	10.00	6.39
8, but under 9.....	226	7	233	8.82	35.00	9.02
9, but under 10.....	385	1	386	15.02	5.00	14.94
10, but under 12.....	585	.....	585	20.87	.....	20.71
12, but under 15.....	457	.....	457	17.83	.....	17.69
15, but under 20.....	378	.....	378	14.75	.....	14.68
20 and over.....	148	.....	148	5.77	.....	5.74
Total	2,563	20	2,583	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9—Industry Presentation, 1898—Continued.

SHOES.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting	45	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
Number of private firms.....	24	
Number of partners.....	43	
Males.....	41	Amount of capital invested
Females.....	2	\$2,280,181
Special.....	.....	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
Estates.....	.....
Number of corporations.....	21	
Number of stockholders.....	163	Total value of stock used.....
Males.....	133	\$3,749,095
Females.....	29	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
Banks, trustees, etc.....	1	
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	206		Total value of goods made.....
		\$6,216,895

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGES OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number	3,060	1,878	4,788	64.59	35.41	100
Smallest number	2,940	1,624	4,564	64.42	35.58	100
Greatest number	3,151	1,726	4,877	64.61	35.39	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	211	102	313	67.41	32.59	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females	Total.
January	2,946	1,654	4,600	64.04	35.96	100
February	3,042	1,680	4,722	64.42	35.58	100
March.....	3,056	1,709	4,765	64.13	35.87	100
April.....	3,061	1,691	4,752	64.41	35.59	100
May	2,972	1,646	4,618	64.36	35.64	100
June.....	3,142	1,694	4,836	64.98	35.02	100
July.....	2,940	1,669	4,609	63.79	36.21	100
August.....	3,136	1,726	4,862	64.50	35.50	100
September.....	3,151	1,723	4,874	64.65	35.35	100
October.....	3,052	1,624	4,676	65.27	34.73	100
November.....	3,125	1,645	4,770	67.61	32.39	100
December	3,094	1,671	4,765	64.93	35.07	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$1,639,590 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	83.23
Average yearly earnings.....	353 21	Days in operation, average.....	270.90

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	642	607	1,249	19.60	34.75	24.87
\$5, but under \$6.....	258	246	504	7.88	14.08	10.08
6, but under 7.....	223	272	495	6.81	15.57	9.86
7, but under 8.....	191	213	404	5.83	12.19	8.05
8, but under 9.....	267	142	409	8.16	8.13	8.15
9, but under 10.....	318	138	456	9.71	7.90	9.08
10, but under 12.....	493	90	583	15.05	5.15	11.61
12, but under 15.....	545	28	573	16.64	1.60	11.41
15, but under 20.....	269	8	277	8.21	.46	5.51
20 and over.....	69	8	72	2.11	.17	1.43
Total.....	3,275	1,747	5,022	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9.—Industry Presentation, 1898—Continued.

SILK GOODS.—ALL BRANCHES INCLUDED.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.		CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.	
Number of establishments reporting.....	152	<i>Capital Invested.</i>	
Number of private firms.....	85		
Number of partners.....	165		
Males.....	158	Amount of capital invested.....	\$20,594,634 00
Females.....	3	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Special.....	3		
Estates.....	1		
Number of corporations.....	67	Total value of stock used.....	\$21,073,542 00
Number of stockholders.....	438	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>	
Males.....	381		
Females.....	53		
Banks, trustees, etc.....	4		
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	603	Total value of goods made.....	\$41,799,395 00

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGES OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	14,183	11,863	26,046	54.45	45.55	100
Smallest number.....	13,769	11,451	25,210	54.58	45.42	100
Greatest number.....	14,517	12,161	26,678	54.42	45.58	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number.....	758	710	1,468	51.63	48.37	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	13,759	11,451	25,210	54.58	45.42	100
February.....	13,936	11,653	25,589	54.46	45.54	100
March.....	14,212	12,015	26,227	54.49	45.51	100
April.....	14,487	12,111	26,598	54.46	45.54	100
May.....	14,517	12,161	26,678	54.42	45.58	100
June.....	14,268	12,016	26,283	54.29	45.71	100
July.....	14,148	12,003	26,151	54.10	45.90	100
August.....	14,132	11,973	26,105	54.13	45.87	100
September.....	14,115	11,732	25,847	54.61	45.39	100
October.....	14,174	11,731	25,905	54.71	45.29	100
November.....	14,152	11,679	25,831	54.78	45.22	100
December.....	14,299	11,831	26,130	54.72	45.28	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.	PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.
Total amount paid in wages..... \$10,544,948 00	Average proportion of business done,
Average yearly earnings..... 404 82	per cent..... 82.88
	Days in operation, average..... 288.12

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	1,881	2,839	4,720	18.50	24.87	18.62
\$5, but under \$6.....	729	1,828	2,557	5.23	16.02	10.09
6, but under 7.....	774	1,486	2,260	5.56	13.02	8.92
7, but under 8.....	795	1,423	2,218	5.71	12.47	8.75
8, but under 9.....	983	663	1,646	7.05	5.81	6.49
9, but under 10.....	1,906	713	2,619	13.68	6.25	10.38
10, but under 12.....	2,382	1,265	3,647	17.10	11.08	14.39
12, but under 15.....	1,771	807	2,578	12.71	7.07	10.17
15, but under 20.....	1,892	342	2,234	13.58	2.99	8.81
20 and over.....	820	48	868	5.88	.42	3.48
Total.....	13,938	11,414	25,347	100	100	100

TABLE No. 9—Industry Presentation, 1898—Continued.

WOOLEN AND WORSTED GOODS.

NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS CONSIDERED.	CAPITAL INVESTED, STOCK USED AND GOODS MADE.
Number of establishments reporting	25
Number of private firms.....	11
Number of partners.....	28
Males.....	27
Females.....	1
Special.....	.....
Estates.....	.....
Number of corporations.....	14
Number of stockholders.....	211
Males.....	165
Females.....	38
Banks, trustees, etc.....	8
Aggregates—Partners and stockholders,	239
	<i>Capital Invested.</i>
	Amount of capital invested..... \$5,764,066
	<i>Stock Used—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of stock used..... \$4,609,376
	<i>Goods Made—Aggregate Value.</i>
	Total value of goods made..... \$6,818,752

PERSONS EMPLOYED.

PERSONS EMPLOYED.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGES OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
Average number.....	2,788	2,670	5,408	50.58	49.42	100
Smallest number.....	2,681	2,605	5,286	50.24	49.76	100
Greatest number.....	2,878	2,766	5,639	50.94	49.06	100
Excess of greatest over smallest number....	242	161	403	60.05	39.95	100

PERSONS EMPLOYED, BY MONTHS.

MONTHS.	Males.	Females.	Total.	PERCENTAGE OF		
				Males.	Females.	Total.
January.....	2,787	2,615	5,402	51.61	48.39	100
February.....	2,817	2,690	5,507	51.15	48.85	100
March.....	2,840	2,764	5,604	50.68	49.32	100
April.....	2,878	2,766	5,639	50.95	49.05	100
May.....	2,716	2,657	5,373	50.55	49.45	100
June.....	2,717	2,745	5,462	49.74	50.26	100
July.....	2,745	2,611	5,356	51.25	48.75	100
August.....	2,695	2,635	5,330	50.56	49.44	100
September.....	2,667	2,605	5,272	50.59	49.41	100
October.....	2,632	2,608	5,240	50.23	49.77	100
November.....	2,631	2,661	5,292	49.72	50.28	100
December.....	2,678	2,677	5,350	49.96	50.04	100

WAGES, EARNINGS AND PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE.

WAGES AND EARNINGS.		PROPORTION OF BUSINESS DONE AND DAYS IN OPERATION.	
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$1,576,931 00	Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	82.00
Average yearly earnings.....	298 55	Days in operation, average.....	275.52

CLASSIFIED WEEKLY WAGES.

CLASSIFICATION OF WEEKLY WAGES.	NUMBER RECEIVING.			PERCENTAGE RECEIVING.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under \$5.....	646	1,923	2,569	22.04	68.00	44.61
\$5, but under \$6.....	204	505	709	6.96	17.87	12.31
6, but under 7.....	432	178	610	14.74	6.39	10.59
7, but under 8.....	509	94	603	17.37	3.32	10.47
8, but under 9.....	246	62	308	8.39	2.13	5.35
9, but under 10.....	220	33	253	7.51	1.17	4.39
10, but under 12.....	203	31	234	6.93	1.10	4.06
12, but under 15.....	260	2	262	8.87	.11	4.55
15, but under 20.....	137	.....	137	4.67	.....	2.33
20 and over.....	74	.....	74	2.52	.....	1.29
Total.....	2,931	2,828	5,759	100	100	100

THE SILK INDUSTRY IN NEW JERSEY.

ITS BEGINNING, GROWTH, AND PRESENT PROPORTIONS.

The manufacture of silk goods is the leading industry of New Jersey. With the single exception of the railroads, the various branches of silk manufacture employ more labor, and pay out a much larger amount of money in wages, annually, than any other industry carried on in the State.

In the three branches of broad goods and ribbon manufacture, throwing and dyeing, the largest number employed at any time during the year 1898 was 26,786, and the average number employed throughout the year, 26,045.

Making allowance for the large number of females and minors employed, it is safe to estimate the number of persons in New Jersey, whose means of living are obtained directly from this great industry, at not much less than 75,000. In 1890 the manufactured silk product of New Jersey was 35 per cent. of the total of the United States; the great increase that has taken place in this State since then, as shown by the reports to the Bureau for 1898, warrants the prediction that the census of 1900 will show a much larger proportion of the silk product of the country, manufactured in the mills of New Jersey, than that given above. Nearly twenty-one millions of capital are invested in one hundred and fifty-one separate mills; the amount of capital and number of establishments are larger now than ever before, and rapidly increasing.

The value of the product is nearly double what it was ten years ago and more than three and one-half times as great as in 1880, in spite of the fact that the tendency has been during this period to locate important branches of the industry in other States. The value of the manufactured silk product is one-half again as large as the total value of farm products in New Jersey in 1890, according to the United States census of that year. Thousands of people are given

employment in this great industry for the year 1898, for which this record is made, more than ever before and the average paid in wages is higher than in preceding years.

That the number of concerns doing business in this State and the capital invested may be compared with preceding years, the figures are given below, those for 1898 being taken from the records of the Bureau, and for 1890 and 1880 from the United States census reports :

	No.	Capital.
1898	151	\$20,955,134
1890	132	16,809,927
1880	106	6,952,325

The increase in capital invested from 1880 to 1890 was 142 per cent., and from 1890 to 1898 only 25 per cent., but from 1890 to 1898 there were four years of the most severe depression. No such calamity was experienced during the years from 1880 to 1890.

There has been a very large increase in the number of hands employed. Below the average number of hands employed last year, the greatest and smallest number, and the average number males and females, as reported to the Bureau, are given, also the average number as shown by the United States census reports for 1890 and 1880.

Persons employed :

	1898.	1890.	1880.
Total average number.....	26,045	17,917	12,549
Smallest	25,047	.....	.....
Greatest.....	26,786	.....	.....
Male, average number.....	14,182	8,184	4,696
Smallest	13,698	.....	.....
Greatest.....	14,582	.....	.....
Female, average number.....	11,963	8,834	5,360
Smallest	11,349	.....	.....
Greatest.....	12,204	.....	.....
Children .....	.....	899	2,493

The United States census gives a separate report showing the number of children employed under fifteen years of age. A similar report is not made to the Bureau. The number of children employed in 1880 was very much greater than in 1890, and it is probable that there was a further reduction in the number of children employed last year. The decrease, however, could not have been great.

For wages paid the returns made to the New Jersey Bureau and those included in the United States census of 1880 and 1890 are compared below; comparison is also made of the average wages paid, the computation being made on the average number of employes, males and females:

	Total.	Average.
1898	\$10,650,789	\$408 94
1890	7,176,180	400 52
1880	4,177,745	332 91

The increase in average wages paid from 1880 to 1890 was very much greater than from 1890 to 1898, but in part this was due to the fact that in the average for 1880 is included the larger number of children employed. The children were paid the very lowest amounts in wages, probably not more than three dollars a week. This would reduce the average very greatly in 1880. For the whole number the average weekly wages last year was only \$7.86.

The reports to the New Jersey Bureau of Statistics also contain a statement showing the number of employes receiving different amounts in wages weekly. A similar statement is included in the United States census report of 1890. Comparison of the figures is made below. There is given the number of wage-earners receiving various amounts in wages weekly last year and in 1890. The ratio each class of wage-earners bears to the total of all is also given. As there is no separate statement in 1890 for the wages of children employed, the children included in the United States census of that year are divided equally between male and female, and entered with the class receiving under \$5 per week. The figures follow:

Male.	—Number.—		—Ratio.—	
	1898.	1890.	1898.	1890.
Under \$5.....	1,881	668	13.4	13.7
\$5 to 6.....	719	207	5.2	4.3
6 to 7.....	774	317	5.6	6.4
7 to 8.....	795	270	5.6	5.5
8 to 9.....	983	257	7.1	5.3
9 to 10.....	1,906	512	13.6	10.5
10 to 12.....	2,482	679	17.6	13.9
12 to 15.....	1,771	737	12.6	15.7
15 to 20.....	1,892	677	13.5	13.9
20 and over.....	820	527	5.8	10.8
Total.....	13,933	4,421	100.0	100.0

Female.	—Number.—		—Ratio.—	
	1898.	1890.	1898.	1890.
Under \$5.....	2,834	1,771	25.0	27.5
\$5 to 6.....	1,828	1,558	15.1	24.1
6 to 7.....	1,486	1,487	13.1	23.0
7 to 8.....	1,423	505	12.6	7.8
8 to 9.....	663	284	5.9	4.4
9 to 10.....	713	254	6.3	3.9
10 to 12.....	1,265	483	11.2	7.5
12 to 15.....	807	102	7.2	1.6
15 to 20.....	342	5	3.1	.1
20 and over.....	48	6	.5	.1
Total.....	11,414	6,885	100.0	100.0

In 1890 nearly 11 per cent. of males employed received \$20 weekly or more, whereas last year less than 6 per cent. received \$20 weekly or more; in 1890, 54 per cent. received from \$9 weekly to \$20 weekly—last year 57.3 per cent.; in 1890 the number receiving less than \$5 weekly, males, was 13.7 per cent.—this includes one-half the children employed in that year, according to the United States census report of that year; last year the proportion receiving less than \$5 weekly was about the same as in 1890—13.4 per cent.

Of females employed in 1890, including one-half the children reported that year, 27.5 per cent. received less than \$5 weekly, and last year the number was 25 per cent. of the total. There were 82.4 per cent. of the total number of females employed in 1890 who received less than \$8 weekly, whereas last year the ratio was 65.8 per cent. Only 9.3 per cent. of all females employed in 1890 received \$10 weekly or more in that year, whereas last year 22 per cent. of all females employed received \$10 weekly or more.

Of the wage-earners employed in 1890, including one-half the children, 52 per cent. were females and 48 per cent. males. Last year 45 per cent. were females and 55 per cent. males. A marked tendency toward the substitution of male for female employes is here apparent, and in wages paid toward the employment of the higher class of wage-earners, both in males and females.

All male labor is better paid than female. While this has been the tendency in New Jersey in regard to the employment of labor, there are other facts bearing on the production of silk goods in this State which should be considered. In the following table is given the value of goods produced, value of stock used in the product and

the total amount paid in wages for the year 1898, as reported to the Bureau, and for the years 1890 and 1880, as shown by the United States census of those years. The ratio of cost of stock used to the value of goods produced, also the ratio that the amount in wages paid bears to the value of goods produced, with the proportion of the value of product which remains for other necessary but comparatively minor expenses and profits, if any there be, is given as follows:

	Goods produced.	Stock used.	Wages paid.	Profit and minor expenses.	
1898.....	\$42,570,690	\$21,378,671	\$10,650,789	.....	.....
Ratio, per cent.....	.....	50.2	25.3	24.5	100
1890.....	\$25,405,982	\$12,703,382	\$7,176,180	.....	.....
Ratio, per cent.....	.....	50.0	28.3	21.7	100
1880.....	\$12,851,045	\$7,176,136	\$4,177,745	.....	.....
Ratio, per cent.....	.....	55.9	32.5	11.6	100

The ratio of the cost of stock used to the value of goods produced is practically the same in the years 1890 and 1898, but is five points lower in both years than in 1880, when prices of nearly all raw materials were much higher than they have been since. The ratio that wages bear to the value of goods produced has been constantly lowered; in 1880 it was 32.5 per cent. in spite of the employment of a large proportion of children; in 1890 it was 28.3 per cent., and last year it was 25.3 per cent.

While the tendency in the employment of labor has been toward the employment of males for whose services a higher average in wages is paid, and toward the payment of a higher average of wages to female employes, the ratio that wages bear to the value of goods produced is downward. It is apparent that there is greater efficiency in the production of goods. The employment of a better class of labor means greater efficiency. Improvement in machinery has been very marked and this would cause some reduction in the ratio of cost of wages. The class of goods produced is higher. Inducements to locate in other places, some of them outside New Jersey, have caused manufacturers to erect other plants. Cheaper labor can thus be obtained and a saving effected in other items of cost. In the main,

however, this change has affected only the cheaper classes of goods in New Jersey. The higher grades of silks are now made almost exclusively in this State; hence the employment of higher-paid wage-earners, and the industry expands, as shown by the greater amount of capital invested and the increase in product.

The total value of stock used and of wages paid in 1880, according to the United States census report of that year, was 88.4 per cent. of the total value of goods produced, and last year, according to the Bureau reports, it was 75.2 per cent. Last year there was a difference between the value of stock used and wages paid to the value of goods produced of nearly 25 per cent. This difference by no means represents the profit to the manufacturers. Many important items of cost must be provided for, among them the cost of operating the machinery, rent, wear and tear, etc., etc. Interest on capital invested and taxes must also be taken into account.

The distribution of firms and the number of employes by counties are given in the following table :

BROAD AND RIBBON SILK.

COUNTIES.	Number of firms.	Number of employes.
Passaic	82	14,815
Hudson	18	3,922
Bergen	4	437
Warren	3	1,207
Morris	2	431
Union	1	220
Essex	2	175
Total	112	21,207

SILK DYEING.

COUNTIES.	Number of firms.	Number of employes.
Passaic	18	2,679
Bergen	2	556
Warren	1	146
Total	21	3,381

SILK THROWING.

COUNTIES.	Number of firms.	Number of employes.
Passaic	18	1,294
Morris	1	230
Total	19	1,524

Passaic county leads both in number of firms and in employes—nearly four-fifths of the firms doing business in the State are located in Passaic county, and fully three-fourths of the silk operatives are employed there. In addition to the above, there are numerous concerns manufacturing silk mill supplies, such as reeds and harness, which are exclusively silk mill articles and not included in the above figures.

The number of such firms, amount of capital invested, value of goods made and wages paid are given below.

MANUFACTURERS OF REEDS AND HARNESS.—FIFTEEN ESTABLISHMENTS.

Capital invested.....	\$362,000 00
Value of stock or material used.....	195,691 59
Selling value of goods made.....	502,993 80
Total amount paid in wages (1898).....	197,149 04
Number of persons employed, male, 401; female, 119.....	520

The silk industry was first established in New Jersey in 1840 at Paterson. For the ten years previous, there had been some manufacturing in Massachusetts and Connecticut, but only in a small way. The foundation of the business in this country was in the making of sewing silk; but in New Jersey general silk manufacture was taken up. Bounties were paid in some of the States for the production of raw silk. In New Jersey, sixteen cents per pound was paid for cocoons, and fifty cents per pound for raw silk. The quantity produced was not very great, even under the stimulating influence of these bounties.

A silk convention was held in this State in 1839. That the quantity of silk produced, both raw and manufactured, was small, is shown by the fact that in the year 1850 the total value of the

finished product, according to the United States census of that year, in the United States, was only \$1,809,476. At that time Connecticut led all other States in silk manufacture, so that the interest in New Jersey was very small. In the same year the value of silk manufactures imported was \$17,679,137. It is noticed that in 1850 three-fifths of the hands employed in silk manufacture were females, and the average wages paid was \$173 for the year. Last year the average wages paid in New Jersey was \$408.94. The total wages paid represented in 1850 only 16.4 per cent. of the total value of the product, while last year in New Jersey it represented 25.3 per cent. of the total value of the product.

Probably the advantages of the water-power at Paterson had much to do with the establishment of the silk industry at that place. The water-power there is still used by many silk firms, but it is supplemented by steam, as the water-power frequently fails altogether or becomes very deficient because of the reduced flow of the river at times.

The number of concerns engaged in business in New Jersey in the different lines of the silk industry, firms and corporations, partners and stockholders, as reported to the Bureau for 1898, is given below :

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS, NUMBER OF PARTNERS AND STOCKHOLDERS.

	Dyeing.	Broad and ribbon.	Silk throwing.	Total.
Establishments reporting.....	21	112	19	152
Firms.....	10	59	16	85
Partners.....	18	123	24	165
Males.....	18	117	23	158
Females.....		3		3
Special.....		3		3
Estates.....			1	1
Corporations.....	11	53	3	67
Stockholders.....	49	377	12	438
Males.....	43	327	11	381
Females.....	6	48	1	53
Banks and trustees.....		44		42
Aggregate partners and stockholders.....	67	500	36	603

The persons employed in these 152 establishments, as reported to the Bureau, are as follows :

AVERAGE, SMALLEST AND GREATEST NUMBER EMPLOYED.

NUMBER EMPLOYED.	Dyeing.	Broad and ribbon.	Silk throwing.	Total.
Males, average number.....	3,060	10,478	644	14,182
" smallest ".....	2,995	10,099	604	13,698
" greatest ".....	3,132	10,773	677	14,582
Females, average ".....	321	10,731	811	11,963
" smallest ".....	307	10,305	737	11,349
" greatest ".....	340	11,000	864	12,204
Total, average ".....	3,381	21,209	1,455	26,045
" smallest ".....	3,302	20,404	1,341	25,047
" greatest ".....	3,472	21,773	1,541	26,786

The employment of labor by months is given below :

Persons Employed, Male, Female and Total.

MALES.

MONTHS.	Dyeing.	Broad and ribbon.	Silk throwing.	Total.
January.....	3,021	10,099	639	13,759
February.....	3,072	10,217	647	13,936
March.....	3,091	10,466	655	14,212
April.....	3,097	10,739	651	14,487
May.....	3,087	10,773	677	14,517
June.....	3,023	10,599	646	14,268
July.....	2,995	10,480	673	14,148
August.....	3,056	10,407	669	14,132
September.....	3,005	10,486	624	14,115
October.....	3,069	10,492	613	14,174
November.....	3,100	10,448	604	14,152
December.....	3,132	10,537	630	14,299

FEMALES.

MONTHS.	Dyeing.	Broad and ribbon.	Silk throw- ing.	Total.
January	321	10,305	825	11,451
February.....	331	10,470	852	11,653
March.....	340	10,811	864	12,015
April.....	329	10,935	847	12,111
May.....	322	11,000	839	12,161
June.....	316	10,856	843	12,015
July.....	321	10,840	842	11,903
August.....	314	10,832	827	11,973
September.....	316	10,656	760	11,732
October.....	317	10,677	737	11,731
November.....	313	10,624	742	11,679
December.....	307	10,787	757	11,831

TOTAL.

MONTHS.	Dyeing.	Broad and ribbon.	Silk throw- ing.	Total.
January	3,342	20,404	1,464	25,210
February.....	3,403	20,887	1,499	25,589
March.....	3,431	21,277	1,519	26,227
April.....	3,426	21,674	1,498	26,598
May.....	3,389	21,773	1,516	26,678
June.....	3,339	21,455	1,489	26,283
July.....	3,316	21,320	1,515	26,151
August.....	3,370	21,239	1,496	26,105
September.....	3,321	21,142	1,384	25,847
October.....	3,386	21,169	1,350	25,905
November.....	3,413	21,072	1,346	25,831
December.....	3,439	21,304	1,387	26,130

The wages received by males, females, and by both sexes combined, are given in classified form below :

Classified Weekly Wages.

MALES.

	Dyeing.	Broad and ribbon.	Silk throw- ing.	Total.
Under \$5.....	80	1,481	320	1,881
\$5, but under \$6.....	41	613	75	719
6, but under 7.....	61	582	121	774
7, but under 8.....	150	605	40	795
8, but under 9.....	299	648	36	983
9, but under 10.....	1,116	771	19	1,906
10, but under 12.....	609	1,740	33	2,482
12, but under 15.....	281	1,470	20	1,771
15, but under 20.....	189	1,734	19	1,892
20 and over.....	117	696	7	820
Total.....	2,893	10,350	690	13,933

FEMALES.

	Dyeing.	Broad and ribbon.	Silk throw- ing.	Total.
Under \$5.....	72	2,523	244	2,834
\$5, but under \$6.....	41	1,341	446	1,828
6, but under 7.....	19	1,310	157	1,486
7, but under 8.....	9	1,394	20	1,423
8, but under 9.....	12	648	3	663
9, but under 10.....	4	701	8	713
10, but under 12.....	3	1,249	13	1,265
12, but under 15.....	1	806	.....	807
15, but under 20.....	.....	342	.....	342
20 and over.....	.....	48	.....	48
Total.....	161	10,362	891	11,414

TOTAL, MALES AND FEMALES.

	Dyeing.	Broad and ribbon.	Silk throwing.	Total.
Under \$5.....	152	4,004	564	4,720
\$5, but under \$6.....	82	1,954	521	2,557
6, but under 7.....	80	1,902	278	2,258
7, but under 8.....	159	1,999	60	2,218
8, but under 9.....	311	1,293	39	1,646
9, but under 10.....	1,120	1,472	27	2,619
10, but under 12.....	612	2,989	46	3,647
12, but under 15.....	282	2,276	20	2,578
15, but under 20.....	139	2,076	19	2,234
20 and over.....	117	744	7	868
Total.....	3,064	20,712	1,581	25,347

NOTE.—One establishment, employing 550 persons, included in the preceding tables, did not report as to classification of wages.

In the following table the amounts of capital invested, cost of materials used in manufacturing, wages paid and value of goods produced are given; also the average yearly wages per employe, average proportion of work done, and number of days in operation.

	Dyeing.	Broad and ribbon.	Silk throwing
Capital invested.....	\$1,692,773 00	\$18,825,109 00	\$437,252 00
Cost of material used.....	2,177,815 00	*18,754,917 00	†140,812 00
Wages paid.....	1,327,593 00	*8,853,431 00	363,524 00
Value of goods produced.....	4,279,859 00	37,415,215 00	†477,322 00
Average yearly wages.....	392 66	422 94	249 84
Average proportion of business done, per cent.....	76.90	85.27	86.32
Average number of days in operation during year.....	293 63	279 47	291.26

* Six establishments out of a total of 112 have not reported these items.

† Ten establishments out of a total of 19 have not reported these items.

It is proper to explain as to some of the above tabulations, that complete reports relating to some of the items were not obtained.

The margin of difference was, however, very narrow, and estimates based on the common average of all that did report were used to make up the deficiency.

For example, of the 112 broad silk and ribbon firms reporting, six did not send details as to stock used and wages paid. They did send details as to goods produced and capital invested. The 106 which did report gave stock used \$18,754,917, and on the average shown by the reports of the manufacturers, both as to capital invested and goods produced, the six not reporting would add only \$187,499 to the amount of stock used, making the total of all \$18,942,466. In the same way \$106,241 was added to the amount paid in wages. Some throwing establishments did not report as to some of the items, and estimates were included in the same way.

The difference in the aggregate was trifling, and could not change the percentages in the comparisons made to any appreciable extent. That the variations may be seen, the correct figures and those used in the computations made in the foregoing tables are given below. The number of establishments in each class actually reporting, and the amount reported are given; also the number and amount in full where an estimate is made on the basis explained above.

The estimate in each case is marked (?); the figures follow.

	Number of establishments reporting.	Dyeing.	Number of establishments reporting.	Broad and ribbon.	Number of establishments reporting.	Silk throwing.	Total.
Capital invested.....	20	\$1,692,773	112	\$18,825,109	19	\$437,252	\$20,955,134
Cost of material used.....			106	18,754,912	10	104,812	21,378,617
Cost of material used.....	20	2,177,815	112	? 18,942,466	19	? 258,390	21,378,617
Wages paid.....			106	8,853,431			
Wages paid.....	20	1,327,598	112	? 8,959,672	19	? 363,524	10,650,789
Value of goods produced.....					10	477,322	
Value of goods produced.....	20	4,279,859	112	\$7,415,251	19	? 875,885	42,570,960

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is still in the making. It is a nation of immigrants, and its people are still in the process of assimilating the various cultures and customs of their ancestors. This has led to a rich and diverse heritage, but it has also led to a sense of uncertainty and instability.

The second of these is the fact that the United States is a large and powerful nation, and its actions have a significant impact on the world. This has led to a sense of responsibility and a desire to lead the world in the future.

The third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom and democracy, and its people are proud of their rights and liberties. This has led to a sense of optimism and a belief in a bright future.

The fourth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress and innovation, and its people are always looking for new ways to improve themselves and their society. This has led to a sense of hope and a belief in a better future.

The fifth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace and stability, and its people are proud of their country and its values. This has led to a sense of pride and a belief in a bright future.

The sixth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity and cooperation, and its people are always working together to achieve their common goals. This has led to a sense of solidarity and a belief in a bright future.

The seventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice and fairness, and its people are always fighting for the rights of the oppressed. This has led to a sense of righteousness and a belief in a bright future.

The eighth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of love and compassion, and its people are always helping each other in need. This has led to a sense of warmth and a belief in a bright future.

The ninth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope and faith, and its people are always believing in a better tomorrow. This has led to a sense of optimism and a belief in a bright future.

The tenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage and bravery, and its people are always standing up for what is right. This has led to a sense of honor and a belief in a bright future.

The eleventh of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength and resilience, and its people are always overcoming adversity. This has led to a sense of confidence and a belief in a bright future.

The twelfth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom and knowledge, and its people are always learning and growing. This has led to a sense of enlightenment and a belief in a bright future.

The thirteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of beauty and grace, and its people are always appreciating the world around them. This has led to a sense of joy and a belief in a bright future.

The fourteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace and harmony, and its people are always seeking to resolve conflicts peacefully. This has led to a sense of calm and a belief in a bright future.

The fifteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of freedom and democracy, and its people are always fighting for their rights and liberties. This has led to a sense of empowerment and a belief in a bright future.

The sixteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress and innovation, and its people are always looking for new ways to improve themselves and their society. This has led to a sense of hope and a belief in a bright future.

The seventeenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of unity and cooperation, and its people are always working together to achieve their common goals. This has led to a sense of solidarity and a belief in a bright future.

The eighteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of justice and fairness, and its people are always fighting for the rights of the oppressed. This has led to a sense of righteousness and a belief in a bright future.

The nineteenth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of love and compassion, and its people are always helping each other in need. This has led to a sense of warmth and a belief in a bright future.

The twentieth of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope and faith, and its people are always believing in a better tomorrow. This has led to a sense of optimism and a belief in a bright future.

The twenty-first of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of courage and bravery, and its people are always standing up for what is right. This has led to a sense of honor and a belief in a bright future.

The twenty-second of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of strength and resilience, and its people are always overcoming adversity. This has led to a sense of confidence and a belief in a bright future.

The twenty-third of these is the fact that the United States is a nation of wisdom and knowledge, and its people are always learning and growing. This has led to a sense of enlightenment and a belief in a bright future.

STEAM RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION IN NEW JERSEY, 1899.

Railroad employes form a large proportion of the total laboring population of the world. In the State of New Jersey, as shown by the reports of the great trunk lines to the Bureau, 33,121 persons are employed by the railways, and not much fewer than 165,000 are supported by this great industry, counting allied or contributory occupations.

Railways are the promoters of modern civilization; without them the industrial life of the present time would be absolutely impossible. An interruption of labor which in other fields is harmful may become in the railway industry, positively disastrous. The public are therefore interested in everything relating to them.

Land transportation is greatly on the increase, and consequently, while the cost of individual service is diminishing, the total amount of capital and labor devoted to the movement of passengers and freight is increasing very rapidly.

Railway employment is much sought after, probably more so than any other occupation involving the same degree of physical labor. That this should be the case, notwithstanding the much greater liability to accidents as compared with any other industry, is surprising, and can be accounted for only by its offering some distinct compensating advantages, the chief of which is probably the permanent character of the employment, the practical independence of the fluctuations of trade to which other forms of labor are subject, and the certainty that advancement in the service will be the reward of faithful and intelligent performance of duty.

While the dangers of railway employment are generally understood to be great, comparatively few realize their exact magnitude.

It will surprise many to know that the man who enters the railway service incurs a liability to being killed or injured in the line of his

duty, that fully equals, if it does not surpass, the risk to which the soldier is exposed in a state of war.

The report of the Interstate Commerce Commission for the year ending June, 1898, gives the number of employes killed on all the roads in the United States during that year as 1,958, and the number who were injured, more or less seriously, as 31,761—an increase in the number of employes killed as compared with the previous year of 265, and in the injured of 4,094. The number of passengers killed during the year ending June 30th, 1898, was 221, and the number injured was 2,945. In respect to both killed and injured passengers, these figures are slightly below those for the previous years.

Indeed, it would seem from the records of railway accidents for the past ten years, that legislation directing the use of appliances calculated to reduce the dangers of railway employment, such as the compulsory use of automatic couplers, has accomplished but little for the employe; but, on the other hand, much has been done toward insuring the safety of the passenger. The percentage of the total number of employes who are killed or injured shows a distinct increase, while the proportion of the total number of passengers carried, who are killed or injured, shows a decrease each year.

There are no statistics available on this subject separately for New Jersey, but the very complete record of railway accidents and resultant loss of life or injury to employes and passengers which the Interstate Commerce Commission presents each year may be used to illustrate the risks incidental to this class of industry, bearing in mind that this State is part of one of the "Groups" into which the railroads are divided by the Commission, and that in this group the largest number of accidents occur.

It appears that one man in the employ of the railroads of the United States was killed during the year ending June 30th, 1898, for each 447 employes, and that one was injured for each twenty-eight employes. These figures measure the liability to death and injury incurred by railroad employes in general, including those whose duties are not of a kind that subjects them to any particular danger, such as clerks and others engaged in the administration department. Confining the statement to trainmen, it appears that one employe of this class is killed for each 150 trainmen employed, and one injured for each eleven trainmen employed. The astonishing significance of these figures is that one out of every eleven trainmen employed on the

railways of the country must expect to lose his life or suffer bodily injury each year.

Among the kind of accidents resulting in death or injury to trainmen, falling from trains and engines ranks first, coupling and uncoupling cars being second, and both causes together are responsible for more than 33 per cent. of the total killed and injured among trainmen. During the same year, the number of passengers carried on the railways for one killed was 2,267,270, and the number carried for one injured was 170,141. The greater degree of safety enjoyed by passengers is shown by the fact that in 1890 the number of passengers carried to one killed was 1,727,789. Since then the passengers' liability to accidents resulting fatally has been steadily decreasing, until now, as suggested by the figures relating to them for last year, it is a question whether or not the passenger is not safer on a railroad than he would be elsewhere.

The railway companies whose reports appear in the following tables are the same that reported to the Bureau last year. The basis of these statements or the points sought to be brought out distinctly is the number of persons employed in this industry in New Jersey, their classification in the matter of service, the wage rates per day, the yearly earnings and the total amount disbursed by the companies in wages to residents of this State.

This, taken in connection with similar data contained in the statistics of manufactures, enables the Bureau to present wage rates and average yearly earnings for nearly 200,000 persons employed in the industries carried on within this State. It is much to be regretted that these reports are not on uniform lines, so that summaries showing the various points of interest for the entire railroad industry might be made.

The railroad companies reporting are the Central Railroad Company of New Jersey, Erie, Morris and Essex, New York, Susquehanna and Western, Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and Philadelphia and Reading.

The number of persons employed on all of these roads is 33,121, all but 1,817 of whom are employed all their working time within the State of New Jersey. The service of these 1,817 is performed partly in this and partly in the adjoining States of New York and Pennsylvania, or in the harbor of New York on the tugs and freight barges of the railroad companies.

In the following table, the number of persons employed on the different roads with the total amount paid in wages during the year is given :

COMPANIES.	Number employed in New Jersey.	Total amount paid in wages.
Pennsylvania.....	14,910	\$7,296,065 65
New Jersey Central.....	6,762	3,578,872 80
Morris and Essex.....	4,305	2,687,663 93
Erie.....	2,738	1,696,942 46
Lehigh Valley.....	2,473	1,302,201 55
New York, Susquehanna and Western.....	935	487,116 00
Philadelphia and Reading.....	998	503,358 00
Total.....	33,121	\$17,552,220 39

The total above shown, both in the number employed and the amount paid in wages, differs but very slightly from the same items presented in last year's report, and proves the correctness of what has been said before regarding the absence of fluctuation in railroad employment.

The figures for both years are here given :

	1898.	1899.	Increase.
Number employed in New Jersey.....	30,863	33,121	2,258
Total amount paid in wages.....	\$17,409,098 73	\$17,552,220 39	\$143,121 66

In the transportation departments, which includes all employes not properly assignable to other classes, such as general superintendents, clerks in offices, station agents and other stationmen, all trainmen, yardmen, switchmen and signalmen, 62 per cent. of the total number of employes are engaged. The maintenance of equipment employes, 25 per cent., the maintenance of way, 11 per cent., and the floating or boat service, 2 per cent.

In the matter of daily wages and yearly earnings, the reports of the different roads show but little variation. In consequence of the difference in form of the reports before referred to, a classification of the total number employed on the line of either daily or monthly wages cannot be given, but all have reported average yearly earnings, which are given below :

COMPANIES.	Average yearly earnings of all classes of employes.
Pennsylvania.....	\$494 89
New Jersey Central.....	529 26
Morris and Essex.....	624 31
Erie.....	619 77
Lehigh Valley.....	526 65
New York, Susquehanna and Western.....	520 98
Philadelphia and Reading.....	504 36

The wages in railway employment will compare very favorably in amount with those paid in other industries. Although, in many of the recognized trades, the rates per day are larger, this advantage is more than offset by the greater steadiness of employment, which, as before stated, is one of the most marked features of railroad service.

In the matter of wages according to the character of the service performed, the highest are paid in the departments connected with the running of traffic and the repairing of rolling stock ; while the department in which the lowest grade of labor is employed, the maintenance of way, pays, of course, the lowest.

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1899—
Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on
Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average
Daily Wage-Rates and Annual Earn-
ings Per Employee for Each Class.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average daily wage rate per employe.	Average yearly earnings per employe.
Conductors.....	277	92,495	\$271,548 68	333.9	\$2 94	\$980 32
Brakemen.....	566	191,388	294,504 40	338.1	1 54	520 33
Engineers.....	497	155,273	565,538 84	312.4	3 64	1,137 90
Firemen.....	494	156,088	332,952 83	315.9	2 13	673 99
Switchmen.....	161	54,346	84,570 27	337.5	1 56	525 28
Flagmen.....	154	52,622	86,983 19	341.7	1 65	564 82
Engine-wipers, etc.....	290	71,206	138,788 80	245.5	1 95	478 58
Yardmen.....	982	318,904	484,887 51	324.7	1 52	493 72
Trackmen.....	1,650	395,917	590,021 80	239.9	1 49	357 59
Agents.....	165	55,002	110,631 69	333.3	2 01	670 49
Assistant agents.....	23	7,615	10,854 09	331.1	1 43	471 92
Baggagemen.....	120	38,809	78,844 88	323.4	2 03	657 04
Clerks.....	661	216,012	416,162 92	326.8	1 93	629 59
Other stationmen.....	1,387	457,275	692,886 91	366.7	1 41	518 31
Machinists and helpers.....	473	125,361	275,500 00	265.0	2 22	582 45
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	173	48,544	74,883 17	280.6	1 54	432 86
Car builders and repairers.....	780	173,729	400,979 26	237.9	2 31	549 29
Carpenters and bridge builders.....	210	65,306	127,786 89	310.9	1 96	668 51
Telegraph operators.....	301	106,645	195,474 34	354.3	1 83	649 41
Division superintendent's office.....	40	13,092	40,585 00	327.3	3 10	1,013 37
Other employes.....	5,098	1,624,274	1,853,132 86	318.6	1 14	363 50
Total.....	*14,402	4,419,903	\$7,127,418 33	306.8	\$1 61	\$494 89

*Included in this total there are 1,502 employes whose duties require them to pass in the States of New York and Pennsylvania.

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1899—
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.

DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL, AND STEAM-TOWING DEPARTMENT, PENNA. RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average daily wage-rate per employe.	Average yearly earnings per employe.
Tug and barge captains and pilots.....	70	15,368	\$46,518 62	219.5	\$3 02	\$664 55
Deck hands.....	115	9,242	8,145 17	80.3	88	70 83
Engineers.....	43	6,677	13,926 01	155.3	2 08	323 86
Firemen.....	76	6,573	8,237 02	86.5	1 25	108 38
Captains, mooring scows.....	6	820	1,244 81	186.6	1 52	207 47
Bridge tenders.....	49	14,994	13,306 59	306.0	89	271 56
Lock keepers, etc.....	33	10,098	14,661 38	306.0	1 45	444 25
Collectors.....	3	1,095	4,260 00	365.0	3 89	1,420 00
Clerks.....	19	6,919	11,345 46	364.1	1 64	597 13
Harbormasters.....	4	1,342	2,073 69	335.5	1 55	518 40
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	2	657	1,023 60	328.5	1 56	511 80
Carpenters and bridge builders.....	16	6,444	13,160 90	402.7	2 04	822 56
Construction gangs.....	62	19,303	23,014 53	311.3	1 19	371 20
Superintendent's office.....	4	1,401	5,615 00	350.2	4 01	1,403 75
Other employes.....	6	1,854	2,114 63	309.0	1 14	352 66
Total.....	*508	102,787	\$168,647 32	202.3	\$1 64	\$381 98

*Included in this total there are 315 employes whose duties require them to pass into adjoining States and the harbor of New York.

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1899--
Number or Persons Employed, Number of Days on
Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average
Daily Wage-Rates, and Annual Earn-
ings Per Employe for Each Class.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILWAY COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average daily wage-rate per employe.	Average yearly earnings per employe.
Conductors	35	12,331	\$33,477	352.3	\$2 71	\$956 49
Brakemen	56	20,726	35,662	370.0	1 72	636 82
Engineers	38	12,038	36,049	316.8	2 99	948 66
Firemen	38	12,088	21,991	318.1	1 82	578 71
Switchmen	22	7,920	10,217	360.0	1 29	464 41
Flagmen	28	10,080	10,660	360.0	1 06	380 72
Engine-wipers	15	5,400	6,921	360.0	1 28	461 60
Yardmen	31	11,169	24,739	360.0	2 22	798 03
Trackmen	332	106,535	133,440	321.0	1 25	401 93
Agents	71	25,560	32,237	360.0	1 25	450 04
Assistant agents	10	3,500	8,117	350.0	89	311 70
Baggagemen	28	10,031	15,600	358.2	1 06	557 14
Clerks	38	12,670	18,983	333.4	1 49	499 55
Other station men	73	21,207	22,017	290.5	1 04	301 60
Machinists and helpers	12	3,161	7,270	263.4	2 30	605 83
Blacksmiths and helpers	4	1,160	2,380	290.0	2 05	595 00
Bollermakers and helpers	5	1,409	8,021	281.8	2 14	604 20
Car builders and repairers	24	6,569	12,988	273.7	1 98	541 17
Carpenters and bridge builders	16	4,696	9,782	293.5	2 08	611 37
Construction gangs	46	13,767	23,277	293.3	1 69	506 02
Telegraph operators	18	6,220	11,104	345.5	1 79	616 88
Division superintendent's office	3	945	2,506	315.0	2 01	735 33
Other employes	57	14,693	26,220	257.7	1 78	460 00
Total	998	323,866	\$503,358	324.5	\$1 55	\$504 36

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1899—
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.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average daily wage-rate per employe.	Average year y earnings per employe.
General officers.....	20	6,260	\$106,000 00	313.0	\$16 93	\$5,300 00
Other officers.....	14	4,731	83,565 79	338.0	7 09	2,897 56
General office clerks.....	210	61,890	140,156 75	294.7	2 26	667 41
Station agents.....	166	51,256	99,927 79	303.7	1 95	619 74
Other station men.....	611	166,658	280,368 74	272.7	1 68	458 86
Enginemen.....	289	95,768	319,640 25	331.3	3 34	1,106 02
Firemen.....	314	92,091	195,980 95	293 2	2 13	624 14
Conductors.....	203	55,047	158,915 52	271.1	2 89	782 83
Other trainmen.....	941	247,667	508,900 77	263.1	2 05	540 81
Machinists.....	179	45,938	102,120 85	256.5	2 22	570 50
Carpenters.....	361	92,718	181,828 27	256.8	1 96	503 68
Other shopmen.....	654	126,832	219,010 53	193.9	1 73	334 88
Section foremen.....	105	30,799	55,437 27	293.3	1 80	527 97
Other trackmen.....	772	177,857	215,096 66	230.3	1 21	277 84
Switchmen, flagmen and watchmen.....	327	99,161	140,984 63	303.2	1 42	431 14
Telegraph operators and dispatchers.....	126	37,309	70,042 49	296.1	1 88	555 89
Employes of floating equipment.....	257	65,783	131,429 68	255.9	2 00	511 39
All other employes and laborers.....	1,213	382,708	619,465 86	315.5	1 62	510 69
Total.....	6,762	1,840,463	\$3,578,872 80	277.2	\$1 94	\$529 26

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1899—
Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on
Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Average
Daily Wage-Rates and Annual Earn-
ings Per Employe for Each Class.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION,	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages	Average number of days employed per employe.	Average daily wage-rate per employe.	Average yearly earnings per employe.
Station agents.....	61	19,624	\$35,881 65	321.7	\$1 83	\$588 22
Other station men.....	491	163,371	283,499 53	332.7	1 73	577 39
Engineers.....	182	57,505	204,493 59	315.9	3 56	1,123 59
Firemen.....	191	57,264	117,272 83	299.8	2 05	613 99
Conductors.....	110	36,525	105,786 04	332.0	2 89	961 24
Other trainmen.....	295	130,419	241,244 99	442.0	1 85	817 77
Machinists.....	110	38,460	93,377 82	349.6	2 43	848 39
Carpenters.....	252	70,599	167,599 72	280.1	2 23	625 39
Other shopmen.....	818	275,266	497,526 81	336.5	1 81	608 22
Section foremen.....	63	24,911	42,789 83	395.4	1 72	679 20
Other trackmen.....	634	298,587	339,092 32	471.0	1 13	534 24
Switchmen, flagmen, watchmen, gatemen.....	531	187,182	230,971 79	352.5	1 23	434 97
Telegraph operators.....	67	20,369	36,347 70	304.0	1 78	542 50
All other employes.....	500	164,054	291,829 81	328.1	1 78	583 66
Total.....	4,305	1,544,186	\$2,687,663 93	358.7	\$1 74	\$624 31

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1899—
Total Amounts Paid in Wages, Average Number of Hours Per Day on Duty, and Yearly Earnings Per Employee for Each Class.

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of hours on duty per day.	Average yearly earnings per employe.
Officers.....	17	\$52,141 54	Hrs. Mts. 8	\$3,067 15
Station agents.....	41	24,534 13	10	598 39
Other station men.....	149	79,168 31	10	531 34
Other shopmen.....	849	165,206 33	10	473 37
Account of floating equipment.....	365	244,598 31	10	670 13
Machinists.....	59	40,769 43	8.30	691 01
Carpenters.....	81	48,049 31	8.45	593 23
Conductors—passenger.....	34	36,899 49	5.20	1,470 57
Conductors—freight.....	35	36,899 50	8.56	1,089 99
Engineers—passenger.....	44	53,273 93	5.15	1,210 77
Engineers—freight.....	66	79,910 89	9.45	1,210 77
Firemen.....	125	90,934 29	9	727 48
Wipers.....	19	5,993 44	9.39	315 71
Baggagemen.....	28	17,987 13	5.28	642 40
Trainmen—passenger.....	51	32,976 40	5.10	646 60
Trainmen—freight.....	127	82,441 01	9	649 14
Telegraph operators.....	93	59,222 99	11.10	636 81
Section foremen.....	32	16,986 84	10	530 84
Section men.....	181	63,872 22	10	352 88
Laborers.....	120	42,581 48	10	354 84
Flagmen.....	48	31,211 31	11.50	650 23
Switchmen and watchmen.....	215	140,450 89	11	683 26
All other employes.....	459	251,828 29	10	548 64
Total.....	2,738	\$1,696 942 46		\$619 77

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in
New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1899—
Number of Persons Employed, Number of Days on
Duty, Total Amount Paid in Wages, Aver-
age Daily Wage-Rates and Annual
Earnings per Employee for
Each Class.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total number of days employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of days employed per employee.	Average daily wage rate per employee.	Average yearly earnings per employee.
Conductors.....	82	28,873	\$72,381.49	352.1	\$2.62	\$882.70
Brakemen.....	265	76,870	153,415.54	298.2	1.76	595.45
Engines.....	104	32,925	112,586.64	346.9	3.13	1,092.66
Firemen.....	109	37,828	77,579.57	370.5	1.96	741.71
Switchmen.....	34	13,870	26,068.30	398.2	1.96	766.94
Flagmen.....	12	1,854	7,587.20	155.3	3.99	612.26
Engine-wipers, etc.....	44	12,225	19,968.51	277.9	1.91	592.92
Yardmen.....	89	31,322	19,188.21	387.6	1.23	502.28
Archiemen.....	367	90,666	111,589.99	247.0	1.51	532.28
Agents.....	37	13,924	28,412.22	386.9	2.42	807.92
Assistant agents.....	15	4,926	841.61	366.0	1.45	541.61
Passengers.....	1	1	11.13	1.1	2.72	749.59
Clerks.....	188	48,215	11,183.42	328.3	1.77	622.68
Other depot men.....	399	116,741	86,833.85	319.4	1.73	546.10
Mechanics and helpers.....	14	4,821	200,020.74	291.8	1.97	679.16
Blacksmiths and helpers.....	14	1,797	3,538.23	344.4	1.76	522.45
Boilermakers and helpers.....	1	1	794.72	239.5	2.29	734.72
Car builders and helpers.....	34	9,177	15,740.01	269.9	1.72	462.94
Carpenters and bridge builders.....	60	14,622	29,466.48	238.7	2.08	459.04
Construction gangs.....	15	3,852	4,769.90	22.1	1.62	313.99
Telegraph operators.....	44	14,779	23,810.80	383.6	1.84	641.16
Other employes.....	610	152,508	281,604.68	280	1.84	461.65
Total.....	2,473	709,317	\$1,302,201.55	286.8	\$1.84	526.65

Classification of Persons Employed on the Steam Railroads in New Jersey for the Fiscal Year Ending June 30th, 1899—
Total Amounts Paid in Wages, Average Number of Hours Per Day on Duty, and Yearly Earnings Per Employe for Each Class.

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLASSIFICATION.	Number employed.	Total amount paid in wages.	Average number of hours on duty per day.		Average yearly earnings per employe.
			Hrs.	Mts.	
Officers.....	19	\$12,532 25	8		\$659 59
Station agents.....	61	36,012 00	10		590 36
Other stationmen.....	38	18,024 00	10		474 32
Other shopmen.....	36	16,358 04	10		454 39
Machinists.....	11	7,298 50	8.30		663 50
Carpenters.....	30	18,061 30	8.45		435 37
Conductors—passenger.....	15	13,464 81	5.20		897 65
Conductors—freight.....	30	26,929 62	8.56		897 65
Engineers—passenger.....	14	16,534 38	5.15		1,181 08
Engineers—freight.....	35	33,068 76	9.45		944 82
Firemen.....	51	27,748 37	9		544 09
Baggagemen.....	11	5,558 15	5.28		505 28
Trainmen—passenger.....	21	10,189 95	5.10		485 24
Trainmen—freight.....	103	50,949 74	9		494 65
Telegraph operators.....	13	8,700 00	11.10		669 23
Section foremen.....	28	16,020 00	10		572 14
Section men.....	109	35,927 66	10		329 61
Laborers.....	38	11,975 88	10		315 15
Flagmen.....	14	6,108 57	11.50		436 32
Switchmen and watchmen.....	44	18,325 71	11		416 49
All other employes.....	214	102,328 31	10		478 17
Total.....	985	\$487,116 00			\$520 98

PART II.

COMPANY STORES IN NEW JERSEY.

STRIKE OF NON-UNION BOTTLE BLOWERS OF
SOUTH JERSEY, 1899.

BY D. A. HAYES.

STRIKES AND LOCKOUTS IN NEW JERSEY.

COMPANY STORES.

The following tables present the results of an investigation made by the Bureau for the purpose of determining the number of company stores that are in operation in the State, where they are located, and what the actual difference is between the prices charged by them for such supplies as they deal in and the prices at which goods of the same kind and quality may be purchased from private merchants in the same locality.

It was found that there are fifteen such stores, and reports have been obtained from all of them. With the exception of three, which are located in Morris and Sussex counties and operated by mining companies, all these stores are found in the great glass industry centers of Cumberland, Gloucester and Salem counties; one is carried on in connection with a cotton mill, all the others are owned and operated by the firms who control the glass works.

The interests of three classes of workmen are affected by these stores—glassworkers, iron-miners and cotton-mill operatives.

The custom of carrying on these stores in connection with the works is quite general in both the glass and mining centers, but among the numerous other industries operated in the State there is no trace of the company store system, excepting the single case of the before-mentioned cotton mill.

In the beginning of the glass and mining industries, the company stores were a necessity. Both commenced business in comparatively unsettled parts of the State many years ago, remote from centers of population, when transportation facilities were very poor. The companies built tenements, and opened stores to supply the wants of their workmen, because these wants could be supplied in no other way. Goods were supplied at cost and the workman was contented, having steady employment and good wages with the necessaries of life furnished to him through the medium of the store owned by the company for which he worked, at a much lower cost than he could

procure them from the far-distant markets himself. Under these conditions, cash to any great extent was not required by the workman; the company store furnished everything he needed, his credit being limited only by the amount of his earnings. Accounts were balanced at the end of the blast, the store bill and house rent were deducted from the earnings, and the balance, if any there were, was paid in cash. The annual settlement of balances became, by custom, the only pay day in the year. As long as the communities of which the glass-houses were the centers were limited to substantially the works and the tenements belonging to them in which the workmen and their families lived, there was really little or no occasion for ready money. With no stores other than the one owned by the company, at which cash was not required, the long interval between settlements occasioned no real inconvenience. These were the times during which there was least friction between the glassworkers and their employers; each served the interests of the other as well as circumstances permitted. It was no uncommon thing for a workman to leave his cash balances in the care of his employer year after year, until he was able to purchase from him the home in which he lived, or until he had found some other safe and profitable way of investing his savings. Up to this time, there was but little to blame and much to commend in the company stores. They filled a want that could be met in no other way, and had they passed away as they should have done, with the conditions that gave them birth, all the bitter friction and strife between employer and workman that has grown out of the struggle to suppress them, would never have occurred. The little communities about the glass-houses gradually expanded into towns and cities with diversified industries, railroad communications and all the features of flourishing industrial communities. Stores dealing in all the goods furnished by the company stores were opened, and the natural result of competition among them was, of course, to reduce prices everywhere except at the company stores.

The workmen could not take advantage of the new order of things for want of ready money, and the employers successfully resisted every effort made to compel them to pay more frequently. The stores had become a source of profit to the companies, which they still cling to, notwithstanding the bitter discontent engendered by their existence in every community that knows them. For upwards of twenty-five years these stores and the abuses that are said to be associated

with them, have been the occasion of bitter strife and discontent in every locality in which they exist. The workman who is compelled to accept a pass-book as the equivalent of wages that should be paid in cash, feels, very naturally, that he is deprived, in an important respect, of that personal liberty which is the birthright of all men; the company store is to him a standing and ever-present evidence of a form of servitude that is galling to his sense of self-respect, because it is unknown elsewhere among men of other trades as a feature of free labor. With but little or no money to handle, he and his family have none of that sense of consequence which all feel who have money to spend and whose patronage is sought after. His children grow up without the instincts of thrift and economy that naturally develop from the responsibility of handling money and spending it to the best advantage. The elementary knowledge of business which children acquire in other homes, and that forms the basis of the broader understanding of affairs necessary to face the duties and responsibilities of life, is not possible for his; prices and styles of contemplated purchases are never discussed in his home, because he has no control over either. He must take what the company store offers, regardless of price, and he is expected to, and generally does, take a sufficient quantity to insure there being little left him for pay day but the canceled store bills.

To own a home is one of the noblest and most praiseworthy of family ambitions; happily, the average American artisan living outside the large cities, who is of frugal habits and desires to own a home, is generally able to secure one.

No better evidence of the blighting influence of the company store can be offered than the fact which is stated on the authority of a gentleman familiar with the conditions prevailing in all the glass manufacturing centers, that out of more than six hundred highly-skilled bottleblowers employed in one locality, only thirty-nine own their own homes. To a very great extent he attributes this condition of things to the company stores. Private storekeepers and others interested in the various business activities of the communities in which these stores exist, regard them as obstructions to the freedom of competition in trade, from which all suffer more or less. Efforts to limit or entirely abolish the evil have been made many times during past years. Many strikes of the glass men have taken place, having for their principal object the suppression of these stores, but apparently

with no success, at least without any up to the beginning of the present year. Statutes have been enacted providing for the payment of wages in lawful money, but without fixing periods, weekly or monthly, when these payments should be made; some of the employers, acting up to the spirit of the law, paid more frequently, but many did not, and things have gone on in much the same way. The law of 1880 was very stringently drawn with a view to correcting this evil, but there is one section which nullified all the promise of good contained in the act and still permits it to flourish. The provisions of the act, broadly stated, are that after its passage all wages shall be paid in lawful money (without, however, specifying the pay periods) and that it shall be unlawful to pay wages in store goods, merchandise, or due bills of any kind, and that store bills shall not be offset against wages. But the nullifying section, before referred to, provides that nothing in the act shall apply to or affect the offsetting of any debt due to any employer by a workman where the debt is *voluntarily* contracted. Everyone familiar with such matters will understand how completely this last section defeats the purpose of the act.

An amendment to the act of 1880 was passed in 1888; its purpose was to repeal the last-quoted section and make the law of 1880 operative. Whether it has done so or not is still an unsettled question; there is no record of workmen, for whose protection it was enacted, having sought relief under it, although the act, as amended, has been on the statute-books now for the last eleven years.

The company stores were again in the front rank of grievances which led to the great strike of glassworkers in South Jersey during the present year. This strike was remarkable for its long duration and the zeal displayed by each side in maintaining its position. The sympathies of the people in the localities affected were entirely with the strikers. Substantially, everything contended for by the workmen was either conceded or compromised satisfactorily to them, but the company store, which is the root of all the trouble, past and present, in the glass industry, still remains a monument of successful and long-continued defiance of public opinion and a fruitful source of trouble yet to come.

Through the exertions of Senator Stokes, the enactment of a law was secured at the last session of the Legislature, which it is hoped will do much toward mitigating the evil at once, and with a strict enforcement of its provisions, aided by what the workmen can do for

themselves, finally stamping it out in time by making it unprofitable for the companies to carry on the stores. The bill provides that wages shall be paid at least *once every two weeks, and in cash*. With a regular pay day occurring at short intervals, the workman should take an interest in regulating his purchases so as to leave himself a cash balance, and thus in time be in a condition to pay cash even at the company store, if for other reasons he must still trade there. What has been said about the relation of the company store to the glassworkers applies also to the miners—indeed, their lot is often much worse. The store is always conveniently near the glassworkers' family, but mining companies often operate shafts far apart, and having but one store to supply the laborers employed at all of them, it must happen that some families shall have to walk long distances for their supplies.

As with the glassworkers, wages is mostly absorbed in store bill and rent, and ready money is seldom paid. The extent of the company store evil, so far as it can be measured by the difference in prices, is shown in the tables—with the exception of one store located in the glass district the prices charged are much higher than elsewhere. But the mere difference in the cost of living is unimportant when compared with the moral wrong of binding men to conditions of life and labor that are utterly without hope of betterment. The extent of the injury done in this respect to those directly concerned, and indirectly to the State, cannot be fully measured by any practicable form of *inquiry*.

AN ANALYSIS OF TABLES RELATING TO COMPANY STORES.

The Bureau has collected, for the first time in this State, definite information relative to the prices charged at company stores and at private stores in the same locality; a detailed comparison of the two has been made and will be found for each of the stores, in the principal table.

They are fifteen in number, and located as follows: Bridgeton, 3; Millville, 4; Salem, 2; Franklin Furnace, 1; Port Oram, 1; Hibernia, 1; Clayton, 1; Glassboro, 1; and Minatola, 1.

The quotations of prices obtained cover more than fifty different classes of goods, besides different grades of clothing, cotton goods and cloth, coal, oil, soaps, and other articles which make up in large part the needs of every household each day.

In the Summary Table No. 1, the quotations have been grouped in classes, similar articles from the report of each store being included in each class, and the cost of certain quantities has been computed. An effort has been made in preparing these computations to have these quantities bear some proper relation to each other, so that the total may, in some measure, represent the fixed cost of a family for a certain period of time.

The stores have been grouped by counties, and in the following table the number of stores included in each county is given; the average cost of a certain bill of goods at the quotations reported, first at the company stores, and the second, the total average cost for the same bill of goods at private stores in the same location. Also, there is given in the last column, the ratio of cost at the company stores compared with what one dollar would buy at the private stores.

SUMMARY No. 1.

	No. Co. Stores.	Company Store.	Private Store.	Ratio at Co. Store.
Cumberland.....	6	\$31 91	\$28 19	\$1 13
Gloucester.....	4	33 09	29 59	1 12
Morris.....	2	33 78	29 23	1 16
Salem.....	2	31 82	30 12	1 06
Sussex.....	1	32 73	27 66	1 18
Total.....	15	\$163 33	\$144 79	.....
Average.....	...	32 67	28 96	\$1 13

In Cumberland county there are six company stores. The cost of a bill of goods at these stores averages \$31.91. At private stores in the locality, the same bill of goods could be purchased for \$28.19. At the private stores \$1 will purchase as much as \$1.13 will purchase at the company stores. The ratio at all fifteen stores is \$1 to \$1.13, and it ranges from \$1 to \$1.16 at the two stores in Morris county to \$1 to \$1.06 at the two stores in Salem county.

The average prices for the different quantities and classes of articles at the fifteen stores in the State, and the private stores included in this comparison are given in Summary Table No. 2, with the ratio of prices charged at the company stores compared with \$1 at the private stores:

SUMMARY No. 2.

	Company Store.	Private Store.	Ratio at Co. Store.
Cereals.....	\$1 93	\$1 74	\$1 11
Sugar, etc.....	1 38	1 23	1 12
Coffee and tea.....	2 73	2 40	1 14
Vegetables.....	1 45	1 31	1 11
Meat.....	3 30	2 87	1 15
Butter, cheese and eggs.....	1 89	1 72	1 10
Lard.....	27	24	1 13
Crackers.....	50	42	1 18
Prunes and raisins.....	42	38	1 11
Vinegar.....	16	15	1 07
Food products.....	\$14 03	\$12 46	\$1 13
Soap.....	40	32	1 25
Coal and oil.....	6 05	5 91	1 02
Clothing.....	12 12	10 21	1 19
Total.....	\$32 60	\$28 90	\$1 13

All the prices are higher at the company stores than at the private stores, and the average is thirteen per cent. On such important articles as meat, coffee and tea, the percentage is higher. On clothing, which includes underclothing, cotton goods and canton flannels, \$1 at the private store would purchase what would cost \$1.19 at the company stores.

Summary Table No. 3 gives the location of each of the fifteen stores; the number of articles for which prices are quoted; the total price of the bill of goods at the company store and at the private store; the absolute amount and percentage of difference in price charged at the company store over price charged at the private store.

SUMMARY No. 3.

LOCATION OF STORE.	Number of articles quoted.	COST OF BILL OF GOODS AT—		Increase (+) or decrease (—) of cost at company store, as compared with private store.	Percentage of difference.
		Company store.	Private store.		
Bridgeton.....	56	\$44 34	\$35 76	+8 58	24
Bridgeton.....	55	42 75	33 94	+8 61	25
Bridgeton.....	62	45 93	37 23	+8 70	23
Clayton.....	57	54 94	44 60	+10 34	23
Franklin Furnace.....	47	38 10	34 17	+4 06	12
Glassboro.....	49	9 04	8 12	+92	11
Hibernia.....	49	54 23	45 31	+8 95	19
Millville.....	63	29 41	28 10	+1 39	5
Millville.....	58	34 23	33 31	+1 00	3
Millville.....	63	35 01	34 22	+79	2
Millville.....	62	37 97	37 51	+46	12
Minatola.....	43	35 27	28 60	+6 67	23
Port Oram.....	46	33 67	31 80	+1 98	6
Salem.....	45	19 89	18 64	+1 25	6
Salem.....	45	19 01	17 64	+1 37	7

COST OF LIVING.

Comparison of Prices Charged at the Company Store and at the Stores of Private Merchants for the Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT BRIDGETON, N. J.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices	Private merchant store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Wheat flour, family, 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	\$0 65	\$0 50	\$0 15	.....	30	38.5 lbs.	60 lbs.
Sugar, granulated, per lb., A.....	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	9	16.6 "	18.1 lbs.
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	60	40	20	.....	50	1.6 gals.	2.5 gals.
Syrup, per gallon.....	40	30	10	.....	33	2.5 "	3.3 "
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	16	13	3	.....	23	6.3 lbs.	7.7 lbs.
" Maricao, per lb.....	23	22	6	.....	27	3.5 "	4.5 "
Tea, best black, per lb.....	1 00	40	60	.....	150	1.0 "	2.5 "
" green, per lb.....	60	48	12	.....	25	1.6 "	2.1 "
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	90	80	10	.....	13	1.1 bu.	1.3 bu.
Beef, roast rib, per lb.....	13	12	1	.....	8	7.7 lbs.	8.3 lbs.
" chuck, per lb.....	14	10	4	.....	40	7.1 "	10.0 "
" steak, sirloin, per lb.....	20	16	4	.....	25	5.0 "	6.8 "
" round, per lb.....	15	14	1	.....	7	6.6 "	7.1 "
" corned, round, per lb.....	15	12	3	.....	25	6.6 "	8.3 "
" brisket, per lb.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 "	16.6 "
Mutton, leg, per lb.....	16	12	4	.....	33	6.8 "	8.3 "
" breast, per lb.....	8	5	3	.....	60	12.5 "	20.0 "
Pork, fresh chops, per lb.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	25	8.0 "	10.0 "
" salt, per lb.....	10	6	4	.....	66	10.0 "	16.6 "
" bacon, per lb.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 "	16.6 "
" ham, per lb.....	12	9	3	.....	33	8.3 "	11.1 "
" shoulder, per lb.....	9	6	3	.....	50	11.1 "	16.6 "
Butter, 1st qual., per lb.....	35	28	7	.....	25	2.9 "	3.6 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	30	22	8	.....	36	3.8 "	4.8 "
Lard, per lb.....	8	7	1	.....	14	12.5 "	14.2 "
Fish, mackerel, No. 2, smoked, per lb.....	13	10	3	.....	30	7.7 "	10.0 "
Cheese, best per lb.....	18	14	4	.....	29	5.5 "	7.1 "
Oatmeal, per lb.....	4	3	1	.....	33	25.0 "	33.3 "
Rice, per lb.....	9	8	1	.....	12	11.1 "	12.5 "
Flour, buckwheat, per package.....	15	12	3	.....	25	6.6 pkg	8.3 pkgs.
Baking powder, per bottle.....	12	10	2	.....	20	83 bots.	10 bots.
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	12	8	4	.....	50	8.3 cans.	12.3 cans.
Corn, canned, per can.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
Eggs, per dozen.....	18	15	3	.....	20	5.5 doz.	6.6 doz.
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	20 loaves.	20 loaves.
Cakes, per lb.....	16	13	3	.....	28	6.3 lbs.	7.7 lbs.
Crackers, per lb.....	10	6	4	.....	66	10.0 "	16.6 "
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "
Raisins, per lb.....	10	7	3	.....	43	10.0 "	14.2 "
Vinegar, per gallon.....	28	20	8	.....	40	3.5 gals.	5 gals.
Soap, common, per cake.....	5	4	1	.....	25	20 cakes.	25 cakes.
Tobacco, per lb.....	45	38	7	.....	18	2.2 lbs.	2.6 lbs.
Muslin, per yard.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 yds.	16.6 yds.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	10	6	4	.....	66	10.0 "	16.6 "
Calicoes, per yard.....	6	4	2	.....	50	16.6 "	2.5 "
Oilcloths, per yard.....	45	32	13	.....	41	2.2 "	3.1 "
Underclothing, all kinds, per suit.....	1 00	70	30	.....	43	1 suit.	1.4 suits.

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at the Company Store and at the Stores of Private Merchants for the Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY LOCATED AT BRIDGETON, N. J.—CON. .

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Outside clothing, all kinds, per piece or suit.....	\$12 00	\$10 00	\$2 00	.....	20	.....	.....
Hats, each.....	2 00	1 50	50	.....	33	.....	.....
Shoes, per pair.....	1 25	1 00	25	.....	25	.....	.....
Gum boots, per pair.....	3 00	2 50	50	.....	20	.....	.....
Umbrellas, each.....	1 50	1 00	50	.....	25	.....	.....
Coal, stove, per ton.....	5 25	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 gals.	10.0 gals.
Gasoline, per gallon.....	13	13	.....	.....	.....	7.7 "	7.7 "
House rent, per month.....	8 00	6 00	2 00	.....	33	.....	.....
	\$14 34	\$35 76	\$8 58	.....	24	.....	.....

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT BRIDGETON.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1—QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Wheat flour, family, 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	\$0 70	\$0 50	\$0 20	.....	40	85.7 lbs.	50 lbs.
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	9	16.7 "	18.2 lbs.
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	60	40	20	.....	50	1.7 gals.	2.5 gals.
Syrup, per gallon.....	40	30	10	.....	33	2.5 "	3.3 "
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	20	13	7	.....	54	5.0 lbs.	7.7 lbs.
Tea, best mixed, per lb.....	60	40	20	.....	50	1.7 "	2.5 "
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	90	80	10	.....	13	1.1 bu.	1.3 bu.
sweet, per basket.....	70	90	.....	20	22	1.4 bas.	1.1 bas.
Beef, roast rib, per lb.....	14	12	2	.....	17	7.1 lbs.	8.3 lbs.
" chuck, per lb.....	14	10	4	.....	40	7.1 "	10.0 "
" steak, sirloin, per lb.....	20	16	4	.....	25	5.0 "	6.3 "
" round, per lb.....	16	14	2	.....	14	6.3 "	7.1 "
" corned, round, per lb.....	16	12	4	.....	33	6.3 "	8.3 "
" brisket, per lb.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 "	16.7 "
Mutton, leg, per lb.....	16	12	4	.....	33	6.3 "	8.3 "
" breast, per lb.....	8	5	3	.....	60	12.5 "	20.0 "
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	25	8.0 "	10.0 "
" salt, per lb.....	10	6	4	.....	67	10.0 "	16.6 "
" bacon, per lb.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 "	16.6 "
" ham, per lb.....	12	9	3	.....	33	8.3 "	11.1 "
" shoulder, per lb.....	9	6	3	.....	50	11.1 "	16.6 "
Butter, best, per lb.....	83	28	5	.....	18	3.0 "	3.6 "
Lard, per lb.....	9	7	2	.....	28	11.1 "	14.3 "
Fish, mackerel, No. 2, per lb.....	16	10	6	.....	40	6.3 "	10.0 "
Cheese, best, per lb.....	18	14	4	.....	29	5.5 "	7.1 "
Oatmeal, per lb.....	6	3	3	.....	100	16.6 "	33.3 "
" per package.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 pkgs.	10.0 pkgs.
Rice, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 lbs.	12.5 lbs.
Baking powder, per bottle.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 bots.	10.0 bots.
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	14	8	6	.....	75	7.1 cans.	12.5 cans.
Corn, canned, per can.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
Eggs, per dozen.....	17	15	2	.....	13	5.9 doz.	6.6 doz.
Crackers, per lb.....	10	6	4	.....	66	10.0 lbs.	16.6 lbs.
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "
Prunes, best, per lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	8	5	3	.....	60	12.5 "	20.0 "
Raisins, per lb.....	10	7	3	.....	43	10.0 "	14.3 "
Vinegar, per gallon.....	32	20	12	.....	60	3.2 gals.	5.0 gals.
Soap, common, per cake.....	5	4	1	.....	25	20 cakes.	25 cakes.
Tobacco, per lb.....	45	38	7	.....	18	2.2 lbs.	2.6 lbs.
Muslin, per yard.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 yds.	16.6 yds.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	10	6	4	.....	66	10.0 "	16.5 "
Calicoes, per yard.....	8	4	4	.....	50	16.6 "	25.0 "
Oilcloth, per yard.....	45	32	13	.....	24	2.2 "	3.2 "
Underclothing, all kinds, per suit.....	1 00	60	40	.....	66	1 suit.	1.6 suits.

COST OF LIVING.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT BRIDGETON, N. J.—CON.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Outside clothing, all kinds, per suit.....	\$12 00	\$10 00	\$2 00		20		
Hats, each.....	1 50	1 50					
Shoes, per pair.....	2 00	1 00	1 00		100		
Gum boots, boys', per pair.....	1 75	1 25	50		40		
Umbrellas, each.....	1 50	1 00	50		50		
Coal, chestnut, per ton.....	5 25	5 25					
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	12	10	2		20	8.3 gals.	10.0 gals.
Gasoline, per gallon.....	15	13	2		15	6.7 "	7.7 "
House rent, per month.....	8 00	6 00	2 00		33		
Matches, per dozen boxes.....	13	10	3		33	7.7 dz. b.	10 dz. b.
	\$42 75	\$38 94	\$8 61	20	25		

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT BRIDGETON.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATESTORE.			Company store.	Private store.
			Increase.	Decrease	Per cent. of increase or decrease.		
Wheat flour, family, 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs.....	\$0 65	\$0 50	\$0 15	.....	30	38.5 lbs.	50.0 lbs.
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	.....	9	16.6 "	18.2 "
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	55	40	15	.....	37	1.8 gals.	2.5 gals.
Syrup, per gallon.....	40	30	10	.....	33	2.5 "	3.3 "
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	18	13	5	.....	38	5.5 lbs.	7.7 lbs.
" Maricaoibo, per lb.....	30	22	8	.....	36	3.3 "	4.5 "
" Java, per lb.....	38	32	6	.....	19	2.6 "	3.1 "
Tea, best black, per lb.....	60	40	20	.....	50	1.6 "	2.5 "
" green, per lb.....	60	40	20	.....	50	1.6 "	2.5 "
" mixed, per lb.....	60	40	20	.....	50	1.6 "	2.5 "
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	95	80	15	.....	19	1.1 bu.	1.3 bu.
" sweet, per bushel.....	1 10	90	20	.....	22	.9 "	1.1 "
Beef, roast rib, per lb.....	14	12	2	.....	17	7.1 lbs.	8.3 lbs.
" chuck, per lb.....	13	10	3	.....	30	7.7 "	10.0 "
" steak, sirloin, per lb.....	20	16	4	.....	25	5.0 "	6.3 "
" round, per lb.....	16	14	2	.....	14	6.3 "	7.1 "
" corned, round, per lb.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
" brisket per lb.....	8	6	2	.....	60	12.5 "	16.6 "
Mutton, leg, per lb.....	16	12	4	.....	33	6.3 "	8.3 "
" breast, per lb.....	8	5	3	.....	60	12.5 "	20.0 "
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	25	8.6 "	10.0 "
" salt, per lb.....	10	6	4	.....	66	10.0 "	16.6 "
" bacon, per lb.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 "	16.6 "
" ham, per lb.....	12	9	3	.....	33	8.3 "	11.1 "
" shoulder, per lb.....	9	6	3	.....	50	11.1 "	16.6 "
Butter, 1st qual., per lb.....	33	28	5	.....	18	3.0 "	3.5 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	25	22	3	.....	14	4.0 "	4.5 "
Lard, per lb.....	9	7	2	.....	29	11.1 "	14.3 "
Fish, mackerel, No 2, salt, per lb.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
" salt, smoked, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "
Cheese, best, per lb.....	18	14	4	.....	13	5.5 "	7.1 "
Oatmeal, per lb.....	4	3	1	.....	33	25.0 "	33.3 "
" per package.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 pkg.	10.0 pkg.
Rice, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 lbs.	12.5 lbs.
Baking powder, per bottle.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	12	8	4	.....	50	8.3 cans.	12.5 cans.
Corn, canned, per can.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
Succotash, canned, per can.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
Eggs, per dozen.....	18	15	3	.....	20	5.5 doz.	6.6 doz.
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5	.....	.....	20	loaves.	20 loaves.
Cakes, per lb.....	18	13	5	.....	38	6.5 lbs.	7.7 lbs.
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "
Prunes, best, per lb.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	8	5	3	.....	60	12.5 "	20.0 "
Raisins, per lb.....	10	7	3	.....	43	10.0 "	14.3 "

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT BRIDGETON—CON.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			Company store.	Private store.
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent of increase or decrease.		
Vinegar, per gallon.....	\$0 26	\$0 20	6	.....	30	3.8 gals.	5.0 gals.
Soap, common, per cake.....	6	4	2	.....	50	16.6 cakes	25.0 cakes
Tobacco, per lb.....	45	33	7	.....	18	2.2 lbs.	2.6 lbs.
Muslin, per yard.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 yds.	16.6 yds.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 "	16.6 "
Calicoes, per yard.....	6	4	2	.....	50	16.6 "	25.0 "
Oilcloth, per yard.....	45	32	13	.....	40	2.2 "	3.1 "
Underclothing, all kinds, per piece.....	60	50	10	.....	20	1 6 pes.	2.0 pes.
Outside clothing, all kinds, per suit.....	12 50	10 00	2 50	.....	25	.....	.....
Hats, each.....	2 00	1 50	50	.....	33	.....	.....
Shoes, per pair.....	1 25	1 00	25	.....	25	.....	.....
Gum boots, per pair.....	2 80	2 50	30	.....	12	.....	.....
Umbrellas, each.....	1 25	1 00	25	.....	25	.....	.....
Coal, chestnut, per ton.....	5 25	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 gals.	10.0 gals.
Gasoline, per gallon.....	15	13	2	.....	15	6.6 "	7.7 "
House rent, per month.....	8 00	6 00	2 00	.....	23	.....	.....
	\$45 93	\$37 23	\$8 70	.....	23	.....	.....

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT CLAYTON.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Wheat flour, family, 1st qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	\$0 75	\$0 60	\$0 15	.....	25	33.3 lbs.	41.7 lbs.
" " 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	60	45	15	.....	33	41.7 "	55.5 "
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6½	5½	1	.....	18	15.4 "	18.2 "
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	50	40	10	.....	25	2.0 gals.	2.5 gals.
Syrup, per gallon.....	40	30	10	.....	33	2.5 "	3.3 "
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	15	13	2	.....	15	6.6 lbs.	7.7 lbs.
" Maraicao, per lb.....	32	28	4	.....	14	3.1 "	3.6 "
" Java, per lb.....	36	32	4	.....	18	2.8 "	3.1 "
Tea, best black, per lb.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	1.3 "	1.3 "
" green, per lb.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	1.3 "	1.3 "
" mixed, per lb.....	80	80	.....	.....	.....	1.3 "	1.3 "
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	1 00	80	20	.....	13	1.0 bu.	1.3 bu.
" sweet, per basket.....	60	50	10	.....	20	1.7 bas.	2.0 bas.
Beef, roast rib, per lb.....	18	16	2	.....	13	5.6 lbs.	6.3 lbs.
" chuck, per lb.....	16	12	4	.....	33	6.3 "	8.3 "
" steak, sirloin, per lb.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	5.0 "	5.0 "
" round, per lb.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	6.3 "	6.3 "
Mutton, leg, per lb.....	12½	10	2½	.....	25	8.0 "	10.0 "
" breast, per lb.....	10	7	3	.....	43	1.0 "	14.3 "
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	18	11	2	.....	18	7.7 "	6.0 "
" salt, per lb.....	11	9½	1½	.....	16	9.0 "	10.5 "
" bacon, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "
" ham, per lb., whole.....	12½	10	2½	.....	25	8.0 "	10.0 "
" shoulder, per lb., whole.....	9	6½	2½	.....	38	11.1 "	15.4 "
Butter, 1st quality, per lb.....	32	28	4	.....	14	3.1 "	3.6 "
" 2d quality, per lb.....	25	20	3	.....	25	4.0 "	5.0 "
Lard, per lb.....	9	7	2	.....	26	11.1 "	14.3 "
Fish mackerel, No. 1, smoked, per lb.....	16	12	4	.....	33	6.3 "	8.3 "
Cheese, best, per lb.....	16	15	1	.....	7	6.3 "	6.6 "
Oatmeal, per lb.....	5	3	2	.....	66	20.0 "	33.3 "
Rice, per lb.....	10	7	3	.....	43	10.0 "	14.3 "
Baking powder, per bottle.....	15	8	7	.....	88	6.6 bots.	12.5 bots.
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	1.0 cans.	10.0 cans.
Corn canned, per can.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
Succotash, canned, per can.....	10	9	1	.....	10.0	10.0 "	11.1 "
Eggs, per dozen.....	16	15	1	.....	7	6.3 doz.	6.6 doz.
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	20 loaves	20 loaves.
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	6	4	.....	66	10.0 lbs.	16.6 lbs.
Prunes, 1st quality, per lb.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
" 2d quality, per lb.....	10	5	5	.....	100	10.0 "	20.0 "
Raisins, per lb.....	6	5	1	.....	20	16.6 "	20.0 "
Cabbage, per head.....	9	7	2	.....	26	11.1 hds.	14.3 hds.
Vinegar, per gallon.....	80	20	10	.....	50	3.3 gals.	5.0 gals.
Soap, common, per cake.....	5	3	2	.....	66	20.0 cks.	33.3 cks.
Muslin, per yard.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 yds.	10.0 yds.

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT CLAYTON—CON.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1—QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store	Private store.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	\$0 10	\$0 08	\$0 02	.....	25	10.0 yds.	12.5 yds.
Calicoes, per yard.....	7½	5½	2	.....	36	13.3 "	18.1 "
Oilcloth, per yard.....	50	35	15	.....	43	2.0 "	2.9 "
Outside clothing, per suit.....	16 00	12 00	4 00	.....	33	.....	.....
Hats, each.....	2 50	2 00	50	.....	25	.....	.....
Shoes, per pair.....	3 00	2 50	50	.....	20	.....	.....
Gum boots, per pair.....	3 25	2 75	50	.....	18	.....	.....
Umbrellas, each.....	1 40	1 25	15	.....	12	.....	.....
Coal, chestnut, per ton.....	5 50	5 25	25	.....	5	.....	.....
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	11	10	1	.....	10	9.1 gals.	10.0 gals.
Gasoline, per gallon.....	15	12	3	.....	25	6.6 "	8.3 "
House rent, per month.....	11 00	8 50	2 50	.....	29	.....	.....
	\$54 94	44 60	\$10 34	.....	23	.....	.....

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of July, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT FRANKLIN FURNACE.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.		INCREASE OR DECREASE OF PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Wheat flour, family, 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs.....	\$0 70	\$0 58	\$0 12	.....	20	35.7 lbs.	43.5 lbs.
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6	5½	½	.....	9	16.6 "	18.2 "
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	2.0 gals.	2.0 gals.
Syrup, per gallon.....	40	50	.....	10	20	2.5 "	2.0 "
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	25	15	10	.....	66	4.0 lbs.	6.6 lbs.
" Maricao, per lb.....	30	30	.....	.....	.....	3.3 "	3.3 "
" Java, per lb.....	85	85	.....	.....	.....	2.9 "	2.9 "
Tea, best black, per lb.....	75	50	25	.....	50	1.8 "	2.0 "
" green, per lb.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	2.0 "	2.0 "
" mixed, per lb.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	2.0 "	2.0 "
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	1 40	1 00	40	.....	40	7.0 bu.	1.0 bu.
Beef, smoked, per lb.....	25	18	7	.....	39	4.0 lbs.	5.5 lbs.
Pork, salt, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "
" bacon, per lb.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	7.1 "	7.1 "
" ham, per lb.....	14	13	1	.....	8	7.1 "	7.7 "
" shoulder, per lb.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	11.1 "	11.1 "
Butter, best, per lb.....	24	22	2	.....	9	4.2 "	4.5 "
Lard, per lb.....	9	8½	½	.....	6	11.1 "	11.8 "
Fish, mackerel, salt, per lb.....	12	15	.....	3	20	8.3 "	6.6 "
Cheese, best, per lb.....	15	14	1	.....	8	6.6 "	7.1 "
Oatmeal, per lb.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	20.0 "	20.0 "
" per package.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 pkgs.	10 pkgs.
Rice, per lb.....	8	7	1	.....	14	12.5 lbs.	14.3 lbs.
Flour, buckwheat, per package.....	13	12	1	.....	8	7.7 pkgs.	8.3 pkgs.
Baking powder, per lb.....	18	15	3	.....	20	5.5 lbs.	6.6 lbs.
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10 cans.	10 cans.
Corn, canned, per can.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "
Eggs, per dozen.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	5.5 doz.	5.5 doz.
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 lbs.	10.0 lbs.
Prunes, best, per lb.....	12	5	7	.....	140	8.3 "	20.0 "
Raisins, per lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
Vinegar, per gallon.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	4 gals.	4 gals.
Soap, common, per cake.....	5	2½	2½	.....	100	20 cakes.	40 cakes.
Tobacco, per lb.....	48	40	8	.....	20	2.1 lbs.	2.5 lbs.
Muslin, per yard.....	8	7	1	.....	14	12.5 yds.	14.3 yds.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	12.5 "	12.5 "
Calicoes, per yard.....	7	5	2	.....	40	14.3 "	20.0 "
Oilecloth, per yard.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	2.5 "	2.5 "
Underclothing, all kinds, per piece.....	50	50	.....	.....	.....	2 pieces.	2 pieces.
Outside clothing, all kinds, per piece.....	5 00	4 50	50	.....	11	.....	.....
Hats, each.....	2 00	1 25	75	.....	60	.....	.....
Gum boots, per pair.....	3 50	2 75	75	.....	27	.....	.....
Umbrellas, each.....	1 50	1 00	50	.....	50	.....	.....
Coal, stove, per ton.....	5 25	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" nut, per ton.....	5 25	5 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" chestnut, per ton.....	5 25	5 00	25	.....	5	.....	.....
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	15	14	1	.....	7	6.6 gals.	7.1 gals.
	\$38 10	\$34 17	\$4 06	13	12	.....	.....

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store, with Prices for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of June, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT GLASSBORO.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1—QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—		
		Private merchant store prices.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Wheat flour, family, 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs.....	\$0 60	\$0 57	\$0 08	.....	5	41.7 lbs.	48.5 lbs.
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	16.7 "	16.7 "
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	40	30	10	.....	33	2.5 gals.	3.3 gals.
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	18	16	2	.....	13	5.6 lbs.	6.3 lbs.
" Maricaoibo, per lb.....	25	25	.....	.....	.....	4.0 "	4.0 "
" Java, per lb.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	2.8 "	2.8 "
Tea, best black, per lb.....	50	40	10	.....	25	2.0 "	2.5 "
" " green, per lb.....	50	40	10	.....	25	2.0 "	2.5 "
" " mixed, per lb.....	50	40	10	.....	25	2.0 "	2.5 "
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	85	60	25	.....	42	1.2 bu.	1.7 bu.
Beef, roast rib, per lb.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	6.3 lbs.	6.3 lbs.
" " chuck, per lb.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	8.3 "	8.3 "
" " steak, sirloin, per lb.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	5.0 "	5.0 "
" " round, per lb.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	6.3 "	6.3 "
" " corned, round, per lb.....	16	6	.....	.....	.....	6.3 "	6.3 "
" " brisket, per lb.....	6	16	.....	.....	.....	16.7 "	16.7 "
" " smoked, per lb.....	14	14	.....	.....	.....	7.1 "	7.1 "
Mutton, leg, per lb.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	5.6 "	5.6 "
" " breast, per lb.....	8	8	.....	.....	.....	12.5 "	12.5 "
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	11	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	14	8.0 "	9.1 "
" " salt, per lb.....	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	.....	.....	6	11.8 "	12.5 "
" " ham, per lb.....	18	12	1	.....	8	7.7 "	8.3 "
" " shoulder, per lb.....	9	7	2	.....	29	11.1 "	14.3 "
Butter, 1st qual., per lb.....	30	26	4	.....	15	3.8 "	3.8 "
" " 2d qual., per lb.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	5.0 "	5.0 "
Lard, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "
Fish, mackerel No. 1, smoked, per lb.....	15	15	.....	.....	.....	6.7 "	6.7 "
Cheese, best, per lb.....	18	16	2	.....	13	5.6 "	6.3 "
Oatmeal, per lb.....	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$	.....	17	28.5 "	33.3 "
Rice, per lb.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	20.0 "	20.0 "
Flour, prepared, per package.....	8	7	1	.....	14	12.5 pkgs.	14.3 pkgs.
" " buckwheat, per package.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	6.3 "	6.3 "
Baking powder, per bottle.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	11.1 bots.	11.1 bots.
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	9	9	.....	.....	.....	11.1 cans.	11.1 cans.
Corn, canned, per can.....	9	8	1	.....	12	11.1 "	12.5 "
Eggs, per dozen.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	5.6 doz.	5.6 doz.
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	20 loaves.	20 loaves.
Cakes, per lb.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	8.3 lbs.	8.3 lbs.
Crackers, per lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
Prunes, 1st qual., per lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
" " 2d qual., per lb.....	7	6	1	.....	16	14.3 "	16.7 "
Raisins, per lb.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....	14.3 "	14.7 "
Soap, common, per cake.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	20 cakes.	20 cakes.
Tobacco, per lb.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	25 lbs.	25 lbs.
Muslin, per yard.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 yds.	16.7 yds.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	8	6	2	.....	33	12.5 "	16.7 "
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	9	8	1	.....	13	11.1 gals.	12.5 gals.
Gasoline, per gallon.....	15	14	1	.....	7	6.7 "	7.1 "
	\$9 04	\$8 12	\$0 92	.....	11	.....	.....

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of June, 1899.

COMPANY STORE OWNED BY ANDOVER MINING COMPANY, AT HIBERNIA.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1—QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Wheat flour, family, 1st qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	\$0 70	\$0 60	\$0 10	.....	17	85.7 lbs.	41.7 lbs.
" " " 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	65	40	25	.....	68	88.5 "	62.5 "
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	.....	18	15.4 "	18.2 "
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	50	40	10	.....	25	2.0 gals.	2.5 gals.
Syrup, per gallon.....	60	50	10	.....	20	1.7 "	2.0 "
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	4.3 lbs.	4.3 lbs.
" Maricao, per lb.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	4.3 "	4.3 "
" Java, per lb.....	33	33	.....	.....	.....	3.0 "	3.0 "
Tea, best black, per lb.....	60	50	10	.....	20	1.7 "	2.0 "
" green, per lb.....	60	50	10	.....	20	1.7 "	2.0 "
" mixed, per lb.....	60	50	10	.....	20	1.7 "	2.0 "
Potatoes white, per bushel.....	1 40	1 20	20	.....	17	0.7 bu.	0.8 bu.
Pork, salt, per lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 lbs.	10.0 lbs.
" bacon, per lb.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
" ham, per lb.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	25	8.0 "	10.0 "
" shoulder, per lb.....	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	9	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	.....	39	8.0 "	11.1 "
Butter, best, per lb.....	23	23	.....	.....	.....	4.3 "	4.3 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	18	18	.....	.....	.....	5.6 "	5.6 "
Lard, per lb.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
Cheese, best, per lb.....	16	14	2	.....	14	6.3 "	7.1 "
Oatmeal, per lb.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	20.0 "	20.0 "
Rice, per lb.....	10	7	3	.....	43	10.0 "	14.3 "
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	10	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	.....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	20	10.0 cans.	8.0 cans.
Corn, canned, per can.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
Succotash, canned, per can.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
Eggs, per dozen.....	20	18	2	.....	11	5.0 doz.	5.5 doz.
Bread, per loaf.....	7	5	2	.....	40	14.3 loav.	20.0 loav.
Cakes, per lb.....	14	10	4	.....	40	7.1 lbs.	10.0 lbs.
Crackers, per lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	5	5	.....	100	10.0 "	20.0 "
Prunes, best, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "
Raisins, per lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
Cabbage, per head or lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 hds.	10.0 hds.
Soap, common, per cake.....	5	4	1	.....	25	20 cakes.	25 cakes.
Muslin, per yard.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 yds.	12.5 yds.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	15	10	5	.....	50	6.6 "	10.0 "
Calicoes, per yard.....	8	5	3	.....	60	12.5 "	20.0 "
Oilcloths, per yard.....	50	25	25	.....	100	2.0 "	4.0 "
Underclothing, all kinds, per suit.....	1 20	1 00	20	.....	20	0.8 suit.	1.0 suit.
Outside clothing, all kinds, per piece or suit.....	13 00	10 00	3 00	.....	30	.....	.....
Hats, each.....	1 75	1 50	25	.....	17	.....	.....
Shoes, per pair.....	2 00	1 50	50	.....	33	.....	.....
Gum boots, per pair.....	3 00	2 50	50	.....	20	.....	.....
Umbrellas, each.....	1 25	1 00	25	.....	25	.....	.....
Coal, stove, per ton.....	6 00	6 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" nut, per ton.....	6 00	5 75	25	.....	4	.....	.....
" chestnut, per ton.....	6 00	5 75	25	.....	4	.....	.....
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	13	10	3	.....	30	7.7 gals.	10.0 gals.
House rent, per month.....	4 00	2 00	2 00	.....	100	.....	.....
	\$54 23	\$45 81	\$8 95	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	19	.....	.....

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of June, 1899.

COMPANY STORE OWNED BY T. C. WHEATON, AT MILLVILLE.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.			INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.		COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1—QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.		
Wheat flour, family, 1st qual., per bag, 25 lbs.....	\$0 70	\$0 70				35.7 lbs.	35.7 lbs.	
“ “ “ 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs.....	60	60				41.7 “	41.7 “	
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6	6				16.6 “	16.6 “	
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	50	50				2.0 gals.	2.0 gals.	
Syrup, per gallon.....	36	40		4	10	2.8	2.5	
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	26	25	\$1 00		4	3.1 lbs.	4.0 lbs.	
“ Maracalbo, per lb.....	33	35		2	6	3.0 “	2.8 “	
“ Java per lb.....	33	35		2	6	3.0 “	2.8 “	
Tea, best black, per lb.....	80	70	10		14	1.3	1.4	
“ green, per lb.....	80	70	10		14	1.3	1.4	
“ mixed, per lb.....	80	70	10		14	1.3	1.4	
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	1 05	1 00	5		5	6.6 lbs.	1.0 bu.	
Beef, roast rib, per lb.....	15	13	2		8	6.6 lbs.	7.7 lbs.	
“ roast chuck, per lb.....	12	11	1		9	8.3	9.1	
“ steak, sirloin, per lb.....	20	18	2		11	5.0	5.6	
“ “ round, per lb.....	16	14	2		14	6.3	7.1	
“ corned, round, per lb.....	15	14	1		7	6.6	7.1	
“ “ brisket, per lb.....	6	5	1		20	16.6	20.0	
“ smoked, per lb.....	14	14				7.1	7.1	
Mutton, leg, per lb.....	18	16	2		13	5.6	6.3	
“ breast, per lb.....	7	6	1		16	14.3	16.6	
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	11	10	1		10	9.1	10.0	
“ salt, per lb.....	8½	8	½		6	11.8	12.5	
“ bacon, per lb.....	9	8	1		12	11.1	12.5	
“ ham, per lb.....	18½	12	1½		13	7.4	8.3	
“ shoulder, per lb.....	8½	8	½		6	11.8	12.5	
Butter, 1st qual., per lb.....	28	26	2		8	3.6	3.8	
“ 2d qual., per lb.....	23	22	1		5	7.7	4.5	
Lard, per lb.....	9	8	1		12	11.1	12.5	
Fish, mackerel, No. 1, smoked, per lb.....	16	15	1		7	6.3	6.6	
“ “ No. 3, smoked, per lb.....	18	12	1		8	7.7	8.5	
Cheese, best, per lb.....	17	16	1		6	5.9	6.3	
“ medium, per lb.....	15	14	1		7	6.6	7.1	
Oatmeal, per lb.....	4	4				25.0	25.0	
Rice, per lb.....	10	10				10.0	10.0	
Flour, buckwheat, per package.....	9	8	1		12	11.1 pkgs.	12.5 pkgs.	
Baking powder, per bottle.....	11	11				9.1 bots.	9.1 bots.	
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	10	10				10.0 cans.	10.0 cans.	
Corn, canned, per can.....	10	10				10.0	10.0	
Succotash, canned, per can.....	10	10				10.0	10.0	
Eggs, per dozen.....	20	18	2		11	5.0 doz.	5.6 doz.	
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5				20 loaves.	20 loaves.	
Cakes, per lb.....	15	15				6.6 lbs.	6.6 lbs.	
Crackers, per lb.....	10	9	1		11	10.0	11.1	
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	10				10.0	10.0	

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of June, 1899.

COMPANY STORE OWNED BY T. C. WHEATON, AT MILLVILLE—CON.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.			INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.		COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.		
Prunes, best, per lb.....	\$0 10	\$0 10			10.0 lbs.	10.0 lbs.		
“ 2d qual., per lb.....	8	8			12.5 “	12.5 “		
Raisins, per lb.....	10	10			10.0 “	10.0 “		
Cabbage, per head.....	5	5			20 heads.	20 heads.		
Vinegar, per gallon.....	20	20			5.0 gals.	5.0 gals.		
Soap, common, per cake.....	4	4			25 cakes.	25 cakes.		
Muslin, per yard.....	8	8			12.5 yds.	12.5 yds.		
Canton flannel, per yard.....	8	8			12.5 “	12.5 “		
Calicoes, per yard.....	6	6			16.6 “	16.6 “		
Oilecloth, per yard.....	35	35			2.8 “	2.8 “		
Underclothing, all kinds, per piece or suit.....	75	75			1.3 suits.	1.3 suits.		
Hats, each.....	2 00	2 00	\$0 50	25				
Shoes, per pair.....	3 25	3 00	25	8				
Gum boots, per pair.....	3 50	3 50						
Umbrellas, each.....	1 75	1 75						
Coal, stove, per ton.....	5 50	5 50						
Oil, kerosene, per gal.....	10	10			10.0 gals.	10.0 gals.		
Gasoline, per gal.....	15	15			6.6 “	6.6 “		
	\$29 41	\$28 10	\$1 39	8	5			

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT MILLVILLE.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Wheat flour, family, 1st qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	\$0 60	\$0 60				41.3 lbs.	41.3 lbs.
" " " 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	50	50				50.0 "	50.0 "
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	5½	5½				18.2 "	18.2 "
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	40	40				2.5 gals.	2.5 gals.
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	12	12				8.3 lbs.	8.3 lbs.
" Maricao, per lb.....	20	20				5.0 "	5.0 "
" Java, per lb.....	30	30				3.3 "	3.3 "
Tea, best black, per lb.....	50	50				2.0 "	.....
" green, per lb.....	50	50				2.0 "	.....
" mixed, per lb.....	50	50				2.0 "	.....
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	75	80	5			1.3 bu.	1.2 bu.
" sweet, per basket.....	50	50				2 bas.	2 bas.
Beef, roast rib, per lb.....	14	14				7.1 lbs.	7.1 lbs.
" chuck, per lb.....	11	10	1			9.1 "	10.0 "
" steak, sirloin, per lb.....	18	18				5.6 "	5.6 "
" round, per lb.....	13	14	1			7 7/8 "	7.1 "
" corned, round, per lb.....	7	8	1			12 1/4 "	12.5 "
Mutton, leg, per lb.....	15	16	1			6 6/8 "	6.2 "
" breast, per lb.....	5	5				20.0 "	20.0 "
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	10	10				10.0 "	10.0 "
" salt, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
" ham, per lb.....	10	10				10.0 "	10.0 "
" shoulder, per lb.....	7	7				14.3 "	14.3 "
Butter, 1st qual., per lb.....	30	30				3.3 "	3.3 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	26	25	1			3.8 "	4.0 "
Lard, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
Cheese, best, per lb.....	16	16				6.3 "	6.3 "
" medium, per lb.....	14	14				7.1 "	7.1 "
Oatmeal, per lb.....	8	8				33.3 "	33.3 "
Rice, per lb.....	9	9				11.1 "	11.1 "
Baking powder, per bottle.....	10	10				10 bots.	10 bots.
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	10	10				10.0 cans.	10.0 cans.
Corn, canned, per can.....	10	10				10.0 "	10.0 "
Succotash, canned, per can.....	9	9				11.1 "	11.1 "
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5				20 loaves.	20 loaves.
Cakes, per lb.....	12	12				8.3 lbs.	8.3 lbs.
Crackers, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
Soda crackers, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
Prunes, 1st qual., per lb.....	10	10				10.0 "	10.0 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
Raisins, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
Caobage, per head.....	5	5				20 heads.	20 heads.
Vinegar, per gallon.....	20	20				5 gals.	5 gals.
Soap, common, per cake.....	5	5				20 cakes.	20 cakes.
Tobacco, per lb.....	35	35				2.9 lbs.	2.9 lbs.

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT MILLVILLE—CON.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1—QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Muslin, per yard.....	\$0 07	\$0 06	\$0 01		17	14.1 yds.	16.7 yds.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
Calicoes, per yard.....	5	5				20.0 "	20.0 "
Oilcloth, per yard.....	40	38	2		5	2.5 "	2.6 "
Underclothing, all kinds, per suit.....	75	70	5		7	1.3 suits.	1.4 suits.
Outside clothing, all kinds, per suit.....	11 00	10 50	50		5		
Hats, each.....	2 00	1 75	25		14		
Shoes, per pair.....	1 60	1 50	10		7		
Gum boots, per pair.....	2 75	2 75					
Umbrellas, each.....	1 25	1 20	5		4		
Coal, stove, per ton.....	5 25	5 25					
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	10	10				10.0 gals.	10.0 gals.
Gasoline, per gallon.....	14	14				7.1 "	7.1 "
	\$34 28	\$33 31	\$1 00	8	3		

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Stores with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of June, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT MILLVILLE.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Wheat flour, family, 1st qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	\$0 70	\$0 70			35.7 lbs.	35.7 lbs.
“ “ 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	60	60			41.7 “	41.7 “
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6	6			16.6 “	16.6 “
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	50	50			2.0 gals.	2.0 gals.
Syrup, per gallon.....	36	35	\$0 01	3	2.8 “	2.9 “
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	25	25			4.0 lbs.	4.0 lbs.
“ Maricao, per lb.....	32	30	2	7	3.1 “	3.3 “
“ Java, per lb.....	32	32			3.1 “	3.1 “
Tea, best black, per lb.....	80	70	10	14	1.8 “	1.4 “
“ “ green, per lb.....	89	70	10	14	1.8 “	1.4 “
“ “ mixed, per lb.....	80	70	10	14	1.8 “	1.4 “
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	1 00	1 00			1.0 bu.	1.0 bu.
Beef, roast rib, per lb.....	15	13	2	15	6.6 lbs.	7.7 lbs.
“ “ chuck, per lb.....	12	11	1	9	8.3 “	9.1 “
“ “ steak, sirloin, per lb.....	20	18	2	11	5.0 “	5.6 “
“ “ round, per lb.....	16	14	2	14	6.3 “	7.1 “
“ “ corned, round, per lb.....	15	14	1	7	6.6 “	7.1 “
“ “ brisket, per lb.....	6	5	1	20	16.6 “	20.0 “
“ “ smoked, per lb.....	14	14			7.1 “	7.1 “
Mutton, leg, per lb.....	18	16	2	13	5.6 “	6.3 “
“ “ breast, per lb.....	7	6	1	17	14.8 “	16.6 “
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	11	10	1	10	9.1 “	10.0 “
“ “ salt, per lb.....	8½	8	½	6	11.8 “	12.5 “
“ “ bacon, per lb.....	9	8	1	13	11.1 “	12.5 “
“ “ ham, per lb.....	13	12	1	8	7.7 “	8.8 “
“ “ shoulder, per lb.....	8½	8	½	6	11.8 “	12.5 “
Butter, 1st qual., per lb.....	28	26	2	8	3.6 “	3.8 “
“ “ 2d qual., per lb.....	22	22			4.5 “	4.5 “
Lard, per lb.....	8	8			12.5 “	12.5 “
Fish, mackerel, No. 1, smoked, per lb.....	15	15			6.6 “	6.6 “
“ “ No. 3, smoked, per lb.....	13	12	1	8	7.7 “	8.8 “
Cheese, best, per lb.....	16	16			6.3 “	6.3 “
“ “ medium, per lb.....	14	14			7.1 “	7.1 “
Oatmeal, per lb.....	4	4			25.0 “	25.0 “
Rice, per lb.....	10	10			10.0 “	10.0 “
Flour, buckwheat, per package.....	14	14			7.1 pkgs.	7.1 pkgs.
Baking powder, per bottle.....	11	11			9.1 bots.	9.1 bots.
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	10	10			10.0 cans.	10.0 cans.
Corn, canned, per can.....	10	10			10.0 “	10.0 “
Succotash, canned, per can.....	10	10			10.0 “	10.0 “
Eggs, per dozen.....	20	18	2	5.0	5.0 doz.	5.6 doz.
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5			20 loaves.	20 loaves.
Cakes, per lb.....	9	9			11.1 lbs.	11.1 lbs.
Crackers, per lb.....	9	9			11.1 “	11.1 “
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	10			10.0 “	10.0 “

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of June, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT MILLVILLE—CON.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1—QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Prunes, best, per lb.....	\$0 10	\$0 10			10.0 lbs.	10.0 lbs.
" 2d quality, per lb.....	8	8			12.5 "	12.5 "
Raisins, per lb.....	10	10			10.0 "	10.0 "
Cabbage, per head.....	5	5			20 heads.	20 heads.
Vinegar, per gal.....	20	20			5.0 gals.	5.0 gals.
Soap, common, per cake.....	4	4			25 cakes.	25 cakes.
Muslin, per yard.....	8	8			12.5 yds.	12.5 yds.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	8	8			12.5 "	12.5 "
Calicoes, per yard.....	6	6			16.6 "	16.6 "
Oilcloth, per yard.....	85	85			2.9 "	2.9 "
Underclothing, all kinds, per suit.....	75	75			1.3 suits.	1.3 suits.
Shoes, per pair.....	3 25	3 00	25	8		
Gum boots, per pair.....	2 00	2 00				
Umbrellas, each.....	1 50	1 50				
Coal, stove, per ton.....	5 50	5 50				
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	10	10			10.0 gals.	10.0 gals.
Gasoline, per gallon.....	15	15			6.6 "	6.6 "
House rent, per month.....	10 60	10 00				
	\$35 01	\$34 22	79	2		

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE AT MILLVILLE.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.			INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.		COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.		
Wheat flour, family, 1st qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	\$0 70	\$0 70				1.4 bags.	1.4 bags.	
“ “ “ 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	60	60				1.6 “	1.6 “	
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6	6				16.6 lbs.	16.6 lbs.	
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	50	50				2.0 gals.	2.0 gals.	
Syrup, per gallon.....	35	35				2.9 “	2.9 “	
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	25	25				4.0 lbs.	4.0 lbs.	
“ Maricao, per lb.....	32	80	\$0 02	7		3.1 “	3.3 “	
“ Java, per lb.....	32	82				3.1 “	3.1 “	
Tea, best black, per lb.....	80	70	10	14		1.3 “	1.4 “	
“ green, per lb.....	80	70	10	14		1.3 “	1.4 “	
“ mixed, per lb.....	80	70	10	14		1.3 “	1.4 “	
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	1 00	1 00				1.0 bu.	1.0 bu.	
Beef, roast, rib, per lb.....	15	13	2	15		6.6 lbs.	7.7 lbs.	
“ chuck, per lb.....	12	11	1	9		8.3 “	9.1 “	
“ steak, sirloin, per lb.....	20	18	2	11		5.0 “	5.5 “	
“ round, per lb.....	15	14	1	7		6.6 “	7.1 “	
“ corned, round, per lb.....	15	14	1	7		6.6 “	7.1 “	
“ “ brisket, per lb.....	6	5	1	20		16.6 “	20.0 “	
“ smoked, per lb.....	14	14				7.1 “	7.1 “	
Mutton, leg, per lb.....	17	16	1	6		5.9 “	6.3 “	
“ breast, per lb.....	7	6	1	17		14.2 “	16.6 “	
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	11	10	1	10		9.1 “	10.0 “	
“ salt, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 “	12.5 “	
“ bacon, per lb.....	9	8	1	12		11.1 “	12.5 “	
“ ham, per lb.....	12	12				8.3 “	8.3 “	
“ shoulder, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 “	12.5 “	
Butter, 1st qual., per lb.....	28	26	2	8		3.5 “	3.8 “	
“ 2d qual., per lb.....	22	22				4.5 “	4.5 “	
Lard, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 “	12.5 “	
Mackerel, No. 2, smoked, per lb.....	15	15				6.6 “	6.6 “	
Cheese, best, per lb.....	16	16				6.3 “	6.3 “	
“ medium, per lb.....	14	14				7.1 “	7.1 “	
Oatmeal, per lb.....	4	4				25.0 “	25.0 “	
Rice, per lb.....	10	10				10.0 “	10.0 “	
Flour, buckwheat, per package.....	14	14				7.1 pkgs.	7.1 pkgs.	
Baking powder, per bottle.....	11	11				9.1 bots.	9.1 bots.	
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	10	10				10.0 cans.	10.0 cans.	
Corn, canned, per can.....	10	10				10.0 “	10.0 “	
Succotash, canned, per can.....	10	10				10.0 “	10.0 “	
Eggs, per dozen.....	18	18				5.5 doz.	5.5 doz.	
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5				20 loaves.	20 loaves.	
Cakes, per lb.....	12	12				8.3 lbs.	8.3 lbs.	
Crackers, per lb.....	9	9				11.1 “	11.1 “	
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	10				10.0 “	10.0 “	

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE AT MILLVILLE—CON.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1—QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—		
		Private merchant store prices.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease	Company store.	Private store.
Prunes, best, per lb.....	\$0 10	\$0 10				10.0 lbs.	10.0 lbs.
" 2d quality, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
Raisins, per lb.....	10	10				10.0 "	10.0 "
Cabbage, per lb. or per head.....	5	5				20.0 "	20.0 "
Vinegar, per gallon.....	20	20				5.0 "	5.0 "
Soap, common, per cake.....	4	4				25.0 "	25.0 "
Muslin, per yard.....	8	8				12.5 yds.	12.5 yds.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
Calicoes, per yard.....	4	4				25.0 "	25.0 "
Underclothing, all kinds, per piece.....	1 00	1 00				1 piece.	1 piece.
Hats, each.....	2 00	2 00					
Shoes, per pair.....	3 00	3 00					
Gum boots, per pair.....	3 50	3 50					
Umbrellas, each.....	1 50	1 50					
Coal, stove, per ton.....	5 50	5 50					
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	10	10				10.0 gals.	10.0 gals.
Gasoline, per gallon.....	15	15				6.6 "	6.6 "
House rent, per month.....	10 00	10 00					
	\$37 97	\$37 51	\$0 46		12		

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at the Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants, in the Same Locality, Month of April, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT MINATOLA.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.		Private merchant store prices.			INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.		COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1—QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.	Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.		
Wheat flour, family, 1st qual., per bag, 25 lbs.....	\$0 75	\$0 65	\$0 10	.....	16	33.3 lbs.	88.5 lbs.		
" " " 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs.....	65	50	15	.....	30	38.5 "	50.0 "		
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6	5½	½	.....	9	16.6 "	18.2 "		
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	60	45	15	.....	33	1.7 gals.	2.2 gals.		
Syrup, per gallon.....	52	40	12	.....	30	1.9 "	2.5 "		
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	15	12	3	.....	25	6.6 lbs.	8.3 lbs.		
Tea, best black, per lb.....	60	50	10	.....	20	1.7 "	2.0 "		
" green, per lb.....	60	50	10	.....	20	1.7 "	2.0 "		
" mixed, per lb.....	60	50	10	.....	20	1.7 "	2.0 "		
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	90	70	20	.....	29	1.1 bu.	1.4 bu.		
" sweet, per bushel.....	70	50	20	.....	40	1.4 "	2.0 "		
Beef, roast rib, per lb.....	14	12	2	.....	17	7.1 lbs.	8.3 lbs.		
" chuck, per lb.....	14	11	3	.....	27	7.1 "	9.1 "		
" steak, sirloin, per lb.....	20	18	2	.....	11	5.0 "	5.5 "		
" round, per lb.....	18	15	3	.....	20	5.5 "	6.6 "		
" corned, round per lb.....	16	12	4	.....	33	6.3 "	8.3 "		
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	13	10	3	.....	30	7.7 "	10.0 "		
" salt, per lb.....	9	7	2	.....	29	11.1 "	14.3 "		
" bacon, per lb.....	12	7	5	.....	71	8.8 "	14.3 "		
" ham (whole), per lb.....	12	9	3	.....	33	8.3 "	11.1 "		
Butter, 2d qual., per lb.....	30	25	5	.....	20	8.3 "	4.0 "		
Lard, per lb.....	9	7	2	.....	29	11.1 "	14.3 "		
Fish, mackerel, salt, smoked, per lb.....	14	12	2	.....	17	7.1 "	8.3 "		
Cheese, best, per lb.....	18	16	2	.....	12	5.5 "	6.3 "		
" medium, per lb.....	16	14	2	.....	14	6.3 "	7.1 "		
Oatmeal, per lb.....	5	3	2	.....	66	20.0 "	33.3 "		
Rice, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "		
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	12	9	3	.....	38	8.3 cans.	11.1 cans.		
Corn, canned per can.....	12	9	3	.....	33	8.3 "	11.1 "		
Succotash, canned, per can.....	11	9	2	.....	22	9.1 "	11.1 "		
Prunes, first qual., per lb.....	11	8	3	.....	37	9.1 lbs.	12.5 lbs.		
Coal, stove, per ton.....	5 50	5 25	25	.....	5				
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 gal.	10.0 gals.		
Raisins, per lb.....	12	8	4	.....	50	8.3 "	12.5 "		
Soap, common, per cake.....	6	5	1	.....	20	16.6 cks.	20 cakes.		
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5		.....	20	12.5 yds.	20 loaves.		
Calicoes, per yard.....	8	5	3	.....	60	12.5 yds.	5 yds.		
Vinegar, per gallon.....	28	20	8	.....	40	3.6 gal.	5 gal.		
Muslin, per yard.....	8	8		.....	12.5	12.5 yds.	12.5 yds.		
Crackers, per lb.....	9	6	3	.....	30	11.1 lbs.	16.6 lbs.		
Outside clothing, per suit.....	11 00	9 00	2 00	.....	22				
Shoes, per pair.....	2 00	1 60	40	.....	25				
House rent, per month.....	7 00	5 00	2 00	.....	40				
	\$85 27	\$28 60	\$6 67	.....	23				

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of June, 1899.

COMPANY STORE LOCATED AT PORT ORAM.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices	INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.			COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
			Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	\$0 05½	\$0 05½				18.2 lbs.	18.2 lbs.
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	60	45	\$0 15		33	1.7 gals.	2.2 gals.
Syrup, per gallon.....	50	40	10		25	2.0 "	2.5 "
Coffee, Maricao, per lb.....	30	24	6		25	3.3 lbs.	4.2 lbs.
" Java, per lb.....	32	24	8		33	3.1 "	4.2 "
Tea, best black, per lb.....	70	70				1.4 "	1.4 "
" green, per lb.....	60	60				1.7 "	1.7 "
" mixed, per lb.....	50	60				2.0 "	1.7 "
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	1 40	1 40			10	7.0 bu.	7.0 bu.
Pork, salt, per lb.....	10	9	1		11	10.0 lbs.	11.1 lbs.
" bacon, per lb.....	12	12				8.3 "	8.3 "
" ham, per lb.....	11	12		1	8	9.1 "	8.3 "
" shoulder, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
Butter, best, per lb.....	25	23	2		9	4.0 "	4.3 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	22	20	2		10	4.5 "	5.0 "
Lard, per lb.....	10	9	1		11	10.0 "	11.1 "
Fish, mackerel, salt, per lb.....	15	12	3		25	6.7 "	8.3 "
Cheese, best, per lb.....	15	15				6.7 "	6.7 "
" medium, per lb.....	10	10				10.0 "	10.0 "
Oatmeal, per lb.....	3	3				33.3 "	33.3 "
" per package.....	15	10		5	50	6.7 pkgs.	10.0 pkgs.
Rice, per lb.....	7	7				14.3 lbs.	14.3 lbs.
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	10	8	2		25	10.0 cans.	12.5 cans.
Corn, canned, per can.....	10	7	3		43	10.0 "	14.4 "
Succotash, canned, per can.....	10	10				10.0 "	10.0 "
Eggs, per dozen.....	20	20				5.0 doz.	5.0 doz.
Cakes, per lb.....	10	10				10.0 lbs.	10.0 lbs.
Crackers per lb.....	8	7	1		14	12.5 "	14.3 "
Soda crackers, per lb.....	9	9				11.1 "	11.1 "
Prunes, 1st qual., per lb.....	9	9				11.1 "	11.1 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	7	7				14.3 "	14.3 "
Raisins, per lb.....	10	9	1		11	10.0 "	11.1 "
Cabbage, per lb.....	8	8				12.5 "	12.5 "
Vinegar, per gallon.....	25	20	5		25	4.0 "	5.0 "
Soap, common, per cake.....	4	3	1		33	25 cakes.	33.3 cakes
Muslin, per yard.....	10	8	2		25	10.0 yds.	12.5 yds.
Canton flannel, per yard.....	10	8	2		25	10.0 "	12.5 "
Calicoes, per yard.....	6	5	1		20	16.6 "	20.0 "
Underclothing, all kinds, per suit.....	1 00	78	22		28	1 suit.	1.3 suits.
Shoes, per pair.....	2 00	1 75	25		15		
Umbrellas, each.....	2 50	1 75	75		43		
Coal, stove, per ton.....	5 00	5 00					
" nut, per ton.....	5 00	5 00					
" chestnut, per ton.....	3 75	3 75					
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	15	10	5		50	6.6 gals.	10 gals.
House rent, per month.....	6 00	6 00					
	\$33 67	\$31 80	\$1 98	11	6		

COST OF LIVING.—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of July, 1899.

COMPANY STORE AT SALEM.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.			INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATESTORE.		COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store.	Private store.		
Wheat flour, family, 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs.....	\$0 60	\$0 55	\$0 05	.....	9	41.7 lbs.	45.4 lbs.
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	16.6 "	16.6 "
Molasses, N. O., per gallon.....	40	40	.....	.....	.....	2.5 gals.	2.5 gals.
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	18	16	2	.....	13	5.6 lbs.	6.3 lbs.
" Maricao, per lb.....	25	24	1	.....	4	4.0 "	4.2 "
" Java, per lb.....	35	35	.....	.....	.....	2.9 "	2.9 "
Tea, best black, per lb.....	80	70	10	.....	14	1.3 "	1.4 "
" green, per lb.....	60	50	10	.....	17	1.6 "	2.0 "
Potatoes, white, per bushel.....	80	70	10	.....	14	1.3 bu.	1.4 bu.
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	12	11	1	.....	9	8.3 lbs.	9.1 lbs.
" salt, per lb.....	9	8	1	.....	12	11.1 "	8.3 "
" bacon, per lb.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	8.3 "	8.3 "
" ham, per lb.....	13	12	1	.....	8	7.7 "	8.3 "
" shoulder, per lb.....	9	8	1	.....	12	11.1 "	12.5 "
Butter, 1st qual., per lb.....	28	25	3	.....	12	3.6 "	4.0 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	20	20	.....	.....	.....	5.0 "	5.0 "
Lard, per lb.....	9	8	1	.....	12	11.1 "	12.5 "
Fish, mackerel, No. 1, smoked, per lb.....	16	15	1	.....	7	6.3 "	6.6 "
" " No. 8, smoked, per lb.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 "	10.0 "
Cheese, best, per lb.....	18	16	2	.....	13	5.6 "	6.3 "
" medium, per lb.....	14	13	1	.....	8	7.1 "	7.7 "
Oatmeal, per lb.....	3 1/2	3	1/2	.....	17	28.5 "	33.3 "
" per package.....	12	10	2	.....	20	8.3 pkgs.	10.0 pkgs.
Rice, per lb.....	8	7	1	.....	14	12.5 lbs.	14.3 lbs.
Baking powder, per bottle.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10 bots.	10 bots.
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10 cans.	12.5 cans.
Corn, per can.....	10	9	1	.....	11	10 "	11.1 "
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	20 loaves.	20 loaves.
Cakes, per lb.....	12	12	.....	.....	.....	8.3 lbs.	8.3 lbs.
Crackers, per lb.....	10	8	2	.....	25	10.0 "	12.5 "
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 "	10.0 "
Prunes, 1st qual., per lb.....	10	9	1	.....	11	10.0 "	11.1 "
" 2d qual., per lb.....	7	6	1	.....	16	14.3 "	16.6 "
Raisins, per lb.....	8	7	1	.....	14	12.5 "	14.3 "
Vinegar, per gallon.....	20	18	2	.....	11	5.0 gals.	5.6 gals.
Soap, common, per cake.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	20 cakes.	20 cakes.
Muslin, per yard.....	8	7	1	.....	14	12.5 yds.	14.3 yds.
Canton, flannel, per yard.....	9	8	1	.....	12	11.1 "	12.5 "
Calicoes, per yard.....	6	5	1	.....	20	16.6 "	20.0 "
Underclothing, per piece or suit.....	75	70	5	.....	7	1.3 pcs.	1.4 pcs.
Shoes, per pair.....	3 00	3 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gum boots, per pair.....	3 00	2 75	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Coal, stove, per ton.....	5 50	5 25	25	.....	.....	.....	.....
Oil, kerosene, per gallon.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10.0 gals.	10.0 gals.
Gasoline per gallon.....	15	13	2	.....	15	6.6 "	7.7 "
	\$19 89 1/2	\$18 64	\$1 25 1/2	.....	6	.....	.....

COST OF LIVING—Continued.

Comparison of Prices Charged at Company Store with Prices Charged for the Same Goods at Stores of Private Merchants in the Same Locality, Month of July, 1899.

COMPANY STORE AT SALEM.

ARTICLES.	Company store prices.	Private merchant store prices.			INCREASE OR DECREASE IN PRICES CHARGED AT COMPANY STORE OVER PRICES CHARGED AT PRIVATE STORE.		COMPARATIVE PURCHASING POWER OF \$1 — QUANTITY IT WILL BUY AT—	
		Increase.	Decrease.	Per cent. of increase or decrease.	Company store	Private store.		
Wheat flour, family, 2d qual., per bag, 25 lbs....	\$0 60	\$0 55	\$0 05	9	41.7 lbs.	45.4 lbs.		
Sugar, granulated, per lb.....	6	6		16.6	"	16.6 "		
Molasses, N. O., per gal.....	44	40	4			2.5 gals.		
Coffee, Rio, per lb.....	18	16	2	18	5.6 "	6.8 lbs.		
" Maricaoibo, per lb.....	25	24	1	4	4.0 "	4.2 "		
" Java, per lb.....	35	35			2.9 "	2.9 "		
Tea, best, black, per lb.....	80	70	10	14	1.3 "	1.4 "		
" green, per lb.....	60	50	10	17	1.6 "	2.0 "		
" mixed, per lb.....	80	70	10	14	1.3 "	1.4 "		
Pork, fresh, chops, per lb.....	12½	11	1½	14	8.0 "	9.1 "		
" salt, per lb.....	10	8	2	25	10.0 "	12.5 "		
" bacon, per lb.....	13	12	1	9	7.7 "	8.3 "		
" ham, per lb.....	14	12	2	17	7.1 "	8.8 "		
" shoulder, per lb.....	9	8	1	12	11.1 "	12.5 "		
Butter, 1st qual., per lb.....	28	25	3	12	3.6 "	4.0 "		
" 2d qual., per lb.....	22	20	2	10	4.5 "	5.0 "		
Lard, per lb.....	10	8	2	25	10.0 "	12.5 "		
Fish, mackerel, No. 1, smoked, per lb.....	16	15	1	9	6.3 "	6.6 "		
" No. 3, smoked, per lb.....	12	10	2	20	8.3 "	10.0 "		
Cheese, best, per lb.....	18	16	2	13	5.6 "	6.3 "		
" medium, per lb.....	15	13	2	15	6.6 "	7.7 "		
Oatmeal, per lb.....	3½	3	½	17	28.5 "	33.3 "		
" per pkg.....	12	10	2	20	8.3 pkgs.	10.0 pkgs.		
Rice, per lb.....	8	7	1	14	12.5 lbs	14.3 lbs.		
Baking powder, per bot.....	10	10			10.0 bots	10.0 bots.		
Tomatoes, canned, per can.....	10	8	2	25	10.0 cans.	12.5 cans.		
Corn, canned, per can.....	10	9	1	11	10.0 "	11.1 "		
Bread, per loaf.....	5	5			20 loaves.	20 loaves.		
Cakes, per lb.....	12	12			8.3 lbs.	8.3 lbs.		
Crackers, per lb.....	10	8	2	25	10.0 "	12.5 "		
Soda crackers, per lb.....	10	10			10.0 "	10.0 "		
Prunes, 1st qual., per lb.....	10	9	1	11	10.0 "	11.1 "		
" 2d qual., per lb.....	7	6	1	16	14.3 "	16.6 "		
Raisins, per lb.....	8	7	1	14	12.5 "	14.3 "		
Vinegar, per gal.....	20	18	2	11	5.0 gals.	5.6 gals.		
Soap, common, per cake.....	5	5			20 cakes.	20 cakes.		
Muslin, per yard.....	8	7	1	14	12.5 yds.	14.3 yds.		
Canton flannel, per yard.....	9	8	1	12	11.1 "	12.5 "		
Calicoes, per yard.....	6	5	1	20	16.6 "	20.0 "		
Underclothing, all kinds, per piece or suit.....	75	70	5	7	1.5 pcs.	1.4 pcs.		
Shoes, per pair.....	8 00	8 00						
Gum boots, per pair.....	8 00	2 75	25					
Coal, stove, per ton.....	5 50	5 25	25					
Oil, kerosene, per gal.....	10	10			10.0 gals.	10.0 gals.		
Gasoline, per gal.....	15	13	2	15	6.6 "	7.7 "		
	\$19 01	\$17 64	\$1 37	7				

THE GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS STRIKE.

When the strike of the glass bottle blowers, which began early in the summer, had reached such proportions as amounted practically to a suspension of that entire industry in the State, the Bureau determined to obtain, if possible, an authentic statement from both sides to the controversy which would give the causes that led to the strike, the incidents attending its progress, and the losses sustained by employers and workmen; the first in profits that might have accrued, and the second in wages which would have been earned if the strike had not taken place; and that would also convey a correct understanding of the new order of things between the contending interests when the strike was finally settled.

In a community dependent on one principal industry for the maintenance of its various business activities and interests a strike is of much deeper significance and is attended by more serious and far-reaching consequences than is the case if the disturbed industry is only one among many carried on in the same community. A strike under such circumstances must receive the sanction of a majority of the community or else it stands no chance of being successful, and to justify that general approval, the causes for which it is undertaken must be such as in one or another way affect the interests of all. It is, therefore, for no light or frivolous reasons that strikes of this kind are entered on. In a broad sense they are matters of serious public interest because, not only does the industry in which the strike occurs either cease production entirely, or, if efforts are made to carry it on, the circumstances attending them are very generally of a character that provokes resentment among not only the men on strike, but also the large number of those who are in sympathy with them. Trade is interrupted and all classes suffer from the confusion which ensues.

The public, too, are often called on to assume the payment of heavy bills incurred in protecting property or preserving the peace, and when such strikes end they almost always leave much bitter feel-

ing in the communities where they have occurred. Industrial harmony cannot be disturbed without causing some degree of injury to public interests. This fact is recognized in the creation of official boards of arbitration in this and other of the principal manufacturing States, whose duties are to prevent strikes, if possible, by helping both sides to find a means of settlement by which they may be avoided. In furtherance of public interests, therefore, the Bureau addressed a letter to each of the glass-house firms, and to the officers of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association requesting a statement from their respective view-points of the causes that led to the strike, the money losses on both sides, and such incidents of interest as occurred during its progress. The manufacturers' replies were made in figures only without any explanation as to the causes of the strike; these are incorporated in the general table of strikes.

The Glass Bottle Blowers, through their National President, sent in reply the following paper, which gives fully their side of the case. It is submitted without comment on the part of the Bureau as a contribution to public knowledge on a very interesting topic.

STRIKE OF THE NON-UNION BOTTLE BLOWERS OF SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY IN 1899;

ITS CAUSES AND EFFECTS—SOCIAL, MORAL AND
INDUSTRIAL.

BY D. A. HAYES,

President of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association.

The recent (1899) strike of the non-union bottle blowers of Cumberland and Gloucester counties, New Jersey, will go down in the annals of the glass bottle trade as one of the most memorable in its history, and is of moment to the entire labor world. Not only has it brought increased wages and liberty of thought and action to the men directly involved, but it marks the culminating point in a struggle that has been going on for years between unionism and non-unionism, represented on the one hand by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of the United States and Canada and on the other by the glass manufacturers of Bridgeton, Clayton, Glassboro, Fairton, Medford, Elmer and Minotola, New Jersey. To those who have watched the struggle from the beginning, and who clearly understand the points at issue, this strike needs neither explanation nor justification, and for the purpose of placing such knowledge within the reach of all this article is written.

The people of this country never lent a more willing ear than at present to questions of social and industrial reform. However dimly some may understand the workings of trades unions, there is no longer any necessity to apologize for their existence. If capital is to organize, the same privilege is to be accorded labor, and in branches of industry where this privilege is mutually conceded and exercised we find the greatest harmony in the relations existing between employer and

employe, and consequently the results attained are the best possible for both parties. Notwithstanding the assumption of many individuals, trades unions do not interfere with the right of the employer to hire or discharge whomsoever he pleases, excepting in cases of discharge for belonging to a labor organization. This will always be resisted. The right to join a labor association is constitutional and sanctioned by the laws of every State in this country, and were the employer permitted to dictate as to whether a man should or should not exercise this right, the next step would be interference with his religious or political affiliations. Careful investigation will show that modern trades unions are conducted upon very practical and business-like methods, and if there is anything in their make-up that is out of harmony with other institutions of this civilization, it will be found that circumstances or conditions outside of themselves compel the adoption of such measures, and these circumstances or conditions must be altered or removed, else the workingman will always be on the defensive. The employer who opposes the organization of his workmen will tell you that he wants to "run his own business," and that he "will not stand dictation from a labor association;" a literal construction of which means that not only the business, but the exclusive right of dictation as well, belongs to him, seeming to forget that when he buys a man's labor he does not buy the man. In the labor market the employer is the buyer, the workingman the seller, whether individually or through a representative, and he wants an equality of bargaining power with the buyer. This is not only his moral right, but a commercial privilege, in the enjoyment of which he should be protected, and it is only through organization that this can be secured to him.

Like all other trades unions, the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association has for its object the securing of sufficient wages for its members to enable them to live according to the standard which society holds up in this country and to which every citizen is expected to attain. In order to do this every man should receive a fair share of the value of that which he produces, and this value is not to be based upon the price of the product of his labor after it has been lessened in value by reckless competition, but upon the labor cost of the time, skill and knowledge used in producing the article, including, of course, the value of the time spent in acquiring this skill and knowledge. It is evident, therefore, that this object cannot be attained so long as non-

unionism is suffered to exist in any part of the trade; and not only does it defeat the object of the association, but threatens its very life as well. This will be readily understood by those who have watched the development and growth of this evil in the glass bottle trade.

The first non-unionism in the bottle industry was at Elizabethport, N. J., in 1883, was not inspired by any arbitrary action on the part of the union, but arose simply from a desire on the part of the proprietor of this factory to get his goods at less cost than his competitors and thus enjoy the short-lived advantage of underselling his neighbors. Naturally his example was soon followed by others, and for a time considerable benefit accrued to these manufacturers through their ability to take orders at lower prices than those asked by union manufacturers, owing to the difference in the rate of wages paid. As time went on, however, and the number of non-union factories increased, competition among themselves sprang up, and with this came a reduction of wages, which have been steadily decreasing ever since. To such an extent has this been carried that in Bridgeton, where in the beginning of non-unionism the men went to work for but 5 per cent. less than the union scale, in the course of ten years they were working at from 20 to 50 per cent. less than union men received for the same kind of work, most of them taking nearly all their earnings in company store coupon-books or orders, while it is a well-authenticated fact that some of the non-union blowers in South Jersey received no money at all. With competition such as this it was becoming evident that union manufacturers could not long continue to pay the standard rate of wages, for notwithstanding the fact that the glass bottle industry is protected by an almost prohibitive tariff, and that men are to-day, by an increased expenditure of skill and labor, producing double the quantity of ware they did ten years ago, yet the price of glass is lower than at any time during the existence of the Wilson Tariff bill, owing solely to non-union competition, which has depressed the market to an alarming degree and thus nullified the benefits of a protective tariff.

In view of these facts the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association had before it two alternatives, namely, to encourage and assist the non-union blowers to rise to the union standard of wages and independence, or gradually to be dragged down to the non-union level, and what that means only those who have come into close touch with the misery

and degradation in non-union South Jersey can adequately understand.

Self-preservation, therefore, was the object of the Bottle Blowers' Association; self-aggrandizement the object of the non-union glass manufacturers to whom they were opposed. The success of the one meant the lifting of the burden of dependence and fear from hundreds of homes, increased opportunities for happiness and assured prosperity for an entire trade—manufacturers and workmen alike—at no permanent loss to any one. The success of the other meant possible temporary gain to thirteen manufacturing firms at immeasurable loss to thousands of workingmen and their families and undoubted injury to the glass industry, reacting eventually upon themselves and nullifying the selfish advantage they had hoped to secure.

To clearly define the position of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association in this struggle it is necessary to go back a few years in its history. Organization in the bottle trade began as early as 1847, but the present association was not formed until 1876. During the first fourteen years of its existence it consisted of two divisions or districts, one in the East, the other in the West; the former known as the "Glass Bottle Blowers' Grand League of America," the latter as the "Improved Druggists' Ware Glass Blowers' League;" but at a convention held in Baltimore in 1890 the two divisions consolidated, Mr. Lewis Arrington, now Factory Inspector for the State of Illinois, being elected President. Among the rules of the association is one known as the "Apprentice Regulation," which, as at present constituted, provides that each manufacturer shall be entitled to take each year one new apprentice for every 15 journeymen in his employ and one for every three-fifths of 15 (9), provided the total number of journeymen employed by him is not even divisible by 15. Prior to 1887, however, the taking of apprentices was not regulated by the percentage system, but by the number of factories in operation, the manufacturer being entitled to two new apprentices each year for each furnace operated. As an apprentice must serve five years, during which he receives but half the wages of a journeyman, it will readily be understood that their steadily-increasing numbers had, under this system, a tendency to throw the more expensive journeyman labor out of employment, and consequently, in 1886, the association, in order to maintain the standard of wages and find employment for idle members, decided to suspend for one year the taking of apprentices. The Western division

succeeded in carrying the measure through, but the blowers in the East were not united on the question and the trade divided, and for a time it looked as though the Eastern association would be disrupted. The action of the blowers was resented by the manufacturers. They claimed that the association had no right to interfere with the taking of apprentices, the blowers, on the other hand, contending that the apprentice question was the wage question with them. It was at that time the manufacturers first went before the public with the cry of "teaching the American boy a trade," and this won the sympathy of the people, and has since frequently enabled employers to divert the attention of the public from the many odious abuses heaped upon the American boy, by the non-union glass manufacturers especially. The strike of 1886 has been treated of in former reports of the Bureau of Statistics of the State of New Jersey, and it is unnecessary to repeat its history. The contest lasted two years. While it entailed severe loss to the manufacturers, was also disastrous to the association. Bridgeton, Clayton and Glassboro were lost to the union. An effort to recover these places was made in 1893 by ex-President Louis Arrington, who at that time was at the head of the combined organization. Mr. Arrington conducted a vigorous campaign, particularly against the firms at Bridgeton, but the movement was not successful. Non-union men had not yet felt the effects of competition among themselves for work and their employers to secure orders, and blowers could make a living even at rates considerably below the union scale. This, coupled with the lack of cohesion among the workmen, and the fact that public sentiment was, through an imperfect understanding of the situation, largely in favor of the manufacturers, undoubtedly had much to do with the result. Here again the "American boy" and solicitude for his welfare played a conspicuous part in the representations made by the manufacturers in their efforts to prejudice the townspeople against the action taken by the blowers and win sympathy for their own cause; and, as similar representations also figured largely in the recent strike, it may be well to clearly define here the position held by the Bottle Blowers' Association relative to this question. There is no other class of employers in America that demands such an extended term of apprenticeship and imposes such restrictions on the workmen as the glass manufacturers. A boy enters the factory very young (the writer has known them to enter

at the age of ten). After tending a few years he is indentured to serve an apprenticeship as a blower for five additional years. Usually in his first year he can make marketable ware, and such apprentices are frequently put to work with journeymen. As stated before, an apprentice receives only one-half of what he earns, or 50 per cent. of what a journeyman gets for the same work, and 10 per cent. of this is held back by the employer until the expiration of the boy's term of apprenticeship, which often lasts longer than five years, as in the non-union factories especially boys have been compelled to make up for time lost through sickness or during periods when the factory was out of operation beyond the regular summer stop, some indentures in those factories reading, "shall serve five consecutive years or otherwise." The word "otherwise" is fraught with much meaning to the boy. The association contends that the apprentice having by five years' labor at half wages paid for a trade, it is thereafter his property and, conjointly with his fellow-craftsmen, it is not only his right but his duty to use every reasonable and legal means of protecting it at its proper value, as he would be justified in protecting any other possession of value. Every opportunity should be extended to the American boy to learn a trade, but the value of that trade should be preserved by providing employment for him when he becomes a man and probably has boys of his own to support. That the manufacturer looks upon the apprentice as a source of profit, regardless of his future welfare, is clearly demonstrated by the fact that in the 13 non-union factories located in Cumberland and Gloucester counties the ratio, previous to the strike, was one apprentice to every one and one-half journeymen, while in the union the ratio is one apprentice to every four * journeymen, as liberal a proportion as that of any trade in America. This and last season are the only two in a number of years when glassblowers were generally employed, and nearly every year since 1880 the association has been compelled to support from 100 to 600 idle members, all or the greater part of the season. Apprentice regulation is, therefore, absolutely essential to the prosperity of the trade, and while in the beginning it was bitterly antagonized by manufacturers, to-day 90 per cent. of them realize the necessity

* NOTE.—The association rule of one new apprentice each year to every 15 journeymen, etc., as noted before, has, in the course of time, brought the ratio down to the figure above quoted.

for it. The statement is frequently made that non-unionism in the glass bottle trade sprang into existence as a result of the suspension of the apprentice rule in 1886, but the fact that, as previously noted, non-union factories were in operation in New Jersey several years prior to that time, clearly disproves this statement. The strike of 1893 lasted more than a year and caused serious financial loss to both sides. As will be remembered, the year 1893 marked the beginning of the panic and the introduction of the Wilson Tariff bill, and in view of these conditions the union manufacturers, in conference with the blowers, insisted upon a reduction in wages, promising that when the country recovered from the panic and the tariff was restored wages would also be restored. The blowers, realizing the conditions which surrounded the trade, acceded to their demands; but each year since then, upon presenting their claim for a restoration of wages, were confronted with evidence which went to show that, notwithstanding the passage of the Dingley bill and the increasing prosperity of the country, the price of glass was lower than at any time during the panic or the existence of the Wilson bill, owing to non-union competition. The members of the association, therefore, looked to their executive officers to devise means to overcome this evil, promising loyal support in their efforts, and thus encouraged, the administration elected at the annual convention of 1896 went into the struggle with a determination to drive non-unionism from New Jersey, regardless of time and cost. That the task would be no easy one they well knew, but that success would eventually crown their efforts was never for a moment doubted.

Bridgeton, the very hotbed of non-unionism, was selected as the base of operations, and the campaign was entered upon without delay.

The first step was to call upon the manufacturers and endeavor to overcome, by explanation and argument, their objections to running their plants under union rules and regulations. Failing in this, meetings were held in various places, to which the workmen were invited, and at which they were not only instructed in the principles of organization, but were encouraged to express their views and experiences as non-union men. While quite a number of the workmen attended these meetings the great majority remained away through fear of discharge, and it soon became evident that but little good could be accomplished unless this fear could be removed. Not only

were the non-union bottle blowers prohibited from joining the National Association, but they were not even allowed to organize among themselves. To attend a labor meeting resulted in many instances in being discharged, and if a man became too active in his efforts to organize his fellow-workmen he was not only discharged but afterwards black-listed among the other non-union firms. The men were denied the right of representation by committees of their own numbers, and in addition to this every man had to deal at the company store, either by pass-book, or what is commonly known in Bridgeton as a "punch order," which is a book with figures on the margin of each page, which figures are punched out by the clerk when purchases of corresponding amounts are made, the books being valued at from one to ten dollars, and good only at the company store where issued. Most of these plants in South Jersey are located in towns where large numbers of people depend upon them for a living. Many of the citizens, therefore, realizing the necessity for some such industry to employ the people, were inclined to be very conservative regarding the relations existing between employer and employe, and the policy of the manufacturers was to maintain a certain social prominence and a seeming interest in the welfare of the community by frequent subscriptions to popular institutions, thus diverting the attention of the public from the treatment accorded their employes.

In view of all this, the officers of the association decided to hold public meetings in these towns, feeling sure that if the abuses to which the men were subjected under the non-union system were brought to the attention of their fellow-townpeople and the principles and objects of trades unionism were clearly set forth, public sympathy and co-operation with the movement would be secured and much good would result therefrom. Such meetings were accordingly held and, as time went on, their effect became apparent. Prejudice against labor organizations was removed, and the sympathy of the press and pulpit was won for the workingman. The manufacturers were thus put on the defensive and the union cause eventually became so popular that the most timid workmen not only attended the meetings, but took active interest therein. The outcome of this was that in February, 1899, 1,131 non-union bottle blowers were organized into an association of their own, held a convention in Philadelphia, passed laws and elected officers from among their own number, and agreed to

place themselves under the guidance of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. At this time it was evidenced that the spirit of fraternity and brotherhood was increasing amongst them and they showed much impatience for action.

In the beginning the hope of the Bottle Blowers' Association was to unionize South Jersey without a strike. The plan adopted was to organize all of the non-union men, overcome the prejudice against trades unions and enlist the sympathy of the public; then, at a time when the business interests of the country, the glass industry especially, were favorable, the association would, on a day to be agreed upon, ask of the non-union manufacturers that their men be granted the standard rate of wages, full cash payments for labor performed and the right to join a labor organization. These were the questions at issue.

In accordance with this plan the following letter was, on the 16th day of March, 1899, sent to each of the non-union manufacturers in the State:

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 16th, 1899.

GENTLEMEN—You are doubtless aware that for the last two years the non-union glass blowers in South Jersey have been gradually forming themselves into an organization for the purpose of not only improving their condition as workmen, but also to prevent their prospects from becoming worse. They have, as a body of organized men, agreed that we should ask their employers to concede them such wages and privileges as those agreed upon between the union manufacturers and their employes at Atlantic City last July, and as such agreement has not brought any misfortune to the employers in question, we believe that a similar one made with us on behalf of your workmen would not be detrimental to your interests as a manufacturer. Therefore, acting according to the wishes of the men in your employ and the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association of America, we most respectfully request that you meet us next Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Continental Hotel, this city, for the purpose of discussing the question at issue and finding the best and most satisfactory means of settling the same.

Hoping you will let us hear from you regarding this matter, I am,

Very truly yours,

(Signed)

D. A. HAYES,
President.

In response to this the following communication was received :

PHILADELPHIA, March 18th, 1899.

Mr. Dennis A. Hayes, President, Philadelphia:

DEAR SIR—In reply to yours of 16th instant, the following committee has been appointed to meet you (and two others) to hear what you may have to say.

Said committee cannot meet you earlier than Thursday, March 23d, at 10 o'clock A. M., at Hotel Walton.

Yours truly,
(Signed)

J. P. WHITNEY,
D. W. MOORE,
J. H. JEFFERIS, Chairman,
Committee.

The meeting was accordingly held and the demand of the workmen presented by the officers of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, but no definite reply to this was given by the manufacturers beyond the assurance that they would report the matter to the members of their association and give an answer later on. The postponing of this first meeting beyond the date fixed in our letter, and the delay on their part in calling a second conference, gave rise to the suspicion that their object was to let the matter hang fire until the last of June, at which time the season for blowing glass would end. However, a second conference was finally held, at which both sides of the question were thoroughly discussed, but at which the manufacturers positively refused to accede to the request of the blowers, although they intimated that if their men continued to work until the end of the season they would later be allowed to ask for these privileges for next season. Knowing that the men would have to run in debt at the company stores during the summer stop, thus mortgaging their labor in advance, it was deemed best not to agree to wait. Still, notwithstanding the refusal of the manufacturers, and the fact that it was within the power of the association to stop every non-union factory at a day's notice, the officers did not yet give up the hope of being able to settle the matter without a strike, and, with this end in view, decided to treat with each of the firms individually. Accordingly, beginning the next day, Mr. Whitney was seen, and, later in the week, agreed to concede the three points at issue and which have heretofore been enumerated. A few days thereafter similar agreements were made with Messrs. Moore Bros. and F. M. Pearce, of Clayton, and a week later with Messrs. Parker Bros. and the Bridgeton Glass Company.

THE STRIKE.

On Saturday, April 8th, the Cumberland Glass Company and the Moore-Jonas Company, of Bridgeton, were requested to grant an interview to a committee of their employes and the officers of the Bottle Blowers' Association, but this was peremptorily refused, and to an inquiry as to whether the action of their representative at the conference at Hotel Walton in refusing to consider this question was final they replied that it was. Nevertheless, the officers intended to present themselves at the offices of the respective companies the following Monday in a further effort to reach an adjustment, but the unfavorable nature of their reply becoming known throughout the town, the men began quitting work, and by five o'clock that evening every bottle blower in the city of Bridgeton, with the exception of those in the two factories previously unionized, had quit work, which action was followed the next week by the men at Fairton, Medford, Elmer and Minotola.

The strike becoming general in these places—all the blowers, tending boys and many of the furnace hands and laborers having gone out—the owners of the plants immediately combined, forming a new association among themselves for the purpose of crushing the strike and forcing their employes back to work. They began advertising in the newspapers of several States, inviting boys and men to come to Bridgeton and "learn the art of glass blowing," earn \$5 a day and other like inducements. They also sent agents to Indiana and Western Pennsylvania, who succeeded in bringing a few men to Bridgeton, but on arrival there, after hearing the statement of the strikers, most of them were induced to quietly return to their homes. The manufacturers began a vigorous struggle, and spared neither effort nor money to secure sufficient men to run their plants. Every strategy known to capital in industrial warfare was used by them in this effort. At their request the factories were guarded by special policemen, and they also employed detectives to go to Bridgeton and mingle among the strikers. Very extravagant offers were made to the blowers, in the hope of having some of them return to work, the belief being that if only a few of them could be induced to do this their action would stampede the rest. But in this their efforts were futile, for not one of the 678 blowers then on strike could be induced to

return, even though some of them were offered from \$300 to \$500 and steady employment at "union wages" if they would desert and influence a few others to do likewise and return with them to work. This showed remarkable spirit on the part of the workmen, and such steadfastness of purpose and loyalty to the cause were never manifested in any of the former struggles in South Jersey. Notwithstanding the imposition and injustice which had been heaped upon these men for a number of years previously, their conduct was excellent, and throughout the entire strike they retained the respect and sympathy of the people of the towns involved in the struggle. This was an end earnestly desired by the Bottle Blowers' Association, and the men had been thoroughly taught and disciplined, so that no act of theirs should cast discredit upon their cause and the cause of labor in general. During this bitterly-contested struggle, covering a period of five months, there were but two occasions where there was any show of violence. The first of these was on the 12th of July, when one of the contending firms in Bridgeton brought a carload of men to the factory gate to take the places of the strikers. All the officers of the Bottle Blowers' Association, as well as all the local officers and leaders of the strikers, were at that time attending the national convention at Atlantic City, and it is generally believed that the bringing in of these men at that time was part of a prearranged plan to incite the workmen to riot and thus secure grounds for legal proceedings against them and the Bottle Blowers' Association. This belief is substantiated by the fact that, contrary to the usual custom, the knowledge that these men were to be brought in on that date was not kept secret, but, on the contrary, was well known throughout the town. The car was attacked and the imported men prevented from entering the factory, but it is by no means certain that this attack was led by the strikers. In every town of the size of Bridgeton there is what may be termed a "fighting element," always ready to take advantage of occasions like the one in question, and in this instance, where sympathy for the strikers was so strong and general, and where it was clearly realized that to lose this strike meant almost complete degradation to all the glass bottle blowers of South Jersey, it would be nothing to wonder at if the spectators were moved to prevent the bringing in of these men. Be that as it may, it is a matter of regret to the officers of the Bottle Blowers' Association that anything of this nature should have occurred to cast even the shadow of discredit upon

the otherwise exemplary conduct of the men. While this outbreak resulted seriously to no one, it yet furnished sufficient grounds to enable the manufacturers to apply for an injunction, which they did, as will be seen later on.

The firms agreeing to the demands of their men without a strike were as follows :

Whitney Glass Co., Glassboro, employing 152 blowers, settled April 5th, 1899.					
Moore Bros., Clayton,	"	170	"	"	7, "
F. M. Pierce & Co., Clayton,	"	29	"	"	7, "
Parker Bros., Bridgeton,	"	27	"	"	6, "
Bridgeton Glass Co., Bridgeton,	"	37	"	"	6, "

This left eight non-union firms, who, as before stated, joined forces and prepared for a vigorous campaign. Seeing this the window blowers employed at Bridgeton and who had been eye-witnesses of the oppression and indignities to which the non-union blowers had been subjected for years, were aroused into sympathy to such an extent that they determined to quit work until the strikers should be granted the rights to which they, as American citizens, were entitled. Accordingly, on April 25th, 157 window blowers and gatherers employed by the Cohansey, Cumberland and Moore-Jonas Companies left their places and informed their employers that they would work no longer unless the bottle factories connected with these plants were unionized. This action on the part of the window workers was a source of much gratification and encouragement to the strikers, and was undoubtedly an important factor in the early settlement of the strike. With this support and the sympathy and good will of the public, which they had won by thoroughly explaining their position and proving that there were moral as well as industrial questions at issue, the bottle blowers felt that the end of the struggle was not far distant, and prepared to carry it on with renewed vigor. The organization of the men was complete and they were disciplined to the standard of veteran trades unionists. Wherever the companies' agents went the strikers also sent a man. Pickets were posted at each of the depots in Philadelphia, at each of the ferry-houses and at every station leading to the towns involved. Detachments were organized and kept on watch day and night, not only at Bridgeton but at the surrounding towns, and every precaution was taken to prevent the importation of men. They felt that if the manufacturers had the right to send out agents and

detectives to induce men to take their places, they were unquestionably justified in telling their side of the story to these men and inducing them, if possible, not to give themselves up to the system against which they themselves had rebelled.

The result of this vigilance was that at the end of five months not one of the contending firms had secured over ten journeymen glassblowers, although they had engaged altogether about 150 boys, who were green at the business. Still all of the firms tried to operate, with the exception of the one at Fairton and the Eastlake Company at Bridgeton.

On the 26th day of July notice of injunction proceedings was served on all the officers of the association and upon the men who had become prominent in the strike. The case was given two hearings before Vice Chancellor Reed, but up to the time of writing this article he has reserved his decision. The manufacturers were represented by Walter H. Bacon, Esq., of Bridgeton; the blowers, by ex-Judge John W. Wescott, John J. Crandall, Esq., of Camden, and Samuel Iredell, Esq., of Bridgeton. At these hearings the manufacturers attempted to show malicious interference with their business; but in this they failed, as no specific charge could be proven against any of the officers of the association or the strikers, the latter having attempted nothing but the exercise of their rights as American citizens. The manufacturers depended largely upon the ignorance of the men secured to take the places of their former employes, and the object of the injunction was to prevent the strikers from approaching and talking to such men as might be induced to go to Bridgeton. This would have been denying to the workmen the right of free speech and would have seriously hampered their efforts, as they believed that if ignorance of the situation could be explained away by reasonable arguments the new men would refuse to go to work under such conditions and, as since demonstrated, the interests of no man would suffer, but, on the contrary, the welfare of all would thus be assured. Counsel for the blowers held that this action had no place in a court of equity, as had any law been violated the jurisdiction of the local courts could be invoked, and the standing of these manufacturers in a court of equity was also strongly questioned by ex-Judge Wescott, inasmuch as they were guilty of conspiracy in having banded together to destroy the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, and from the further fact that they had repeatedly violated the laws of the State by refusing to pay men their wages in legal cur-

rency and by depriving them of liberty by making their employment contingent upon not joining a labor organization and upon allowing deductions to be made from their wages for all company store purchases.

After the arguments put up at this hearing it was evident that the manufacturers could not use the courts as a means of forcing their former employes back into a condition of servitude, and consequently, on the 29th of July, the day of the first hearing, the Cohansey Glass Company, of Bridgeton, employing 56 bottle and 100 window blowers, agreed to pay their men union wages and these in cash, and to concede to them the right to organize.

The desertion of the Cohansey seriously weakened the non-union combination, and, realizing that the struggle was a losing one so far as they were concerned, one by one the remaining firms, as follows, signed an agreement with the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association, conceding to their men the three points at issue and thus placing their plants under union jurisdiction:

Cumberland Glass Company, Bridgeton, employing 282 bottle blowers and about 30 window glass blowers and gatherers, settled September 4th.

Jefferis Glass Company, Fairton, employing 63 blowers, settled September 15th.

Medford Glass Company, Medford, employing 41 blowers, settled September 20th.

Eastlake Company, Bridgeton, employing 18 blowers, settled September 22d.

Bassett & Co., Elmer, N. J., sold out.

The firms still endeavoring to run non-union and subject their men to the company store basis of existence are the Moore-Jonas Company at Bridgeton and the George Jonas Company at Minotola. The latter has a number of boys, nearly all of whom have been taken on to "learn the trade" since last April. Those who are designated as apprentices receive \$3 a week in cash, and all they earn over this must be taken out in trade at the company store. Before the strike the journeymen employed at this plant got \$6 a week in cash and the balance in company store goods. About the same scale of wages obtains at the Moore-Jonas Company in Bridgeton, among the apprentices especially.

That this strike was extremely expensive to the non-union manufacturers is beyond all doubt, and, while it is impossible to accurately compute their loss, an extract from the affidavit sworn to by the Cumberland Glass Company in their application for an injunction will throw some light upon the subject. The extract is as follows:

And your orator further shows, that the unlawful acts of said defendants prevent, in a large measure, the usual and ordinary operation of your orator's said hollow-ware department of its said works, thereby causing great loss and damage to your orator, and have, at the present time, caused a loss from your orator's inability to fulfill its contracts and orders of a large sum of money, to wit, about the sum of forty thousand dollars.

And your orator further shows, that at the time of a declaration of the strike aforesaid your orator had on hand contracts and orders sufficient to keep its hollow-ware department in constant operation for a period of four months, and that during the period since your orator's former employes so struck and left said works of your orator it has been obliged to refuse orders and reject contracts to the amount of two hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, sufficient to have kept its said hollow-ware department in constant operation for a period of about six months, to the great financial loss of your orator.

While the Cumberland Glass Company was the largest non-union concern in the trade, the loss to other firms must have been equally great in proportion to their productive capacity, and special policemen, detectives, advertising, loss of material, etc., will swell the figures still further.

The glass bottle blowers also undertook a serious financial task, greater, the writer believes, than was ever undertaken by any other organization of like numbers. Not only were the married men given \$8 per week and the single men \$5 during the struggle or until they found work elsewhere, but the families whose boys had been employed in the glass-houses were supported, as well as those of laboring men who were idle on account of the trouble. For these families alone an average of \$500 per week was paid out, and, indeed, for the greater part of the time the association supported all the idle and destitute people in Bridgeton, out of sympathy for their condition and an outraged sense of justice to find men and their families absolutely destitute after a few days idleness in the midst of plenty, and this owing to an unjust and unmerited system of work and company store greed. From the 15th day of April until September 1st there was paid out by

the association in Bridgeton alone an average of over \$4,000 a week, and from April 15th to November 1st the strike cost the association \$131,261.05.

Previous to the unionizing of the factories in South Jersey the membership of the association numbered something over 3,000, and at the beginning of the strike there was in the treasury \$89,000, to which was added, through a 10 per cent. assessment levied on all journeymen from May 1st to June 30th, \$41,000, which was further augmented by a later assessment of 5 per cent. To-day the membership is over 4,400, the treasury is by no means empty, and, owing to the favorable condition of the country and the fact that the market has been restored to its normal condition by the organization of the non-union men, the association, at the annual conference with the manufacturers last July, secured a $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. increase in wages, more than one-half the reduction in wages conceded the manufacturers in 1893. There is no doubt, however, that wages would have declined, regardless of the times or general trade conditions, had not the demoralizing effect of South Jersey non-unionism been overcome. As a further result, the men employed at the places involved have had their wages increased from 15 to 35 per cent., they are paid in cash and are now members in good standing of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. These are the privileges for which they struck and which for many years were denied them. The men, nearly 1,200 in number, were within one week after the inauguration of the strike admitted in a body to membership in the association, which up to that time had been refused them, the experience of the past teaching that earlier admission or even holding out the hope of admission some day would cause them to relax their efforts to improve their own condition, their thought being to get away from the evil, not to overcome it. Denying them admission would, it was believed, cause them to combine and work together for the purpose of breaking up the iniquitous system which they—many of them unconsciously—had helped to build up, and by working together for mutual good, jealousy and suspicion would be overcome and a spirit of brotherhood and self-reliance be fostered among them.

It is impossible to estimate the wage-loss entailed by this strike, for the reason that in the non-union factories there was no fixed basis of wages, each man working under some special agreement known only to himself and his employer and at a heavy discount off the union

scale. Add to this the mystery of company store prices and the problem contains too many unknown quantities to permit of successful solution. The fact remains, however, that these men lived comfortably through the summer on the allowance given them by the association without running in debt to the company store, something heretofore unknown in the history of the non-union glassworkers in South Jersey, and the merchants in the city of Bridgeton say that during that period there was more money in circulation than before the strike.

To adequately understand what the winning of this strike means to the non-union glass blowers of South Jersey, the conditions surrounding the workmen under the two systems must be compared. It has been shown that the non-union man was denied the right of free speech, free assemblage and organization; that his wages were from 35 to 50 per cent. less than those of his union brother, and that such wages as he received were not paid him in cash but in company store coupon or punch order-books. Under this system there was no fixed standard of wages, and it was possible for the manufacturer to make special contracts with his men individually and at a constantly-decreasing rate of wages, owing to their fear of being underbid by their fellow-workmen, it is safe to say that not ten men out of the 500 blowers in Bridgeton knew what their shopmates were receiving. This, in itself, was a very grave evil, as it created distrust, jealousy and discord among them and made fraternity and brotherhood almost unknown.

COMPANY STORES.

By many the saloon is regarded as the worst enemy of the workman, and some of the towns in South Jersey will not tolerate its existence; yet in these same towns the company store, which is unquestionably as great if not a greater social abuse, is allowed to exist and flourish. Wherever you find workmen compelled to take their earnings from a company store you will find poverty and almost absolute dependence upon the employer. On the 8th day of last April nearly 600 bottle blowers quit work at Bridgeton; the great majority of this number had been blowing glass for years, yet they were nearly all in debt to the stores controlled by the companies for which they worked. No matter how much these men made they had

to deal nearly all of it out at the company store; for, owing to the fact that the non-union man was confined to the non-union territory in his search for work, and to the further fact that the unlimited apprentice system had greatly increased the number of blowers, they fell to bidding against each other for work, and then, in order to hold it, had to sacrifice the results of their labors to the company store, thus selling their liberty in order to live. Often in commenting upon the poverty of the workmen and the fact that they invariably had to begin running in debt immediately after fires in the glass-houses were extinguished, the manufacturers would explain this by ascribing it to the intemperance of the men. In the large majority of cases this is not true. Three-fourths of all the non-union glassblowers in South Jersey were active church members and temperate men, and under other conditions of work and wages would have been prosperous and happy. The company store is the wolf that has been gnawing at the vitals of prosperity and happiness among these men, and not only does it injure individuals, but the entire community as well. Capital is always on the lookout for investment, and, naturally, seeks those localities where the earning power of labor is great, as among glassworkers; but a capitalist going to these non-union towns to invest, and finding that the earnings of labor were controlled almost entirely by the employer—in other words, that the earnings were simply transferred by figures from the packing-house to the office, from the office to the company store and from the latter back to the office, thus being kept out of general circulation—would undoubtedly depart, taking his money with him. Thus the company store is inimical to the interests of the community, as it discourages the investment of outside capital and hinders the establishment and growth of new enterprises; and not only does it discourage the investment of outside capital, but robs local capital of the returns which should come to honorable investment. This is especially the case in the non-union localities, where, as has already been stated, a man through fear of discharge must spend the major part of his earnings at the company store, thus being compelled to discriminate against other tradesmen. To such an extent is this fear carried that the writer knows of instances where men who have made purchases elsewhere have done so with the understanding that delivery should not be made at their homes until after nine o'clock in the evening, lest the employer should find out that the workman had dared to spend at some other man's establishment the little cash he

had received. People who have but a superficial knowledge of this question are apt to take a sentimental view of it and think it right that workmen should patronize the store of their employer because he gives them employment. Would it not be more just to say that the workmen should be allowed to deal where they please, because it is their labor which employs and renews capital? Not only do these stories interfere with material growth and prosperity, but they seriously affect moral development as well. They rob men of independence and are veritable agents for creating discord and jealousies among employes. Bottle blowers are paid by the gross, each bottle being rated according to its weight and capacity. Naturally, therefore, a man's wages should be proportionate to his skill in production; but under the company store system this is frequently not the case, as the man who deals the most out of the store often gets the most profitable order to work on, whether or not he be as skillful as some of his fellow-workmen. This fact is frequently taken advantage of by the improvident and intemperate, many of whom contrive to remain in debt continually in order to prevent discharge. As a result of this, the independent, liberty-loving citizen who depends upon his skill to secure and keep him in employment, and who exercises the right to spend his earnings wheresoever he pleases, finds himself given a class of work not commensurate with his skill, and he is not infrequently reminded by the manager that he "does not deal enough out of the store," or is given other intimations of like character. Thus it is that the greed of the employer and the temptation held out to his weaker brother make this man a slave to a system to which he must either yield or lose his employment.

These stores also encourage an extravagant manner of living among workmen and their families, and even though a man may be inclined to live frugally, the fear of having his earnings lessened or his employment taken from him compels him, in many instances to purchase beyond his reasonable needs or desires. Previous to the strike the 13 non-union firms engaged in the manufacture of bottles all kept company stores with the exception of two—the Bridgeton Glass Company and the Eastlake. Whenever these stores did not have an article desired by the workman, they gave him an order on some other store in town, such as tailors, milliners, dressmakers, etc., and when these orders were returned to the firm for payment from 12 to 16½ per cent. was deducted from the face value. The workman was thus made to

suffer further reduction of his already much-reduced wages, for who can doubt that the tradespeople accepting these orders protected themselves from loss by asking for their merchandise an increased price sufficient to cover this discount?

The company store, therefore, is an abomination and a curse to the workingman wherever found. The very name is becoming repulsive to the American people, and such institutions will not much longer be tolerated. In the days when glass-houses were located in the wilderness a store kept by the company was a necessity, but in these days and in populous localities they should not be suffered to exist. Even in the coal regions of Pennsylvania their number is becoming less each year, though their patrons in that State are mostly men imported from foreign countries where the standard of living is much below that enjoyed in this country; but in New Jersey the victims of the company store are American citizens and highly-skilled workmen, yet they have been for years subjected to this abominable evil, and this in face of the fact that there are on the statute-books of the State no less than twelve laws requiring manufacturers to pay their workmen in cash and making compulsory store dealing criminal. This disregard of the law is a disgrace to the men who practice it and a reflection upon the authorities of the State. If these laws are not to be enforced they should be repealed, otherwise the dignity of the law cannot be maintained.

Enslaved by the iniquitous non-union system, which each year became more and more oppressive—without confidence in themselves or in each other—is it any wonder the non-union bottle blowers of South Jersey were utterly helpless and hopeless when the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association came to their assistance? Is it any wonder a strike followed? This strike having been successful, they have, as already shown, secured increased wages, cash payments and membership in an association which not only protects them in their work and wages, but aims to surround them with every moral influence, encourages the spirit of fraternity and every good trait of character, and at death pays to the family of the deceased member the sum of \$500 through an insurance department organized in 1891, and which has since that time paid out in death benefits an aggregate of \$105,000.

TRADES UNION PROCEDURE—STRIKES AND WAGE SETTLEMENTS.

It seems to be the opinion of many people that labor associations are organized to antagonize capital, that at their annual gatherings they pass arbitrary measures relative to wages, hours of labor, etc., and that the Presidents of these bodies order strikes whenever they see fit—often without the slightest provocation. This is not true of labor organizations in general, and is very far from true of the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association. The government of this organization is vested in a President, Vice President and Executive Board, elected at the Annual Convention to serve one year, and the members of the Executive Board (of which the President is a member *ex officio*), also constitute what is known as the "Wage Committee." The glass manufacturers, being organized into a national body, hold a convention each year, at which time they also appoint a wage committee, and in the month of May each year the wage committees of the two associations meet together and hold what is called a preliminary conference, when each committee states what its association will at the final conference require of the other in the way of changes in the list for blowing bottles or any single bottle, the rating of a bottle or bottles as to weight or capacity, demands regarding wages, factory rules, etc. The preliminary conference being held prior to the annual convention, the wage committees report these demands to their respective conventions, and the proposed measures are discussed and action taken thereon, and later on, in July of each year, the final wage conference occurs, sometimes lasting for several days or a week, but finally agreeing upon the scale of wages and the factory rules and regulations for the ensuing season. This system prevents hasty action as well as radical changes in the price for labor, and comes the nearest to making strikes impossible of any system yet known. The President of a trades union cannot declare a strike without the consent of the majority of his executive staff or the majority of the entire membership, and in cases where friction between employer and employes occurs during the working season, the officers can usually prevent radical action on the part of their members by holding the matter over until the time of annual convention or the conference with the manufacturers, thus giving the members time to cool off and bringing the matter within the range of adjustment.

The lesson taught by this strike is, that liberty is God-given, and no man can deprive his fellow-man of this right without being himself deprived. The non-union manufacturers of South Jersey were entitled to manufacture and sell glass and to control their own capital and business; but in the exercise of these rights they were not privileged to interfere with the rights and liberty of others. Therefore, having for a time taken liberty from their workmen, their own liberty, so far as the power to manufacture and sell glass is concerned, was taken from them, and was not restored until after a hard struggle they conceded to their men this God-given right.

There were many humorous as well as many pathetic incidents connected with this strike, but space cannot be given them here; neither is it designed to recount in this article specific instances of injustice and oppression, although such instances were all too many. The battle waged by the Glass Bottle Blowers' Association is not against individuals but against a system, and victory means universal good. In the struggles during the last fourteen years against this system, it is safe to say the association has spent over seven hundred thousand dollars in South Jersey alone; and it would spend the same amount again—more, if necessary—for the principles for which it is contending.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS IN NEW JERSEY

FROM JANUARY 1st, 1898, TO AUGUST 31st, 1899.

It was the intention of the Bureau to present this year in tabular form, a report showing the number of strikes and lock-outs that had occurred in the State during the calendar year 1898, and up to August 31st, 1899, with all the details that are customarily given to illustrate their results in loss of employment and wages on the part of the workman, and loss of business and profits on the part of the employer. It was found however, as the work of gathering the data progressed, that these disturbances were so numerous, and covered such a wide range of industries, in which the number of persons involved varied from three or four to as many hundreds, that they could not be satisfactorily dealt with in the form at first contemplated.

In the comparatively few instances of strikes in large establishments employing many persons, there was little or no difficulty in obtaining whatever information was wanted. In such instances the movements were sufficiently serious to insure a fairly accurate record of results being kept by the employers, and also by the organization of workmen under whose auspices the strike had taken place.

The great majority of them, however, were not of this character, they were to a very great extent spontaneous movements entered on without much premeditation, chiefly for the purpose of securing some advance in wages, by men who acted without the formal sanction of their union or who were not members of any union.

From those engaged in such strikes it was, generally speaking, impossible to get definite statements that would throw any light on their results.

A list of these strikes, if they may be called such, with the particulars regarding them that could be ascertained, is given, following the table of the more serious strikes.

Strikes and Lockouts in New Jersey

Office number.	CAUSE OF STRIKE.	INDUSTRY.	LOCATION.
1	To reduce the hours worked per day from 12 to 8.....	Bakers.....	Newark.....
2	To secure payment of wages every two weeks.....	Brickmakers.....	Sayreville.....
3	To secure an eight-hour work day.....	{ Bricklayers and masons..... }	Madison.....
4	To secure an eight-hour work day and increase of wages.....	Building trades.....	Jersey City.....
5	To secure an eight-hour work day.....	" ".....	Hoboken.....
6	To secure an eight-hour work day and increase of pay.....	{ Bricklayers and helpers..... }	".....
7	Dispute between different factions of union.....	{ Bridge and building contracts..... }	Newark and Perth Amboy ..
8	Dispute between two unions.....	Coremakers.....	Elizabeth.....
9	To secure increase of wages.....	Cigarmakers.....	New Brunswick.....
10	On account of the discharge of a foreman.....	Carpet weavers.....	Stanwick.....
11	Lock-out, because strike was expected.....	Electrical engineering.....	Ampere.....
12	Unwillingness of men to work overtime.....	Engine building.....	Elizabeth.....
13	To secure increase of wages.....	Fireproofing.....	Perth Amboy.....
14	" " " " " ".....	Furnaces and ranges.....	Dover.....
15	Objection by employes to card system of keeping time.....	Fruit jar metal tops.....	New Brunswick.....
16	Demand by all lathers in Paterson for increase of wages.....	Lathers.....	Paterson.....
17	To secure an increase of wages.....	Machinery.....	Hoboken.....
18	Dissatisfaction with being compelled to trade at company stores.....	Mining.....	Hibernia.....
19	To secure increase of wages.....	Painting.....	Hoboken.....
20	" " " " " ".....	Pavers.....	Elizabeth.....
21	" " " " " ".....	Pollishers and buffers.....	Newark.....
22	" " " " " ".....	Patternmakers.....	Newark and vicinity.....
23	A reduction in wages.....	Sheet iron.....	Phillipsburg.....
24	To enforce union rules.....	Silk-Veiling.....	Paterson.....
25	To secure increase of wages.....	Broad.....	".....
26	Change from piece-work to day-work.....	{ Broad and rib- bon..... }	".....
27	To secure increase of wages.....	Broad.....	".....
28	" " " " " ".....	{ Broad and rib- bon..... }	".....
29	" " " " " ".....	Worsted yarns.....	Passaic.....
30	To unionize shop and secure wages in cash.....	Glass.....	Bridgeton.....
31	To unionize shop and secure wages in cash.....	".....	".....
32	To unionize shop and secure wages in cash.....	".....	".....
33	To unionize shop and secure wages in cash.....	".....	Fairton.....
34	To unionize shop and secure wages in cash.....	".....	Elmer.....
	Totals.....		

from January 1st, 1898, to August 31st, 1899.

NUMBER OF PERSONS ON STRIKE.		Date of beginning of strike.	Date of ending of strike.	Number of days idle.	Aggregate amount lost in wages.	Was strike successful?
Males.	Females.					
32		May 1st, 1899.....	June 6th, 1899.....	30	\$2,080 00	Partly so.
100		April 12th, 1899.....	May 1st, 1899.....	14	2,000 00	No.
200		April 27th, 1899.....	June 28, 1899.....	54	32,400 00	Yes.
450		April 18th, 1899.....	May 10th, 1899.....	20	19,125 00	Yes.
300		April 17th, 1899.....	April 19th, 1899.....	2	1,500 00	Yes.
156		July 14th, 1899.....	July 20th, 1899.....	6	2,800 00	Yes.
100		Dec. 1st, 1898.....	Jan. 20th, 1899.....	44	15,000 00	.....
40		Mar. 28th, 1899.....	April 3d, 1899.....	5	450 00	.....
.....	250	Nov. 1st, 1898.....	Feb. 15th, 1899.....	90	16,000 00	No.
15		Mar. 28th, 1899.....	April 5th, 1899.....	6	90 00	No.
50	18	April 18th, 1899.....	April 24th, 1899.....	6	413 50	Partly so.
31		June 20th, 1898.....	June 22d, 1899.....	2	199 82	No.
400		April 17th, 1899.....	April 26th, 1899.....	8	4,200 00	No.
275		April 10th, 1899.....	June 16th, 1899.....	12	10,237 41	No.
64	20	Sept. 15th, 1898.....	Oct. 10th, 1898.....	21	4,420 00	No.
84		May 23d, 1899.....	June 9th, 1899.....	12	897 60	Partly so.
250		Aug. 12th, 1899.....	Sept. 10th, 1899.....	23	11,500 00	Partly so.
180		June 16th, 1899.....	August 1st, 1899.....	40	10,800 00	Yes.
20		May 10th, 1899.....	May 24th, 1899.....	12	660 00	No.
15		April 19th, 1899.....	April 22d, 1899.....	3	92 00	No.
10		April 26th, 1899.....	May 10th, 1899.....	12	200 00	Partly so.
80		July 6th, 1899.....	July 19th, 1899.....	11	2,640 00	Yes.
86		Feb. 20th, 1898.....	Nov. 13th, 1898.....	260	17,000 00	Partly so.
32	10	June 24th, 1899.....	Aug. 20th, 1899.....	49	1,200 00	No.
53	26	April 21st, 1897.....	May 8th, 1897.....	15	500 00	Partly so.
7	2	May 16th, 1898.....	{ Were not re- employed. }	.....	.....	No.
12	28	July 11th, 1898.....	Feb. 23d, 1899.....	185	11,200 00	Partly so.
100	25	Oct. 1st, 1897.....	March 1st, 1898.....	130	13,600 00	No.
75	20	July 12th, 1899.....	July 14th, 1899.....	2	126 00	No.
850	50	April 1st, 1899.....	Sept. 6th, 1899.....	135	100,000 00	Yes.
630		April 8th, 1899.....	Sept. 1st, 1899.....	130	35,000 00	Yes.
265	1	April 8th, 1899.....	*	156	12,000 00	*
225		April 8th, 1899.....	Sept. 20th, 1899.....	140	19,000 00	Yes.
120	6	April 8th, 1899.....	*	156	6,500 00	*
5,257	456	.....	.....	1,751	\$38,841 00	.....

* Not ended when this report was compiled.

The foregoing table shows that more than one-half of the strikes were to secure an advance in wages, several were for a reduction in the hours of labor, and in some few instances the object of the strike was to secure both these advantages.

Of the total number of strikes dealt with in the table, only eight were successful, eight were partly so, two are not yet decided and the remaining ones were total failures.

The greatest number of successes were scored by the building trades, both in the reduction of hours and increase of wages, although in both these respects their position before the strikes was much better than that of workmen engaged in other industries. The strikes of greatest duration were, with one exception, among establishments engaged in the silk industry. The silk firms also experienced the greatest number of strikes as compared with other lines of manufacture, but it should be borne in mind that this great industry furnishes employment to more than three times the number of persons engaged in any other in the State, and that therefore the dissatisfaction which manifests itself in this way is, in proportion to the number employed, really much less than from its record of strikes it appears to be.

RECORD OF MINOR STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS THAT HAVE TAKEN PLACE DURING THE YEAR 1899.

Strike of Workmen of Allied Building Trades, April 18th, 1899.—Several hundred carpenters, bricklayers and plumber, who were members of the Hoboken branch of the Hudson County Building Council, struck on the above date for eight hours per day. They had been working nine hours. The men were employed by contractors in various parts of Hudson county, who finally conceded the demand of the men; some of them did so without loss of time, and all after a strike lasting from one to six days.

Strike of Men Employed in Wire Works, June 19th, 1899.—Sixteen employes of a wire factory, located in Belleville, struck because the firm refused to pay them for the Saturday half-holiday. The strike seriously crippled the works, other workmen who took no part in it being unable to work because of the absence of the strikers. The firm conceded all the original demands of the strikers, but new ones were made not acceptable to them. The difficulty was finally adjusted by a compromise after the strike had been on about two weeks.

Strike of Italian Laborers Employed by a Water Company, June 6th, 1899.—Seven hundred laborers employed by a water company operating in Paterson, struck for an increase in wages. The strikers armed with clubs marched to where other laborers working for the same company were employed, and endeavored by threats to induce them to quit work and join them. After several acts of violence they were at length dispersed by a posse of Deputy Sheriffs; none of them were again employed by the company.

Strike of Lathers, May 23d, 1899.—About 300 lathers employed in and about Paterson and other large towns in Passaic county struck for an increase in price from \$1.50 to \$1.60 per thousand laths. The strikers succeeded generally in obtaining the increase.

Strike of Italian Laborers Employed at Road Grading, April 20th, 1899.—A gang of twenty laborers employed in Essex county at road grading struck for an increase in wages. A gang of new men were set to work and after a slight demonstration of hostility on the part of the strikers, the new men were left undisturbed. None of the strikers were re-employed.

Strike of Street Pavers, June 10th, 1899.—A gang of street pavers working on Newark streets struck for the union rate of wages, which was 50 cents per day more than they were receiving. New men were employed without delay, and none of the strikers were re-employed.

Strike of Silk Weavers, April 29th.—Three hundred employes of a broad silk mill, located at Hoboken, struck because of dissatisfaction at price paid for a certain grade of work on which they were employed. The bad feeling among the strikers was intensified by the firm having discharged a man who had served on one of their committees; the firm assigned as a reason for the man's discharge that he had done a bad piece of work, while the employes regarded his discharge as having some connection with his service on their committee. The strike still continues, several unsuccessful attempts at compromise having been made by both sides.

Strike of Silk Weavers, June 3d, 1899.—Two hundred employes of a silk mill located at Weehawken struck for advance in wages. New men were employed; these were attacked by the strikers on several occasions as they were leaving the mill, stones being thrown and clubs used. Some arrests were made, but the arrested parties were dis-

charged with a caution against molesting the workmen of the mill. The strike failed.

Strike of Silk Warpors, April 20th, 1899.—The warpers employed in a ribbon mill in Paterson struck for an increase in wages from \$10 to \$12. The firm offered an advance of \$1 per week, which was finally accepted.

Strike of Silk Throwers, July 11th.—Fifty employes in the throwing department of a large ribbon mill in Paterson struck because a newly-appointed foreman discharged old hands without sufficient reason. The strike died out, most of the hands returning to work.

June 1st, 1899.—The horizontal warpers employed in a large broad silk mill in Paterson struck for an increase in wages. The strike did not succeed.

August 21st, 1899.—One of the most bitterly-contested and long-drawn-out strikes that has ever occurred in the silk trade began on the above date in one of the large silk mills of Paterson. A considerable portion of the mill has been idle in consequence of it. There have been some manifestations of violence directed against those who have taken the strikers' places, but gradually the strikers' places appear to have been filled. The number involved in the strike is about 200. The men state that the strike is still on.

Strike of Iron Shipbuilders.—During the latter part of July a strike of iron shipbuilders and boilermakers was begun in some of the shops and repair yards of Staten Island and New York City to reduce the hours of daily work. It extended to Elizabethport, N. J., where the employes of a large shipbuilding plant struck in sympathy with the New York workmen. The strike began August 4th and ended August 16th, all the strikers returning to work under the conditions that prevailed when they left.

August 5th, 1899.—Some hundreds of Hungarian laborers employed at a copper-smelting works and at a wire mill in Elizabethport struck for increase of pay. There was some rioting, which was suppressed promptly by the police. The strike lasted about one week. Most of the laborers returned to work, and the places of those who did not do so were filled by other workmen.

July 31st, 1899.—Six shear grinders employed by a large cutlery establishment in Newark struck because the firm employed an Italian workman. The Italian remained in the factory only one day and left of his own accord. The strikers then returned to work.

July 13th, 1899.—A strike occurred in a large worsted mill at Passaic, in which two hundred out of the nineteen hundred employed there took part. The strikers, who were all Hungarians, complained that their wages, twelve cents per hour, was not enough to buy food with, not to speak of other necessary expenses of living, and demanded an advance. There were some attempts at rioting by the strikers, and the entire local police force was required to keep the peace. The strike terminated after six days, most of the men resuming work on the old terms.

August 4th, 1899.—About one hundred workmen employed in a large hat factory in Orange struck, alleging as a reason therefor that their employer refused to be governed by certain rules of the union, having particular reference to the operation known in the trade as "sizing." The employer refused to be governed by the rules in dispute, claiming that his doing so would entail very heavy losses on him. The strike spread in a few days so that nearly all branches of the trade were included in it. The strike, which is still on, is causing much distress to the workmen and business people of Orange, of which place the hatting trade is the chief industry.

August 2d, 1899.—A strike for increase of wages, by fifty workmen employed in a copper works at Linden township, occurred on August 2d. The company employed a number of Polacks to take the place of the strikers; these were met on the way to the works by the strikers and a fight ensued, which was quelled by the police. Some of the strikers returned to work at the old rates of wages, and the others lost their employment.

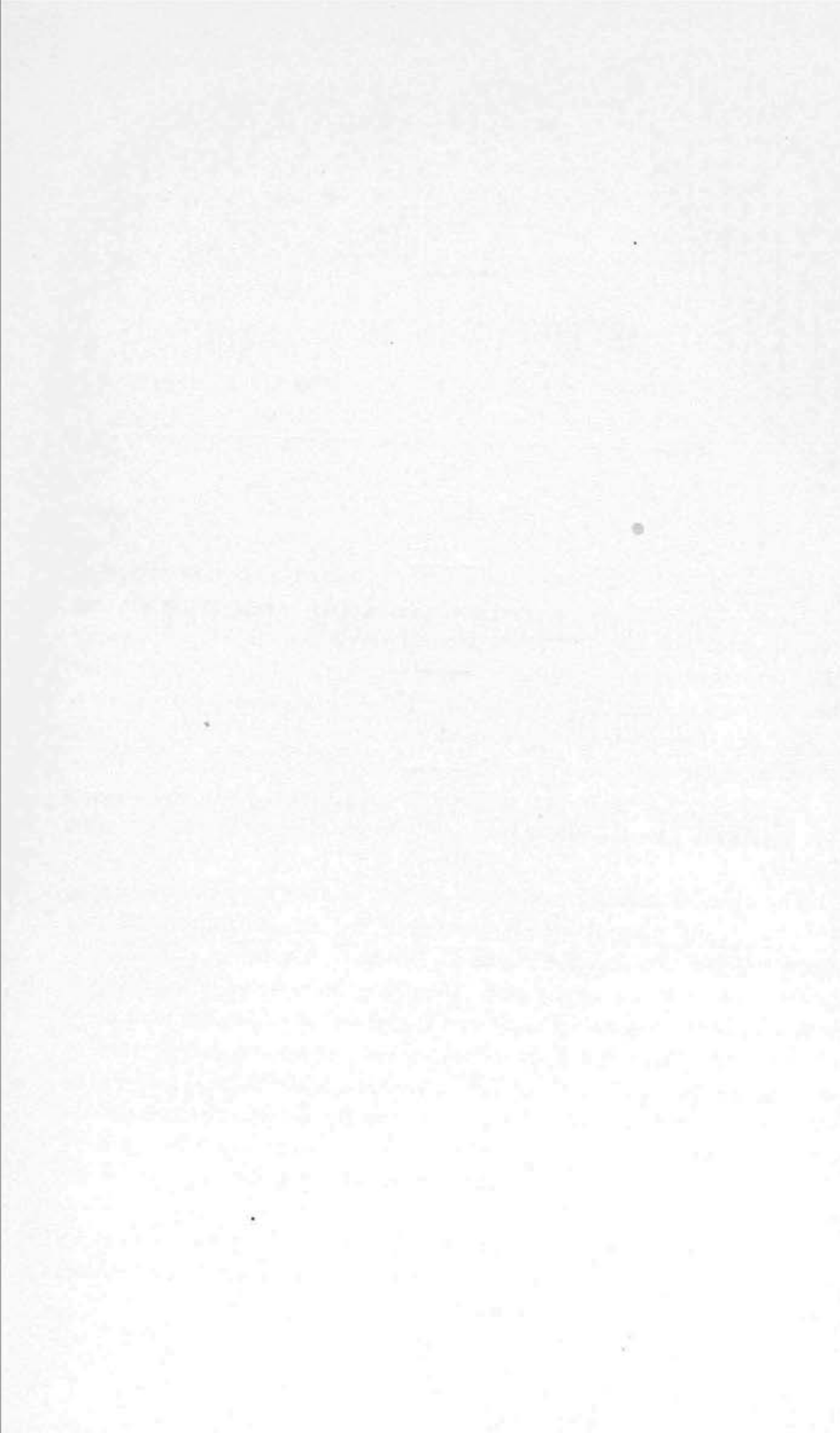
There have been some symptoms of unrest among the employes of two of the great trunk railroads, and also among motormen and conductors on the trolley lines in various parts of the State. In no case however, did the trouble, if it might be called such, develop into anything serious enough to impede their operation.

PART III.

COST OF LIVING IN NEW JERSEY.

A STUDY OF TRADE UNIONISM.

BENEFIT FEATURE OF AMERICAN TRADE
UNIONS.



PART III.

COST OF LIVING IN NEW JERSEY.

RETAIL PRICES OF FIFTY-ONE ARTICLES OF HOUSEHOLD
SUPPLIES, FROM LEADING LOCALITIES IN ALL
THE COUNTIES OF THE STATE, FOR
THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1899.

In preparing the following tables of the comparative cost of living in the various sections of the State, care was taken to obtain the reports on which they are based from the same dealers in each locality that furnished them for June, 1898, a year ago. They may therefore be relied on as accurately indicating the trend of prices over an interval of one year. The total cost of the entire list for each locality is given and also the average price of each article throughout the State.

The cost of the entire list is given in the following summary table, by averages, where there are two or more reports from the same locality.

The relative expensiveness of a locality is shown by its position in this table, the place in which the cost of the bill of supplies is least being entered first and the others following in the order of increase in price. The cost of living will, therefore, be lowest in the locality which appears first in the table and highest in the one that is last.

Summary Table No. 2 shows the average price per unit of the list of supplies for 1899 and for 1898, the variations in price as between the two years being also given. Of the forty-eight articles on the list twenty-seven show a decrease and sixteen an increase in price for 1899 as compared with 1898, five articles showing the same prices for both years.

The variations in prices are not very great either way, except in flour, which shows a decrease for the first and second quality per barrel of \$1.46 and \$1.65, respectively.

Potatoes also show a considerable decrease in price, whites being nineteen and sweets thirteen cents per bushel lower than in 1898.

The total amount of reduction in prices of the twenty-seven articles in which a decrease is shown is \$3.74, and the total increase in prices of the sixteen articles that show an increase is nineteen cents.

There is, therefore, a net decrease in the cost of the entire list as compared with 1898 of \$3.55.

The results reached in this comparison of prices are highly valuable and interesting, demonstrating as they do that the cost of the necessities of life have not been increased by the war revenue law of 1898.

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns in New Jersey.

The Comparative Cost is Shown by the Position of Each Locality in the Table.

Number.	COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	Total cost of supplies.
1	Warren	Phillipsburg	\$22 34
2	Warren	Oxford	22 56
3	Monmouth	Matawan	22 63
4	Warren	Port Colden	22 69
5	Middlesex	New Brunswick	22 77
6	Morris	Middle Valley	22 87
7	Camden	Camden	23 13
8	Sussex	Monroe	23 37
9	Hunterdon	Califon	23 41
10	Warren	Washington	23 47
11	Hudson	Harrison	23 59
12	Atlantic	Mays Landing	23 64
13	Warren	Marksboro	23 65
14	Hunterdon	New Germantown	23 68
15	Burlington	Burlington	23 82
16	Warren	Allamuchy	23 85
17	Hudson	Hoboken	23 87
18	Middlesex	Cranbury	23 88
19	Atlantic	Egg Harbor	23 98
20	Morris	Flanders	24 40
21	Sussex	Stillwater	24 43
22	Warren	Belvidere	24 47
23	Atlantic	Hammonton	24 49
24	Cape May	Cape May	24 52
25	Hunterdon	High Bridge	24 54
26	Morris	German Valley	24 55
27	Sussex	Swartswood	24 73
28	Warren	Blairstown	24 76
29	Morris	Chester	24 79
30	Warren	Beattystown	24 82
31	Union	Elizabeth	24 89
32	Morris	Port Oram	24 91
33	Hunterdon	Glen Gardner	24 97
34	Cumberland	Millville	25 05
35	Bergen	Hackensack	25 08
36	Morris	Dover	25 11
37	Essex	Montclair	25 18
38	Cumberland	Bridgeton	25 19
39	Monmouth	Marlboro	25 23
40	Morris	Deckertown	25 26
41	Middlesex	Metuchen	25 28
42	Passaic	Passaic	25 30
43	Morris	Bartley	25 32

SUMMARY TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

The Cost of Living in New Jersey—Total Cost of the Entire List of Articles in Various Cities and Towns in New Jersey.

The Comparative Cost is Shown by the Position of Each Locality in the Table.

Number.	COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	Total cost of supplies.
44	Bergen	Garfield.....	\$25 42
45	Salem	Salem	25 44
46	Ocean.....	Collier's Mills	25 45
47	Essex.....	Newark.....	25 72
48	Mercer.....	Princeton	25 74
49	Hudson	Jersey City.....	25 75
50	Warren	Hackettstown	26 07
51	Monmouth	Freehold	26 21
52	Sussex	Newton	26 44
53	Gloucester.....	Clayton	26 46
54	Mercer.....	Hamilton Square.....	26 55
55	Mercer.....	Trenton	26 63
56	Morris	Boonton	26 63
57	Essex	Orange	26 75
58	Burlington	Mount Holly	26 82
59	Essex	Belleville	27 08
60	Morris	Dover	27 09
61	Middlesex	Dunellen	27 12
62	Essex	East Orange.....	27 14
63	Bergen	Rutherford	27 24
64	Ocean	Manahawken	27 48
65	Passaic	Paterson.....	27 50
66	Burlington	Moorestown.....	27 76
67	Somerset	Somerville	27 86
68	Hunterdon	Flemington.....	28 19
69	Monmouth.....	Seabright	28 38
70	Burlington	Bordentown	28 54
Average cost of the entire list throughout the State.....			\$25 20

SUMMARY TABLE No. 2.

Cost of Living in New Jersey—Comparison of Average Retail Prices, 1898 and 1899.

ARTICLES.	Basis of quantities.	AVERAGE RETAIL PRICES.		Increase + or decrease — in 1899 as compared with 1898.
		1898.	1899.	
Flour, wheat, first quality.....	Barrel.	\$6.753	\$5.292	— \$1.461
Flour, wheat, second quality.....	Barrel.	5.958	4.312	— 1.646
Oatmeal, loose.....	Pound.	.044	.040	— .004
Oatmeal, in package.....	Package.	.106	.104	— .002
Sugar, granulated.....	Pound.	.059	.059	.....
Molasses, New Orleans.....	Gallon.	.479	.491	+ .012
Syrup.....	Gallon.	.401	.404	+ .003
Butter, first quality.....	Pound.	.219	.232	+ .013
Butter, second quality.....	Pound.	.169	.195	+ .026
Lard.....	Pound.	.091	.088	— .003
Coffee, Rio.....	Pound.	.190	.171	— .019
Coffee, Maricaibo.....	Pound.	.250	.234	— .016
Coffee, Java.....	Pound.	.320	.331	+ .011
Tea, black, first quality.....	Pound.	.641	.660	+ .019
Tea, mixed, first quality.....	Pound.	.587	.600	+ .013
Tea, green, first quality.....	Pound.	.627	.652	+ .025
Potatoes, white.....	Bushel.	1.161	.972	— .189
Potatoes, sweet.....	Bushel.	1.208	1.080	— .128
Beef, rib cuts.....	Pound.	.156	.156	.....
Beef, roast, chuck.....	Pound.	.118	.116	— .002
Beef, steak, sirloin.....	Pound.	.187	.190	+ .003
Beef, steak, round.....	Pound.	.152	.146	— .006
Corned beef, round.....	Pound.	.120	.106	— .014
Corned beef, brisket.....	Pound.	.075	.072	— .003
Smoked beef.....	Pound.	.249	.254	+ .005
Pork, fresh.....	Pound.	.112	.112	.....
Pork, salt.....	Pound.	.095	.094	— .001
Bacon.....	Pound.	.121	.121	.....
Ham.....	Pound.	.119	.122	+ .003
Shoulder.....	Pound.	.084	.072	— .012
Mutton, leg.....	Pound.	.145	.149	— .004
Mutton, breast.....	Pound.	.094	.091	— .003
Mackerel, No. 1.....	Pound.	.154	.164	+ .010
Mackerel, No. 2.....	Pound.	.128	.127	— .001
Mackerel, No. 3.....	Pound.	.104	.100	— .004
Mackerel, salt.....	Pound.	.132	.124	— .008
Cheese, best creamery.....	Pound.	.141	.143	+ .002
Cheese, medium.....	Pound.	.110	.117	+ .007
Succotash.....	Can.	.116	.111	— .005
Tomatoes.....	Can.	.109	.100	— .009
Prunes, Turkish.....	Pound.	.086	.111	+ .025
Prunes, French.....	Pound.	.102	.077	— .025
Rice.....	Pound.	.082	.082	.....
Raisins.....	Pound.	.095	.103	+ .008
Soap, common.....	Cake.	.043	.041	— .002
Kerosene oil.....	Gallon.	.100	.097	— .003
Coal, stove.....	Ton.	5.025	5.010	— .015
Coal, chestnut.....	Ton.	4.789	4.660	— .129
Coal, nut.....	Ton.	4.855	4.830	— .025
Total amount of decrease in prices.....				\$3.739
Total amount of increase in prices.....				0.185
Net decrease in price of entire list.....				3.554

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1899.

LOCATION.		WHEAT FLOUR.			OATMEAL.		Sugar, granulated— per pound.	Molasses, N. O.— per gallon.	Syrup—per gallon.	BUTTER.	
		First quality— 25 pounds.	Second quality— 25 pounds.	Prepared—per package.	Per pound.	Per package.				First quality— per pound.	Second quality— per pound.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
Atlantic.....	Egg Harbor.....	65	60	14	4	10	6	35	40	21	20
	Hammonton.....	61	55	14	3	11	6	42	28	24	18
	Mays Landing.....	70	60	12	4	12	6	40	30	26	24
Bergen.....	Garfield.....	70	65	20	4	11	6	45	38	22	18
	Hackensack.....	62	55	15	3	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	45	40	22	19
	Rutherford.....	65	55	16	4	10	4	40	40	22	19
Burlington ...	Bordentown.....	75	55	14	4	8	6	60	40	25	20
	Burlington.....	62	58	13	3	10	6	60	30	25	20
	Mount Holly.....	70	50	16	3	16	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	48	45	28	22
Camden.....	Moorestown.....	70	60	13	4	10	6	50	40	26	22
	Camden.....	64	60	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	12	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	28	25	25
Cape May.....	".....	55	37	10	2	5	5	35	25	21	18
	Cape May.....	75	50	15	5	12	6	45	40	25	23
Cumberland..	Bridgeton.....	70	50	14	5	10	6	40	30	25	22
	".....	60	50	14	3	10	6	40	30	25	15
	Millville.....	75	60	14	5	11	6	50	40	28	24
Essex.....	".....	70	60	12	4	10	6	50	32	25	22
	Belleville.....	60	55	15	4	12	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	50	23	18
	East Orange.....	70	60	16	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	15	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	60	45	24	20
	Montclair.....	70	55	14	5	10	6	60	50	24	20
	Newark.....	75	65	16	5	12	6	60	66	25	23
	".....	55	50	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	32	20	18
	Orange.....	70	65	15	5	15	6	50	50	23	20
Gloucester....	".....	65	60	10	4	8	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	45	35	21	19
	Clayton.....	60	50	15	4	11	6	45	30	25	20
Hudson.....	Hoboken.....	70	60	15	5	10	6	60	50	24	18
	".....	65	60	10	4	10	6	55	35	23	18
	Harrison.....	58	50	15	3	14	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	35	20	17
	Jersey City.....	60	55	16	5	14	6	50	45	23	21
	".....	60	50	10	4	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	40	23	18
Hunterdon....	Califon.....	55	45	10	3	5	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	40	25	14	12
	Flemington.....	75	60	16	5	12	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	60	60	23	18
	".....	65	55	12	4	10	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	35	35	22	18
	Glen Gardner.....	75	50	12	5	10	6	60	40	18	15
	High Bridge.....	70	47	10	4	10	6	50	35	14	18
Mercer.....	New Germantown...	60	55	12	4	10	6	50	40	16	12
	Hamilton Square..	85	60	10	5	12	6	50	50	20	18
	Princeton.....	75	65	16	5	10	6	60	60	30	24
	".....	65	50	10	5	10	6	50	40	28	22
	Trenton.....	75	60	16	5	12	6	60	60	30	23
Middlesex....	".....	60	50	10	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	10	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	50	35	20	19
	Cranbury.....	55	50	10	5	11	6	50	40	24	18
	Dunellen.....	70	55	18	5	11	6	40	40	23	20
	Metuchen.....	75	65	25	4	16	6	55	45	25	20
	New Brunswick....	70	60	17	4	16	6	50	45	24	20
Monmouth....	".....	55	45	10	3	10	6	35	40	22	17
	Freehold.....	70	55	12	4	12	6	40	40	25	20
	".....	54	48	10	4	8	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	40	25	24	18
	Marlboro.....	57	49	13	3	5	5 $\frac{3}{4}$	39	35	25	20
	Matawan.....	65	55	18	4	10	6	50	40	25	20
Morris.....	".....	65	55	15	3	10	6	40	30	25	20
	Seabright.....	70	65	14	5	10	6	60	50	25	18
	Bartley.....	55	50	14	4	12	6	50	40	18	18
	Boonton.....	70	60	20	5	14	6	52	40	25	20
	".....	65	55	14	3	9	6	45	35	22	18
Chester.....	Chester.....	70	60	15	5	12	6	50	50	20	20
	".....	70	60	15	5	12	6	40	20	16	

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1899.

Lard—per pound.	COFFEE.				TEA.			POTATOES		BEEF.						
	Rio—per pound.	Maricao—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Black first quality—per pound.	Green, first quality—per pound.	Mixed, first quality—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.	Roast, rib cuts—per pound.	Roast, chuck—per pound.	Steak, sirloin—per pound.	Steak, round—per pound.	Corned, round—per pound.	Corned, brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	
6	17	23	25	\$0 40	\$0 40	\$0 40	\$1 00	\$1 12	16	12	16	16	16	12	8	25
8	16	20	25	60	60	60	1 00	1 00	16	12	22	18	12	8	8	25
8	14	25	25	60	60	50	1 00	90	16	12	19	16	12	8	8	25
9	17	25	28	70	70	50	1 00	1 12	16	12	19	16	12	8	8	30
9	10	20	31	75	50	63	1 25	2 00	18	10	18	14	10	8	8	28
10	12	18	25	75	75	75	1 00	1 25	16	10	18	16	14	6	6	30
10	20	23	35	1 00	80	1 00	70	1 12	16	12	19	16	12	8	30	30
8	17	20	35	60	60	60	1 20	60	16	12	22	16	10	5	18	18
9	18	25	35	60	60	60	1 00	90	16	12	18	15	12	6	30	30
8	15	21	35	80	80	80	1 00	1 12	16	12	20	14	12	6	19	19
9	25	30	40	80	80	80	1 25	90	16	14	25	16	12	8	30	30
7	10	15	25	40	40	40	60	60	10	8	18	12	6	5	14	14
9	20	30	35	45	45	45	75	1 00	16	12	19	16	12	8	25	25
8	20	25	35	60	60	60	70	1 50	18	14	20	16	10	5	35	35
8	15	23	32	50	50	50	60	70	12	10	18	16	12	8	25	25
10	25	28	35	60	60	60	80	1 12	18	12	20	16	10	10	25	25
8	16	25	30	35	40	40	80	1 12	14	10	18	14	6	6	32	32
10	20	25	33	60	60	60	1 00	1 12	15	10	20	16	12	9	32	32
10	18	25	32	1 00	90	90	1 35	1 12	20	12	18	12	12	6	25	25
10	20	25	32	80	80	80	1 00	1 25	18	14	20	16	16	8	15	15
10	23	25	34	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 40	1 10	18	12	20	16	14	10	30	30
6	11	20	30	38	48	38	75	75	14	9	18	14	10	5	16	16
10	20	25	38	60	60	60	1 50	1 12	16	12	22	16	14	6	30	30
8	13	18	30	50	60	60	1 00	1 12	16	10	18	16	10	6	30	30
9	12	20	35	60	60	60	75	60	16	13	18	16	15	5	20	20
10	18	23	32	50	50	50	1 00	1 12	15	13	20	15	11	9	30	30
7	15	18	30	40	50	50	1 00	1 12	15	12	18	14	10	6	25	25
6	12	20	30	45	45	45	1 00	1 00	12	8	14	12	8	6	30	30
10	15	25	35	80	80	80	1 25	1 00	16	12	20	18	12	7	30	30
10	12	20	32	60	60	60	1 00	1 00	12	10	18	10	5	7	25	25
8	10	18	25	60	60	60	80	1 12	12	10	18	15	12	7	18	18
10	20	28	40	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 40	2 00	16	13	20	16	13	8	32	32
8	13	20	30	60	60	50	1 00	70	14	12	18	14	12	6	25	25
10	15	25	30	60	60	60	1 20	1 12	12	10	18	15	8	7	25	25
10	20	30	60	80	60	80	60	85	1 12	14	12	18	14	8	28	28
8	13	20	35	80	80	50	60	1 00	14	10	16	14	12	8	24	24
9	25	32	35	80	80	80	60	1 00	16	12	18	16	10	8	18	18
10	25	32	38	1 00	1 00	1 00	95	1 12	22	16	20	12	12 ^{1/2}	8	25	25
10	20	25	35	75	75	50	50	75	18	12	20	16	12	8	22	22
10	28	30	35	1 00	1 00	1 00	1 40	1 90	20	14	20	16	12	10	30	30
5	15	20	29	58	58	58	90	1 00	12	10	18	13	5	6	16	16
10	20	22	30	50	50	50	50	1 12	16	12	18	18	12	8	30	30
9	15	20	35	75	75	75	1 40	1 12	18	12	20	18	16	6	28	28
9	18	22	34	70	70	70	1 00	1 50	16	12	18	16	10	6	25	25
9	24	28	34	80	80	80	1 20	1 12	16	13	18	18	14	6	20	20
6	18	25	32	60	45	50	90	1 12	14	10	16	14	14	6	18	18
8	15	25	35	80	80	80	1 10	1 80	18	13	20	18	14	8	25	25
8	15	20	25	50	50	50	70	1 00	18	12	20	18	14	6	24	24
8	13	18	24	55	55	55	1 25	1 12	16	12	18	16	12	8	28	28
10	15	28	32	50	50	50	90	1 20	16	14	18	14	10	8	30	30
8	10	20	30	45	45	45	75	1 12	16	12	18	14	10	6	25	25
12	17	25	35	80	80	80	1 25	1 12	22	16	22	16	12	8	25	25
10	15	32	35	60	65	35	1 60	1 12	18	12	18	16	10	8	25	25
8	20	30	32	70	70	70	1 50	1 60	20	15	22	18	15	10	28	28
6	11	20	25	50	50	50	1 00	75	15	12	16	14	12	5	20	20
10	25	30	35	80	80	80	1 25	50	20	12	18	16	10	10	30	30
10	15	25	30	50	60	50	80	1 12	18	8	18	16	12	8	22	22

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1899.

LOCATION.		PORK.					MUTTON.		FISH.			
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	Fresh—per pound.	Fat—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 1—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 2—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 3—per pound.	Mackerel, salt—per pound.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Atlantic.....	Egg Harbor.....	11	6	7½	9	7	15		16	12	10	12
	Hammonton.....	10	8	10	12½	8	16	8	14	10	10	12
Bergen.....	Mays Landing.....	11	10	11	12½	10	15	9	20	12	10	12
	Garfield.....	11	10	12	13	8	15	9	17	14	10	12
	Hackensack.....	10	10	10	10	8	18	14	15	10	8	10
Burlington...	Rutherford.....	12	10	14	15	10	15	5	16	12	10	16
	Bordentown.....	11	10	15	14	10	15	9	18	16	14	12
	Burlington.....	10	8	12	11	7½	12	8	13	10	10	10
Camden.....	Mount Holly.....	12	8	12	12	7	14	6	15	10	10	12
	Moorestown.....	11	8	12	11	9	16	12	20	15	12	15
	Camden.....	12	10	12	13	9	15	10	18	15	12	12
Cape May.....	".....	8	8	10	10	8	10	3	13	11	5	12
	Cape May.....	11	12	12	17	7	15	9	16	12	10	12
Cumberland..	Bridgeton.....	12½	8	12	12½	7	14	14	18	13	4	12
	".....	12	8	12	11	6½	12	5	16	10	10	12
	Millville.....	13	10	12	14	10	16	12	20	18	15	12
Essex.....	".....	12½	8	10	10	8	15	8	15	14	10	12
	Belleville.....	13	12	14	13	8	14	5	16	12	10	12
	East Orange.....	11	10	14	12	7	14	10	18	10	10	12
Montclair.....	Montclair.....	12	12	12	12	7	16	12	20	15	10	12
	Newark.....	12	12	16	14	12	16	14	18	16	12	18
	".....	9	7	10	10	7	12	5	15	10	8	14
Orange.....	Orange.....	12	10	14	12	9	16	8	18	16	12	13
	".....	10	10	12	12	8	14	6	18	15	10	12
	".....	10	10	12	12	8	18	10	14	12	10	12
Gloucester....	Clayton.....	10	10	12	12	8	16	10	18	12	10	12
Hudson.....	Hoboken.....	12	10	12	12	8	16	10	18	12	10	12
	".....	10	8	11	9	8	12	8	16	12	10	12
	Harrison.....	8	8	9	10	8	12	8	12	10	8	10
Jersey City....	Jersey City.....	12	12	15	13	10	18	8	20	15	12	14
	".....	10	10	11	11	7	12	5	18	12	6	12
	".....	10	6	15	10	7	16	10	16	12	10	12
Hunterdon...	Califon.....	10	6	15	10	7	16	10	18	15	13	12
	Flemington.....	16	10	16	16	10	16	10	18	15	13	12
	".....	12	8	13	13	7½	10	7	15	10	10	12
Glen Gardner..	Glen Gardner.....	11	8	10	12	10	15	9	14	12	10	12
	High Bridge.....	11	10	"	12	8	20	20	16	12	10	12
	New Germantown.....	12	8	12	12	8	14	10	16	12	8	13
Mercer.....	Hamilton Square.....	12	10	10	12	6	14	22	20	12	10	12
	Princeton.....	15	14	16	14	8	15	10	20	14	10	12
	".....	11	10	12	12	7	15	9	17	12	10	12
Trenton.....	Trenton.....	10	10	13	12	8	16	14	20	15	12	10
	".....	10	8	10	10	6	12	5	15	12	8	8
	".....	11	9	12	12	8	15	9	16	14	10	12
Middlesex...	Dunellen.....	12	12	14	12	7	14	6	16	12	10	14
	Metuchen.....	12	10	16	12	9	16	8	18	15	10	12
	New Brunswick.....	12	10	16	13	8	13	6	18	14	9	7
Monmouth....	".....	10	9	14	11	7	13	5	14	12	10	12
	Freehold.....	12	8	12	12	8	18	10	16	10	8	10
	".....	12	7	12	12	7	16	8	15	10	8	12
Marlboro.....	Marlboro.....	10	6	12	12	7	16	8	12	12	10	12
	Matawan.....	10	8	12	13	8	18	10	15	10	8	6
	".....	11	6	12	12	7	12	8	14	10	10	12
Morris.....	Seabright.....	11	10	12	12	9	15	9	16	8	10	12
	Bartley.....	12	10	12	12	9	16	9	16	12	10	12
	Boonton.....	12	8	12	12	9	20	16	18	15	10	8
Chester.....	".....	8	6	8	11	8	16	6	15	12	8	8
	".....	6	8	10	12	8	16	15	15	12	10	14
	".....	11	8	12	10	8	16	10	14	12	10	12

TABLE No. 3.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1899.

CHEESE.		CANNED GOODS.			PRUNES.						COAL.			
Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Succotash—per can.	Tomatoes—per can.	Corn—per can.	Turkish—per pound.	French—per pound.	Rice—per pound.	Raisins—per pound.	Soap, common—per cake.	Oil, kerosene—per gallon.	Stove—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	Nut—per ton.	Totals.
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.				
10 1/2	12	11	10	10	8	7	8	9	5	11	\$4 80	\$4 50	\$4 70	\$28 98
12	12	11	9	10	7	7	8	7	5	9	5 50	5 25	5 25	24 49
16	12	11	10	10	9	7	8	10	5	10	4 80	4 50	4 70	23 64
14	12	13	13	15	10	7	9	11	4	10	4 80	4 50	4 70	25 42
15	12	8	7	7	13	8	5	8	2	10	5 00	3 50	4 75	25 08
16	14	12	8	10	12	10	8	10	3 1/2	10	5 25	5 25	5 25	27 24
14	10	13	12	13	12	12	10	10	10	9	5 40	5 40	5 40	28 54
12 1/2	12 1/2	10	9	8	10	5	8	7	4	10	5 00	5 00	3 50	23 82
12	10	10	10	10	12	5	8	10	5	9	5 50	5 25	5 25	26 82
14	11	14	12	10	10	8	9	12	5	9	5 25	5 25	5 40	27 76
20	14	10	12	12	15	10	10	20	8	9	5 00	4 75	4 75	27 26
11	8	8	6	5	6	5	5	6	2	8	4 25	3 25	4 00	19 01
16	12	11	10	10	12	5	10	8	5	12	4 80	4 50	4 70	24 52
14	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	5	9	5 75	5 25	5 25	27 52
12	10	8	8	8	9	7	6	8	3	9	5 25	4 50	4 25	23 14
16	14	10	10	10	10	8	10	12	5	10	5 50	4 00	5 25	26 33
14	10	10	7	7	10	6	6	5	4	8	5 25	4 00	4 50	23 78
16	12	13	10	10	10	7	8	10	5	10	5 25	5 25	5 25	27 08
16	13	13	13	12	12	9	10	12	4	11	4 75	4 75	4 75	27 14
15	12	15	10	12	20	12	9	10	5	10	5 00	3 75	4 00	25 18
16	12	15	10	12	18	12	10	22	5	10	5 50	5 00	5 00	29 64
12	10	9	7	7	10	5	5	7	3	7	4 75	3 50	5 00	21 81
15	12	12	10	12	12	10	10	10	5	12	5 00	5 00	5 25	27 50
13	12	10	8	8	10	6	5	10	2	8	5 00	4 50	5 00	26 00
15	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	5	10	5 50	5 50	5 50	26 46
15	12	12	10	10	13	7	9	15	3	8	4 50	3 75	4 50	23 97
14	1	12	8	10	12	7	8	9	2	8	4 50	4 50	4 50	23 78
12	10	10	8	7	10	8	10	8	4	8	4 80	4 50	4 70	23 59
16	14	15	13	13	15	10	10	12	5	11	5 00	5 00	5 00	27 43
12	10	8	8	8	10	5	8	8	2	8	4 75	4 50	4 75	24 07
13	10	7	6	6	8	5	5	6	2	8	4 20	4 20	5 50	23 41
16	12	16	12	12	15	10	10	12	5	12	5 75	5 60	5 75	31 35
14	12	10	9	9	10	5	7	8	3	10	5 25	4 75	5 25	25 14
16	14	12	12	10	12	8	10	12	5	10	4 50	4 50	4 20	24 97
12	12	12	12	10	9	5	10	12	5	9	4 50	4 50	4 50	24 54
15	13	10	10	10	10	6	8	10	5	10	4 75	4 00	4 50	23 68
14	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	5	10	5 25	5 00	5 00	26 55
16	12	16	12	10	25	10	10	15	5	15	4 00	5 50	3 50	26 47
16	12	10	10	10	13	10	10	12	3	12	4 80	4 50	4 70	25 02
16	12	13	13	13	15	10	10	12	5	12	5 75	5 75	5 50	31 23
12	10	10	9	7	10	7	4	6	2	8	5 00	3 50	3 90	22 04
14	12	10	10	10	10	7	8	8	5	9	4 50	4 50	4 70	25 88
15	12	12	13	13	13	8	10	10	5	10	5 00	5 00	5 00	27 12
15	12	15	13	12	10	9	10	20	5	12	4 50	3 75	4 50	25 28
16	12	15	10	18	12	10	10	12	5	10	4 00	4 00	4 00	24 35
16	12	10	10	10	10	6	7	12	3	8	3 75	3 75	3 75	21 19
12	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	4	12	5 30	5 10	5 10	27 87
12	10	10	10	10	10	6	8	10	4	10	5 30	5 10	5 10	25 05
14	12	10	9	12	8	5	8	10	5	10	5 25	4 50	5 00	25 23
15	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	12	5	12	4 25	3 25	4 25	22 53
15	12	10	10	10	6	4	8	10	2	10	4 25	4 50	4 25	22 73
16	12	15	10	10	12	7	8	10	4	10	5 75	4 50	5 75	28 38
16	12	10	10	10	8	7	6	10	5	10	5 00	4 50	4 50	25 32
16	12	15	15	13	30	10	10	30	5	12	5 25	5 25	5 25	29 83
15	10	8	5	10	5	5	5	5	3	10	5 00	4 50	5 00	23 93
16	12	12	10	10	15	10	8	10	5	10	5 00	4 50	4 50	25 83
14	10	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	4	10	4 75	4 50	4 25	23 75

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1899.

COUNTY.	LOCATION. CITY OR TOWN.	WHEAT FLOUR.			OATMEAL.		Sugar, granulated— per pound.	Molasses, N. O.— per gallon.	Syrup—per gallon.	BUTTER.	
		First quality— 25 pounds.	Second quality— 25 pounds.	Prepared—per package.	Per pound.	Per package.				First quality— per pound.	Second quality— per pound.
		cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	
Morris.....	Dover.....	67	60	16	4	12	5 ⁵ / ₈	60	50	24	22
	".....	60	50	10	3	10	5 ³ / ₈	40	40	22	18
	Drakestown.....	55	55	14	4	10	6	60	40	18	18
	Flanders.....	60	50	14	4	10	6	50	40	18	16
	German Valley.....	75	65	13	5	10	6	40	40	16	10
	Middle Valley.....	60	55	14	5	11	6	50	40	16	12
	Port Oram.....	63	50	15	3	15	6	60	40	25	22
Ocean.....	Rockaway.....	65	50	14	5	11	5 ¹ / ₂	50	40	22	20
	Colier's Mills.....	55	55	14	5	10	6	40	40	20	18
	Manahawken.....	75	60	12	4	10	6	48	40	28	25
Passaic.....	Passaic.....	70	60	30	4	10	6	50	45	23	20
	".....	56	55	10	3	9	5 ¹ / ₂	45	30	19	15
Salem.....	Paterson.....	68	60	15	5	12	6	60	60	25	20
	".....	65	55	10	4	10	6	60	45	22	20
	Salem.....	70	60	15	5	15	6	60	50	27	22
Somerset.....	Salem.....	60	50	10	4	10	5 ¹ / ₂	50	40	25	20
	Somerville.....	70	65	18	5	18	6	60	40	25	20
Sussex.....	".....	70	60	15	4	10	6	50	40	25	18
	Monroe.....	65	55	13	5	10	5 ³ / ₄	40	40	22	18
	Newton.....	63	50	15	3	11	6	50	50	24	20
	".....	62	50	14	3	10	6	50	30	22	18
	Stillwater.....	65	50	14	4	10	6	40	40	35	18
Union.....	Swartwood.....	63	55	14	5	10	6	40	40	20	18
	Elizabeth.....	75	50	15	4	15	6	40	40	24	19
	".....	57	55	11	3	7	5 ³ / ₄	35	35	21	18
Warren.....	Allamuchy.....	70	50	14	4	8	6	50	40	18	16
	Beattystown.....	65	55	15	4	10	6	40	40	16	15
	Belvidere.....	65	55	14	5	13	5 ¹ / ₂	60	50	16	14
	Blairstown.....	75	50	14	5	15	6	60	50	20	16
	".....	70	50	14	5	13	6	40	40	18	16
	Hackettstown.....	75	50	20	5	10	6	60	50	22	18
	".....	70	50	15	5	9	6	50	40	22	16
	Marksboro.....	60	50	14	5	11	6	45	40	16	18
	Oxford.....	60	54	14	6	12	6	50	40	16	10
	Phillipsburg.....	65	55	12	5	10	6	50	40	25	20
	".....	60	50	5	8	5	5	25	25	20	10
	Port Colden.....	60	55	14	3	10	6	50	35	16	14
	Washington.....	70	60	14	4	12	6	50	40	20	18
".....	50	55	12	3	10	6	40	40	16	12	
Averages.....		.654	.550	.135	.040	.104	.059	.491	.404	.232	.195

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1899.

Lard—per pound.		COFFEE.				TEA.			POTATOES.		BEEF.						
cts.	cts.	Rio—per pound.	Maricao—per pound.	Java—per pound.	Black, first quality—per pound.	Green, first quality—per pound.	Mixed, first quality—per pound.	White—per bushel.	Sweet—per bushel.	Roast rib cuts—per pound.	Roast chuck—per pound.	Steak, sirloin—per pound.	Steak, round—per pound.	Corned, round—per pound.	Corned, brisket—per pound.	Smoked—per pound.	
9	30	25	35		\$0 80	\$0 80	\$0 80	\$1 50	\$1 25	18	10	18	16	12	5	30	
8	13	15	28		70	60	50	1 00	1 12	16	10	18	16	10	5	25	
10	23	25	30		72	60	70	90	1 12	16	12	18	14	12	6	25	
8	12	25	30		50	50	50	1 00	1 12	20	18	18	16	12	6	22	
10	20	25	30		75	75	50	80	1 12	16	10	18	16	20	18	22	
8	15	20	25		60	60	50	75	1 40	12	8	16	14	12	8	25	
10	20	22	26		60	60	50	1 30	1 12	16	10	18	16	15	8	25	
10	20	25	30		50	50	50	1 30	1 12	18	15	18	16	10	8	25	
9	20	21	26		60	60	60	1 20	1 12	20	16	20	16	12	8	25	
8	30	30	30		40	40	40	1 40	1 00	12	14	22	16	12	8	25	
10	18	25	35		60	60	60	1 75	1 50	18	12	22	18	14	6	25	
6	10	17	27		50	50	50	1 00	1 12	10	10	16	14	10	3	14	
10	.....	28	32		60	60	60	1 10	1 12	16	12	20	18	16	5	28
10	.....	25	.....		50	50	50	1 10	1 12	16	12	20	18	12	5	25
8	20	25	35		80	1 00	90	90	75	16	16	20	20	14	10	30	
8	12	20	28		50	50	40	60	1 12	10	12	20	14	10	6	20	
10	16	25	32		80	75	75	1 60	1 12	18	14	20	16	14	6	20	
9	13	22	30		75	75	65	80	1 12	18	14	20	16	14	5	17	
8	20	25	28		50	50	50	75	1 00	12	14	16	15	10	8	25	
10	20	25	35		1 00	1 00	1 00	1 50	1 12	18	12	20	18	12	10	25	
7	12	25	30		75	75	60	1 25	1 12	12	12	20	16	12	8	25	
8	15	20	30		60	60	60	50	1 00	12	10	18	16	12	8	25	
8	15	20	25		50	50	30	80	1 12	14	12	16	12	10	10	25	
10	17	20	32		70	70	70	1 55	1 50	18	12	22	18	14	10	30	
5	12	20	27		60	60	65	1 00	1 12	16	12	18	18	8	8	28	
8	20	25	30		60	50	40	1 00	1 12	16	13	20	18	14	8	28	
10	25	30	30		50	80	60	1 00	1 12	18	14	22	18	15	12	25	
10	21	25	30		80	80	80	60	1 12	16	12	16	14	14	7	20	
8	25	25	35		75	75	75	1 40	1 40	16	11	16	14	10	6	22	
8	18	25	25		60	60	60	75	75	14	8	16	14	8	6	22	
10	20	25	35		80	90	80	1 50	2 25	16	16	20	18	18	12	32	
10	15	22	30		80	80	80	1 00	1 50	14	10	18	16	12	5	30	
8	15	20	.....		50	50	.....	60	1 12	16	12	18	16	12	8	25
10	15	25	35		60	60	50	60	1 12	14	12	18	14	12	8	24	
10	15	25	35		60	60	60	1 10	1 00	16	12	18	15	12	8	25	
5	8	10	15		50	50	30	1 00	75	12	8	16	15	12	8	20	
9	15	18	28		50	70	50	75	1 12	12	10	18	18	12	8	25	
10	25	25	35		75	75	75	1 40	1 12	16	12	20	16	12	12	25	
8	15	20	30		50	50	50	1 00	1 12	14	12	18	16	10	6	12	
.088	.171	.234	.331	.660	.660	.652	.972	1.030	156	.116	.190	.146	.106	.072	.254		

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1899.

LOCATION.		PORK.					MUTTON.		FISH.			
		Fresh—per pound.	Salt—per pound.	Bacon—per pound.	Ham—per pound.	Shoulder—per pound.	Leg—per pound.	Breast—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 1—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 2—per pound.	Mackerel, No. 3—per pound.	Mackerel, salt—per pound.
COUNTY.	CITY OR TOWN.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.
Morris.....	Dover.....	12	10	12	12	9	18	10	16	15	10	13
	"	9	7	10	10	7	14	8	15	12	8	8
	Drakestown.....	12	8	12	12	8	12	5	16	12	10	12
	Flanders.....	11	8	12	12	7	16	8	16	12	10	12
	German Valley.....	10	8	8	12	8	14	12	13	12	10	12
Ocean.....	Middle Valley.....	10	5	12	10	7	15	9	13	12	10	12
	Port Oram.....	12	8	9	12	8	18	12	14	12	10	12
	Rockaway.....	11	7	9	12	8	12	10	16	15	12	10
	Colier's Mills.....	11	7	12	12	9	22	20	16	12	10	12
	Manahawken.....	11	8	12	11	9	10	12	16	12	10	12
Passaic.....	Passaic.....	12	8	11	12	8	15	10	16	12	12	10
	"	7	6	10	10	6	10	8	14	10	8	12
Salem.....	Paterson.....	12	10	12	12	12	16	8	18	15	12	12
	"	12	9	10	12	7	15	9	16	12	10	12
	Salem.....	12	10	12	16	10	16	12	20	15	12	12
Somerset.....	"	12	8	10	11	7	16	6	15	10	10	10
	Somerville.....	13	10	20	16	9	18	6	25	14	10	25
Sussex.....	"	11	10	12	10	7	16	5	20	14	10	14
	Monroe.....	11	8	8	11	8	15	9	15	10	8	10
	Newton.....	15	10	14	12	8	22	12	22	16	12	12
	"	8	9	9	10	8	15	9	15	12	10	12
Union.....	Stillwater.....	10	10	12	13	8	12	9	15	12	8	15
	Swartwood.....	12	8	10	11	9	12	12	12	10	8	8
	Elizabeth.....	12	12	13	18	7	15	10	20	15	10	8
	"	11	7	10	11	7	14	9	15	10	10	12
Warren.....	Allamuchy.....	10	8	8	10	8	16	8	12	10	9	12
	Beattystown.....	11	10	15	12	10	15	9	15	12	10	16
	Belvidere.....	12	10	10	10	6	16	14	18	14	10	12
	Blairstown.....	8	8	10	13	10	18	8	20	13	10	10
	"	8	8	10	11	8	13	6	16	12	10	12
	Hackettstown.....	12	12	14	12	9	12	14	20	14	12	14
	"	12	10	14	11	7	12	5	16	12	10	10
	Marksboro.....	11	9	12	12	7	15	9	16	13	10	12
	Oxford.....	11	10	12	14	8	14	10	14	10	8	10
	Phillipsburg.....	12	12	12	12	7	16	18	16	12	10	16
	"	10	10	8	8	5	16	12	8	6	4	10
	Port Colden.....	11	10	9	11	9	13	10	16	12	10	12
Washington.....	15	10	12	12	9	18	15	18	12	10	12	
"	12	10	10	12	6	14	8	12	12	10	12	
Averages.....		.112	.094	.121	.122	.072	.149	.091	.164	.127	.100	.124

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Cost of Living—Retail Prices of Groceries and Supplies for the Month of June, 1899.

CHEESE.		CANNED GOODS.			PRUNES						COAL.			Totals.
Best—per pound.	Medium—per pound.	Succotash—per can.	Tomatoes—per can.	Corn—per can.	Turkish—per pound.	French—per pound.	Rice—per pound.	Raisins—per pound.	Soap, common—per cake.	Oil, kerosene—per gallon.	Stove—per ton.	Chestnut—per ton.	Nut—per ton.	
cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$
16	14	14	10	14	13	10	9	14	5	10	\$5 25	\$5 25	\$5 25	\$28 84
11	8	6	6	6	10	5	5	7	3	10	5 25	5 10	5 00	25 34
16	12	11	10	10	10	7	10	10	5	10	4 75	4 75	4 70	25 26
14	12	10	10	10	10	6	8	8	5	10	4 75	4 50	4 70	24 30
16	12	10	10	10	10	8	8	10	5	10	4 60	4 40	4 50	21 65
14	12	11	8	8	8	5	6	8	5	10	5 00	3 25	4 25	22 87
14	10	10	10	20	10	7	8	8	5	15	5 00	3 50	5 00	24 91
16	14	10	10	10	10	8	6	10	5	10	4 88	4 50	4 70	25 11
15	12	11	10	10	10	7	8	15	5	10	4 88	4 50	4 70	25 45
14	12	5	10	9	8	8	8	8	5	12	6 00	5 00	5 60	27 48
15	10	12	10	10	8	10	8	10	5	10	5 00	4 75	4 75	27 09
12	10	10	7	6	5	9	6	6	3	10	4 75	4 75	4 75	28 52
16	16	13	10	12	10	9	8	12	5	10	5 50	5 25	5 25	28 06
16	12	11	10	10	10	9	8	10	4	10	5 50	5 25	5 25	26 94
16	14	12	10	10	12	10	10	10	5	10	5 00	5 00	5 00	27 45
12	10	10	8	6	10	5	6	6	3	8	5 00	5 00	4 00	23 44
16	14	12	10	12	18	7	9	18	5	10	5 25	5 25	5 25	28 85
14	12	12	8	10	12	5	7	8	3	10	5 25	5 25	5 25	26 88
12	10	10	10	8	10	8	8	8	6	10	4 50	4 25	4 70	23 37
16	12	18	10	12	15	10	10	12	5	10	5 25	5 00	4 70	28 35
14	10	12	10	8	12	8	5	8	3	10	4 50	4 25	4 70	24 54
14	10	11	10	10	10	8	8	10	5	10	5 00	4 75	4 70	24 37
14	12	10	10	10	8	5	8	10	4	10	5 00	5 00	5 00	24 78
16	10	15	11	13	18	9	8	10	5	10	4 85	3 75	4 60	25 66
12	10	10	8	7	12	9	7	9	3	10	4 60	4 50	4 70	24 12
14	12	11	10	8	10	7	8	8	3	10	4 60	4 25	4 50	23 85
12	12	10	10	10	8	5	8	10	5	10	4 50	4 50	4 50	24 82
16	10	10	10	10	12	8	10	10	5	10	5 00	3 35	4 75	24 47
16	14	13	12	18	15	10	10	12	5	10	4 50	4 50	4 50	26 12
15	12	13	10	10	12	10	8	8	3	10	4 50	4 50	4 50	23 41
16	14	12	10	10	14	10	10	10	5	10	5 25	5 00	4 75	29 24
16	13	10	10	10	14	10	10	8	5	10	4 00	3 25	3 75	22 90
16	12	11	10	10	9	7	8	10	5	10	4 50	4 50	4 50	23 66
15	10	12	10	10	10	6	10	10	5	10	4 10	4 10	4 10	22 56
16	12	10	10	10	12	8	10	10	5	8	4 70	4 30	4 60	24 37
8	10	8	5	5	5	3	5	5	3	6	4 60	3 60	3 60	19 32
12	12	10	10	10	10	6	9	10	4	10	4 25	4 25	4 00	22 69
16	12	15	10	10	12	5	10	10	4	10	4 50	4 25	4 00	24 93
15	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	6	2	10	3 75	3 75	4 70	22 02
.143	.117	.111	100	.098	111	.077	.082	.103	.041	.097	5.010	4.660	4.880	\$25 20

A STUDY OF TRADE-UNIONISM.

DIFFERENCE IN HOURS OF DAILY LABOR, DAILY WAGES
AND YEARLY EARNINGS OF UNION AND NON-
UNION MEN ENGAGED AT SAME TRADE.

In the report of the Bureau for 1898 a brief study of the benefits that accrue from membership in a trades union in the matter of steadiness of employment, hours of labor, daily wages and yearly earnings was made; the purpose being to help in shedding light on the often-mooted question, does trade-unionism pay? It was not intended to be anything more than simply an introduction of the subject to the notice of those interested with a view to securing their assistance in making a more extended investigation on similar or perhaps broader lines this year.

The investigation, which was limited to three trades, viz., hatters, cigarmakers and glassworkers, exhibited results so very largely in favor of the trades unions, as to attract wide notice from the press, and particularly appreciative comment from the labor journals. The advantages of unionism were shown to be so great as to furnish a perfectly reasonable explanation of why workingmen voluntarily place themselves under the discipline of a trades union; indeed, the wonder is that all of them do not avail themselves of the benefits which they offer.

Comparatively steady employment and good wages, which apparently the trade-unionist enjoys in a much higher degree than his non-union fellow-craftsman, not to speak of other benefits, would seem to much more than offset the slight sacrifice of personal liberty of action, which the rules of the union require him to submit to. Continuing the investigation this year, it was the intention of the Bureau to include in it all the organized trades, and every effort within the possibilities of rather limited means was made to that end; but the results reached, however, in the number of trades covered are much

below what were looked for. Candor compels the admission that neither the unionist or non-unionist showed the readiness to assist in the work which, from its importance to both, the Bureau had every reason to expect.

Blanks and explanatory circulars in large numbers were sent to workingmen of the various trades through the mails, and never heard from; all the local trades unions in the State were similarly addressed and only about two per cent. of the number made any sort of reply.

The work of special agents who were sent out to make a personal canvass among the workingmen was more productive, at least among the unionists, who, when personally interviewed, exhibited, generally speaking, no disinclination to talk about themselves or their unions.

But the difficulty of obtaining statements from non-unionists was so great that a sufficient number of them for making a comparison were secured from only nine trades; these are the bakers, bricklayers, cigarmakers, carpenters, glassblowers, horseshoers, plumbers, polishers and buffers, and painters. The facts as developed by the investigation are set forth in two tables for each of these trades, based on an equal number of personal statements from union and non-union workmen as to the number of hours worked per day and per week, the number of days idle during the year, the daily wage-rates and yearly earnings. In addition to these items, the out-of-work, sick, strike and death benefits, with the amount of annual assessment paid on account of them, appear on the union table of each trade. The annual earnings are arrived at by taking 306 as the number of working days in the year, deducting therefrom the number of days reported idle and multiplying the remainder by the daily wage-rate. In the union tables a balance is struck between the amount, if any, which the member received as benefits, and that which he paid in assessments, the balance being added or deducted, as the case may have been, from his yearly earnings.

The following summary table shows by averages the results of the investigation on all the points which the investigation was designed to bring out. Other details, such as whether work is done by piece or day, the various causes for lost time, whether sickness or strikes, the several forms of benefits provided by the unions, and the annual dues or assessments paid by members on account of them, are fully set forth in the general tables.

SUMMARY TABLE.

Average Number of Hours Worked Per Day and Per Week; Average Daily and Yearly Earnings, and Total Number of Days Idle During the Year for the Nine Trades Considered.

AVERAGES.	BAKERS.		BRICKLAYERS.		CIGARMAKERS.		CARPENTERS.		GLASSBLOWERS.		HORSESHOERS.		PLUMBERS.		PAINTERS.		POLISHERS AND BUFFERS.	
	Union.	Non-Union.	Union.	Non-Union.	Union.	Non-Union.	Union.	Non-Union.	Union.	Non-Union.	Union.	Non-Union.	Union.	Non-Union.	Union.	Non-Union.	Union.	Non-Union.
Number of hours worked per day.	11.8	15.4	9	9.9	8	9.3	9	9.7	8.5	9.1	9	10	8.7	9.7	8	9.6	10	10
Number of hours worked per week.	70.5	96.4	51.5	57.4	47.1	53.8	53	53	49.5	53.5	53.4	59.6	52.2	57.9	48	57	59.5	59.5
Wages or earnings per day.	\$2 05	\$1 79	\$3 80	\$2 17	\$2 27	\$1 65	\$2 53	\$2 13	\$5 62	\$3 52	\$2 96	\$2 65	\$3 00	\$2 46	\$2 50	\$1 81	\$2 25	\$1 58
Total number of days idle during year.	33.5	43.4	78.1	104.3	32.8	12.8	66	111	103.9	137.5	39.8	25.6	30.7	23.8	78.6	108.6	21.1	21
Yearly earnings.	\$572 15	\$470 40	\$358 68	\$131 68	\$694 47	\$483 78	\$613 73	\$432 82	\$1,096 57	\$593 12	\$796 61	\$751 16	\$825 57	\$695 00	\$559 50	\$357 71	\$635 27	\$450 30
Increase of daily wages through unionism, per ct.	14.5		75.1		37.6		18.8		59.7		11.7		21.9		38.1		42.4	
Increase of yearly earnings through unionism, per ct.	21.6		98.9		24.9		41.9		81.9		6.5		18.8		56.4		41.8	

Following these the other benefit features of American trades unions are set forth in extracts from an article by Professor Edward W. Bemis, which appeared in the May, 1899, bulletin of the Department of Labor.

On all the points set forth in this summary table, there is exhibited a very decided advantage in favor of the union branches of the trades investigated; this is particularly noticeable in the daily wages and yearly earnings. The annual dues and assessments are deducted from the yearly earnings of the union men, so that the advantages shown are absolutely free from all liabilities of that character; as before stated the main purpose of this investigation is to show the improvement, if any there be, in the workman's daily wages and yearly earnings through the influence of the union. These are shown to be very great; he also enjoys considerable advantages in the matter of hours of daily and weekly labor, and thus earns his relatively high wages while working much shorter time.

TABLE No. 1.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual, and all are members of a local union that is affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.)

BAKERS—UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.	BENEFITS PROVIDED BY UNION.					Amount of dues and assessments paid union during the twelve months.	Amount received from the union as benefits during the twelve months.	Total net income for the twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.			Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.		Out of work.	Sick.	On strike.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.*				GROSS AMOUNT PAID ON—
1	Baker (Bread and Cake).....	12	72	D	\$2 80	30	10	.....	40	\$611 80	\$3 00	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$200 00	.....	\$19 00	\$23 30	\$616 10
2	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 00	.....	14	.....	14	584 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	200 00	.....	19 00	9 00	574 00
3	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	612 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	200 00	.....	19 00	.....	593 00
4	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 00	30	20	.....	50	512 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	100 00	.....	19 00	10 00	503 00
5	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 00	15	.....	.....	15	582 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	100 00	.....	19 00	12 50	575 50
6	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	688 50	3 00	5 00	2 00	100 00	.....	19 00	.....	669 50
7	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 00	35	6	.....	41	530 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	200 00	.....	19 00	24 00	535 00
8	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 35	30	20	.....	50	601 60	3 00	5 00	2 00	200 00	.....	19 00	33 00	615 60
9	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 25	12	10	.....	22	639 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	200 00	.....	19 00	14 30	634 30
10	" " " ".....	12	72	P	1 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	459 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	200 00	.....	19 00	.....	440 00
11	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	612 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	200 00	.....	19 00	.....	593 00
12	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 00	14	3	.....	17	578 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	100 00	.....	19 00	9 50	568 50
13	" " " ".....	12	72	D	1 67	30	.....	.....	30	458 92	3 00	5 00	2 00	100 00	.....	19 00	15 00	454 92
14	" " " ".....	12	72	D	2 00	18	.....	.....	18	576 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	200 00	.....	19 00	9 00	566 00
15	" " " ".....	10	60	D	2 50	21	.....	.....	21	712 50	3 00	5 00	2 00	200 00	.....	19 00	10 50	704 00
16	" " " ".....	10	60	D	2 00	40	18	.....	58	496 00	3 00	5 00	2 00	200 00	.....	19 00	35 00	512 00
Averages.....		11.8	70.5	D	\$2 05	17.2	6.3	.....	23.5	\$578 33	\$3 00	\$5 00	\$2 00	\$168 80	.....	\$19 00	\$12 82	\$572 15

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 1.—Continued.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months

(Each office number represents one individual.)

BAKERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.			Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.	
1	Baker (Bread and Cake).....	18	108	D	\$1 75	10	20		30	\$483 00
2	" " ".....	18	108	D	1 75		30		30	483 00
3	" " ".....	17	102	D	1 65	14	20		34	448 80
4	" " ".....	17	102	D	1 65				90	356 40
5	" " ".....	18	108	D	1 75	20	18		38	469 00
6	" " ".....	17	102	D	1 65	7	10		17	476 85
7	" " ".....	18	108	D	1 50	100			100	309 00
8	" " ".....	12	72	D	2 00	30			30	552 00
9	" " ".....	14	84	D	2 00	50			50	512 00
10	" " ".....	12	70	D	2 00	40	20		60	492 00
11	" " ".....	12	70	D	2 00	26	10		46	520 00
12	" " ".....	15	90	D	2 00	19	42		61	490 00
13	" " ".....	15	90	D	1 70	32	12		44	445 40
14	" " ".....	14	98	D	1 75	15			15	509 25
15	" " ".....	15	105	D	1 80		24		24	507 60
16	" " ".....	15	105	D	1 65	6	20		26	472 00
Averages.....		15.4	96.4	D	\$1 79	29.3	14.1		48.4	\$470 40

TABLE No. 2.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual, and all are members of the International Bricklayers' and Masons' Union of America)

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS—UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.	BENEFITS PROVIDED BY UNION.					Amount of dues and assessments paid union during the twelve months.	Amount received from the union as benefits during the twelve months.	Total net income for the twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.			Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.		Out of work.*	Sick.*	On strike.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.*			
1	Bricklayers and Stonemasons...	9	50	D	\$4 05	50	.....	.....	50	\$1036 80	.....	.....	\$7 00	\$100 00	.....	\$4 80	\$1032 00
2	" " " " " "	9	50	D	4 05	105	.....	.....	105	814 05	.....	.....	7 00	100 00	.....	7 80	806 25
3	" " " " " "	9	50	D	4 05	60	12	.....	72	947 70	.....	.....	7 00	100 00	.....	4 80	942 90
4	" " " " " "	9	50	D	4 05	85	25	.....	60	996 80	.....	.....	7 00	100 00	.....	4 80	991 50
5	" " " " " "	9	50	D	4 05	70	.....	.....	70	955 80	.....	.....	7 00	100 00	.....	4 80	951 00
6	" " " " " "	9	50	D	4 05	80	.....	.....	80	915 80	.....	.....	7 00	100 00	.....	4 80	910 50
7	" " " " " "	9	50	D	4 05	80	.....	.....	80	915 80	.....	.....	7 00	100 00	.....	4 80	910 50
8	" " " " " "	9	50	D	4 05	65	25	.....	90	874 80	.....	.....	7 00	100 00	.....	4 80	870 00
9	" " " " " "	9	50	D	4 05	90	15	.....	105	814 05	.....	.....	7 00	100 00	.....	7 00	807 05
10	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	70	.....	.....	70	849 60	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	6 00	843 60
11	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	75	.....	.....	75	831 60	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	6 00	825 60
12	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	65	20	.....	85	795 60	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	7 00	788 60
13	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	70	.....	.....	70	849 60	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	5 00	844 60
14	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	65	18	.....	83	802 80	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	6 00	796 80
15	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	70	12	.....	82	806 40	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	6 00	800 40
16	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	75	8	.....	98	766 80	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	6 00	760 80
17	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	70	10	.....	80	813 60	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	6 00	807 60
18	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	72	.....	.....	72	842 40	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	6 00	836 40
19	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	75	.....	.....	75	831 60	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	6 00	825 60
20	" " " " " "	9	53	D	3 60	70	6	.....	76	828 00	.....	.....	7 00	75 00	.....	6 00	822 00
Averages.....		9	51.5	D	\$3 80	70.6	7.5	.....	78.1	\$864 40	.....	.....	\$7 00	\$86 25	.....	\$5 72	\$858 68

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 2—Continued.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual.)

BRICKLAYERS AND STONEMASONS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.			Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.	
1	Bricklayers and Stonemasons	9	53	D	\$2 00					\$612 00
2	"	9	54	D	3 00	156			156	450 00
4	"	9	54	D	3 00	150			150	468 00
5	"	10	59	D	2 00	104			104	384 00
6	"	10	59	D	2 00	132	15		147	318 00
7	"	10	59	D	2 00	108	6		114	384 00
8	"	10	59	D	2 25	100	22		122	414 00
9	"	10	59	D	2 00	48			48	516 00
10	"	10	59	D	2 00	110	12		122	378 00
11	"	10	59	D	2 00	90			90	432 00
12	"	10	59	D	2 00	100	10		110	392 00
13	"	10	59	D	2 00	130			130	352 00
14	"	10	59	D	2 25	104			104	454 50
15	"	10	59	D	2 10	90	18		108	415 80
16	"	10	59	D	2 00	80	12		92	428 00
17	"	10	55	D	2 10	75	15		90	453 60
18	"	10	55	D	2 40	100			100	494 40
19	"	10	55	D	2 00	104			104	404 00
20	"	10	59	D	2 25	85	16		101	461 25
	"	10	55	D	2 00	95			95	422 00
	Averages.....	9.9	57.4	D	\$2 17	98	6.3		104.3	\$431 68

TABLE No. 3.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual, and all are members of the Cigarmakers International Union of America.)

CIGARMAKERS—UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WARE MADE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.			Quantity regarded as a piece.	Price per piece.	Quantity produced per day.	Wages or earnings per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.	BENEFITS PROVIDED BY UNION.					Amount of dues and assessments paid union during the twelve months.	Amount received from the union as benefits during the twelve months.*	Total net income for the twelve months.
		Per day	Per week.	Day work (D) or piece work (P).					Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.		Out of work.	Sick.	On strike.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife			
1	Cigarmaker		45	P	1,000	\$12 00	250	\$3 00	10			10	\$885 00	\$3 00	\$5 00	\$5 00	\$550 00	\$40 00	\$18 50		\$869 50
2	"		45	P	1,000	8 00	275	2 20					673 20	3 00	0 00	5 00	550 00	50 00	15 00		657 50
3	"		45	P	1,000	12 00	150	1 80	35			35	487 80	3 00	0 00	7 00	550 00	40 00	18 50		469 30
4	"		45	P	1,000	12 00	150	1 80	46	14		60	442 80	3 00	0 00	7 00	550 00	40 00	18 00		424 80
5	"		45	P	1,000	12 00	160	1 92	30			30	529 92	3 00	0 00	7 00	550 00	40 00	9 80		520 12
6	"		45	P	1,000	12 00	200	2 40	40			40	638 40	3 00	0 00	7 00	550 00	40 00	15 00		622 80
7	"		44	P	1,000	12 00	175	2 10	50			50	537 60	3 00	0 00	7 00	550 00	40 00	15 00		522 60
8	"		48	P	1,000	12 00	200	2 40					734 40	3 00	0 00	7 00	550 00	40 00	15 00		718 80
9	"		48	P	1,000	12 00	175	2 10	48			48	541 80	3 00	0 00	7 00	550 00	40 00	15 50		526 25
10	"		45	P	1,000	12 00	200	2 40	80			80	662 40	3 00	0 00	7 00	550 00	40 00	15 00		646 80
11	"		48	P	1,000	14 00	175	2 35	60	10		70	554 60	3 00	0 00	7 00	550 00	40 00	15 00		539 00
12	"		48	P	1,000	14 00	175	2 45	50	12		62	597 80	3 00	0 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	14 50		583 40
13	"		48	P	1,000	12 00	175	2 10	40			40	558 60	3 00	0 00	7 00	550 00	40 00	15 00		543 00
14	"		45	P	1,000	14 00	225	3 15	48			48	812 70	3 00	0 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	15 00		797 70
15	"		48	P	1,000	9 00	250	2 25					638 50	3 00	0 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	16 16		672 34
16	"		43	P	1,000	16 00	200	3 20					979 20	3 00	0 00	6 00	550 00	40 00	15 00		968 60
17	"		48	P	1,000	9 00	250	2 25					638 50	3 00	0 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	15 00		672 90
18	"		48	P	1,000	10 00	225	2 25					638 50	3 00	0 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	15 00		682 90
19	"		48	P	1,000	7 00	250	1 75	60	6		66	420 00	3 00	0 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	16 00		403 40
20	"		49	P	1,000	8 00	275	2 20	30	10		40	585 20	3 00	0 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	16 00		568 60

TABLE NO. 3.—Continued.
Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual, and all are members of the Cigar-makers International Union of America.)

CIGAR-MAKERS—UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WARE MADE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Quantity regarded as a piece.	Price per piece.	Quantity produced per day.	Wages or earnings per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total.	Total earnings during the last twelve months.	BENEFITS PROVIDED BY UNION.				Amount of dues and assessments paid union during the twelve months.	Amount received from the union as benefits during the twelve months.	Total net income for the twelve months.		
		Per day.	Per week.						Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Out of work.			Sick.	On strike.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.				AMOUNT PAID WEEKLY IF MEMBER IS—	AMOUNT PAID ON—
21	"	8	48	P	1,000	9 00	250	2 25	90	50	.....	.....	90	480 00	8 00	5 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	40 00	16 60	.....	469 40
22	"	8	48	P	1,000	10 00	240	2 40	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	784 40	8 00	5 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	40 00	16 60	.....	717 80
23	"	8	48	F	1,000	9 00	225	2 02	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	618 12	8 00	5 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	40 00	16 16	.....	601 96
24	"	8	48	P	1,000	9 00	250	2 25	16	14	.....	.....	32	621 00	8 00	5 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	40 00	16 60	.....	604 40
25	"	8	48	P	1,000	8 00	275	2 25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	673 20	8 00	5 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	40 00	16 60	.....	656 60
26	"	8	48	P	1,000	8 00	275	2 20	32	6	.....	.....	38	589 60	8 00	5 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	40 00	16 60	.....	578 00
27	"	8	48	P	1,000	8 00	275	2 20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	588 00	8 00	5 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	40 00	16 16	.....	576 40
28	"	8	48	P	1,000	9 50	250	2 09	22	9	.....	.....	17	604 01	8 00	5 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	40 00	16 16	.....	587 85
29	"	8	48	P	1,000	12 00	200	2 40	60	6	.....	.....	66	576 00	8 00	5 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	40 00	16 60	.....	580 40
30	"	8	48	P	1,000	14 00	150	2 10	40	5	.....	.....	45	584 10	8 00	5 00	5 00	550 00	40 00	40 00	16 60	.....	582 50
Averages.....		8	47.1	P	1,000	\$10 85	217	\$2 27	26.21	6.6	.....	.....	82.8	\$620 16	\$3 00	\$5 00	\$5 73	\$550 00	\$10 00	\$10 00	\$16 69	.....	\$504 47

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 3—Continued.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual.)

CIGARMAKERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WARE MADE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Quantity regarded as a piece.	Price per piece.	Quantity produced per day.	Wages or earnings per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.						Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.	
1	Cigarmaker	10	55	P	1,000	\$6 50	300	\$1 95					\$596 70
2	"	10	55	P	1,000	8 00	240	1 92					587 52
3	"	10	55	P	1,000	6 50	270	1 75					585 50
4	"	10	55	P	1,000	8 00	240	1 92					587 52
5	"	10	55	P	1,000	7 00	270	1 82	30			30	502 32
6	Cigar roller	9	54	P	1,600	4 00	600	2 40					734 40
7	"	9	54	P	1,000	4 00	400	1 60	20	6		26	448 00
8	Bunchmaker	9	54	P	1,000	2 50	600	1 50	26	10		36	405 00
9	"	9	54	P	1,000	2 60	800	1 60		4		4	483 20
10	"	9	54	P	1,000	3 00	600	1 80	18			18	518 40
11	"	9	54	P	1,000	2 25	500	1 12					342 72
12	"	9	54	P	1,000	4 50	400	1 80		14		14	525 60
13	Cigar packer	8	48	D				3 00	35	10		45	788 00
14	" roller	9	54	P	1,000	5 00	400	2 00	16	10		21	570 00
15	" packer	8	48	D				2 50	20	16		36	675 00
16	" "	8	48	D				2 50	30			30	690 00
17	" "	8	48	D				2 50					765 00
18	" roller	9	54	P	1,000	3 50	650	2 27	15	12		27	633 33
19	Stripper	10 1/4	56	D				62	6			6	186 00
20	"	10 1/4	56	D				62	6	3		9	184 14
21	Selector	9	54	D				1 10					386 60
22	Cigarmaker	10 1/4	56	D				2 68					820 08
23	"	10 1/4	56	P	1,000	3 00	400	1 20	16			16	348 00
24	"	10 1/4	56	P	1,000	3 00	400	1 20	16	2		18	345 60
25	"	10 1/4	56	P	1,000	2 50	300	75	26			26	210 00
26	"	11 1/4	56	P	1,000	2 50	400	1 00	19	3		22	284 00
27	"	9	54	P	1,000	3 50	600	2 10					642 60
28	Sweeper	9	54	D				1 00					806 00
29	"	9	54	D				50					153 00
30	"	9	54	D				75					229 50
Averages		9.3	58.8	19 P 11 D	1,000	\$2 71	279	\$1 65	10	2 8		12.8	\$483 78

TABLE No. 4.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual, and all are members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.)

CARPENTERS—UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.	BENEFITS PROVIDED BY UNION.					Amount of dues and assessments paid union during the twelve months.	Amount received from the union as benefits during the twelve months.	Total net income for the twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.			Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.		Out of work.	AMOUNT PAID WEEKLY IF MEMBER IS—	GROSS AMOUNT PAID ON—	Death of member.	Death of mem-ber's wife.			
1	Carpenter	8	48	D	\$2 50	75	45		120	\$465 00	\$3 00	\$6 00	\$50 00	\$25 00	\$6 00	\$15 00	\$174 00	
2	"	9	54	D	2 50	130			130	440 00		6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		486 00	
3	"	9	54	D	2 50	136			136	425 00		6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		419 00	
4	"	9	54	D	2 50	130			130	440 00		6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		486 00	
5	"	9	53	D	2 52	19		9	28	700 56	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	6 00	700 56	
6	"	9	53	D	2 52	30			30	695 52	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		689 52	
7	"	9	54	D	2 25	120			120	418 50		6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		412 50	
8	"	9	55	D	2 54	120			120	465 00		6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		459 00	
9	"	9	53	D	2 52	90			90	544 32	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		538 32	
10	"	9	53	D	2 52	30		30	60	629 92	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		623 92	
11	"	9	53	D	2 52	90			90	544 32	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		538 32	
12	"	9	53	D	2 52	50		17	67	602 28	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	15 00	611 00	
13	"	9	53	D	2 52	35		5	40	670 32	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		664 32	
14	"	9	58	D	2 79	60			60	685 44	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		680 44	
15	"	9	53	D	2 52	80			80	569 52	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		563 52	
16	"	9	53	D	2 70	60			60	664 20	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		658 20	
17	"	9	53	D	2 52	80			80	569 52	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		563 52	
18	"	9	53	D	2 52	75			75	582 12	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		576 12	
19	"	9	53	D	2 52	70		30	100	519 12	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	25 00	533 12	
20	"	9	54	D	2 25	52			52	571 50	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00		565 50	

21	48	D	2 50	18	720 00	5 00	6 00	100 00	25 00	6 00	714 00
22	54	D	2 50	40	685 00	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	659 00
23	53	D	8 00	30	771 00	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	783 00
24	53	D	2 50	15	727 50	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	741 50
25	53	D	2 74	25	723 36	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	732 36
26	53	D	2 74	12	780 90	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	783 90
27	53	D	2 50	25	680 00	5 00	6 00	20 00	50 00	6 00	683 00
28	58	D	2 92	10	785 17	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	798 17
29	58	D	2 50	15	697 50	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	703 50
30	53	D	2 50	24	682 50	5 00	6 00	200 00	50 00	6 00	685 50
Averages	53	D	\$2 55	58	\$614 87	\$1 00	\$6 00	\$190 00	\$50 00	\$6 00	\$613 73
	9			5							\$1 73
	9			8							

TABLE No. 4—Continued.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual.)

CARPENTERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.			Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.	
1	Carpenter	9	54	D	\$2 00	130			130	\$352 00
2	"	9	54	D	1 75	169			169	274 00
3	"	10	60	D	1 40	65			65	337 40
4	"	10	60	D	1 40	26			26	392 00
5	"	9	53	D	2 50	120			120	465 00
6	"	10	60	D	2 25	170			170	305 90
7	"	10	60	D	2 25	156			156	337 50
8	"	10	60	D	2 25	143			143	366 75
9	"	10	60	D	2 25	172			172	301 50
10	"	10	60	D	2 25	176			176	396 00
11	"	10	60	D	2 25	153			153	344 25
12	"	10	60	D	2 25	160			160	328 50
13	"	10	60	D	2 25	150			150	351 00
14	"	9	53	D	2 00	60			60	492 00
15	"	8	48	D	2 20	60			60	541 20
16	"	9	53	D	2 20	90			90	475 00
17	"	8	48	D	2 20	40			40	585 20
18	"	10	60	D	2 25	150			150	351 00
19	"	10	60	D	2 00	130			130	352 00
20	"	10	60	D	2 00	153			153	306 00

21	44	10	60	2 00	180	130	852 00
22	44	10	60	2 25	166	166	315 00
23	44	10	60	2 25	153	153	344 25
24	44	10	60	2 20	135	135	376 20
25	44	10	59	2 00	53	53	506 00
26	44	10	59	2 00	85	85	442 00
27	44	10	60	2 25	41	41	596 00
28	44	10	59	2 00	27	27	558 00
29	44	10	59	2 25	40	40	698 50
30	44	0	59	2 75	35	35	742 50
Averages.....		9 7	58 D	\$2 13	111	111	\$432 82

TABLE No. 5.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual, and all are members of either The Green Bottle Blowers of America, the American Flint Glass Workers' Union, or Local Assembly No. 300, K of L.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS AND FINISHERS—UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WARE MADE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Quantity regarded as a piece.	Price per piece.	Quantity produced per day.	Wages or earnings per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.	BENEFITS PROVIDED BY UNION.		Amount of dues and assessments paid union during the twelve months.	Amount received from the union as benefits during the twelve months*	Total net income for the twelve months.		
		Per day.	Per week.						Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.		AMOUNT PAID WEEKLY IF MEMBER IS—	AMOUNT PAID ON—					
														Out of work.	On strike.	Death of member.	Death of member's wife.			
16	Oz. prescription	9	52	P	1 gross	\$0 66 $\frac{3}{4}$	8 gross	\$5 30	65	.....	.....	65	\$1,277 30	.....	\$6 00	.....	.....	\$38 32	.....	\$1,238 98
26	"	9	52	P	"	66 $\frac{3}{4}$	8	5 30	65	.....	.....	65	1,277 30	.....	6 00	.....	.....	38 32	.....	1,238 98
32	"	9	52	P	"	50	10	5 00	60	.....	.....	60	1,230 00	.....	6 00	.....	.....	36 90	.....	1,193 10
42 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	9	52	P	"	54	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 13	65	.....	.....	65	1,236 33	.....	6 00	.....	.....	37 09	.....	1,199 24
52 $\frac{1}{2}$	"	9	52	P	"	54	9 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 86	52	.....	12	64	1,176 12	.....	6 00	.....	.....	35 28	.....	1,140 84
68	"	9	52	P	"	73	7	5 11	65	10	.....	75	1,180 41	.....	6 00	.....	.....	35 41	.....	1,145 00
78	"	9	52	P	"	73	7	5 11	90	24	.....	114	981 12	.....	6 00	.....	.....	29 43	.....	951 69
816	"	9	52	P	"	1 27	5	6 35	.....	.....	.....	65	1,530 35	.....	6 00	.....	.....	45 91	.....	1,484 44
916	"	9	52	P	"	1 27	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 71	65	14	.....	79	1,239 07	.....	6 00	.....	.....	37 17	.....	1,201 90
105	oval	8	51	P	"	70	8	5 60	52	.....	.....	52	1,422 40	.....	8 00	\$500 00	.....	42 67	.....	1,379 73
115	"	8	51	P	"	70	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 25	52	6	.....	58	1,302 00	.....	8 00	500 00	.....	39 06	.....	1,262 94
125	"	8	51	P	"	70	7	4 90	52	18	.....	70	1,156 40	.....	8 00	500 00	.....	34 69	.....	1,121 71
1314	panel	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	P	"	1 12	5	5 60	52	8	.....	60	1,387 60	.....	8 00	500 00	.....	22 08	.....	1,365 82
1414	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	P	"	1 12	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 04	52	24	.....	76	1,159 20	.....	8 00	500 00	.....	19 79	.....	1,139 41
1510	oval prescription	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	P	"	95	6	5 70	65	9	.....	74	1,322 40	.....	8 00	500 00	.....	21 42	.....	1,300 98
1610	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	P	"	95	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 22	65	30	.....	95	1,101 42	.....	8 00	500 00	.....	19 21	.....	1,082 21
1713	panel	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	P	"	1 12	5	5 60	65	.....	.....	65	1,349 50	.....	8 00	500 00	.....	21 69	.....	1,327 91
1813	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	P	"	1 12	4	4 48	52	6	.....	58	1,111 04	.....	8 00	500 00	.....	19 31	.....	1,091 73
193	"	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	51	P	"	62	8	4 96	52	12	.....	64	1,300 32	.....	8 00	500 00	.....	21 20	.....	1,279 12

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 5—Continued.
Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual, and all are members of the Green Bottle Blowers of America.)

GLASS BLOWERS AND FINISHERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WARE MADE—BOTTLES.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Quantity regarded as a piece.	Price per piece.	Quantity produced per day.	Wages or earnings per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.						Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.	
16	oz. prescription.....	9	54	P	1 gross	\$0 50 $\frac{6}{8}$	gross	\$3 25	130			180	\$572 60
26	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	50 $\frac{6}{8}$	"	3 25	117			117	614 25
35	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	49 6	"	3 94	130			130	517 44
48	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	67 5	"	3 36	90			90	725 76
58	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	67 5	"	3 36	90	24		114	645 12
614	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	99 4	"	3 96	104			104	799 92
711	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	99 $\frac{4}{8}$	"	4 21	143			143	686 23
814	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	99 $\frac{4}{8}$	"	4 21	130			130	740 96
914	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	99 4	"	3 96	208	18		226	316 80
1017	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	1 07 4	"	4 28	104	3		107	851 72
1120	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	1 14 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	3 70	143			143	603 10
1220	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	1 14 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	3 99	130			130	702 24
1320	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	1 14 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	3 70	172			172	495 80
143	" panel.....	9	54	P	"	46 $\frac{6}{8}$	"	2 99	169			169	409 63
153	" " ".....	9	8 $\frac{1}{2}$	P	"	46 9	"	4 16	156			156	624 00
166	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	73 6	"	4 38	103			103	889 14
176	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	73 6	"	4 38	103	6		109	862 86
186	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	73 6	"	4 38	103	6		119	862 86
1910	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	66 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	2 40	153			153	367 20
2010	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	66 $\frac{3}{8}$	"	2 40	104	36		140	398 40
2116	" beers.....	10	50	P	"	97 4	"	3 88	130			130	682 88
2216	" " ".....	10	50	P	"	97 5	"	4 85	168			168	669 30
2316	" " ".....	10	50	P	"	97 $\frac{4}{8}$	"	4 36	156	25		181	545 00
2416	" " ".....	9	54	P	"	97 $\frac{4}{8}$	"	4 36	104	10		114	837 12

254	"	yeast/powder.....	9	54	P	396	"	2 34	205	205	286 84	
264	"	"	9	54	P	397	"	2 78	182	182	475 02	
272	"	snuffs.....	8½	51	P	48 8½	"	4 08	80	80	922 08	
285	"	"	9	54	P	49 5	"	2 46	103	103	499 88	
2916	"	snuff jars.....	9	54	P	67 4½	"	3 02	156	24	180 380 52	
3022	"	wines.....	9	54	P	96 8	"	2 88	120	24	120 585 68	
3122	"	"	9	54	P	96 8	"	2 88	120	24	144 466 56	
322	"	inks.....	9	54	P	37 7	"	2 59	130	130	180 455 84	
3312	"	"	9	54	P	71 4	"	2 84	160	160	160 414 64	
344½	"	Castorfas.....	9	54	P	51 6	"	8 06	156	156	156 469 00	
354½	"	"	9	51	P	51 7	"	3 57	135	135	135 610 47	
Averages.....											137.5	\$593 12
											5.0	
											\$3 52	132.5
											1	GROSS
											53.5	P
											9 1	

TABLE No. 6.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual, and all are members of the International Union of Journeyman Horseshoers.)

HORSESHOERS—UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.			Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.	BENEFITS PROVIDED BY UNION.					Amount of dues and assessments paid union during the twelve months.	Amount received from the union as benefits during the twelve months.	Total net income for the twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.	Wanted of work.			Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.	Out of work.		Sick.	On strike.	Death of member.	Death of mem-ber's wife.				
1	Horseshoeing	9	53	D	\$2 75	48	130	178	\$352 00	5	00	\$10 00	\$75 00	\$50 00	\$26 00	\$160 00	\$486 00		
2	"	9	54	D	3 00	6	60	60	738 00	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	13 00	100 00	820 00		
3	"	9	54	D	3 00	18	6	24	846 00	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	26 00	25 00	845 00		
4	"	9	54	D	3 00	12	12	12	882 00	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	18 00	20 00	884 00		
5	"	9	51	D	3 00	30	30	30	828 00	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	24 00	50 00	854 00		
6	"	9	53	D	2 75	3	40	70	649 00	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	26 00	35 00	658 00		
7	"	9	53	D	2 75	.....	.....	.....	841 50	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	26 00	.....	815 50
8	"	9	53	D	3 50	.....	.....	.....	1,071 00	5	00	10 00	100 00	75 00	6 50	.....	1,064 50
9	"	9	54	D	3 00	60	.....	60	738 00	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	6 00	.....	732 00
10	"	9	54	D	3 00	60	10	70	708 00	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	16 00	16 00	708 00		
11	"	9	54	D	3 00	.....	.....	.....	918 00	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	26 00	.....	892 00
12	"	9	54	D	3 00	40	10	60	738 00	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	18 00	24 30	744 80		
13	"	9	54	D	3 00	50	12	62	732 00	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	24 00	20 00	728 00	
14	"	9	53	D	2 75	.....	.....	.....	841 50	5	00	10 00	75 00	50 00	26 00	.....	815 50
15	"	9	53	D	3 00	.....	.....	.....	918 00	5	00	10 00	100 00	50 00	26 00	.....	892 00
16	"	9	53	D	3 00	60	30	90	648 00	5	00	10 00	100 00	50 00	26 00	50 00	672 00	
17	"	9	53	D	3 00	.....	.....	.....	918 00	5	00	10 00	200 00	50 00	26 00	.....	892 00
18	"	9	53	D	3 00	.....	.....	.....	918 00	5	00	10 00	200 00	50 00	26 00	.....	892 00
19	"	9	53	D	3 00	.....	.....	.....	918 00	5	00	10 00	200 00	50 00	26 00	.....	892 00
20	"	9	53	D	2 75	50	30	80	621 50	5	00	10 00	100 00	75 00	26 00	50 00	645 50	
Averages.....		9	53.4	D	\$2 96	17 5	3.8	18.5	\$791 22	.....	\$5 00	\$10 00	\$98 76	\$52 50	\$22 12	\$27 51	\$796 61	

TABLE No. 6—Continued.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual.)

HORSESHOERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P)	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.			Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.	
1	Horseshoeing	10	60	D	\$3 00					\$918 00
2	"	10	60	D	3 00	20			20	858 00
3	"	10	60	D	3 00	15	10		25	848 00
4	"	10	60	D	3 00		6		6	900 00
5	"	10	60	D	3 00	30			30	828 00
6	"	10	60	D	3 00	19			19	861 00
7	"	10	60	D	3 00					918 00
8	"	10	60	D	2 75	14	15		29	761 75
9	"	10	59	D	2 50					765 00
10	"	10	60	D	2 50	20	10		30	690 00
11	"	10	59	D	2 50	15	8		23	707 50
12	"	10	59	D	2 50					765 00
13	"	10	59	D	2 50	18	7		25	702 50
14	"	10	59	D	2 50	36	19		55	627 50
15	"	10	60	D	2 00	50			50	512 00
16	"	10	60	D	2 25	60			60	668 50
17	"	10	59	D	2 75	48			48	709 50
18	"	10	59	D	2 50	36	14		50	640 00
19	"	10	60	D	2 25	18			18	648 00
20	"	10	60	D	2 50		24		24	705 00
	Averages	10	59.6	D	\$2 65	20	5.6		25.6	\$751 16

20	11	54	2 50	22	11	22	710 00	
21	10	60	2 50	11	11	11	787 50	
22	10	60	2 25	5	19	19	645 75	
23	10	59	2 00	14	40	40	632 00	
24	10	60	2 25	40	.....	.....	688 50
25	10	60	2 00	33	.....	.....	546 00
26	10	59	1 75	50	6	6	437 50	
27	10	59	2 25	19	12	12	618 75	
28	9	54	2 75	24	.....	.....	775 50
29	9	54	2 50	30	.....	.....	690 00
30	10	60	2 75	40	.....	.....	731 50
Averages							28.8	\$695 00
	9.7	57.9	\$2.46	18.8	8	.....	.....

TABLE No. 8.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual, and all are members of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America.)

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS—UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.				NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.	BENEFITS PROVIDED BY UNION.					Amount of dues and assessments paid union during the twelve months.	Amount received from the union as benefits during the twelve months.†	Total net income for the twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.	Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.		AMOUNT PAID WEEKLY IF MEMBER IS—			GROSS AMOUNT PAID ON—				
											Out of work.	Sick.	On strike.	Death of member.*	Death of member's wife.			
1	House Painters.....	8	48	D	\$2 50	40	30	70	\$590 00			\$6 00			\$3 00		\$587 00	
2	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	36	10	46	650 00			6 00			3 00		647 00	
3	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	55		55	627 50			6 00			3 00		624 50	
4	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	150		150	290 00			6 00			3 00		287 00	
5	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	45		45	652 50			6 00			3 00		649 50	
6	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	30	18	48	645 00			6 00			3 00		642 00	
7	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	60	15	75	577 50			6 00			3 00		574 50	
8	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	40	9	49	642 50			6 00			3 00		639 50	
9	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	90	10	100	515 00			6 00			3 00		512 00	
10	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	120		120	465 00			6 00			3 00		462 00	
11	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	36	15	51	637 50			6 00			3 00		634 50	
12	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	45		45	652 50			6 00			3 00		649 50	
13	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	90		90	540 00			6 00			3 00		537 00	
14	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	90		90	540 00			6 00			3 00		537 00	
15	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	70		70	590 00			6 00			3 00		587 00	
16	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	75		70	590 00			6 00			3 00		587 00	
17	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	110		110	490 00			6 00			3 00		487 00	
18	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	95		95	502 50			6 00			3 00		499 00	
19	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	90		90	540 00			6 00			3 00		537 00	
20	" ".....	8	48	D	2 50	80	20	100	515 00			6 00			3 00		512 00	
Averages.....		8	48	D	\$2 50	72.3	6.8	78.6	\$562 62			\$6 00			\$3 00		\$559 50	

* No fixed sum. † Not reported.

TABLE No. 8—Continued.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual.)

PAINTERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.			Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.	
1	House Painting	10	59	D	\$1 75	100			100	\$360 50
2	"	10	59	D	1 75	30			80	483 00
3	"	9	54	D	2 00	95	14		109	394 00
4	"	9	54	D	2 00	104			104	404 00
5	"	9	54	D	2 00	116	20		136	340 00
6	"	9	51	D	2 25	100			100	463 00
7	"	9	54	D	2 25	130			130	396 00
8	"	9	54	D	1 75	125	6		131	366 25
9	"	9	54	D	2 00	132			132	348 00
10	"	9	54	D	1 75	104	10		114	336 00
11	"	10	59	D	1 75	100	22		122	322 00
12	"	10	59	D	1 50	100	10		110	294 00
13	"	10	59	D	1 75	100			100	360 50
14	"	10	59	D	1 50	90	6		96	315 00
15	"	10	59	D	1 50	120			120	279 00
16	"	10	59	D	1 75	110	16		126	315 00
17	"	10	59	D	2 00	90	12		102	408 00
18	"	10	59	D	1 50	150			150	234 00
19	"	10	59	D	1 50	90			90	324 00
20	"	10	59	D	2 00	60	10		70	472 00
	Averages.....	9.6	57	D	\$1 81	102.3	6.3		118.6	\$357 71

TABLE No. 9.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual, and all are members of the Metal Polishers', Buffers', Platers' and Brassworkers' International Union of North America.)

POLISHERS, BUFFERS, PLATERS AND BRASSWORKERS—UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.	BENEFITS PROVIDED BY UNION.					Amount of dues and assessments paid union during the twelve months.	Amount received from the union as benefits during the twelve months.*	Total net income for the twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.			Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.		AMOUNT PAID WEEKLY IF MEMBER IS—			GROSS AMOUNT PAID ON—				
											Out of work.	Sick.	On strike.		Death of member.				Death of member's wife.
1	Polisher and Buffer on Metal...	10	59	D	\$2 50					40	\$765 00					\$5 20		\$759 80
2	"	10	69	D	2 25	16	24			40	598 50					5 80		592 70
3	"	10	60	D	2 00	15	6			21	570 00					6 45		563 55
4	"	10	60	D	2 25						688 50					5 70		682 80
5	"	10	60	P	2 00	24				24	564 00					5 20		558 80
6	"	10	60	P	2 00	30	15			45	522 00					5 20		516 80
7	"	10	60	P	2 00	10	35			45	522 00					5 80		516 20
8	"	10	59	D	2 50		14			14	730 00					5 20		724 80
9	"	10	59	D	2 50	7	9			16	725 00					5 20		719 80
10	"	10	59	P	2 40	12				12	705 60					5 95		699 65
11	"	10	59	P	2 50	18	18			36	675 00					6 20		668 80
12	"	10	60	P	2 25	22	6			28	625 50					6 48		619 02
13	"	10	60	P	2 40	12	5			17	693 60					6 48		687 12
14	"	10	59	D	2 25		10			10	666 00					5 20		660 80
15	"	10	60	D	2 00						612 00					5 90		606 10
16	"	10	59	P	2 50	30				30	690 00					6 25		683 75
17	"	10	59	P	2 20		12			12	646 80					5 20		641 60
18	"	10	60	P	2 25		26			26	630 00					6 50		623 50
19	"	10	59	D	2 25	14	6			20	643 50					5 20		638 30
20	"	10	60	D	2 10	16	10			26	588 00					5 95		582 05
Averages.....		10	59.5	{ 10 D 10 P }	\$2 25	11.3	9.8			21.1	\$641 02					\$5 75		\$635 27

* Not reported.

TABLE No. 9—Continued.

Comparative Presentation of Hours of Daily Labor, Number of Days Employed During the Year, Wages and Yearly Earnings of Union and Non-Union Operatives Employed at the Same Trade, for a Period of Twelve Months.

(Each office number represents one individual.)

POLISHERS AND BUFFERS—NON-UNION.

Office number.	KIND OF WORK DONE.	NUMBER OF HOURS EMPLOYED.		Day work (D) or piece work (P).	Wages per day.	NUMBER OF DAYS IDLE DURING LAST TWELVE MONTHS FROM—				Total earnings during the last twelve months.
		Per day.	Per week.			Want of work.	Sickness.	Strikes.	Total.	
1	Buffer on metal	10	60	D	\$1 25	90			90	\$270 00
2	" " "	10	59	D	1 30	12			12	382 20
3	Polisher " "	10	59	D	1 25					382 50
4	" " and buffer.	10	59	D	1 23					376 38
5	" " "	10	60	D	1 50	80			80	339 00
6	" " "	10	59	D	1 50	12			12	441 00
7	" " "	10	59	P	1 50	14			14	438 00
8	" " "	10	59	P	2 00	12			12	588 00
9	" " "	10	60	D	1 35	36			36	364 50
10	" " "	10	60	D	1 40	18			18	363 20
11	" " "	10	59	D	1 60	10			10	478 60
12	" " "	10	60	P	2 00	18			18	576 00
13	" " "	10	60	P	1 80	12			12	529 20
14	" " "	10	60	P	2 00					612 00
15	" " "	10	60	P	1 75	12			12	514 50
16	" " "	10	59	D	1 25	20	10		30	345 00
17	" " "	10	60	D	1 40	15	5		20	400 40
18	" " "	10	59	P	2 00	18	3		21	570 00
19	" " "	10	60	D	1 40					428 40
20	" " "	10	59	P	2 20	17	6		23	622 60
Averages		10	59.5	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 12\ D \\ 8\ P \end{array} \right.$	\$1 58	19.8	1.2		21	\$450 30

BENEFIT FEATURES OF AMERICAN TRADES UNIONS.

In an article under the above title which appeared in the Bulletin of the Department of Labor for May, 1899, full particulars are given as to the trades unions that provide benefits, their character, amount and cost to the member are shown, with tables illustrating the growth and development of these benefits over the years from 1897 backward to the date of organization of the union. Comparisons are made of the work accomplished on these lines by American trades unions with that of the British unions. The comparative backwardness of the American unions is accounted for by their youth and also the great intermixture of nationalities of which their membership is made up. It is pointed out that, "with organization as with individuals, age is necessary for the development of sound judgment and discreet action. Those unions have shown the greatest strength that have developed benefit features joined to reserve funds and wise management. The converse of the proposition is equally true, that it is the longest-lived and strongest unions that have most developed these features. Such unions also have the largest reserve funds for time of possible disputes, and have most carefully, through methods of conciliation, guarded against rash occurrence of such disputes."

None of the existing national unions were formed prior to 1850, and even at the close of 1880 only twelve unions, or about one-seventh of the existing national or international organizations in America, had been organized. Following is a list of these organizations with dates of formation:

	Date.
International Typographical Union of North America	1850
Tackmakers' Protective Union of the United States and Canada.....	1854
Hat Finishers' International Association of North America.....	1854
Iron Molders' International Association of North America.....	1859
Grand International Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers.....	1863
Cigarmakers' International Union of America.....	1864

	Date.
Bricklayers' and Masons' International Union of America.....	1865
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen.....	1873
International Union of Horseshoers of the United States and Canada...	1875
Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers.....	1876
Window Glass Blowers' Association.....	1877
Granite Cutters' National Union.....	1877

At the census of 1880 there were reported 2,440 small independent trades unions or branches of large ones in the United States.

The Knights of Labor had 866 of these branches, or 35.5 per cent. of the total. In the remaining branches were found only ten trades having more than thirty locals or independent unions each, with a total of 900 branches. If it is assumed that the average number in each branch was 56 (as was the case with the 506 branches of 10 unions especially studied), the total membership of these 10 trades was only 50,400. Assuming the same average number of members in each branch, the total membership discovered by the census investigator, apart from the Knights of Labor, was 88,144, or with the Knights of Labor 136,640, which is stated by enumerators to be much larger than the year before. This was a much less number than was reported in 1897 by one State alone. In that year the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics reported 168,454 members in 1,009 organizations. The largest union reported at the census of 1880, judging by the number of locals, the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, had 173 locals and a membership of 9,688, if the average membership per local be assumed as 66.

The next in size, the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, has 7,000 members in 149 branches. In the 74 branches of the Cigar-makers International Union there were 3,800 members. The Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen had 2,800 members in 78 locals. In the 73 branches of the International Typographical Union there were only 6,968 members. In all these cases the figures refer to some time in 1880.

Only four national unions reported any national benefit features. One of these was the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen with 2,800 members; another was the American Branch of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, with only 245 members. The other two did not have national benefit features for all their members, but had a separate insurance department open only to members of the

trade society, which they did not join unless they desired. One of these was the *Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers* with 7,000 members in the union, but only 2,203 in the insurance department. The other was the *National Marine Engineers* with 1,629 in the union, but only 342 in the insurance department. Thus only 5,590 American trade unionists were in receipt of other than strike benefits from their national organizations in 1880.

It appears that, excepting the railroad brotherhoods, or in the case of those unions connected with English unions, there was no system of national benefits in 1880. Substantially all the benefit features now in existence in American trades unions have been developed since 1880. It is not, therefore, reasonable to expect that America can as yet present such a record as that of Great Britain, where the 100 principal trades unions, with their membership gradually increasing from 913,759 in 1892 to 966,953 in 1896, expended during the five years between the two periods, an average of \$24.11 per member for benefit features, \$6.87 of which was for management and only \$7.66 for trade disputes. The first extended report on the benefit features of American trades unions was that issued in 1886 by the Illinois Bureau of Labor Statistics. The membership appears to have been as large then as it is at present in that State. But in 1886 the membership by reason of rapid growth was not as well knit together as now. Of the 483 organizations reporting with regard to strikes, 358, or 74 per cent., had never had such disturbances.

With respect to the amount contributed for various purposes, \$128,063 was raised and distributed for the relief of members in time of sickness and \$114,207 was spent on trade disputes. Of the 194 locals of the *Knights of Labor* making returns with regard to benefits, 62 reported the existence of benefit features other than strike benefits. Of the 49 railroad organizations, mostly branches of the national brotherhoods, 35 reported the existence of benefits. Of the 192 other labor organizations 86, or 45 per cent., had benefit features, chiefly sick or funeral.

The third biennial report of the Minnesota Bureau of Labor Statistics for 1891 and 1892 shows twelve unions having benefit features other than strike benefits. Eight of these unions had 141,121 members.

The horse collar makers, the granite cutters and the journeymen tailors had only a death or funeral benefit of \$75 to \$125. The

others had sick or disability benefits, while the furniture workers, the cigarmakers and the two printers' unions had one or more other benefits.

This report showed that the average expenditure of the cigarmaker by reason of his union was about 30 cents per week. A weekly payment of that sum to a private company would insure a man when 21 years of age for \$550 in the event of death. If paid to the cigarmakers' union for the space of 15 years it would insure him for the same amount and would also secure him sick, death and out of work benefits, give him free use of the employment bureau of the union, pay for its monthly journal, give the use of loans without interest and aid the member in maintaining an eight-hour day with relatively high wages.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners spent during the two years ending June 30th, 1892, \$21,850.41 for expenses of administration for its 51,513 members, and for funeral and disability benefits, \$117,346; for journal, \$13,262.19; for the American Federation of Labor, \$2,884.83; badges, etc., \$5,129, and for strikes \$60,014.24.

The Minnesota report divided the average expenses of administration into three equal parts—one for administering the strike benefits, one for collecting and disbursing the insurance benefits, and a third for conducting the general affairs of the order. It thus reached the result that the cost of collecting and disbursing \$100 of insurance benefits was a little less than \$4.

The monthly dues of the Carpenters' Union is 50 cents, and out of this sum sick benefits of \$3 and \$5 per week are paid, besides meeting all other expenses of administration.

These sick benefits make the Carpenters' Union compare favorably with the Odd Fellows, Foresters and other fraternal societies. But these fraternities, to pay the same sick benefits as those mentioned, collect the same or larger dues than do the local unions of this brotherhood. The carpenters save enough, as compared with the societies mentioned, to pay all calls upon them for strike expenditures, for death and disability benefits and for carrying on the agitation for shorter hours and increased wages.

Better examples of economical and successful business management than are found in the exhibits of the carpenters, and most of the

unions referred to in this report, are rarely met with in associations of men, for business, charity or other purposes.

The management of trades unions with such economy calls for the best administrative ability. The influence of men having such ability over their fellows, becomes at once a business education of no mean character. It is at least one of the factors which are training and educating the American workman in all the qualities of self-reliant and self-supporting manhood.

After describing the International Typographical Union, the case of a local of that trade in Minneapolis is cited to show the economic management of its funds. With a membership of 332, its local expenses for management were but \$2.36 a year per member, or less than one day's wages. The total annual contributions per member for local and national purposes were \$7.02 and \$11.04 respectively, while the average expense of management, both local and national, was only \$2.84, or 26 per cent. of the contributions. Free gifts to assist typographical and other unions in need, and the sums used for local funeral benefits, and for maintaining a lot in the cemetery for the burial of needy printers, calls for annual expenses included in the above \$7.02 of \$3.28 per member.

The German-American Typographia is shown in the report to have been spending in the national body for administrative purposes only \$1.67 yearly per member as compared with \$15.28 annual contribution. The largest local organization of the craft, No. 6, of New York, received in contributions per member for both national and local purposes \$22.36 and spent for administration \$6.13, or only 27.4 per cent. of the contribution. Traveling benefits furnished to its members by this organization are a gift, and not a loan, as with the cigarmakers.

A study of the benefit features of American trades unions, was made by the New York Bureau of Labor Statistics in 1894. It was found that there were at that time 691 labor organizations with a membership of 155,843 in the State. Data of the amount spent for strikes and benefit features were obtained from 541 organizations, representing 121,957 members, or possibly one-fifth of all those in labor organization in the United States at that time. During the seven and one-half years preceding the date of the report, New York had 14.5 per cent. of the total number of strikes in the United States; 15.1 per

cent. of the number of employes at work before the strikes, 37.1 per cent. of the total number of strikes, and 20 per cent. of the total number of establishments affected by the strikes.

In the following table are given by industries the membership of labor organizations reporting the amount of financial aid given, of the organizations reporting no financial aid given and of those failing to report at all on the subject. The table also shows the payments for out of work, sick and death benefits, strikes, donations to other organizations, and unclassified benefits, as well as the total of all these payments:

MEMBERSHIP OF NEW YORK TRADES UNIONS AND BENEFITS PAID, 1894.

INDUSTRIES.	MEMBERSHIP OF ORGANIZATIONS—			EXPENDITURES FOR BENEFITS.						
	Reporting aid given.	Giving no aid.	Not reporting as to aid.	Out of work.	Sick	Death.	Strike.	Donations to other organizations.	Unclassified.	Total.
Building trades.....	40,035	1,322	1,993	\$14,307	\$15,468	\$27,644	\$12,675	\$3,074	\$30,043	\$103,211
Cigars, cigarettes, tobacco.....	8,699	103	78	35,801	28,909	12,305	8,836	311	16,153	162,315
Clothing.....	22,484	10,481	.....	100	462	50	38,450	950	15,015	55,027
Coachmen and livery-stable employes.....	2,237	7	.....	.....	200	775	850	265	5,275	7,365
Food products.....	1,828	348	400	1,060	124	224	691	219	350	2,608
Furniture.....	1,704	8	.....	2,100	.....	.....	160	180	.....	2,440
Glass and terra cotta.	177	94	.....	.....	.....	400	432	150	1,500	2,482
Hats, caps and furs.....	194	458	991	.....	250	.....	.....	.....	325	575
Hotel and restaurant employes.....	747	111	165	130	235	.....	.....	375	150	890
Iron and steel.....	7,044	951	745	7,744	1,505	2,669	7,364	722	6,375	26,379
Leather workers.....	1,550	329	.....	254	14	150	4,950	90	1,000	6,458
Malt and spirituous liquors and mineral waters.....	2,777	291	294	1,925	1,300	400	1,700	655	18,125	24,105
Marine trades.....	5,404	472	.....	1,950	.....	1,980	.....	.....	1,150	5,080
Metal workers.....	328	71	141	500	.....	.....	.....	.....	30	530
Musicians and musical instruments.....	3,127	2,766	250	1,000	300	5,000	.....	.....	300	6,600
Printing, binding, engraving, stereotyping, and publishers' supplies.....	9,241	662	415	35,378	4,709	12,798	11,878	2,339	1,986	69,088
Railroad employes, (steam).....	4,995	224	1,777	1,538	5,297	16,888	25	.....	43,102	66,850
Railroad employes, (street, surface).....	210	.....	4,500	.....	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	325
Stone workers.....	3,047	505	700	2,400	.....	6,450	550	300	2,205	11,905
Street paving.....	1,633	.....	.....	375	500	945	.....	515	250	2,585
Textile trades.....	1,775	.....	.....	200	75	.....	.....	100	5,509	5,884
Theatrical employes.....	760	.....	.....	50	60	200	225	410	.....	945
Wood workers.....	1,277	51	180	20	435	4,500	314	.....	1,150	6,419
Miscellaneous trades.....	1,254	1,717	286	30	40	60	50	22	1,550	1,752
Total.....	121,957	20,971	12,915	\$106,802	\$60,208	\$93,438	\$89,150	\$10,677	\$151,543	\$511,318

It will be seen that of the total amount expended, \$511,818, only \$89,150.04, or 17.4 per cent., was spent upon strikes, while \$106,801.69 was given to those out of work for other causes than strikes, \$60,207.98 to the sick, \$93,437.92 to the relatives of deceased members, \$10,676.74 to other organizations and \$151,543.22 for benefits not classified. Omitting the latter sum for the purpose of getting an accurate percentage of the financial aid extended to strikers, it is shown that of the remaining \$360,274.37, for which an itemized account is given, the strike aid of \$89,150.04 was 24.7 per cent.

The table shows that the building and the tobacco trades (the latter including cigarettes) each spent a little over \$100,000 in 1894, aside, of course, from the expenses of management, although the membership of organizations in the tobacco trade was only a little more than one-fifth that of organizations in the building trades. The larger amount per capita in the tobacco industry was due to the much larger amounts spent for sick and out of work benefits.

The New York report thus summarizes the expenditures of some of the leading organizations for out of work benefits in 1894:

Typographical Union No. 6.....	\$30,858 62
Cigarmakers' Union No. 90.....	9,405 20
Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.....	6,059 51
Cigarmakers' Union No. 141.....	4,700 00
German Typographical Union No. 274.....	4,331 45
Amalgamated Society of Machinists, Engineers and Blacksmiths.....	3,851 56
Cigarmakers' Union No. 68, of Albany.....	3,425 95
Cigarmakers' Union No. 144.....	3,373 50
Cigarmakers' Union No. 9.....	2,600 00
Cigarmakers' Union No. 218, of Binghamton.....	2,496 00

The list is a long one and extends downward to \$1,400, which is the lowest recorded amount.

In the report of the Michigan Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1896, appears a canvass of 237 labor organizations, with 19,494 members, paying average annual dues of \$7.81. Twenty-one of these organizations gave out of work benefits, averaging to those receiving them \$4.01 per week; 104 gave no such benefits, and 112 did not report. Seventy-three organizations gave weekly sick benefits, averaging \$5.04; 82 gave no such benefits, and 82 did not report. Ninety-three gave burial benefits, averaging \$74.12; 57 gave no such benefits; 5

gave special answers, and 82 did not report. Fifty-eight gave life insurance ranging from \$100 to \$5,000; 107 gave weekly strike benefits when occasion demanded, averaging \$6.43.

CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

This union has the reputation of possessing the best-developed system of benefits and the largest reserve fund per member of any union in America. This is said to be due, in some measure, to the fact that cigarmakers work in shops where there is little noise from machinery and where they can converse on subjects of general interest while they work. They are also accustomed in many shops to pay a reader to read to them while they labor. The able leadership has also been a very important factor in the development of the union.

In 1880 a blue label was adopted, to be placed on all union-made cigars. This, too, has had much influence on the growth of the union.

The following table gives the membership and benefit expenditures of the union for the years 1879 to 1897:

MEMBERSHIP AND BENEFIT EXPENDITURES OF THE CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA, 1879 TO 1897.

YEAR.	Membership January 1st.	Sick benefit.	Death benefit	Traveling benefit.	Out of work benefit.	Total benefits, excluding strikes.	Strike benefit.
1879.....	*						\$3,668 23
1880.....	*			\$2,808 15		\$2,808 15	4,950 36
1881.....	*	\$3,987 73	\$75 00	12,747 09		16,809 82	21,797 63
1882.....	11,430	17,145 29	1,674 25	20,886 64		39,206 18	44,850 41
1883.....	13,214	22,250 56	2,690 00	37,135 26		62,075 76	27,812 13
1884.....	11,871	31,551 60	3,920 00	39,632 08		75,108 58	143,547 36
1885.....	12,000	29,879 89	4,214 00	26,683 54		60,277 43	61,087 28
1886.....	24,672	42,225 59	4,820 00	31,835 71		78,881 80	51,402 61
1887.....	21,566	63,900 88	8,850 00	49,281 04		122,031 92	13,871 62
1888.....	17,199	58,824 19	21,319 75	42,891 75		123,038 69	45,303 62
1889.....	17,555	59,519 94	19,175 50	43,540 44		122,235 88	5,202 52
1890.....	24,624	64,660 47	26,043 00	37,914 72	\$22,760 50	151,378 69	18,414 27
1891.....	24,221	87,472 97	38,068 35	53,585 73	21,223 59	200,300 55	33,531 78
1892.....	† 25,000	89,906 80	44,701 97	47,732 47	17,460 75	199,801 49	37,477 60
1893.....	† 27,045	104,391 83	49,458 33	60,475 11	89,402 75	303,728 02	18,228 15
1894.....	26,788	106,758 37	62,153 77	42,154 17	174,517 25	385,588 56	44,966 76
1895.....	27,828	112,567 06	66,725 98	41,657 16	166,377 25	387,327 45	44,439 06
1896.....	‡ 28,074	109,208 62	78,768 19	33,076 22	175,767 25	396,820 18	27,446 46
1897.....	27,318	112,774 63	61,186 67	22,067 04	117,471 40	328,499 74	12,175 09

* Not reported. † Approximate. ‡ Membership September 1st, 1893. § Membership September 1st, 1896. On January 1st, 1896, the membership was 27,760.

In the three years ending September, 1896, 87 difficulties of the unions with their employers, involving 775 members of the unions and 1,749 non-unionists, were disapproved by the national body, thus preventing strikes. The difficulties which were approved numbered 371, and involved 6,399 unionists and 3,663 non-unionists.

Commenting upon these and other facts, the President of the union stated in his report of September, 1896, that in 1885, with a membership of 12,000, 51 attempts were made to reduce wages, while in 1895, with a membership of 28,000, only 30 like attempts were made, despite the severity of the industrial depression. He writes: "During the industrial depression, in addition to the attempts made to reduce wages, many evils are apt to creep in, such as the truck system, long hours and obnoxious shop rules, and to foist themselves upon unprotected trades. This report, however, will show that only one attempt was made to re-introduce the obnoxious truck system and one to increase the hours of labor, showing that two of the greatest evils next to a reduction of wages have been successfully held at bay."

In the following table is given the average cost per member to the Cigarmakers' International Union of America for each kind of benefit:

AVERAGE COST PER MEMBER TO THE CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA FOR BENEFITS, 1882 TO 1897.

YEAR.	Death.	Sick.	Traveling.	Out of work.	Total.	Strike.	Grand total.
1882.....	\$0 15	\$1 50	\$1 78	.....	\$3 43	\$3 92	\$7 35
1883.....	20	1 69	2 81	.....	4 70	2 10	6 80
1884.....	33	2 66	3 34	.....	6 33	12 09	18 42
1885.....	35	2 45	2 22	.....	5 02	5 09	10 11
1886.....	20	1 71	1 29	.....	3 20	2 20	5 40
1887.....	43	3 11	2 40	.....	5 94	67	6 61
1888.....	1 24	3 42	2 49	.....	7 15	2 61	9 79
1889.....	1 09	3 39	2 48	.....	6 96	30	7 26
1890.....	1 06	2 63	1 54	\$0 92	6 15	75	6 90
1891.....	1 57	3 61	2 21	88	8 27	1 38	9 65
1892.....	1 79	3 59	1 91	70	7 99	1 50	9 49
1893.....	1 83	3 86	2 24	3 30	11 23	67	11 90
1894.....	2 32	3 99	1 57	6 51	14 39	1 68	16 07
1895.....	2 40	4 04	1 50	5 98	13 92	1 58	15 50
1896.....	2 80	3 89	1 18	6 26	14 13	98	15 11
1897.....	2 53	4 13	1 16	4 30	12 02	45	12 47

It will be observed that the average cost per member for strike benefits has been very much less since 1888 than previously. During the 7 years, 1882 to 1888, inclusive, the yearly cost for strike benefits

averaged \$3.52 per member, and during the subsequent 9 years it averaged only \$1.06. The strike benefit in 1885 was \$4 per week for the first 16 weeks, \$3 for the next 8 weeks, and then \$2 a week until the strike ended. Soon afterward the benefit was changed to \$5 per week for the first 16 weeks, and then \$3 a week until the dispute was settled, and it has remained unchanged since then.

On the other hand, the cost for other benefits, which averaged only \$5.05 per member during the first 7 years, rose to an average of \$10.84 per year during the next 9 years. The traveling benefit is not a gift, but a loan, which must be paid back as soon as the receiver secures employment, and a member cannot receive in the aggregate over \$20, or more than \$8 at one time. Although \$652,557.27 had thus been loaned prior to January 1st, 1898, only \$88,601.20, or 13.6 per cent. of this, was still outstanding. The cost per member of this benefit during the 7 years 1882 to 1888, inclusive, no allowance being made for repayment of these loans, averaged \$2.23 per year, and during the subsequent 9 years, \$1.70.

Out of work benefit did not begin until 1890, and, at first, was \$3 for the first week, and 50 cents per day thereafter for anyone who had been a member one year; but after receiving this relief for 6 weeks, a member could not receive any more for 7 weeks, and only \$72 a year in all. At present, however, the above benefit is given to those only who have been members two years, and the amount during any year is limited to \$54. The average cost per member of this benefit did not reach \$1 per year until 1893. The effect of the business depression appeared in the rapid rise to \$3.30 that year, \$6.51 in 1894, \$5.98 in 1895, and \$6.26 in 1896. With the improvement in business conditions this benefit fell to \$4.30 in 1897.

The sick benefit in the early part of the eighties was \$5 per week for eight weeks. Soon afterwards it was changed to \$5 per week for thirteen weeks in one year, and has so continued to the present. The average cost per member of this benefit, however, which was only \$2.20 per year during the period 1882 to 1887, and \$3.32 during the period 1888 to 1892, has risen to \$3.98 during the period 1893 to 1897. The death benefit was only \$50 in 1885, and was given to those who had been members for one year. Before 1891 the constitution and by-laws were changed so as to give a death benefit after one year's membership; \$200 after two years; \$350 after ten

years; \$550 after fifteen years, and \$40 in case of the death of the wife of a member.

At the Detroit convention in 1896 it was provided that the \$50 death benefit should be paid only after two years, the \$200 after five years, and the \$40 benefit in case of the death of a wife should be paid only when the husband had been a member of the union for two years. This caused a slight decline in 1897 in the cost per member of this benefit. Previously the rise had been almost alarming. It was \$1.06 in 1890, \$1.83 in 1893 and \$2.80 in 1896. In 1897 it was \$2.53. The total expenditures for the two years ending August 31st, 1893, by the national headquarters for salaries, office rent, printing of the journal and other printing, stationery, traveling expenses and everything save benefit feature was \$54,183.36. Considering the membership during that time as 25,633, this was a yearly average of only \$1.06. During the next three years the membership increased to 28,074. The total management expense of the national branch of the order for the three years ending August 31st, 1896, was \$87,111.05. Considering the average membership for that time to be 27,560, the annual expense per member was \$1.05.

The total expenses of management of the local unions aside from the benefit features, if reckoned on the average membership of each year, was \$7.89 per member in 1893, \$6.77 in 1894, \$7.55 in 1895, \$8.57 in 1896 and \$6.47 in 1897.

It thus appears that the per capita expenses of this great union during the years 1893 to 1897, inclusive, varied from 45 cents to \$1.68 per year for strike purposes, \$11.23 to \$14.39 for other benefits, and \$6.47 to \$8.57 for the expenses of the local branches, and it averaged about \$1.05 for the expenses of the national office.

The following table will bring out the expenses for each year on the assumption that the average management expenses of the national office were the same in 1897 as the average during the previous three years:

AVERAGE EXPENSES PER MEMBER OF THE CIGARMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION
OF AMERICA FOR ALL PURPOSES, 1893 TO 1897.

YEAR.	Strikes and other benefits.	National management expenses.	Local management expenses.	Total.
1893.....	\$11 90	\$1 06	\$7 89	\$20 85
1894.....	16 07	1 05	6 77	23 89
1895.....	15 50	1 05	7 55	24 10
1896.....	15 11	1 05	8 57	24 73
1897.....	12 47	1 05	6 47	19 99

The union attained a reserve fund of \$503,829.20 at the beginning of 1893, and the membership was approximately 25,000.

The surplus was thus about \$20 per member. From this total deficits had to be deducted of \$47,097.07 in 1893, \$115,943.47 in 1894, \$104,575.61 in 1895, \$59,179.93 in 1896, while a surplus of \$17,207.18 was added in 1897. The surplus was thus \$456,732.13 on January 1st, 1894, \$177,033.12 on January 1st, 1897, and \$194,240.30 on January 1st, 1898, when the membership was 26,341. The surplus per member was therefore \$7.37 at the beginning of 1898.

The large fund of this union is guarded against defalcation or loss through bank failures by the requirement that each local union shall take charge of the funds received from its members until transfers are ordered by national officers from one union to another in the payment of the various expenses. The local unions must deposit in a bank, or invest in United States or Canadian registered bonds, all moneys above \$25 in the case of unions of 25 members or less, all above \$100 where the membership is over 500, and other amounts between these two, according to the number of members in the union.

The funds can be deposited and drawn by the Treasurer only in the presence of at least two Trustees of the local union, and in no case can the money be deposited in private banks. Many restrictions are also placed upon the expenses allowed the local union. The accompanying extracts from the constitution of this union will be interesting as an example of the best system of benefits thus far attained in any large American union.

STRIKES AND LOCK-OUTS.

SEC. 79. The International Union guarantees its moral and pecuniary support to all its members in difficulties which may arise between them and their employers, and shall commence on the day when the difficulty is approved by the proper authorities of the International Union. The assistance shall be as follows: For the first sixteen weeks, \$5 per week, and \$3 per week until the strike or lock-out shall have terminated. In case a striker secures work and is discharged within fourteen days he shall be entitled to his further benefit; should, however, he lose his employment after the above-specified time he shall not be entitled to any further strike benefit. No member of the International Union shall be entitled to any strike benefit unless he is a member in good standing for at least three months. The same assistance shall accrue to such members who may, in consequence of having carried out orders for their union, be discharged by their employer. The local union under whose jurisdiction such discharge of a member has taken place shall submit a verified report of the facts to the executive board for decision. Three signatures of officers of the local union shall verify each such report. The benefit shall begin, if the executive board recognize the fact as presented, from the day of the discharge from employment of such a member.

SEC. 81. When any difficulty arises between the members of any union and their employers, three officers of the union shall furnish a full and official statement of such difficulty to the international president, who shall submit a copy thereof to the other officers comprising the executive board, and if, after a full and sufficient investigation of all the facts in the case, they approve of the same, the international president shall issue a circular setting forth the facts to all local unions and the number of members who are idle through such difficulty, and ordering them to their assistance, he shall state the person or persons receiving the same. Should any difficulty arise in any locality in which more than one union exists, no application to be sustained shall be made unless all the unions have acted conjointly and all organizations have balloted, and a majority of all votes cast have so decided. In localities where two or more unions exist, the application for strike or lock-out shall be signed by the joint advisory board and three officers of the union. And no union making such application in such locality shall have the right to declare a strike off or perform any other material act without the joint concurrence of a majority of the members voting of the unions in such locality. Failing to comply with this section, they shall be suspended by the international president, but this shall not debar them from the right of appeal.

SEC. 82. The executive board shall transmit their answers on application to strike, by telegraph, to the international president, within twenty-four hours; failing to comply, they shall be fined \$1 by the international president, payable to the International Union. Upon receipt of the answers of the executive board, the international president shall immediately notify the union involved whether the application has been approved or not.

SEC. 83. Unions making application to strike shall, if for an increase, state the price paid and how much demanded; if against a reduction, the prices paid, and how much the reduction will amount to. They shall report to the international president the length of time organized, the number of members in the union when the application was made, the number of members employed and the number of members unemployed. All applications for strike or lock-out shall be read at a regular or special

meeting of the union making application. And the union shall report the number of members voting in the affirmative and negative on all questions of strike. Local unions making false statements in their application shall be fined the sum of \$25, such fines to be remitted to the International Union.

SEC. 84. In case the executive board fail to approve of any difficulty, the local union can appeal within fifteen days after the decision being rendered to a general vote of all the unions. The appeal shall be forwarded to the international president, who shall submit the same immediately to a vote of all local unions, and, if approved by a majority, shall proceed as in this constitution provided.

SEC. 85. The international president, when submitting an application to strike to local unions, shall set forth in the circular the statement furnished by the union making application for strike or lock-out, state the number of men already on strike in other localities, and condition of the funds per capita.

SEC. 86. Every difficulty involving more than 25 members shall be submitted at once by the international president to a vote of all local unions, and a majority of those having voted approving the same, he shall proceed as the constitution directs. No difficulty shall be considered legal unless approved by a two-thirds majority of all votes cast. Unions failing to vote within one week, commencing on the day of the circular being mailed, shall be fined \$3, payable to the International Union within one month after being notified. They must return the vote by telegram at the expense of the International Union, provided their location is over 600 miles away from where the office of the international president is located. The unions of the Pacific coast shall be excluded from the fines heretofore provided.

SEC. 87. Unions whose applications to strike were not approved shall have no right to make a second application appertaining to the same case for a term of three months, dating from the rejection of the first. And no member or union shall be considered on strike unless said strike shall have been approved by the proper authorities of the International Union. This shall also apply to a reduction in wages.

SEC. 88. The vote of local unions on difficulties shall be in proportion to their membership: One vote from 7 to 50 members; two votes from 50 to 100 members or fraction of not less than 75; three votes from 100 to 200 or fraction of not less than 160; and one additional vote for every 100 more. All voting upon questions of strike, local or otherwise, shall take place by secret ballot, and all votes taken contrary to this method shall not be counted. * * *

SEC. 96. Unions out on strike shall have power to reject all traveling cards except those of sick members, provided said strike has been approved by the International Union. * * *

LOANS TO TRAVELING MEMBERS.

SEC. 104. Any member in good standing for two years in the International Union, not being able to obtain employment, wishing to leave the jurisdiction of the union under which he or she has been working, to seek employment elsewhere, shall be entitled to a loan sufficient for transportation to the nearest union in whatever direction he or she desires to travel, by the cheapest route; also, besides this, to a loan of 50 cents, excluding the fare, but in no wise shall the loans exceed in the aggregate \$20, and no member shall receive a loan exceeding \$8 at any one time. In no case shall any member, working under the jurisdiction of any union one week or a longer period, be entitled to such benefits from said union. This shall not apply to sick mem-

bers depositing their cards, nor to jurisdiction members who shall reside more than 100 miles from the seat of the union, provided they travel to the seat of the union under whose jurisdiction they have been working, and no member shall receive a second loan from the same union until the first loan be paid, the amount paid to be credited in the order that the loans were drawn.

SEC. 105. Any member receiving a loan to travel to another union shall also be entitled to a loan from any other union, provided said member has traveled the required number of miles, as registered in his loan-book, and the loan-book shall bear evidence of that fact.

SEC. 106. Any member receiving loans on card shall, after obtaining employment, pay to the collector of the shop in which he is employed 10 per cent. of his earnings weekly, provided that where a member goes to work in the latter part of the week he be allowed until the Saturday following, when he shall pay the percentage on his aggregate earnings in the two weeks. Any financial secretary failing to enforce this section shall be fined for each and every offense the sum of \$1. Members owing "private loans" shall, after the first week, pay 5 per cent. on the same in addition to the 10 per cent on international loans. All indebtedness of deceased members shall be deducted from such members' death benefit. Any financial secretary granting loans larger than the amount specified in this article shall be subject to a fine not less than the amount which he granted over \$20; such fine to be collected immediately, as follows: By collecting 25 per cent. of his wages. Any member obtaining or owing a loan from any union who shall refuse or neglect, after obtaining employment, to pay to the shop collector the percentage, shall be suspended until he complies with the same, when he may be admitted as provided by section 69 of the constitution. It shall be the duty of the shop collector to report such cases to the financial secretary. Failing to do so within forty-eight hours he shall be fined \$1.

SEC. 107. Every shop shall elect a collector, and in every shop in which there is but one union man employed, he shall be constituted shop collector. In case of failure or inability of any shop to elect a collector, then the president of the union shall appoint one for said shop. In jurisdiction towns where more than one shop exists, the jurisdiction members shall elect a town collector, whose duty it shall be to receive all moneys from the shop collector and pay the same within forty-eight hours after receiving the same.

SEC. 108. It shall be the duty of the collector to collect all dues, loans, fines and assessments due by the members, and to pay to the secretary of the union, in the stipulated time set forth by the local union, all amounts received. But in no case should this time extend forty-eight hours after collecting the same. He shall report weekly to the financial secretary the wages earned by all members owing loans. Failing to enforce section 106, he shall be fined 50 cents for each offense. * * *

SEC. 113. Members moving from one locality to another and obtaining employment, shall immediately deposit their cards with the nearest union. The members obtaining employment in the Dominion of Canada shall deposit their cards with the nearest union in said provinces. If employed in a town where a union exists, they shall deposit their cards immediately with the collector. Any member failing to comply shall be fined the sum of 10 cents per day for the first thirty days, and if he fails to deposit his card after thirty days, then he shall be expelled from the union. * * *

OUT OF WORK BENEFIT.

SEC. 117. Any member having paid weekly dues for a period of two years shall be entitled to an out of work benefit of \$3 per week, and 50 cents for each additional day. No benefit shall be paid for the first one week after a member was discharged from employment or laid off. Members drawing benefit for less than six days shall be stricken off the list.

SEC. 118. Any member receiving benefit for six weeks shall not be entitled to any benefit for seven weeks thereafter, and no member shall receive more than \$54 during the period of one year, commencing from July 1st of each year. Any member receiving \$54 benefit shall not be entitled to any benefit until after he shall have worked for four weeks, but this shall not include members over 50 years of age. * * *

SEC. 120. Any member having received four weeks' strike or sick benefit shall not be entitled to out of work benefit for four weeks thereafter; a sick member incapable of doing a day's work shall not be considered out of work. * * * No member shall be entitled to any benefit from June 1st till September 23d, and from December 16th to January 15th of any year. * * *

SEC. 122. Any member losing his employment through intoxication, or courting his discharge through bad workmanship or otherwise, shall not be entitled to any benefit for eight weeks thereafter, and shall be so recorded in his loan-book. Inability to hold a job shall not deprive a member of his benefit. * * *

SEC. 123. * * * The unemployed shall report daily at the secretary's office [apparently with a view to receiving from the union information as to where work can be secured]. * * *

SEC. 124. Any traveling member in search of employment arriving in a place where a union is located, shall, after reporting to the financial secretary, be placed on the out of work roll and entitled to the benefit, as provided in section 117. * * *

SEC. 125. Any member engaging in any other occupation, domestic or otherwise, shall not be entitled to any benefit. Any member failing to register for three consecutive days shall forfeit the benefit of previous registration. Any member obtaining employment for two days or longer shall forfeit the benefit of previous registration, providing that such registration was for less than one week, for which no benefit was allowed. Members doing their own domestic work shall not be entitled to any benefit. * * *

SEC. 126. * * * In no case shall a member be entitled to out of work benefit if he remains in a place where no union shop exists. * * *

SEC. 128. Any member refusing to work in a shop where work is offered him, or who neglects to apply for work in a shop if directed by the financial secretary or any officer of the union, or shop collector, shall not be entitled to any benefit until he has secured employment for at least one week. * * *

SEC. 130. Any member quitting a job shall not be entitled to the benefit provided for until said member shall have again obtained employment for at least one week.

SEC. 131. Every union shall establish a labor bureau for the purpose of designating work to the unemployed. * * *

SEC. 132. It shall be the duty of every shop collector to report to the financial secretary such jobs as are open in his respective factory the same day receiving notice thereof, in order to enable the secretary to designate the unemployed to the factory. * * *

SICK BENEFIT.

SEC. 135. Every member who shall have been for not less than two years continuously a contributing member of the International Union, and who is not under any of the restrictions specified in these laws, shall be entitled, should such member become sick or disabled in such manner as to render such member unable to attend to his or her usual avocations, to a sum of \$5 per week out of the funds of the union, provided such sickness or inability shall have been for at least one week or seven days, and shall not have been caused by intemperance, debauchery or other immoral conduct, and no member shall be entitled to any sick benefit for a longer period than thirteen weeks in any one year, commencing July 1st and ending June 30th, whether it has been continuous or periodical; but no member leaving the United States or the Dominion of Canada shall be entitled to any benefit during his absence. * * *

SEC. 136. The sickness or inability shall date from the time the member reports the same to an officer of the union; the officer to be reported to shall be designated by local unions.

SEC. 137. Local unions shall have the right to arrange the visiting committees to visit the sick members as may best suit their respective localities, but in no instance shall they consist of less than three officers or members, nor be visited by said committee less than once in each week, no two members of the committee to visit the member at the same time. * * *

SEC. 138. * * * If any doubt be entertained as to the sickness or inability of any member claiming benefits the executive board of the union shall have power, if deemed necessary, to take the opinion of a physician, who may be appointed by the union. * * *

SEC. 139. If the visiting committee is refused admittance to the house, or not permitted to visit the sick member. it shall not be obligatory on the union to pay the member the weekly allowance until the restriction shall have been removed. The visiting committee shall be excused from visiting members having contagious diseases. * * *

SEC. 141. Female members of any local union shall not be entitled to any sick benefit three weeks before and five weeks after confinement.

SEC. 142. No member of any local union shall be entitled to receive more than one of the weekly benefits provided by these laws at any one and the same time. * * *

DEATH BENEFIT.

SEC. 145. Upon the death of a member who has been such for two years the sum of \$50 shall be paid toward defraying funeral or cremation expenses of said member to nearest of kin, or such person or persons as have the burial of said deceased member in charge, but if such member should not have any person to take charge of said funeral the president of the local union shall take charge of the burial of said deceased member; provided, however, that said member has not been at the time of his death disqualified by any of the conditions prescribed by the laws of the international constitution.

SEC. 146. Including the said \$50 funeral expenses the International Union shall pay to the persons hereinafter mentioned, upon the death of a member, the following sums: First, if the member has been such for at least five consecutive years, a sum of

\$200; second, if the member shall have been such for at least ten years, \$350; third if the member has been such for at least fifteen consecutive years, \$550. When becoming a member of the union each member shall designate the person to whom the aforesaid beneficiary money shall be paid. * * *

SEC. 147. A married member who has been a full contributing member for two years shall, upon the death of his wife, be paid \$40; provided, however, that said wife was not engaged in the cigar industry, or not a member of the International Union and entitled to the death benefits as provided for in the foregoing sections of this article. An unmarried member who has been a full contributing member for two years and who has a widowed mother depending solely upon him for support, shall, upon her death, be paid the sum of \$40. But no member shall receive the benefit provided for in this section more than once, nor shall it be paid to retiring card holders paying 20 cents weekly dues. * * *

SEC. 149. No sick or death benefits shall be granted to any member when the performance of military duties is the cause of sickness or death.

SEC. 150. In the event of the death of a member entitled to \$200 or more, and said member not having any person to take charge of his remains, the president of the local union shall take charge of the same and provide for a decent burial, the expense not to exceed \$100. * * *

SINKING FUND.

SEC. 179. The International Union shall raise a sinking fund which shall consist of the funds of local unions, and shall amount to the sum of \$10 per member.

SEC. 180. Whenever the sinking fund of the International Union shall fall below the sum as provided in section 179, the executive board shall levy an assessment on each member to replenish the same. * * *

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

SEC. 195. Every local union shall have the power to regulate the hours of labor in its respective locality, but in no case shall they exceed eight hours per day on and after May 1st, 1886. Manufacturers who are members of the International Union, and members having charge of a shop, shall be exempt from those regulations, providing they do not work at the bench more than forty-eight hours per week. * * *

FIFTEEN-YEAR MEMBERS.

SEC. 219. Any member of the International Union who has been such for a period of not less than fifteen consecutive years, and who has become incapable of working at the trade, shall be permitted to retain his claim on the death benefit upon the payment of 10 cents per month, payable quarterly. * * *

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA.

This organization had a membership in July, 1892, of 84,376 members, 51,313 of whom were in good standing. It was said at the time to be the largest union of any single trade in the world. But the absence of a large reserve fund and of so fully-developed a system of benefits as the cigarmakers, together with many difficulties peculiar to the trade, caused a decline in membership during the industrial depression to 25,152 in July, 1895. In July, 1898, the membership had risen to 31,508.

In 1885 the brotherhood was paying a funeral benefit and disability benefit of \$250 and a wife's funeral benefit of \$50. These benefits were increased in January, 1893, since which time the benefits have been as follows: For one in good health and not over 50 years of age when joining, there is a death benefit of \$100 after 6 months' membership and of \$200 after 1 year. There is also a disability benefit of \$100 after 6 months' membership, \$200 after 1 year, \$300 after 3 years and \$400 after 5 years, and a wife's funeral benefit of \$25 after 6 months' and \$50 after a year's membership, if she is in good health when he joins the brotherhood. If a member is over 50 years of age or under 21 or in poor health when joining, he becomes a non-beneficial or apprentice member, and his heirs are entitled only to a death benefit of \$50 and a wife's death or funeral benefit as above. The strike benefit is \$6 per week and the locals provide sick benefits.

From July, 1883, to July, 1898, the national and local unions spent \$354,293 in support of trade disputes and trade movements to secure better conditions, \$528,706 in death and disability benefits, and \$683,644 in sick benefits. During the four years ending June 30th, 1898, the brotherhood paid 1,323 funeral and disability benefits, amounting to \$175,185.54, aside from local sick benefits, while the amount expended on strikes by the national body was only \$23,712.

During the two years ending June 30th, 1898, the national benefit features amounted to \$84,183.44, or \$2.81 per member for the two years, if we estimate the average membership during the period as 30,000, which it was approximately; the strike expenses reached the phenomenally low amount of \$8,697, or 29 cents per member.

The following table gives for each fiscal year, since 1882, the number of unions and members in good standing, the amount paid for funeral and disability benefits, and the balance on hand :

BRANCHES, MEMBERSHIP, AND AMOUNT PAID FOR FUNERAL AND DISABILITY BENEFITS, UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS, 1883 TO 1898.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH—	Unions in good standing.	Members in good standing.	Amount paid for funeral and disability benefits.	Balance on hand.
1883.....	26	3,293	\$1,500 00	.....
1884.....	47	4,364	2,250 00	\$28 84
1885.....	80	5,789	5,700 00	228 02
1886.....	177	21,423	9,200 00	2,080 12
1887.....	306	25,466	16,275 16	3,383 55
1888.....	439	28,416	18,750 00	7,980 51
1889.....	527	31,494	25,575 00	6,585 65
1890.....	697	53,769	32,267 49	5,986 22
1891.....	798	56,987	44,782 65	8,232 51
1892.....	813	51,813	72,613 35	55 23
1893.....	716	54,121	64,684 45	9,308 08
1894.....	561	33,917	59,972 50	5,275 54
1895.....	459	25,152	51,311 75	42 46
1896.....	440	29,691	39,690 35	264 92
1897.....	407	28,269	40,223 45	15,072 92
1898.....	428	31,508	48,953 99	18,738 21

INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

This union was founded in 1850, and is therefore the oldest of existing American trades unions. The union had no national benefits other than for strikes and lock-outs until the beginning was made by expenditures on the Childs-Drexel Home. During the year ending June 30th, 1892, \$11,500 was spent in burial benefits, and during the next fiscal year, \$21,950. The following table gives the salient facts relative to the subsequent expenditure of this organization :

MEMBERSHIP AND EXPENDITURES OF THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL
 UNION, 1894 to 1898.

YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH—	Members at close of fiscal year.	Expenditures for burial and home fund.				Expenditures for strikes and lock-outs.		Total expendi- tures for all purposes.	
		Burial.	Home fund.	Total.	Average per member.	Amount.	Average per member.	Amount.	Average per member.
1894.....	31,379	\$25,500 00	\$20,923 96	\$46,423 96	\$1 48	\$33,834 69	\$1 08	\$108,960 92	\$3 47
1895.....	29,295	23,690 00	18,807 24	41,397 24	1 41	24,767 83	85	89,650 72	3 06
1896.....	28,838	22,665 00	18,193 48	40,858 48	1 42	28,329 85	81	98,201 08	3 23
1897.....	28,196	23,700 00	34,793 70	58,493 70	2 08	33,676 77	1 20	125,162 97	4 45
1898.....	28,614	23,040 00	35,415 60	58,455 60	2 04	24,075 79	84	111,978 02	3 91

The most famous feature of this union is its home for aged or invalid printers at Colorado Springs. This originated in a gift of \$10,000 to the unions by Mr. George W. Childs.

The home was dedicated in May, 1892. Any member in good standing in the union for five continuous years, may, if invalid, aged or infirm, become an inmate of the home after proper investigation.

The union provides a defense fund to meet trade disputes. This fund consists of one-fourth of the 30 cents of monthly dues, or 7½ cents. The strike benefit is \$7 a week for a married man, and \$5 a week for a single man. A married man would thus in one week's strike benefit from the national fund receive as much as he had contributed in eight years for that purpose. Some of the locals have made much larger provisions for both strike and other benefits than the national organization.

The burial benefit of \$60 is obtained by setting aside another quarter of the monthly dues. As one-third of these dues, or 20 cents a month, is devoted to the printers' home, the amount left for other purposes is correspondingly small.

In addition to the benefits of the national body many locals have subscribed sick and death benefits, and a few of the larger have liberal out of work benefits.

The largest local, No. 6, of New York City, spent during 40 weeks in 1894, \$30,858.32 for those of its members who were out of work, \$492.85 for hospital beds for the sick, \$7,322.75 as death benefits, \$1,698.08 as strike expenses, and \$1,843.85 as a donation to other labor organizations, or a total of \$42,466.05. This was almost as

much as the entire national body spent that year on its burial and home benefits. The strike expenses, it will be noticed, were only 4 per cent. of the total.

The beneficent character of the work being done by this body is shown in the following statement of its disbursements for the calendar year 1898 :

Out of work benefits.....	\$32,489 77
Strike benefits.....	7,994 23
Death benefits.....	7,511 50
Printers' farm.....	2,333 65
Hospital beds.....	573 80
Childs-Drexel Home for printers, extra assessment.....	429 00
Monument for printers' lot, Mount Hope Cemetery.....	425 00
Per capita tax to International Union.....	17,057 35
General expenses.....	18,189 89
Total.....	<u>\$87,004 19</u>

One item, that of the printers' farm, calls for some explanation. In 1898 the New York committee for the cultivation of vacant lots offered to teach the unemployed of this union farm labor, the use of the land coming from the city free and the vacant lot committee spending dollar for dollar with Typographical Union No. 6.

Although the season was unusually wet, and although other difficulties incident to starting such an enterprise arose, the result was that the 61 unemployed who took advantage of the opportunity obtained approximately the same return for their labor as was the expenditure of the union upon the enterprise. It is thought that the moral effects were admirable and that in 1899 it will be possible to show much better financial results.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS.

This is a British society which has 1,392 members in this country in 38 branches. The total amount spent for benefits in 1897 was \$26,418.97.

The out of work benefit is \$3.50 a week for 12 weeks and \$2.10 a week for another 12 weeks. For leaving employment under circumstances satisfactory to the local branch, \$2.63 a week is paid after 3 months' membership and \$5.25 a week after 6 months' membership. The sick benefit is \$4.20 a week for 26 weeks and then \$2.10 a week

as long as illness continues. The funeral benefit is \$84 after 6 months' membership.

The accident benefit in case of total disability is \$700, and in case of partial disability \$350.

This union has also an old age benefit after 18 years of membership which amounts to \$2.45 per week for life. After 25 years' membership it is \$2.80 per week for life.

AMALGAMATED SOCIETY OF ENGINEERS.

This is a British union with 39 American branches. Thirty-two of these reported in 1897 a membership of 1,441. Out of work, sick, strike and funeral benefits are provided, as are also superannuation or old age benefits. The out of work benefit for full members of 10 years' standing is \$2.43 per week for 14 weeks, \$1.70 per week for 30 weeks and then \$1.46 per week as long as out of employment. The time for which these benefits are paid is reduced as the duration of membership is less.

The sick benefit for full member of 10 years' standing is \$2.43 per week for 26 weeks, then \$1.22 per week for 26 weeks and 97 cents per week for remainder of sickness.

The time for which sick benefits are allowed is also graduated in accordance with lesser periods of membership.

The old age or superannuation benefit is given only to those who are 55 years of age and have been members for 25 years or more continuously. The benefits are: For those who have been members 25 years, \$1.70 per week; 30 years, \$1.95; 35 years, \$2.19, and 40 years, \$2.43. The funeral benefit for a full member is \$58.40.

JOURNEYMEN BAKERS' AND CONFECTIONERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

This union, which was organized in January, 1886, had a membership on April 1st, 1898, of 4,850. For the year ending April 30th, 1898, the expenditures for strikes were \$754; for sick benefits, \$391.24, and for death benefits, \$343.48. From April 1st, 1891, to

March 31st, 1896, \$38,031 was spent on labor disputes, \$10,815 was donated to organizations in need, and only \$250, representing the amount paid in 1895-96, was given for sick benefits.

JOURNEYMEN BARBERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Organized December, 1887, had 3,600 members in May, 1898. A death benefit of \$50 is paid by the union, and a sick benefit of \$5 per week, for 16 weeks, in any one year.

INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF BLACKSMITHS.

Organized May, 1891. Membership July, 1898, 300. A benefit of \$75 is paid on the death of a member and \$50 on the death of a member's wife. There is also a superannuation benefit paid to members of 20 years' standing and at least 60 years of age, consisting of the proceeds of an assessment of \$1 on every member.

COREMAKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

Organized December, 1896. On January 1st, 1898, the membership was 1,430. In 1898 the union voted to establish relief for the injured, insurance for widows and children of deceased members, and an out of work benefit of \$2.50 per week.

GLASS BOTTLE BLOWERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

Originally founded in 1853, the association was re-organized in 1863. The membership is reported to have been about 3,000 on January 1st, 1898, and to have varied from 2,500 to 3,500 during the four years immediately preceding that date. The union provides an out of work benefit, and also a death benefit. The latter amounts to \$500, which is obtained by an assessment of 25 cents on each member.

IRON MOLDERS' UNION OF NORTH AMERICA.

This union pays a sick benefit of \$5 a week for 13 weeks, and a death benefit and permanent disability benefit of \$100. The local unions relieve all further cases of need.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF LEATHER WORKERS ON HORSE GOODS.

Organized January, 1896. Membership June, 1898, 475. This union provides a sick benefit of \$5 per week for 13 weeks in any one year, and a death benefit of \$40 after 1 year's membership, \$60 after 2 years, \$100 after 4 years, \$200 after 5 years, and \$300 after 8 years.

BROTHERHOOD OF PAINTERS AND DECORATORS OF AMERICA.

Organized March 15th, 1887. There were 5,500 members in January, 1897. A person entering at not over 50 years of age and in good health is entitled to a permanent disability benefit of \$50 after a membership of 6 months, \$100 after 1 year, and \$150 after 2 years. If a member's wife is in good health when he joins the union he receives \$25 in case of her death, provided he has been a member 6 months, and \$50 if he has been a member 1 year.

PATTERNMAKERS' NATIONAL LEAGUE OF NORTH AMERICA.

In accordance with the new constitution of this union, which took effect October 1st, 1898, anyone under 45 years of age, if a member for 52 consecutive weeks, is entitled to a sick benefit of \$6.35 weekly, less the dues, but nothing unless sick two weeks. If between 45 and 50 when joining, a member is entitled to one-half the sick benefit, and if still older when joining, he has no claim upon the benefit, which cannot in any case extend over 13 weeks in 12 months, although during longer sickness a member is excused from paying dues. A member cannot receive an aggregate of more than \$156 for sick benefits during his entire membership, and nothing if the disease or infirmity was contracted before joining the union. A member is also entitled to death benefits according to the length of his membership,

as follows: After 1 year, \$50; after 2 years, \$75; after 3 years, \$100; after 5 years, \$150; after 7 years, \$200; after 9 years, \$250, and so on, increasing \$50 every two years until after 15 years' membership \$400 is paid. The money must be paid within 24 hours after proof of death.

JOURNEYMEN TAILORS' UNION OF AMERICA.

This union provides a funeral benefit of \$25 after a membership of 6 months, and increases the amount of benefit for each additional year of membership, until after 5 years, \$100 is paid. The strike benefit is \$6 per week. There are no other benefits.

NATIONAL TOBACCO WORKERS' UNION OF AMERICA.

This union was organized in 1894. The membership in November, 1898, was 5,000. During the year ending June 30th, 1898, \$16,251.66, or 40 per cent. of the total receipts of the national body, was expended for sick and death benefits. The sick benefit is \$3 per week for 13 weeks during a single year. Each local must have a resident practicing physician to visit and report whether members claiming to be sick are so or not. This union also provides a death benefit.

INTERNATIONAL WOOD CARVERS' ASSOCIATION OF NORTH AMERICA.

This union had a membership on April 30th, 1898, of 830. A benefit of \$50 is paid on the death of a member. Tool insurance, not to exceed \$30, is also provided for. The strike benefit is \$6 a week for single men and \$8 a week for married men.

AMALGAMATED WOODWORKERS' INTERNATIONAL UNION OF AMERICA.

This union had, on January 1st, 1898, 5,520 members. The national body pays a death benefit of \$75 after 6 months' membership, and a total disability benefit of \$250 after 1 year's membership; most of the locals pay sick and accident benefits of from \$3 to \$5 per week.

AMERICAN FLINT GLASS WORKERS.

Have no system of national benefits, except for strikes. A strike benefit of \$5 per week for single, and \$7 per week for married men is paid. This union has paid out, during the period from 1894 to 1898, inclusive, the sum of \$1,101,944.70 for strikes, an average of \$220,388.94 per year. Many of the locals of this union have sick and death benefits.

NATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF ELECTRICAL WORKERS.

This union had a membership January, 1898, of about 3,000. For the year ending September 30th, 1898, the expenditures for death benefits were \$900, and for strikes, \$800. From 1891 to 1898, inclusive, the national body spent \$9,100 for strikes and \$7,000 on the deaths of members and their wives. The locals pay sick benefits.

UNITED HATTERS OF NORTH AMERICA.

This association had a membership in 1898 of 6,000. The only benefit paid by the national body is a death benefit of \$75, which is paid for a member holding a traveling card, and not attached to any local at time of decease. Sick benefits and death benefits are paid by the locals.

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MACHINISTS.

The membership of this organization was 22,000 on April 1st, 1898. It paid in strike benefits during the year ending March 30th, 1898, \$4,428, and donated the sum of \$4,269.64 to strikers of other organizations, making the total expenditures for trade disputes for the year, \$8,697.64. On April 1st, 1898, a death benefit of \$50 was introduced, and other national benefits are hoped for by the management. During the two fiscal years ending March 30th, 1897, the local unions spent \$15,864.19 on trade disputes, \$12,604 for out of work benefits, \$9,750 for sick benefits, and \$6,124 on loans to those traveling in search of work. The total for the last three benefits was \$28,478, or nearly twice the expenditure for strikes.

METAL POLISHERS, BUFFERS, PLATERS AND BRASS-
WORKERS UNION OF AMERICA.

This union was organized in 1890. The membership on January 1st, 1897, was about 7,000. The strike benefits during 1897 amounted to \$8,000. A national death benefit of \$100 was introduced in June, 1898.

QUARRYMEN'S NATIONAL UNION OF THE UNITED STATES
OF AMERICA.

This union had a membership of 2,000 in September, 1898. During the years 1897-98 the strike benefits amounted to \$1,500, and the death benefits \$250. An insurance plan for the entire union was in process of organization in September, 1898.

THE RAILWAY BROTHERHOODS.

These great labor organizations, like all others of the better class, seek to promote the social and educational interests of their members, but the main purposes which they seek to accomplish are the betterment of their industrial status and the promotion of their interests as employes. These brotherhoods are organized in many local lodges, which are controlled by grand lodges; biennial conventions, composed of delegates from all locals, choose the grand officers, frame the constitution and by-laws, and determine all matters of general policy. The brotherhoods concern themselves with wage schedules, hours of labor, gradations and promotions, stipulations of the contracts which members are required to sign, and the other similar questions with which labor organizations deal. In 1896 the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers had contracts with 107 railroad companies, including nearly all the great trunk lines. "These contracts embody rates of pay and rules governing overtime, treatment of the employes and for the prevention of unjust discharge or suspension."

Each brotherhood has "committees of adjustment," or grievance committees, whose function it is to assist in the adjustment of differences arising between the members and their employers.

Any member may bring before his division or local lodge any grievance which he may have as an employe, and the same will receive due consideration from that body. If the local committee is not successful in settling the grievance, it may then be referred to the committee of the general body. From this body the case may be taken to the grand chief officer. As a last resort, having failed to obtain redress for a grievance, a strike may be ordered. The brotherhood of conductors, firemen and trainmen, each maintain a protective fund of \$100,000, from which fund, augmented by special temporary assessments, the members who may be ordered to strike, receive stipulated monthly payments that begin with the third week of the strike. The relief and insurance organizations that the brotherhood have developed are similar in their more important features. Membership in them is generally obligatory, all persons joining them being obliged to enter the benefit departments if their physical condition is satisfactory. The assessments actually levied on each \$1,000 have usually amounted to \$14 a year.

The following table shows the leading features of the benefit departments. The Switchmen's Union is omitted because its relief work is confined to the benefits paid by its subordinate divisions:

TABLE No. 10.

Cost of Membership and Insurance in the Benefit Departments.

ORGANIZATION.	Amounts for which certificates are issued.	Amounts of insurance available to a member determined by—	Fees for insuring.	When assessments are levied.
Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association.	Policies of \$750 and \$1,500 are issued. A member may carry policies amounting to \$1,500.	Choice of member; maximum, \$4,500.	Fifty cents for each policy issued.	An assessment for each death or disability. Assessments are levied monthly.
Order of Railway Conductors' Mutual Benefit Department	Policies of \$1,000, \$2,000, \$3,000, \$1,000 and \$5,000.	Age of member on joining; maximum, \$5,000.	One dollar per \$1,000 of insurance.	Monthly.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Beneficiary Department.	Policies of \$500, \$1,000 and \$1,500.	Choice of member; maximum, \$1,500.	None distinct from those required to join the brotherhood.	Levied by grand lodge "as often as required." Members pay amounts assessed to their subordinate lodge in quarterly dues.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Beneficiary Department.	Policies of \$400, \$800 and \$1,200.	Choice of member. The member may "carry either of the three classes."	None distinct from those required to join the brotherhood.	The first day of each month, if the beneficiary fund requires it.
Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen; Beneficiary Department.	Policies of \$500 and \$1,000.	Choice of member; maximum, \$1,000.	The first month's assessment of \$1 or 50 cents is payable in advance. No membership fee.	Monthly.
Brotherhood of Railway Carmen's Mutual Aid Association.	Amount of one full assessment, but not to exceed \$1,000.	Only one certificate issued.	Membership fee of 50 cents and an assessment of \$1 paid upon making "application."	Upon the death or total disability of a member.

TABLE No. 10.—Continued.

Cost of Membership and Insurance in the Benefit Departments.

ORGANIZATION.	Amount of each assessment.	Manner of collecting assessments.	General remarks, initiation fees, etc.
Locomotive Engineers' Mutual Life and Accident Insurance Association.	For each death or disability 25 cents for each \$750 policy, and 50 cents for each \$1,500 policy.	The division secretaries collect the assessments and forward the receipts to the general secretary and treasurer.	No assessments are made when funds on hand are sufficient to pay the claims. The initiation fee for joining this brotherhood is \$10.
Order of Railway Conductors' Mutual Benefit Department	A dollar per month per \$1,000 of insurance for 8 months; \$2 a month for the other months, if required.	By grand secretary and treasurer, direct from members.	A minimum fee of \$5 is exacted of every person upon joining the order.
Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen; Beneficiary Department.	Assessments of grand lodge are 75 cents, \$1.50 and \$2, respectively, on the three grades of certificates.	Grand lodge levies on subordinate lodges. Subordinate lodges levy quarterly insurance dues of not less than \$4, \$1 and \$1.50, respectively, on the holders of the three grades of certificates.	On joining the member is required to pre-pay first year's grand dues of \$2 to the grand lodge and an initiation fee of \$3 to the subordinate lodge.
Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen; Beneficiary Department.	Seventy-five cents, \$1.50 and \$2, according to the amount of the certificate held.	Grand secretary and treasurer levies on the "financiers" of subordinate lodges. Members make the payments as monthly dues to the subordinate lodges.	The fees for joining the brotherhood consist of a "proposition fee" of \$1 and an initiation fee of not less than \$1.
Brotherhood of Railway Trackmen; Beneficiary Department.	One dollar for \$1,000 and 50 cents for \$500 for such additional assessments as may be necessary."	Monthly assessments are collected and forwarded by the division secretaries.	The fees for initiation into the brotherhood are \$2 for laborers and \$3 for foremen. One dollar of each fee goes to local division.
Brotherhood of Railway Car-men's Mutual Aid Association.	One dollar. Dues of 15 cents per quarter are also collected to defray the expenses of the association.	By the secretary, direct from members.	For joining the brotherhood the "initiation fee" shall not be less than \$1.

BENEFITS DERIVED BY WORKINGMEN FROM THE LABOR STATUTES.

Legislation in the interest of labor has been enacted or asked for at practically every session of the Legislature during the past twenty years.

The statutes enacted in that time to promote the welfare of the workingmen have grown so in number that they now constitute a distinct system, known as the Labor Laws.

The Bureau has for years back followed the practice of publishing in its annual reports the full text of such of these statutes as had been enacted each year. These laws were with very few exceptions enacted at the request and through the influence of the labor organizations, and were all intended to effect some improvement in their condition or to remove some abuse incidental to their employment or occupation.

Whether these laws have met the purposes of their enactment in whole or in part is a question of importance to all the people, and of particular importance to the workingmen for whose benefit they were enacted and who are in close daily contact with the conditions established by them. Some of these laws are well known to the public and their value is generally conceded, but the greater number of them deal with conditions that are a part of the factory life of the workingman, and are therefore but imperfectly understood outside the ranks of labor.

That there is dissatisfaction and disappointment among the workingmen at the manner in which these laws operate, or fail to operate, and that there is still much in the conditions surrounding their labor which from their point of view is remediable by law, is proven by the presence of those who represent them at each session of the Legislature asking for new laws or for amendments to old ones which they believe will make them better serve the purposes of their original enactment.

This state of things would seem to indicate pretty clearly that much of the legislation of this class has been enacted without that exact and accurate knowledge of the conditions sought to be dealt with, which should form the basis of laws affecting interests of such great importance, and that the results have not met the expectations of the workingmen. There are also signs of discontent among some of the manufacturers who, while not actually hostile to the labor laws on principle, still see in the tendency toward extending their scope a possibility of future trouble; these are more likely to quietly remove their plants to some other State than to make open protest against the laws.

Indeed, several instances of this kind have come to the knowledge of the Bureau during the past two years, and it is significant that these removals have been almost altogether from the centers of industry, in which the workingmen are mostly enrolled in the labor organizations.

Care should be taken, then, that while everything which is within the province of the law to do toward improving the condition of labor shall be done, the real interests of the laborer be not endangered by laws that, no matter how well meant, may result ultimately in the *loss of his employment*.

With a view to ascertaining the opinion of the workingmen on the effect these laws have had on the conditions of their labor, and also to furnish data for future action in the matter of labor legislation, the Bureau inserted the following question, among others, on a blank which was very extensively distributed among mechanics of every variety, both union and non-union, viz., "Does your trade derive advantages from any of the statutes for the benefit of labor; if so, name the statute or statutes, and briefly give particulars as to such advantages?"

This blank, which was intended principally to obtain data for a comparison of the advantages of trade-unionism and non-unionism as systems of labor, was placed in the hands of competent agents, who had for years been familiar with the affairs of the unions; they were specially instructed to pay close attention to obtaining full and intelligible answers to the question above quoted.

It is much to be regretted that the returns show few who have opinions regarding the labor laws, or having opinions, care to give expression to them. Most of the answers are so vague in terms as to have little or no value. The agents report that only a comparatively

small number appear to know anything whatever about them beyond the bare fact that there are such laws.

The Bureau is indebted to the courtesy of the national officers of the American Federation of Trades for a list of officers of such national unions as have branches in New Jersey, and also the officers of local unions connected directly with the federation. Through these gentlemen communication was opened with all the local trades unions in the State; the plan of investigating the advantages of trade-unionism was laid before them and their assistance, in making it thorough and comprehensive, was solicited.

About one hundred local unions were addressed in this way, and strange to say, in a matter that so much concerns their interests, only two unions took the trouble to answer officially, or in any way, the Bureau's request for co-operation.

The opinion of workmen on the benefits of the labor laws that follow, were therefore collected by special agents of the Bureau in personal interviews with them, and are reproduced substantially as received:

Armature Winder.—Anything that permanently reduces the hours of labor is of substantial benefit to the workmen. I therefore regard the statute limiting the hours of labor to 55 per week as the most beneficial of all the labor laws.

Baker.—I am a baker and naturally know more about and take greater interest in the law for the regulation of bakeshops than in the statutes relating to other branches of labor. If that law were properly enforced, both the journeyman baker and the public would be greatly benefited thereby; the workman, in the sense that he would be required to work less hours and could spend more time with his family enjoying the society of his children and the comforts of home, and the general public in the guarantee that such improved conditions would afford of good, clean, wholesome bread. The Label law is also an important aid to the baker; its being affixed to a loaf of bread guarantees for it the good qualities referred to, and enables the consumer to bestow his patronage on those who keep clean bakeshops and treat their labor fairly.

Bricklayer.—The act of February 14th, 1883, "relative to persons combining," is one of great importance and advantage to my trade and to all others. Without it there would be no possibility of legally acting together for our mutual good as we do now in our trades unions, and

without the unions a decent standard of living cannot be maintained by the workingmen. The Mechanics' Lien law with its amendments is also in a very high degree beneficial to my trade, as it is to all branches of labor engaged in building. It secures us our wages, which would often be lost without its protection.

Bricklayer.—The Mechanics' Lien law has done more practical good for the men engaged in the building trades than any other of the labor statutes. Thanks to its protection, I am always sure of getting my wages; if not just when they are due, at least sometime.

The act relative to persons combining is a very important one and has made trade unions possible and legal.

From the standpoint of my own trade interests these laws are the only ones that are of much importance.

I am asked to suggest anything in the way of legislation that in my judgment would benefit my trade: I take the liberty accordingly of suggesting that all municipal or other public buildings be constructed of fire-proof materials, and that the supervision of their erection be committed to competent bricklayers and masons, whose fitness for so supervising shall be proven by an examination; that eight hours should constitute a day's work on such buildings, and the wages of all mechanics and laborers employed on such buildings be not less than the union rates established in the town or city in which the buildings are erected.

Clothing Cutter.—The statute establishing the Saturday half-holiday is a real benefit to my craft. I know of no other that has any particular bearing on it.

Carpenter.—The act relative to persons combining (February 14th, 1883) is probably, everything considered, the one that has accomplished most good for the workingmen. It cleared away every legal obstacle to the establishment of trades unions, and from the unions has come the present rates of wages, which, though still less than in a great, prosperous and naturally wealthy country like ours they should be, are certainly greater than they would be without the aid and influence of the union. This, of course, applies to every craft possessing a union as well as to mine. As to the act that has most benefited my own trade, I say without hesitation the Mechanics' Lien law and its various amendments. Before its enactment there were but few carpenters who had not lost some portion of their earnings through the default or mismanagement of the contractors or the owners of buildings on which

their labor was performed. The Lien law has stopped that leakage not only for the mechanics and laborers, but also for those who supply material. In fact the entire building interests have been placed on a thoroughly honest basis through the operation of the Lien law.

Carpenter.—The Mechanics' Lien law has done much for my trade, I think more than any other of the so-called labor laws. I look on it, however, not so much as a labor statute as an addition to means whereby debts may be collected by civil process.

Cigarmaker.—The act of February 14th, 1883, which legalized labor unions has, of course, helped my trade, as it has all others. The label law is specially beneficial, as it protects me in my right to the patronage of the large class of people who deem it a duty to support those who deal fairly with their labor.

This they can do by having some plain, simple method of identifying the goods made under fair conditions.

The label furnishes that means, and the recent decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals, establishing the property rights of a labor union in its label, very much increases its value to the cigarmakers, and also to all other trades whose product is of a kind that permits the use of the label. Another labor statute that has indirectly benefited our trade, is the act of March 12th, 1880, "An act to secure to workmen the payment of wages in lawful money." Previous to the passage of that act cash payment of wages in my section of the State was limited to a few unimportant industries, and the money in circulation was not sufficient to support small dealers. The great majority of workingmen were employed by the glass companies and at the large cotton mills and foundries; they were all paid in orders on the stores owned by their employers, and very seldom had any money to spend elsewhere. Since the enactment of the above law, while the bulk of business is still done at the company stores, there is yet some payment of wages in cash, and consequently some of the money comes to the small dealer in cigars.

Cigarmaker.—The act establishing the label, approved March 27th, 1889, and also the act of March 23d, 1892, which supplements the former one, have conferred great benefit on cigarmakers. If it were not for the protection which these acts give our trade we could not compete with the low-priced labor which non-union manufacturers employ. I believe that the advantages enjoyed by our trade through these laws are fairly and fully repaid to the public in the good cigars

made by superior workmen in clean shops—a clean smoke, without danger of contagion such as one incurs who smokes a sweat-shop or tenement-house made cigar.

Cigarmaker.—The law protecting labels and trade-marks is probably of most benefit to labor. The act establishing the board of arbitration has in it possibilities of good, not only to my trade, but to all branches of labor. As the board stands now and since its establishment, it has not sufficient authority or prestige to do any good whatever. Their powers should be increased. The Factory act is a good one in theory, but its best results are not attained because it is not enforced with sufficient vigor. There are surely many children of both sexes in the factories below the prescribed age limit.

The Compulsory Education law should also be more strictly enforced.

Cigarmaker.—The law protecting labels and trade-marks, and the Factory Inspection act are both very important to cigarmakers, the first-named act probably the most so. Our trade is one that from a variety of circumstances is particularly liable to disputes with employers that may result in strikes. We have in our union provided for the settlement of such troubles, but I believe that difficulties of that kind could be more satisfactorily dealt with by a board of arbitration clothed with sufficient authority to bring out all the facts of a case, and to compel both parties to submit to their decision.

There are so many instances of strikes that throw into idleness or otherwise hamper the freedom of action of people who are not parties to it, that it seems to me but reasonable that there should be some means of bringing such troubles under control in the interest of the general public. I believe that everyone who knows anything about factories in which females are employed will agree with me that the Factory Inspection act should be so amended as to either provide for the appointment of a number of female deputy inspectors in addition to the present force of that office, or that without increasing the number of deputies, at least two of the present incumbents should, when their terms expire, be replaced by females.

Cigarmaker.—The law relating to trade-marks and labels is the most important one in the list of labor laws to men of my trade. The label on a cigar is a guarantee of excellence—at least in workmanship. The manufacturer is aware that if he does not treat his

workmen fairly he cannot use the label, and without it he loses the choicest and best-paying market for his product.

The Factory Inspection act is of great advantage to cigarmakers who work in large establishments where many persons are employed. The weak spot in that act, like others that touch the interests of the workingmen, is in the imperfect manner in which its provisions are carried into effect. I don't know whether the trouble is that the deputy inspectors do not exert themselves sufficiently, or that there is not a sufficient number of deputies.

Cigarmaker.—I believe much good to labor would follow the honest enforcement of all the labor laws, but so many of them are treated as dead letters, and so half-hearted is the enforcement of others, that no fair estimate can be formed as to how the interests of the trade would be affected by them.

Electro Plater.—Yes, the labor laws have been of much benefit to my trade.

The Factory Inspection act and the new interest it has aroused in the health of the workingmen has led to many very beneficial changes in the way of doing things in the factories. We are indebted to that law for the "blower," by means of which much, if not all, of the poisonous gases and light, penetrating dust which result from our work is now carried away. The atmosphere we breathe is now comparatively free from these health-destroying influences.

We are indebted to the law primarily for these advantages, but we would not have them if we did not insist on our employers living up to the letter of the law. We have a union, and we all act together, the employers, therefore, having no option in the matter; but I am sorry to say that in shops where there is no union these health-protecting devices are not used. I think that the factory inspector should see to it that the law is obeyed in these non-union shops as it is in ours.

Laborer in Glass Works.—I cannot see that any advantage has come to the laborer from any of the labor laws. They all seem to have been enacted for the benefit of the mechanic, or at least all the benefits of them go to him whether so intended or not. None of these laws have increased my wages, which, as shown in the statement I send you, are only \$1 per day. Unions of mechanics have done much for them, but very little for the laborer; in fact, I think they have affected

his prospects, if at all, somewhat to his disadvantage. Time was when a man by faithful work could, if he possessed the necessary brains, raise himself from the grade of laborer in a trade to that of a mechanic, but now with the strict rules of the union as a barrier in his path, it is impossible that he ever become any higher than a laborer.

Lather.—The Mechanics' Lien law is the only one that has any substantial value to me or to men of my trade. It has in two instances within the year 1898 protected me against a loss of wages which I could but ill afford. The Saturday Half-Holiday law is good because it gives public recognition to a certain limit of time as a day or a week's work, and will help much in the movement toward shorter hours. I work, as do the majority of men of my trade, by the piece, so that I can by a little exertion do fully as much in the 48 hours which is the union limit in my trade, as I did in the old time when 60 hours or more were the customary week's work.

Machinist.—The labor laws of this State, so far as I understand them, are very fair to both employer and workman. They require that neither side shall do anything more than they should be willing to do without the compulsion of law.

My experience has brought the operation of the Factory Inspection act more under observation than any of the other laws, and I regard it as of very great value to those engaged in factory or shop work. Indeed, if it were not for this law there must be, from the character of the machinery used now in all the great workshops, many accidents to the operatives.

Machinist.—The Factory Inspection act is a very good one and has done much toward protecting operatives in mills and workshops against accidents. The factories at the present time would be very unsafe without that law.

Hat Finisher.—The act relating to labels and trade-marks is, I believe, the most important and beneficent law ever enacted in the interest of labor in this State. It secures and recognizes our property right in the label as a means of identifying the product of our labor. The manufacturers generally recognize its value, and many of them admit that without it the sale of hats in some sections of the country is difficult, if not impossible. Its value is further shown by the anxiety of some manufacturers to secure its advantages even by counterfeiting. But thanks to the law and the decision of the Court

of Errors and Appeals under it, those who counterfeit the label may be punished.

The law has given us the label as a means of distinguishing union from non-union labor, and our fellow trade-unionists and other fair-minded persons have given it all the value it possesses by demanding from dealers the hats which bear the impress of the label and refusing all others. The label is indeed a powerful weapon in the hands of organized labor, and as I before stated, the law that gave it to the unions has done more to further their interest than anything has done outside of their own exertions.

Polisher and Buffer.—The Factory Inspection act has done much good for our trade. The "blower," which the law requires shall be installed in shops where the operations cause dust in large quantities, has done much toward making the work of polishers and buffers on metals healthful compared with what it was before the advent of the blower. The Saturday Half-Holiday act is also a good one. While it is not generally observed or obeyed, it still has an important influence in making sentiment favorable to a shorter working day.

Musician.—None of the labor laws have been proven to be of any benefit to musicians as such.

Printer.—The Label and Trade-Mark law is the only one from which my trade derives any direct benefit. It makes the union printer important to his employer, because without him he (the employer) would have no right to use the label, and without the label he would not enjoy the patronage of union men and their friends. Of course, in a general way, the printers must share in the benefits which accrue to all kinds of labor through the operation of the labor statutes, for that which benefits one class of labor must in the nature of things benefit all. The Saturday Half-Holiday act is also of value to my trade. But more important than any or all of the labor laws in maintaining wages and other improved conditions of labor is the union. Self-help is the most efficient method that was ever employed in life's struggle. The union is self-help broadened to take in all whose interests are the same.

Printer.—The Trade-Mark and Label law of 1898 is of very great benefit to the union printer. It protects his labor, gives it a special value, and is also of great material advantage to his employer. The Saturday Half-Holiday is also beneficial to the printer, in that it gives him more leisure for mental cultivation.

Printer (Non-Union).—The labor laws, so called, are of little or no benefit to me or to any other non-union mechanic. The Saturday Half-Holiday law is not at all generally observed in printing offices, even union ones; it would be a very good thing if it were, for it would help along the tendency toward shorter hours. I am in full sympathy with the purposes of the labor laws, but can see but little good that they have accomplished.

Printer (Pressman).—Much good has been done by all the labor laws. The shorter work day, when it comes, will be brought about by the combined efforts of legislative bodies and of trades unions.

Printer (Machine Operator).—We have found the Label and Trade-Mark law very beneficial to our trade, and the shorter work day (8 hours) still more so. The shorter day we owe entirely to our organization, as we do also all the material benefits derived from the label.

Plasterer.—The act of 1883, allowing persons to combine, is, in my judgment, the most beneficial of all the labor laws. Legal trades unions, as we now have them, originated in that act, and all the advantages of good wages and shorter hours that we now enjoy are attributable directly to that act.

Painter.—I don't know of any particular benefit my trade has derived from the labor laws outside of, perhaps, the act of 1883. Our hours of labor are eight per day, but this is because we have a very powerful and intelligently-managed trades union.

Painter.—I cannot see that my trade derives any advantage from the statutes for the benefit of labor. There seems to be a favored few who get all the good contracts, while the great mass is left in want and misery. I have not made enough in the last twelve-month to half clothe and feed my family. The hardest trial that one can endure is to want for everything and while being able and willing to work, be still unable to get it. I have done everything that a self-respecting man can do to find steady work, but without success.

There are no prosperous trades; all are in a position but little better than mine—strife unceasing for an opportunity of merely temporary employment which scarcely yields enough in the way of wages to keep the family supplied with the most ordinary food.

The union to which I belonged here went to pieces some time ago, and the conditions of my trade, bad as they were before, became much worse after that; it then became every man for himself and God help

the weakling. Under these circumstances superior skill does not count for much ; it is quantity that is demanded and not quality, and in such a contest old age is at a pitiable disadvantage.

Plumber.—The act of February 14th, 1883, which makes it lawful to combine, has been of very great benefit to my trade, and to all other trades having unions.

Next to that act in importance is unquestionably the Mechanics' Lien law, which insures the payment of wages to the workman no matter what the owner or contractor may do, or in what difficulties they may become involved. All mechanics and laborers who work on buildings erecting should be thankful for this law. I believe that much could be done to improve conditions in our trade if all plumbing work were to be supervised by a competent plumber in the interest of the State or municipality. Such supervision would prevent all sicknesses which originate in bad plumbing that allows the escape of sewer-gas into residences or other buildings.

One of the most serious risks to which the plumber is subjected in the pursuit of his calling is that of contracting serious diseases, such as typhoid fever or diphtheria, while at work repairing and cleaning out old drains that have become clogged with foul matter, because of not being properly constructed in the first place.

Potter.—The Factory Inspection act is of great advantage to all workmen. Not so much so, perhaps, to my trade as to other varieties of factory or indoor employment. There are many features of the potter's work that are unavoidably disagreeable and must be endured. To forbid or attempt to meddle with these features by law would result in stopping work entirely, but wherever any improvement was practicable the law has certainly done a great deal of good. The statute establishing the Saturday half-holiday is a good one, as it helps the movement toward shorter hours. In the pottery trade, I am sorry to say that the opportunity to work was so limited for the past few years that most men of that craft would prefer a longer day and more of them. Except in the above respects, I do not know of any advantage that potters have derived from the labor laws.

Shoemaker.—The acts of 1885 and 1887 (the Factory Inspection act and supplement) have been productive of much good. The act of 1892 providing for special boards of arbitration has in it, I believe, the possibilities of much good in avoiding friction between employer and workman ; it seems to offer a very fair method of settling such

difference as are always liable to arise in manufacturing establishments where large numbers are employed. I know of no instance of its having been resorted to in a labor dispute, although there have been many since its enactment where it might have been with profit to both sides.

Shoemaker (Female).—There is much in the acts of 1875, 1878 and 1892 that is in the highest degree beneficial to women and children. The special provisions for their benefit contained in these acts have made factory life much safer and more tolerable for those of them who are compelled to earn their living in that way.

Shoemaker (Female).—The various acts which provide protection for women and children in the mills and factories are certainly very good. The factory does not seem to be the place where women belong, but many have no choice of occupations and are thankful for an opportunity to maintain themselves by working in them. Anything that law or public opinion can do toward mitigating the disagreeable features of factory life for women is indeed benevolence well bestowed.

Shoemaker (Female).—I think the Factory Inspection act and other laws that prohibit females being employed at certain kinds of labor, such as cleaning machinery while it is in motion, have done a great deal toward protecting them against painful and dangerous accidents. I know of no other labor laws, and know of these only through the card bearing the rules of the Factory Inspection Department, which is posted in the shop.

Salesman.—The Factory Inspection act is a benefit to all kinds of labor. It would be still more beneficial if there were some female inspectors. It would seem that the large number of women who are employed in the industries of the State are entitled to that much consideration. The act establishing the Saturday half-holiday has benefited men and women of my calling very much in giving us additional leisure without loss of pay.

Tileworker.—The labor laws are well meant and doubtless do a great deal of good among some, or perhaps most classes of workmen. After all, there is nothing in these laws from which the workingman can expect to derive any permanent advantage without a good strong union; and at my business and in the section of the State in which I am employed it seems impossible to establish one. A large majority of the workmen are Hungarians and Polacks of a very low type, whose plane of living is very much

below that of the average American workman. They are glad to work at any price and seem to have no aspirations for anything better. To suggest forming a union to any of them would almost certainly be followed by the foreman being informed, and the one who made the suggestion would be discharged without ceremony. They so much outnumber the workmen of all other nationalities that a union which did not include them would be entirely without power.

With unrestricted immigration and free competition among workmen for employment, the lines of industry to which these foreigners resort, and mine is, unfortunately, one of them, must in time be abandoned by all workmen not of their class. Law will not prevent this consummation, nothing will but an enlightened public sentiment on the subject, which will make the employer ashamed to reap profit from the degradation of his own countrymen.

Tinsmith.—The labor statute most beneficial to my trade is the Mechanics' Lien law; thanks to it I am always sure of being paid for my labor. The act of 1883, making combinations of workmen lawful, is also very advantageous to my trade as well as to all others that have unions. I work nine hours per day and receive as much wages as I ever did when working ten hours.

This as well as all other advantages I owe primarily to my union, but without the act of 1883, the union as a useful body could not exist.

Window-Glass Blower.—Our trade has been to some extent benefited by the act of 1880, entitled "An act to secure to workmen the payment of wages in lawful money." Before the passage of the above act it was very rarely that operatives in glass-houses received any part of their wages in money. At the time of the passage of the act there was a strike under way to compel cash payments.

The passage of the act terminated the strike and brought about fairly satisfactory conditions for a time, but through the provision permitting wages to be set off against voluntarily-contracted debts, the door was opened for the return to the old system of book accounts and company scrip, which has been long the curse of workmen in this part of the State. I don't mean to say that things are quite as bad as they were prior to 1880. In most of the glass-houses an amount sufficient for table expenses, and known as "market money," is paid weekly, and has been so paid since 1880, and the balance of wages

due is paid in full every month. This, however, is not generally the case with the bottle blowers. We (the window blowers) have a very powerful organization, and to that circumstance we are indebted for whatever benefits accrue to us from the provisions of the act. The bottle blowers, not having heretofore had the protection of organization, have not enjoyed the same advantages, and are far from being treated as well as we who work at the window glass branch of the trade.

The strike of the bottle blowers, which is now on, has brought home to us all a sense of the importance of the board of arbitration; not as it is now constituted, with simply advisory power, but as it should be, with authority to get at the controlling facts in labor disputes, and full power to enforce whatever decision may be reached in accordance with that knowledge. The window-glass men will lose about six weeks' work this year (1899) on account of the strike of the bottle men, both varieties of work being done by the same firms, although they have had nothing whatever to do with beginning the strike, and can do nothing toward bringing it to a close. Knowing how badly the bottle men have been treated our sympathies are, of course, with them, but there should be some way of settling such disputes without entailing loss on those who have no material interest in them.

Window-Glass Gatherer.—I believe we window-glass men have derived a great deal of benefit from the acts for the benefit of labor, particularly the act of 1880. I think, however, that our having a strong trade organization has had much to do with the enforcement of its provisions. We see very plainly here the treatment which is accorded the bottle blowers by the same employers for whom we work; the difference paid to us is due to our having a union, which, knowing our rights, is strong enough to maintain them.

Window-Glass Gatherer.—The labor statutes are all good, as I believe each one of them was enacted to meet special and particular forms of abuse that in some instances did not obtain all over the State, but were local to some certain districts and industries. Such a statute is that of 1880, to secure to workmen payment of their wages in lawful money. If I understand the situation correctly, there are few or no industries outside of the glass-houses and the iron mines that have any difficulty about collecting wages in money. The above-mentioned statute is, therefore, the most beneficial in the entire range

of labor laws to men engaged in either of these occupations. We window-glass men have, since that act was passed, had no trouble on the score of cash wages. The reason is that we have maintained a very strong union since then and have insisted on the bosses living up to the letter and spirit of the law. The bottle blowers, on the other hand, although employed by the same firms, derive little or no advantage from the law. Their treatment is shameful. They are compelled to trade in the company store under penalty of discharge for refusing to do so; they receive little or no cash for their labor, the wages all, or nearly all, being traded in to the company store.

This condition of things is due to the lack of strong, earnest unions among the bottle blowers. The act of 1880 was designed to protect them as well as us of the window trade; that it has protected us and has not protected them is due to our having a union and all standing together, while they, without one, have been compelled to stand alone.

Labor laws are good, provided there are unions among those for whose benefit they are enacted who will see to their being enforced; without such unions they are generally ignored by the manufacturers.

Glass Finisher.—The act of 1880, which provides for the payment of wages in lawful money, is good, but it would be much better if that part of it which provides that debts of workmen to their employers, *voluntarily assumed*, may be set off against the workman's wages. That unfortunate provision almost completely nullifies the entire act. If the Legislature really desires to settle for good and all this iniquity of company stores, with its attendant consequence of practically reducing the workman to the condition of a slave, who works for his food and lodging, they will repeal so much of the act of 1880 as allows *voluntary* debts, so called, to be set off against wages. If that were done no more legislation on the subject would be required, and with the semi-monthly payment of wages provided by the Stokes bill of 1899, the glassworkers would be on a par as to the conditions of their labor, with those engaged in other lines of industry in our State.

Window-Glass Blower.—The act of 1880 has done much good in the glass manufacturing district of South Jersey. Before its passage we were seldom paid any cash, being obliged to receive in lieu of it, store orders and scrip that were redeemable only in goods at the company store, but since then we have not had much to complain of on that score. Candor compels me to say that, in my judgment, the law

itself would or could have done but little to help us if we had not made a manly and earnest effort to help ourselves by maintaining a good strong union of our craft, through which we were enabled to bring such pressure on our employers as to compel them to obey the law, and not to evade it by taking advantage of certain provisions which seem to me to have been inserted in the act of 1880 to make its evasion easy.

The bottle blowers, who have not had the advantage of a strong union, are still victims of the company store system, thanks to the before-mentioned clause in the act of 1880 which permits debts voluntarily assumed to be set-off against wages. Voluntarily indeed! The bottle blower who refuses to submit to anything required of him, and who would dare assert that he had not done so voluntarily, would not hold his place one minute in a glass-house. In my judgment, legislation has done nothing so far for labor that intelligently-managed labor unions could not have done as well or better; the statute seems to be of very little account, at least in this section of the state, without the union.

Glass Finisher.—The act of 1880 does not seem to have done much for the bottle men, because for want of an organization among the men the manufacturers have ignored it. I work for a company that pays cash to its workmen, but we get less wages because of our not being obliged to trade in a company store, so you see there are various ways of doing the same thing. The companies having stores make large profits on the trade of their workmen, and have a great advantage in this respect over those who have no stores, and who pay their men in cash. I believe the Stokes bill will be a very good thing for the workmen in this part of the State, and we all hope it may become a law.

Glass Finisher.—I do not know of any benefit we have derived from the labor statutes. I hope we may receive some advantage from the Stokes bill; but the company stores should be extirpated, root and branch—they have been and are now, a curse to this city.

Bottle Blower.—I believe we have had some very good laws passed in the interest of labor, but for the want of unions of workmen to give them effect they have remained to a large extent as dead letters in some parts of South Jersey. For instance, the bottle blowers. It is not possible for workmen to fall lower than these blowers were until a short time ago, when they organized a union. They were discharged for attending a labor meeting or for not spending as much

money at the stores as the company management required them to spend. Without a good, strong union the labor laws do not benefit labor very much, but having one now in this section of the State, of both window and bottle blowers, the future seems as promising for our trade as the past has been gloomy.

The Stokes bill, providing for semi-monthly payments of wages in lawful money, seems to have been drawn with honest intent to produce good results, and we workmen in glass, who have never had any certain pay day, are looking hopefully to its being put in operation.

Glass Blower.—The act of 1880, providing for the payment of wages in lawful money, is good if there is a strong organization to enforce it. Without such organization the manufacturers pay little attention to it. We bottle blowers have had the misfortune to be without the protection which a union gives, and consequently we have had to suffer. The company store is the great overshadowing blight on the ambition of a workman in this section. He must live in a company-owned tenement and buy the family food and clothing, down to the smallest article, at the company store; he has almost no hope of ever owning his own home; he loses whatever rudimentary knowledge of business he ever possessed, because he never has any money to spend, and for the same reason his children never get the little business training that comes naturally from shopping with cash. His or his family's experience in trade is limited to presenting a book at the only store at which he can obtain anything, taking what he can get, and seeing that the price charged is entered or punched in a book. Under this system it is only a question of time when the workman and his family become as incapable of looking after their interests as were the slaves in the times when that institution flourished and as are their descendants to this day.

Green Bottle Blower.—The labor statutes are good and very well calculated to accomplish the purpose of their enactment, but the manufacturers won't obey them unless compelled to do so.

The want of union has been the great cause of all trouble in my trade.

The company store has existed so long that the manufacturer appears to regard himself as having a vested right to not only the labor but to the profits on the trade of his workmen. Hence he clings to the advantage derived from paying in store orders on his own store. There are just two methods of abolishing this evil: a law like that of

1880, in which the right to set off debts against wages shall not be permitted, or a good, strong trades union. We have now every promise of soon having the union, and with the Stokes bill of 1899, I think we shall soon have a new order of things in South Jersey.

Glass Finisher.—I don't see where we men who have no union derive any benefit from the labor statutes. We get from \$20 to \$30 every two weeks, if we earn that much, and the balance is held by the employer until the end of the blast, which is practically one year.

We have some hopes that the Stokes bill of 1899 will help to make matters more satisfactory.

Window Gatherer.—The act of 1880 has done much good for men of my craft. It might, however, have done much more if it had not permitted store bills to be set off against wages.

We window-glass men have had for many years back a strong and intelligently-managed union, which, with the law of 1880, has made our condition very much better than that of our brethren of the bottle branch of the trade. An organization back of you makes a vast difference, as some manufacturers do not hesitate to take advantage of labor when it is not so protected. There is no city in the country where labor has suffered more for want of union than has this one in which I live, and it is sometimes called the city of schools and churches.

Glass Finisher.—The act of 1880, which forbids paying wages in store orders, is a very good one, but by allowing store bills to be offset against wages, a loophole for evasion has been left which has, to a great extent, neutralized the proper and intended effect of the bill. The unorganized glass men are still compelled to trade at the company stores, notwithstanding the bill, or lose their places in the shop. We all hope for much good from the Stokes bill, and are awaiting its enforcement with much interest.

I believe, also, that the act of 1899, which provides that none but citizens of the United States shall be employed as mechanics or laborers on State or municipal works, is a move in the right direction. While I see no benefit in it to my trade, I believe it to be but simple justice, and also good public policy, to protect the American mechanic and laborer against the competition of men who never will become citizens, and whose plane of living is so low that, having no families to support, they can easily underbid the American in the matter of wages.

Many more answers regarding the value of the labor statutes were received, but the foregoing express the general sense of them all. They convey a very accurate idea of the estimate in which these laws are held by those for whose benefit they were enacted, and offer many suggestions of value for their future elaboration.

The following are the titles and dates of enactment of the various statutes referred to as being beneficial to labor:

Chapter —, Laws of 1874, approved March 27th, 1874.—An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and material in the erection of buildings.

Chapter 105, Laws of 1878, approved March 27th, 1878.—An act to establish a bureau of statistics upon the subject of labor considered in all its relations to the growth and development of State industries.

Chapter 158, Laws of 1878.—A supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and material in erecting any building."

Chapter 198, Laws of 1880.—An act to secure to workmen the payment of wages in lawful money.

Chapter 57, Laws of 1883.—An act to limit the age and employment hours of labor of children, minors and women, and to appoint an inspector for the enforcement of the same. The various supplements will be found on page 200, Laws of 1884; page 106, Laws of 1886; page 144, Laws of 1887; page 157, Laws of 1889, and page 66, Laws of 1894.

Page 327, Laws of 1894.—An act in relation to the employment of labor by corporations and others. This act makes it unlawful for corporations or other employers of labor to make renouncement of membership in any society or brotherhood a condition of employment.

Page 36, Laws of 1883.—An act relative to persons combining and encouraging others to combine. This act declares that it shall not be unlawful for two or more persons to unite and bind themselves by oath or agreement to persuade or advise or otherwise influence other persons by peaceful means to enter or not enter the employment of any person, firm or corporation.

Page 238, Laws of 1892.—An act to provide for the amicable adjustment of grievances and disputes that may arise between employers and employes, and to authorize the creation of a State board of arbitration.

Page 266, Laws of 1896.—An act to regulate the manufacture of flour and meal food products. This act is commonly known as the Bakeshop law. It prohibits the employment of bakers for more than ten hours per day, or sixty hours per week, unless in cases of emergency. It prohibits the use for a bakery of any cellar or basement not now in use for that purpose, and provides for cleanliness in the handling of flour.

Page 69, Laws of 1899.—An act to provide for the payment of wages in lawful money of the United States. This act is generally known and is referred to by workmen in the foregoing pages as the "Stokes bill." It provides for the bi-weekly payment of wages in lawful money. Employes engaged as watermen or in agriculture are not included in those covered by the first section of the act.

Page 524, Laws of 1899.—An act respecting the employment of mechanics and laborers upon the public works of this State and the municipalities within the same. This act prohibits the employment of aliens on State or municipal work.

PART III.

LABOR LEGISLATION AND LAWS
AFFECTING LABOR.

(303)

PART III.

LABOR LEGISLATION AND LAWS
AFFECTING LABOR.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY, SESSION OF 1899.

CHAPTER 38.

An Act to provide for the payment of wages in lawful money of the United States every two weeks.

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

1. Every person, firm, association or partnership doing business in this state, and every corporation organized under or acting by virtue of or governed by the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning corporations" (Revision of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-six), in this state, shall pay at least every two weeks, in lawful money of the United States, to each and every employe engaged in his, their or its business, or to the duly-authorized representative of such employe, the full amount of wages earned and unpaid in lawful money to such employe, up to within twelve days of such payment; *provided, however,* that if at any time of payment, any employe shall be absent from his or her regular place of labor and shall not receive his or her wages through a duly-authorized representative, he or she shall be entitled to said payment at any time thereafter upon demand; any employer or employers as aforesaid who shall violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars and not more than one hundred dollars for each and every offense, at the discretion of the court; *provided,* complaint of such violation be made within sixty days from the day such wages become payable according to the tenor of this act; the provisions of this section shall not apply to any employe or employes engaged in agricultural work or as watermen.

2. It shall not be lawful for any such person, firm, association, partnership or corporation, as aforesaid, to enter into or make any agreement with any employe for the payment of the wages of any such employe otherwise than as provided in section one of this act, except it be to pay such wages at shorter intervals than every two weeks; every agreement made in violation of this act shall be deemed to be null and void, and the penalties provided for in section one hereof may be enforced notwithstanding such agreement; and each and every employe with whom any agreement in violation of this act shall be made by any such person, firm, association, partnership, corporation or the agent or agents thereof, shall have his or her action and right of action against any such person, firm, association, partnership or corporation, for the full amount of his or her wages, in any court of competent jurisdiction in this state.

3. The factory inspector of this state and his deputies shall make complaint against any employer or employers aforesaid who neglects to comply with the provisions of this act for a period of two weeks after having been notified in writing by said inspector or his deputies of a violation of this act; and it is hereby made the duty of county prosecutors of the pleas to appear in behalf of such proceedings brought hereunder by the factory inspector or his deputies.

4. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

5. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 16th, 1899.

CHAPTER 124.

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

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

1. It shall be the duty of every owner, operator, lessee, manager or superintendent of every factory, mill, workshop, mine or other establishment or industry in which labor is employed within the state, to

make such reports or returns on blanks furnished by the bureau of statistics of labor and industry as the said bureau may require for carrying out the purposes and compiling such statistics as are authorized in the said act and its supplements; and the said owner, operator, lessee, manager or superintendent shall make such report or return within the time prescribed therefor, and shall certify to the correctness of the same.

2. Any owner, operator, lessee, manager or superintendent of an establishment or industry in which labor is employed within this state who willfully neglects to fill such blank within the time allowed for doing so, or who refuses to fill such blank, shall forfeit for every such delay or refusal, the sum of fifty dollars, to be recovered in a court of competent jurisdiction, by an action in which the state shall be represented by the chief of the bureau of statistics of labor and industry as plaintiff.

3. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 23d, 1899.

CHAPTER 153.

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

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

1. Section four of the act to which this act is amendatory be and the same hereby is amended to read as follows:

4. When a notice or notices shall be served upon such owner or owners by any journeyman, laborer or materialman under the third section of this act, and notice thereof shall have been given by such owner or owners to the master workman or contractor, as required by said section, and said master workman or contractor shall within five days after receiving the notice aforesaid, notify in writing the journeyman, laborer or person who has furnished materials that he disputes

his or their claim, and requests him or them to establish the same by judgment, the owner shall not pay the claim until it is so established; and the journeyman, laborer or person who has furnished materials shall forfeit all right to the money which may be due or may grow due to the contractor from the owner, unless he shall begin suit to establish his claim against the contractor within sixty days from the service by the contractor upon said journeyman, laborer or person who has furnished material of the notice aforesaid; *provided*, the master workman or contractor shall notify the owner in writing that he has given the aforesaid notice to said journeyman, laborer or materialman.

2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 24th, 1899.

CHAPTER 202.

An Act respecting the employment of mechanics and laborers upon the public work of this state and the municipalities within the same.

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

1. It shall not be lawful for the state or any county, city, town, township, or borough, or other municipal corporation within this state, or for any board, committee, commission or officer thereof, or for any officer, board, body or organization having charge of any public work or any construction, whether the same be a building, excavation, pipe-laying, bridge or dock-building, sewer or drainage construction, road-building, paving, or any other form or kind of public work which shall be undertaken and done at public expense, or for any person or corporation, to employ as a mechanic or laborer upon such public work or construction or any part thereof, any person who is not at the time of such employment a citizen of the United States; any contractor or officer who shall violate the provisions of this act shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered in an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction, with costs, and

such penalty when recovered shall be paid into the treasury of the state, county, city or other municipal corporation within which and under whose authority such officer or contractor claims to act; *provided*, the provisions of this act shall not apply to any contract now in force.

2. This act shall take effect May first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine.

Passed March 24th, 1899.

DECISIONS OF NEW JERSEY COURTS.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY—FELLOW-SERVANTS—COMMON EMPLOYMENT.

Mynhardt Jansen, Plaintiff in Error, v. The Mayor and Aldermen of Jersey City and Richard English, Defendants in Error.

1. Where a contractor exercises an independent employment under his contract with a municipal corporation, such corporation is not responsible for the negligence of the contractor in the performance of the contract work.

2. In an action to recover damages for injury caused by the negligence of defendant's servant, the defense of common employment cannot prevail to exempt the defendant from liability unless the injured person and the servant whose negligence caused the injury were not only engaged in a common employment, but were also in the service of the defendant as a common master.

Opinion by Van Syckel, J., Court of Errors and Appeals, November Term, 1897. 32 Vroom 243.

Jansen brought this suit to recover damages for injuries to his person, which he charged to the negligence of the defendants.

In the year 1894 the city of Jersey City contracted for the erection of a new city hall.

The city owned the land upon which the building was to be erected, and made a contract with the other defendant, Richard English, for the mason and iron work of the building, according to the plans and specifications, under the supervision of an architect named in the contract. The entire duty of the architect and the inspector for the city

was to see that the work was done according to the contract. The carpenter work was let to one Kiernan and the plumbing work to one Farrier. English subcontracted the iron work to the Fagan Iron Works. Jansen, the plaintiff, was employed by the Fagan Iron Works in the execution of their work upon the building, and while engaged in that service he was injured by the falling of a high wall which was being erected by English in the performance of his contract with the city.

The trial judge nonsuited the plaintiff as to both defendants.

English, under his contract with the city, exercised an independent employment, and it is the well-settled law of this State that the city cannot be held responsible for the negligence of English in the performance of the work he engaged to do for the city. No right of action appeared as against the city. *Cuff v. Newark and New York Railroad Co.*, 6 Vroom 17, 574.

In respect to English a different question is presented.

Under the authority of *Wiggett v. Fox*, 11 Exch. 832, the trial judge ruled that the servants of the subcontractor were fellow-servants with the servants of the contractor, English. The case has in more than one instance been accepted as an authority to support that proposition, but a careful examination will show that it has been misunderstood. Its authority has been challenged in England, where it has been overruled by the later cases.

In the case of *Johnson v. Lindsay*, L. R. (1891), App. Cas. 371, in the House of Lords, Lord Herschell and Lord Watson reviewed the previous cases upon this subject and declared that it is essential to the defense of common employment that the person suing should himself be the servant of the master by whose negligence the injury has been caused. Unless the person sought to be rendered liable for the negligence of his servant can show that the person so seeking to make him liable was himself in his service, the defense of common employment is not open to him.

Lord Herschell says: "It is obvious that if the exemption of the master results, as it does according to the authorities, from the injured person having undertaken, as between himself and the person he sues, to bear the risk of his fellow-servants' negligence, it can never be applicable when there is no relation between the parties from which such an undertaking can be implied. There are other considerations

which point in the same direction. It must be remembered that whilst a servant contracts with his master to bear the risks of negligence of his fellow-servants, there is, as has been more than once laid down, a corresponding duty on the part of the employer to take due care to select competent servants, and it would be most unreasonable to hold that he is exempt from liability for his servants' negligence in any case where he is not under this obligation."

English had no power to control the subcontractor in the selection of his servants, and was clearly under no duty in that respect.

The relation between master and servant is a contractual relation, and the liabilities and duties existing between them arise out of the contract of employment and the right of the master to control and discharge the servant. If there is no employment the relation of master and servant and the obligations incident to it do not exist.

In *Johnson v. Lindsay* the court disapproved of *Wiggett v. Fox* and referred to the fact that, in *Abraham v. Reynolds*, 5 Hurlst. & N. 143, Baron Channell explained *Wiggett v. Fox*, and the reason why he concurred in that decision, by saying that it was proved that the servant in that case was paid by the defendants, and that the defendants had a control over and power to dismiss him, though he was engaged by the subcontractor.

The conclusion of the House of Lords, in *Johnson v. Lindsay*, after a discussion of the cases, was that in an action to recover damages for an injury caused by the negligence of the defendant's servant, the defense of common employment cannot prevail, unless the injured person and the servant whose negligence caused the injury were not only engaged in a common employment, but were in the service of a common master.

In my judgment that should be accepted as the true rule upon this subject. In this case *Lindsay* was an independent contractor, while the servant injured in *Wiggett v. Fox* was the servant of the subcontractor, but that, in the view taken by the court, made no difference. The reasons given for the decision of *Johnson v. Lindsay* apply with equal force to *Wiggett v. Fox*.

In *Cuff v. Newark and New York Railroad Co.*, *supra*, the Supreme Court expressly declared that the principle upon which the superior, who has contracted with another exercising an independent employment for the doing of the work, is exempt from liability for the negli-

gence of the latter in the execution of it, applies as between the contractor and the subcontractor.

This immunity of the contractor places the subcontractor in the same relation to him as that occupied by one exercising an independent employment upon the work, and therefore the same rule of law must pertain to both cases.

Mr. Justice Dalrymple, in pronouncing the opinion of this court in *McAndrews v. Burns*, 10 Vroom 117, said that a fellow-servant in a common employment is one who serves and is controlled by the same master.

In the case before us, Jansen cannot be regarded as a fellow-servant with the servants of the defendant English, and English can claim no exemption from liability on the basis of such fellow-service. The obligation and the exemption must be correlative—the one being absent, the other cannot reasonably be held to be present.

The duty which English owed to Jansen was the same duty he was under to every other person not in his service or employment, who was lawfully on the premises—who was there in the exercise of a right to be there.

I do not refer to mere permission to pass over the premises or acquiescence in such passage for the convenience of the licensee, which was held in *Phillips v. Library Company*, 26 Vroom 307, to create no duty on the part of the owner, except to refrain from acts willfully injurious.

The obligation resting on English was to exercise the ordinary care of a prudent man to secure safety to persons upon the premises during the erection of the high wall.

If the injury to Jansen was caused by the failure of English or his servants to use reasonable precaution in bracing the wall, or reasonable care in doing the work of laying it up, he is guilty of actionable negligence.

The manner in which the wall which fell was constructed was the subject of evidence before the jury. Witnesses differed as to the propriety and safety of the method adopted by the contractor to secure it.

It did not appear that unavoidable danger attends work of that character where due care is exercised. Nor was it conceded that there was any wind, of consequence, to account for the disaster. There was testimony both ways on that point.

It was, therefore, a question for the jury, under all the circumstances of the case, whether English had exercised the degree of care he owed to the plaintiff. The trial court erred in withdrawing the case, as to English, from the consideration of the jury and ordering a nonsuit as to him.

A venire de novo should be awarded.

Belleville Stone Company of New Jersey, Plaintiff in Error, v. Henry Mooney, Defendant in Error.

The plaintiff was employed by the defendant to work in a quarry. It was part of the system under which the quarry was operated that the foreman should supervise the preparation of each blast and light the fuse to fire it, giving warning by a cry of "fire," so that the workmen in the quarry might run out of danger. The plaintiff was injured by a piece of rock thrown out from a blast, because the foreman had, through negligence, failed to give the timely warning. *Held*, that the giving of warning was embraced in the duty owed by an employer to his employes, that the place where he sets them to work shall be kept safe; that the failure of the foreman to perform this duty carefully was imputable to the defendant as employer, and that such failure was not one of those obvious dangers of which the plaintiff, as employe, assumed the risk.

Opinion by Dixon, J., Court of Errors and Appeals, November Term, 1897. 32 Vroom 253.

The plaintiff was struck by a piece of rock thrown out by a blast in the quarry of the defendant, and brought this suit to recover compensation for the injury. At the time, he was in the employ of the defendant at the quarry, and was engaged as an attendant upon another workman who was painting a high derrick, and whom the plaintiff raised or lowered so as to facilitate his operations. The blasting was in charge of a foreman, whose duty it was to superintend the preparation of the blast, to light the fuse, and to warn the workmen by crying "fire," in time for them to run out of danger. On the occasion in question this warning was not given soon enough to enable the plaintiff to lower the painter to the ground and escape to a place of safety. Under the charge of a trial court and the verdict of the jury, we must regard it as established that the plaintiff's injury resulted from the neglect of the foreman to give the timely warning, and without any contributory negligence on the part of the plaintiff.

This presents the real question of law in the case, which is, whether the negligence of the foreman in this respect is imputable to the defendant, the common master of the foreman and the plaintiff. As was said by counsel for the defendant, the judgment must stand or fall on the answer to that inquiry.

Under the cases of *Steamship Company v. Ingebregsten*, 28 Vroom 400, and *Comben v. Belleville Stone Co.*, 30 Id. 226, two views are suggested, one on behalf of the plaintiff, that the giving of proper warning was an essential part of the duty owed by the employer to the workmen, of taking reasonable care that the places where the workmen were engaged should be kept safe, and therefore, if through the negligence the proper warning was not given, the employer's duty was not performed; the other on behalf of the defendant, that the giving of the warning was only incidental to the foreman's work in preparing the blast and lighting the fuse, in which work the foreman was clearly a fellow-servant of the plaintiff engaged in a common employment, and therefore his negligence in that incidental service was not chargeable upon the common master.

On reflection it will be perceived that the giving of warning bore no direct relation to the foreman's work in preparing and firing the blast. The object of that work was the removal of rock, and such object would be attained as well without the warning as with it, if we leave out of consideration the safety of the workmen. Quite different are the conditions where a person using a tool or machine is obliged to see that the implement remains fit for use. In such case the duty to examine is auxiliary and incidental to the duty to use, and when a servant owes the latter duty to his master he owes the former also. A failure to perform carefully this incidental duty of examination may result in damage to a fellow-servant, but the common master is not responsible for such damage, because the duty neglected was not owed by him. Outside of that duty there may have been a similar duty of inspection owed by the master to his servants, but the duties themselves are distinguishable from each other. In the present case, however, as already pointed out, the duty to give warning was not in any such sense subservient to the blasting of rock.

On the other hand, when we consider the general duty owed by an employer to his employes to exercise reasonable care that the place where he sets them to work shall be kept safe (*Van Steenburgh v.*

Thornton, 29 Vroom 160), the propriety of including therein the duty of giving the warning in such circumstances as those now before us becomes at once apparent. The danger of blasting was one frequently recurring, and its occurrence could always be foreseen, not by the workmen scattered about the quarry, but by any person charged with the duty of watching for it. If the danger was not foreseen and proper warning given, the quarry became an unsafe place for the workmen, but it was made reasonably safe if such warning was given. It seems clearly to follow that on him whose duty it was to take care that the place should be kept safe was cast the duty of giving timely warning. We conclude, therefore, that it was part of the defendant's duty to the plaintiff that proper care should be exercised in giving warning of an expected blast. In selecting the person who was to fire the blast as the person to give the warning, the defendant probably chose the man best able to perform that duty, but as the defendant's responsibility extended beyond the selection of an agent and included the warning itself, it must answer for negligence in the giving of warning, no matter how fit was the chosen agent.

Nor will the doctrine that servants assume the obvious risks of their employment save the defendant in this case, for that doctrine is not applicable to risks arising from negligence in the discharge of the master's duty to his servants. No doubt the plaintiff took the risks of the system under which he knew the quarry was worked. He would not be heard to complain that places of refuge close at hand were not provided or that other possible precautions, which he saw were not in use, were omitted. But he had a right to expect that the precaution which the defendant had provided for the security of the quarrymen should be carefully observed, and he did not assume the risk of a negligent observance.

The judgment under review is affirmed.

James Card v. Alfred Wilkins et al.

1. When an employer clearly and explicitly forbids his employe to do a certain act around or in connection with the machine on which the employe is working, and the employe, while violating such prohibition and as a result of such violation, receives an injury, the employer is not liable therefor.

2. This rule applies as well to minor as adult employes.

Opinion by Magie, Chief Justice, New Jersey Supreme Court,
February Term, 1898. 32 Vroom 296.

Plaintiff brought this action to recover damages from defendants for an injury received by him while in their employ, which he claimed resulted from a breach of their duty to him as masters.

At the trial, plaintiff represented himself to have been a little over twelve years old at the time he received the injury. He was then employed in tending a machine called a "gilling" machine in defendant's shop. From the description he gave of that machine, it appeared that it contained two pairs of rollers armed with sharp teeth of considerable length, and which, when in operation, revolved with rapidity. He knew how to stop the machine when in motion, and had frequently stopped it.

Plaintiff's duty was to feed to this machine twisted ropes of horsehair, which were seized and torn apart by the teeth of the first pair of rollers, and passed from them, without his action, to the second pair, which further tore apart the horsehair and passed it on to an apron or canvas slanting to the floor, from which it was removed for further processes of manufacture. The duty of the plaintiff required him to feed the ropes to the front pair of rollers.

It further appeared that at times the teeth of the rollers became clogged with the hair to such an extent as to stop the motion of the machine, and that plaintiff, when that result was threatened, had stopped the machine and removed the hair which clogged it, or had it removed by one of the older workmen.

The injury of plaintiff was received by his hand being drawn into and lacerated by the teeth of the rear pair of rollers while he was engaged in attempting to remove from them some hair which threatened to clog them. The machine was then moving at its usual speed, for plaintiff had made no effort to stop it. It could be stopped without difficulty. In order to reach the rear rollers, where plaintiff was injured, he was obliged to climb partially upon the machine.

A verdict having passed for plaintiff, a rule to show cause why a new trial should not be granted was allowed. It is now supported for the defendants on the ground that there were errors in the trial and result, and on the further ground that they have been discovered since the trial, and have established, as they claim, by affidavits, that

plaintiff at the time of the injury was considerably older than he had represented himself to be.

It is first strenuously argued that the danger of attempting to remove hair from the sharp teeth of rapidly-revolving rollers was one which must have been obvious even to a boy of twelve years of age, for the rollers were open to his view, and he admitted he knew what would result if his hand should be drawn in. The contention is that there should have been a nonsuit or a direction for a verdict for defendants.

This contention would be irresistible but for the testimony of the plaintiff that the person in charge of the work, who had given him instructions as to the machine, had more than once within his observation, removed hair which threatened to clog the machine while the rollers were in their usual motion. That person denied ever having done so in most positive terms, and there was corroborating evidence. Perhaps there was enough contradictory evidence to lay foundation for the contention that a verdict grounded on the veracity of plaintiff in that respect ought not to stand. But the case was not presented to the jury in that way, and it is deemed best not to express any opinion thereon except to say that if it was established by proof that plaintiff had seen his superior and instructor remove clogging hair from the teeth of the rollers while the machine was in motion with impunity, it would be a question for the jury whether a boy, such as plaintiff was, must have perceived and comprehended the danger attached to such an act.

The defendants produced evidence from several witnesses, which, if believed, established that defendants' agent had forbidden plaintiff to touch the machine if it got clogged, or to attempt to remove the clogging hair until the machine was stopped.

In view of this evidence the trial judge was asked to charge the jury that if they found that plaintiff was explicitly and clearly forbidden by defendants or their agent to do the act in which he received his injury he could not recover. The instruction thus asked was refused, except so far as it was embraced in the charge made.

On examination of the charge it is plain that it did not contain the substance of the request. The jury were told that the case turned on the question whether the danger was obvious to plaintiff, considering his youth and inexperience, and, if not, whether he had been properly

instructed, and warned against the danger. When the trial judge directed the attention of the jury to the evidence respecting the prohibition of plaintiff from doing the act whereby he received his injury, he accompanied his statement with language which plainly showed that he deemed the prohibition immaterial unless it also pointed out the danger from which the prohibition was designed to preserve the plaintiff.

If defendants were entitled to have the jury instructed in the substantial terms of that request, they ought to be allowed a new trial.

When an employe receives an injury which has been brought by his willful violation of rules laid down by the employer and within the knowledge of the employe, he cannot hold the employer liable. This doctrine is in accord with the principles governing the liability of masters to servants, and has been announced in many cases which are collected in 14 Am. & Eng. Encycl. L. 908. In none of the cases is it intimated that the employe must be informed of the reason of the rule or have explained to him the danger to which its violation would expose him. The doctrine would be deprived of any practical application if the immunity of the master would not exist except the servant knew the danger, for if that danger was patent and obvious, it was one which the employe took the risk of when he entered the service; if it was latent and non-obvious, then, upon the employer's disclosure of the danger to him, the employe also took the risk of it. Therefore it would be of no consequence that the avoidance of the danger was enforced by a regulation or a prohibition.

In my judgment, so far at least as adult employes are concerned, an injury received by one of them as the direct result of willful disobedience of rules, or willful violation of prohibitions laid down by the employer and known to the employe, is an injury which the employe brings upon himself by his own act and for which the employer is in nowise responsible, even though the employe was ignorant of the danger to which his act would expose him.

But it is urged that the doctrine is not properly applicable to employes who are minors. I am unable to discover any distinction in this respect between employes who are adults and those who are minors. If the regulations are brought to the attention of the minor, and they are clear and explicit, the violation of them is the voluntary act of the employe, which, if it produces injury, ought not to charge

the employer. For this reason I think defendants were entitled to the charge in this respect which they requested.

It may be added that had I reached a different conclusion, I should still think that the jury should have been instructed as requested. As has been stated, if plaintiff's account was accepted, the jury might infer that he did not appreciate and comprehend the full danger to which one was exposed who did the act in doing which he received the injury. But it is clear that he must have perceived that there was some danger in doing it. The prohibition against doing that act was therefore addressed to one who did have some knowledge of its danger. In this aspect of the case it resembles the case of *Beckham v. Hillier*, 18 Vroom 12. There a minor employe was killed, presumably by being caught in a belt which he was attempting to adjust alone, after having been instructed not to do so without the assistance of another workman. Mr. Justice Dixon, speaking for this court, said: "Beckham, however, did not ask for aid, but alone attempted to adjust the belt. In so doing we think he acted at his own peril. Even if, as is claimed, he had not been apprised of the exact nature of the hazard, yet he knew that the operation was dangerous, and his disregard of the precautionary direction, manifestly intended for his greater security, was culpable negligence, which relieved defendants from responsibility."

The result reached relieves us from considering the other reasons relied on for a new trial.

Let the rule be made absolute.

Belleville Stone Company of New Jersey, Plaintiff in Error, v. Ann Comben, Administratrix of Robert Comben, deceased, Defendant in Error.

1. In an action to recover damages for the death of a workman employed by the defendant, in his stone quarry, caused by being struck by a swinging drag-rope and knocked off the ledge on which deceased was working—*Held*, that it was competent for the plaintiff to show the manner in which such drag-ropes were supported in other quarries to prevent their swinging, in order to aid the jury in determining whether the defendant had exercised reasonable care in the arrangement of the drag-rope in question.

2. Where the trial judge charges the jury that the employer contracts with his employe to use reasonable diligence to protect him from ordinary risks, it is not error for the judge to omit, in that connection, the qualifying words, "not obvious to the employe," where the learned judge expressly told the jury that "when the employment presents special features of danger, yet of such a nature or character that they must have been known to the employe, such as are open and obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the employment, then the servant also assumes the risks of those obvious dangers in taking the employment."

Opinion by Depue, J., New Jersey Supreme Court, February
Term, 1898. 32 Vroom 353.

This was an action brought by the defendant in error as plaintiff against the Belleville Stone Company, to recover damages arising from the death of the deceased. The deceased was an employe of the company as a workman in the stone quarry. He was working on the ledge of rocks in the quarry, called the pinnacle, and was struck by a swinging drag-rope and knocked off the ledge and was killed. The negligence of the company which is relied on to sustain this action is that the drag-rope was not properly supported.

At a former trial the trial court nonsuited the plaintiff. On writ of error the Court of Errors and Appeals reversed the judgment of nonsuit and awarded a *venire de novo*. The case was retried and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff, and is brought before this court on assignments of error touching the conduct of the trial. The facts in this case appear substantially in the opinion of Mr. Justice Lippincott, in the Court of Errors and Appeals. *Comben v. Belleville Stone Co.*, 30 Vroom 226.

Upon the record there are eighteen assignments of error. Of these but few require notice. In the brief submitted in behalf of the plaintiff in error, these assignments of error are set out as relied on:

"First. There should have been a nonsuit or a verdict directed for the defendant, on the grounds (1) that the danger from the rope was an obvious one, the risk of which was assumed by the servant in his contract of hiring and (2) that the accident was caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant."

The evidence on this trial, at the close of the plaintiff's case, was substantially the same as in the former case, and the opinion of Mr. Justice Lippincott holds that, upon the evidence, a motion to nonsuit should not prevail.

“Second. Evidence of methods of operation used in other quarries was admitted to show that the method used by the defendant was a negligent one.”

Witnesses on the part of the plaintiff were allowed to testify as to the methods generally used to prevent the swinging of ropes used for the purpose that this rope was used for. In the opinion of Mr. Justice Lippincott, in the former case, the learned judge used this language: “There is evidence to show that when the rope was taut it would not only be from eight to ten feet above the head of the intestate, but also it would not approach nearer to him than from five to eight feet, but when it was slackened it was liable to sweep across the ledge or face of the rock where the intestate was at work. It is in evidence that in a quarry worked close by this one, by similar machinery, this drag-rope was held by hangers.” In *Atz v. Manufacturing Company*, 30 Vroom 41, 45, Mr. Justice Magie, in discussing the master’s duty to his employe, says that “the master is bound to make such inspection as ordinary prudence requires; that this would involve the use of such tests and devices as are known to the master or are so commonly employed in such inspections that the master might reasonably be deemed to have knowledge of them.”

The evidence objected to under this head was presented in this manner: The witness, a quarryman, was asked the question, “Do you know what is generally used to prevent ropes in such a position as that from swinging?” He answered, “Yes, I do.” “Q. What?” “A. There is generally used a tight line—a tight wire rope; on this tight wire rope there was pulleys or hangers like that (illustrating), that caught on this tight wire rope, and the sag was allowed, as it was coming back towards the derrick, or whatever it was—this thing went right through here—see?—like that; therefore, this tight rope could not move a person one foot at the best; that was generally used in this same quarry.” The question was objected to and a motion made to overrule the answer, which was denied by the court. This testimony was competent under the rulings in this case in the Court of Errors, and in *Atz v. Manufacturing Company*, and is sustained by the decisions of other courts. *Myers v. Hudson Iron Co.*, 150 Mass. 125, 138; *Murphy v. Greeley*, 146 Id. 196; *Wheeler v. Wason Manufacturing Co.*, 135 Id. 294, 298. In *Myers v. Hudson Iron Co.* evidence was admitted to show that other machinery or appliances than

those used by the defendant would have been safer. The court justified the admission of such testimony in these words: "In order to aid the jury in determining whether the defendant had exercised reasonable care in providing and maintaining the machinery in actual use, it was competent to show what other kinds of machinery or appliances were used elsewhere and might have been used at the shaft." The learned judge, in his charge to the jury, made no other use of this testimony.

"Third. The charge of the court misstated the duties which a master owes to his servant, to the prejudice of the defendant."

On this subject the charge of the learned judge was as follows: "The duty imposed on the defendant company by the contract of hiring was to not subject the deceased, without his knowledge and consent, expressed or implied, to risks not assumed by him under the contract of hiring. An employer contracts with his employe to use reasonable diligence or protect him, the employe, from ordinary risks, and for omission of such diligence or want of care the employer may become liable to the employe for all damages arising therefrom." He added an extract from the opinion of the Court of Errors and Appeals, as follows: "The duty of a master toward a servant in his employ is to exercise reasonable care and skill to provide safe machinery and appliances for carrying on the business in which he employs the servant, and in keeping such machinery and appliances in a safe condition for such use, including the duty of making inspection and tests at proper intervals whilst the work progresses." This instruction is substantially in compliance with the opinion of Mr. Justice Dixon, in *Steamship Company v. Ingebregsten*, 28 Vroom 400, 401, and conforms to the rule uniformly laid down for determining the conditions under which a master will be liable for injuries sustained by his servant.

The instructions of the learned judge placed the liability on the basis of the negligence of the company, namely, to use reasonable diligence not to subject the deceased to ordinary risks not assumed by him. The criticism on this instruction, that the expression "ordinary risks" should have been qualified by the words "not obvious to the employe and in regard to which he had not been warned," is without substance, for the learned judge expressly told the jury that "when the employment presents special features of dangers, yet of such a nature or character that they must be known to the employe, such as are open and obvious to one ordinarily skilled in the employment,

then the servant also assumes the risks of those obvious dangers which he enters upon voluntarily in taking the employment."

"Fourth. The evidence of Arthur Flynn, as to the rope striking Comben, should have been stricken out."

This witness testified that he saw Comben working on that pinnacle about two minutes before he was thrown over; that the next he saw was, he was lying down dead; that he was just alongside of him, "forninst where Bob Comben was killed; the first I saw of him he was striking a drill on top, and the next he was on the bottom;" that when he turned his back the deceased was turned over on his face; that he didn't see him struck by the rope, but saw him just about two minutes before it, working, and did not see him thrown over the precipice. The evidence was competent. Its effect was for the jury.

We find no error upon the record, and the judgment should be affirmed.

*Nettie E. Chandler, Administratrix of Augustus E. Chandler,
Deceased, v. The Atlantic Coast Electric
Railway Company.*

1. A servant, who chooses to enter into an employment involving danger of personal injury which the master might have avoided, takes upon himself the risks of all the hazards incident to the employment, the existence of which is known to him, or which are plain and obvious, and which he has no reason to expect will be counteracted or removed; and no action will lie against a master for injuries to the servant resulting from such dangers.

2. A master owes to his servants the duty of using reasonable care and prudence in the selection of their fellow-servants; and if he knowingly employs or retains in his service an unskillful or incompetent workman, he is responsible for injuries received by an employe through the unskillfulness or incompetency of such workman.

Opinion by Gummere, J., New Jersey Supreme Court, February
Term, 1898. 32 Vroom 380.

The cause of action set up in the declaration in this suit is that the plaintiff's intestate came to his death by the negligence of the defendants. The statement in the declaration is that the decedent, who was an employe of the defendant company, was engaged in the work of clearing away the dirt and refuse which had collected upon the com-

pany's track, and while so engaged, and without any negligence or want of care on his part, was run down and killed by one of their cars.

The negligence of the defendants, by which the decedent's death is alleged to have been caused, is stated to have consisted in their failure to provide suitable fenders or guards for their cars, thereby rendering them unnecessarily dangerous to those of the employes of the company who worked upon the track ; and also in knowingly employing an unskillful and incompetent motorman to operate the car which ran down the decedent.

So far as the negligence of the company in failing to provide their cars with fenders or guards is concerned, it is enough to say that, even if it be conceded that such an omission rendered the cars more dangerous to employes working upon the tracks than otherwise they would have been, no liability can be predicated upon such negligence. It is entirely settled, both in the courts of this country and of England, that if a servant chooses to enter into an employment involving danger of personal injury which the master might have avoided, he takes upon himself the risk of all the hazards incident to the employment, the existence of which is known to him, or which are plain and obvious, and which he has no reason to expect will be counteracted or removed ; and that no action will lie against the master for injuries to the servant resulting from such dangers. 14 Am. & Eng. Encycl. L. 845 ; Bail. Mast. Liab. 155, and cases cited ; *Foley v. Jersey City Electric Light Co.*, 25 Vroom 411.

That the cars of the company were operated without fenders or guards was perfectly obvious to the decedent, and if the operation of the railroad was thereby made more dangerous, the risk of injury from such danger was assumed by him as one of the risks of his employment.

But the statement in the declaration that the decedent's death was due to the negligent conduct of the defendants in knowingly employing an incompetent and unskillful motorman to operate the car which struck and killed him, shows a cause of action. The allegation is that the defendants, not regarding their duty to the decedent, caused and permitted said car to be run and operated in an unskillful, careless and negligent manner by an unskillful, inexperienced and incompetent operator and motorman, then and there well known to the said defendants to be unskilled, inexperienced and incompetent, and that,

by reason of the unskillful, careless and negligent manner in which said car was run and operated by said motorman, the said decedent, without any negligence or want of proper care on his part, was struck down and run over by the said car of the defendants.

A master owes to his servants the duty of using reasonable care and prudence in the selection of their fellow-servants, and if he knowingly employs or retains in his service an unskillful or incompetent workman, he is responsible for injuries received by an employe through the unskillfulness or incompetency of such workman. *Harrison v. Central Railroad Co.*, 2 Vroom 293; *McAndrews v. Burns*, 10 Id. 117; *Rogers Locomotive Works v. Hand*, 21 Id. 464.

Judgment should be in favor of the plaintiff, as the record now stands. The defendants may apply to the court for leave to plead over if they desire to defend on the merits.

James Campbell v. The New Jersey Dry Dock and Transportation Company.

A master who furnishes to his servant safe and suitable appliances with which to do the work upon which he is engaged, is not responsible for injuries received by the servant by reason of defects in appliances substituted by a fellow-servant for those furnished by the master.

Opinion by Gummere, J., New Jersey Supreme Court, February Term, 1898. 32 Vroom 382.

The plaintiff is a ship carpenter in the employ of the defendant company. While at work with other employes of the company, lowering a tank into the hold of the "Wilkesbarre," a vessel which was laid up in the dry dock for repairs, one of the hooks on the tackle which was being used for lowering the tank, broke, letting the tank down on his hand and crushing it. The liability of the defendant for this injury is sought to be established on the ground that it failed to discharge the duty which it owed to the plaintiff of furnishing proper tackle for the work in which he was engaged, and of inspecting and keeping it in repair, and that this failure was the cause of the accident.

The testimony of the plaintiff's own witnesses shows that this claim is without support. From that testimony it appears that the defendant company's tackle and hooks were kept in a shanty in the company's yard; that the work was being done under the supervision of one John Lyons, who is styled the "boss rigger;" that Lyons sent two of the men who were under him—Lang and Shields—to get the tackle and hooks to be used in lowering the tank; that Shields went to the company's shanty and got tackle and hooks from there, but that Lang, instead of following his example, picked up a tackle and hook which he found lying on the deck of the "Wilkesbarre," and which belonged to that vessel, and not to the defendant corporation; that both sets of tackle and hooks were used in lowering the tank, one on each end of it, and that it was the hook on the tackle which was picked up by Lang on the deck of the "Wilkesbarre" which broke and let the tank down on the plaintiff's hand.

These facts make it clear that the defendant did not fail in the discharge of the duty which it owed to the plaintiff, of using reasonable care to provide safe and proper tools for his use in his work, and to keep them safe. It was not the company's tackle or hooks which broke. For the condition of the one which did break it was not responsible.

In the case of *Maher v. Thropp*, 30 Vroom 186, the plaintiff sued his master for injuries received by him while engaged in his master's work. It appeared that he was furnished with proper implements to do the work, but that, by the direction of his foreman, he undertook to do it with other tools, in consequence of which he received the injuries complained of. The Court of Errors, in deciding the case said: "If safe and proper tools are supplied by the master he is not liable for an injury which his servant receives by using, under the direction of the foreman over such servant, a tool not furnished for or adapted safely to the work."

The rule laid down in *Maher v. Thropp* governs the case before us. In fact there is even less merit in the present than in the cited case; for in the latter the unsafe tool was used with the knowledge and under the direction of the foreman, while in the present case it does not appear that Lyons, the "boss rigger," was cognizant of the fact that Lang, instead of bringing the needed appliances from the

company's shanty, had picked them up off the deck of the "Wilkes-barre."

It was proved in the case that it was a matter of frequent occurrence for the company's employes to use blocks, tackle and hooks belonging to vessels which were under repair, instead of those which were furnished by the company, and we are told that this fact establishes the liability of the defendant for the plaintiff's injury. I am not able to appreciate the force of this contention. It does not appear that the company had any knowledge of this custom of its employes, but even if it were otherwise the result would be the same. The master discharges his duty to his servants by furnishing them safe and proper tools to work with; if they see fit to use other appliances, in the stead of those furnished by him, they do so at their own risk, and cannot hold him responsible if such substituted appliances turn out to be unsafe for or unadapted to the work in hand.

The jury having found for the plaintiff in this case, their verdict should be set aside and a new trial ordered.

Knute Olsen, Plaintiff in Error, v. Lewis Nixon, Defendant in Error.

The plaintiff was injured by the fall of a scaffold erected by his fellow-laborers, engaged with him in the common employment of the defendant as ship carpenters, about the hull of a ferryboat upon which they were working. The fall was the result of negligent construction. At the close of the plaintiff's case the latter was nonsuited. *Held*, 1. That the negligence complained of being the negligence of a fellow-servant, and there being no proof of faulty materials or negligence in selecting the workmen, the master was not liable and plaintiff could not recover.

2. The fact that there was a foreman, who gave directions, did not alter or modify the application of this rule, because it appeared that the foreman did not represent the master as his agent or middleman exclusively, but was at work with the others in the common employment of the master.

3. The operation of the rule stated was not altered by the evidence tending to prove that plaintiff did not enter the service of the master until after the negligent act complained of, it appearing that plaintiff had worked in the yard a short time before, and in other shipyards, and knew that the erection of the scaffold and the shifting of it in the progress of the work, both in this and the other yards, was a duty which devolved upon the ship carpenters under their contract of service with the master.

Opinion by Hendrickson, J., Court of Errors and Appeals, March Term, 1898. 32 Vroom 671.

The question raised under this writ is as to the legality of the action of the trial judge at the Union Circuit in granting a nonsuit at the close of the plaintiff's case.

The plaintiff in error brought suit in that court against the defendant in error to recover damages for injuries sustained by the former as the result of a fall from a scaffold erected in the defendant's ship-yard at Elizabethport, about the hull of a ferryboat then in course of construction.

The accident appears to have occurred by the giving way of a cross-piece nailed to two upright poles, that bore one end of the planks, used for the scaffold, because of negligent construction. The scaffolding extended all around the boat and was built in the manner indicated. The plaintiff, with several others, was on this part of the scaffold, engaged in moving the planks around from one side of the boat to the other, when it gave way under the strain and plaintiff fell. The defendant insisted, as a ground for nonsuit, that the accident was caused by the negligence of a fellow-servant, for which the defendant, as the common master, could not be held.

The proofs offered by plaintiff tended to show that the plaintiff was a ship carpenter, and as such was employed, at the time of his fall, with other servants of the defendant—ship carpenters, platers and riveters—in the work of construction; that the defendant had not undertaken to furnish the scaffold or supervise its construction, but that the erection of the scaffold and the adjusting of it to the needs of the work by elevating it or lowering the planking as the work progressed was a part of the service exacted of the carpenters, by the defendant, and which they were accustomed to perform in the regular line of their duty; that there was a foreman in charge of the work at the time, who was also a ship carpenter engaged with the others in the common employment, and that these facts were known to the plaintiff at the time of the accident.

There was no truth that the defendant had furnished improper materials or that he had been in any way negligent in the selection of the ship carpenters or others so employed.

The natural sequence from these facts, with the law applied, would seem to be that a case had arisen which was within the exception to the general rule of the master's liability for the negligence of his servant, and that the doctrine of the negligence of fellow-servant was applicable. Such is the recognized doctrine in this and other jurisdictions. The case of *Mayer v. McGrath*, 29 Vroom 469, seems to be distinctly in point and to be scarcely distinguishable from the present case. It was a suit for injuries received by a fall from a scaffold built by the fellow-workmen of the plaintiff about the building on which they were at work, caused by the giving way of one of the bearers supporting the planks, as a result of negligent construction. The present Chief Justice delivered the opinion of the Supreme Court in that case, enunciating and sustaining the principle to which I have just alluded.

For further recognition of this doctrine see 1 *Shearm. & R. Neg.* (5th ed.) 234; *Beach Con. Neg.* 98; 7 *Am. & Eng. Encycl. L.* 821; *Whart. Neg.* 224.

Nor is the operation of this rule modified or interfered with on the ground that the work upon the boat was being done under the direction of a foreman acting as a vice-principal.

The general doctrine that the master is to be held liable for injury to his servants through the negligence of an agent or middleman, under whose absolute control he places them, has no application to this case. There was, indeed, a foreman, but the evidence is that, as a ship carpenter, he was engaged in the common employment with the other servants. When this is so, then the foreman is not a vice-principal, but a fellow-servant with the others, and for his negligent acts the master is not responsible. *O'Brien v. Dredging Co.*, 24 Vroom 291; *Steamship Co. v. Ingebregsten*, 28 Id. 400; *Maher v. Thropp*, 30 Id. 186; *McLaughlin v. Camden Iron Works*, 31 Id. 557; *Northern Pacific Railroad Co. v. Peterson*, 162 U. S. 346; 16 *Sup. Ct.* 843.

But the plaintiff in error does not, as I understand it, deny the doctrines here stated, nor their general application to the facts of the pending case. He insists, however, that under the evidence it appears that the negligent construction which caused the injury took place before the plaintiff entered into his contract of employment with defendant, and that he cannot be held to have assumed the risk of

hidden dangers caused by the antecedent negligence of other servants of the defendant.

So far as the scaffold-poles are concerned, they may have been erected before the plaintiff's service began, for it appears that they are not so often replaced as are the cross-pieces for the planks to rest on.

But the plaintiff's service had continued for two and one-half months, with the exception of a short interval while he was laid off, and he had been continuously at work on the boat for two weeks preceding the accident. It also clearly appears that the fall was not due to any fault of the poles, but was caused through the negligent nailing of one of the cross-pieces.

With regard to this part of the work, the plaintiff testified that in all his long service in this and other shipyards, both in this country and in Europe, it had been the custom and duty of the ship carpenters employed in them to erect scaffold poles and shift up and down the cross-pieces, so as to make the scaffold higher or lower, as the work on the boats required; that he had seen the ship carpenters around this boat shift the scaffold a great many times, and had himself assisted in this work on two occasions, and that such work was the general work of the ship carpenter.

Just when this negligent construction occurred, whether during plaintiff's immediate service or before that time, is not material so far as the question of defendant's own responsibility is concerned, if plaintiff knew or ought to have known that the scaffold which fell had been erected not by or under the supervision of the master, but as part of the work of those who, as fellow-servants, were engaged in the common employment of the defendant in his shipyard.

That this was the fact, admits of no question, and that plaintiff knew this fact, or should have known it when he renewed his service, is equally clear.

The principle underlying this exemption of the master from responsibility from negligent injuries of a fellow-servant, arises from the fact that one who enters into such service assumes all the ordinary risks that are common to it, which include the risks from the negligent acts of his fellow-workmen therein, and is supposed to fix his rate of wages to be paid by the master on the basis of such risks.

There was such a risk as plaintiff must have known he was assuming when he again renewed his relation as a servant with the

defendant, and hence the reasonableness of the application of the rule to the plaintiff, though his service may not have been concurrent with the negligence complained of.

The result thus reached will be found, I think, in harmony with the decisions.

The case of *Arkerson v. Dennison*, 117 Mass. 407, has been cited by counsel of the plaintiff as one directly in point and as supporting the view thus advanced by him. While that case arose out of an injury to plaintiff, caused by a fall from staging on which he was at work repairing a building, and it appeared that the staging was built before the plaintiff began work, by persons who were afterwards his fellow-workmen, the decision does not seem to support the contention of the plaintiff in error.

The court held that the judge erred in directing a verdict for the defendant, but the opinion nowhere bases its ruling on the fact that the staging was built before the plaintiff began work.

On the contrary, the error pointed out is that the judge had excluded evidence tending to show that the defendant had retained the charge and direction of the building of the staging himself, and had thereby taken from the jury the question of negligent supervision on the part of the defendant, which should have been submitted to them. This case, in fact, tells against, rather than in favor, of the point it was cited to sustain.

While there are many cases in which the doctrine of negligence had of fellow-servant has been applied, although the neglect had occurred prior to the employment of the party injured, as in *Killea v. Faxon*, 125 Mass. 485, this exact point has been seldom raised in the discussions.

In the case of *Hogan v. Smith*, 125 N. Y. 774, however, the New York Court of Appeals affirmed the Supreme Court in reversing a judgment for plaintiff on a verdict which does deal quite directly with the point that has been raised here.

In that case a longshoreman was injured while loading a vessel, from the defective building of a "stool" formed by the laying of a plank in the square of the hatch, above the hold of the vessel, and the piling of bags of flour thereon, on which the workmen stood to receive the flour lowered to them in slings, and then delivered by them to others, who stowed it away. It was customary for the longshoremen

to extend the planks upon which the "stool" was constructed to some distance outside of it, but that precaution had been omitted, and the deceased was struck by one of the descending loads and killed by falling into the hold. It was held that the master, having furnished proper planks and bags of flour for the purpose, it became the duty of the servants, as part of their work, to erect the "stool," and not the duty of the master. It seems to have been insisted, among other contentions, that the deceased having commenced his labor after the "stool" had been built, and without knowledge of the omitted plank and the consequent possibility of danger, the right of action for causing his death could not be defeated by the negligence of fellow-servants.

Upon this point the opinion holds that the establishment of these facts of contributory negligence would not alter the relation of the master to the servants and their work; that the neglect was a continuing one; that it became such as to Hogan when he began his work, and that the duty to close the opening by laying additional plank was that of the servant and not of the master.

This statement of the law is practically in accord with the rule as I have endeavored to define it.

The result is that, in my judgment, the plaintiff was properly non-suited, and I will therefore vote to affirm.

*Thomas J. Regan, Plaintiff in Error, v. Dominico Palo,
Defendant in Error.*

1. In the relation of master and servant, whatever may be the negligence of the master to exercise reasonable care to provide a safe place for his servant to perform his work in, or to provide safe appliances for him to do his work with, still when the risks or danger arising are incidental to the employment, and obvious to the servant, or discoverable by the exercise of ordinary care on the part of the servant, the neglect of the master cannot be made the basis of an action for damages for injuries caused by such risks. In law they are assumed by the servant when he enters and continues in the employment.

2. When the danger is latent and concealed, and the facts are such that the master did not have any knowledge of it, and the facts are not such that the master in the exercise of reasonable care should have known of it, or should have been put upon an inquiry, to ascertain the danger, the servant cannot recover for injuries arising from

such danger. When the servant and master have a like knowledge and appreciation of the danger existing in the employment, there can be no recovery of damages by the servant for injuries arising therefrom.

3. When a workman digging a deep trench for a sewer, through soil the character of which he can observe, with full knowledge of the nature of his employment, and the manner in which it is being conducted, he cannot recover for injuries arising from dangers which were obvious to him, or which he could observe or discover in the exercise of ordinary care. He must show some facts from which the jury can infer or conclude that there was latent or concealed danger of which the master had knowledge, or should have had knowledge, and from which latent or concealed danger the master failed to exercise reasonable precaution to protect him in his employment.

4. Under the principles of law well established and heretofore universally applied, when there are no facts upon which reasonably and legitimately a liability can be based, it becomes the duty of the court either to order a judgment of nonsuit or direct a verdict in favor of the defendant.

Opinion by Lippincott, J., New Jersey Supreme Court, June Term,
1898. 33 Vroom 30.

In this case *Dominico Palo*, the defendant in error, the plaintiff below, recovered a judgment in the Essex Circuit Court against *Thomas J. Regan*, the plaintiff in error, the defendant below. Upon this judgment a writ of error was sued out for a review in this court. In the trial, court motion was made for a nonsuit, and for the direction by the court, at the close of the evidence on both sides, of a verdict for the defendant. Both motions were refused, and errors have been assigned in respect to the rulings of the trial court upon these motions.

At the close of the case of the plaintiff below the evidence showed that he was the servant of the defendant below, engaged in excavating a deep sewer trench in Jersey street, in the town of Harrison, when one side of the excavation caved and buried the plaintiff and injured him. He had been engaged to work and was working for the defendant on the day preceding the injury. The work of excavating the sewer trench had proceeded to a considerable extent before the accident, and a portion of the sewer had been constructed therein, and the work was being continued. The excavation was being made ahead of the portions of the trench where the work of constructing the sewer with brick masonry was being carried on by other workmen. The general depth of the excavation was, when completed for

the construction of the sewer, about fifteen feet. On the day of the accident or the day preceding, the plaintiff, with other workmen, began the excavation of a new section or portion of this trench. In doing this they commenced to dig at the surface, and had excavated to about the depth of ten feet when one side caved in. This section was from forty-five to fifty feet in length. Along this line no bracing or sheathing had been placed to protect the sides of the excavation from caving.

The evidence shows that on this work where this excavation was going on no shoring or bracing had been placed. On other portions of the work, after it had been excavated to certain depths, certain bracing had been put in, principally to protect the workmen who were engaged in the construction of the brick sewer in the bottom of the excavation from the caving or falling of the sides thereof.

The plaintiff was about forty-three years old, and, so far as the evidence shows, or so far as any contention was made in his behalf, it does not appear that he was one experienced in or ignorant of the character of the work in which he was engaged. No claim for recovery was made on the ground that, because of such reasons, he was entitled to any instruction in relation to the dangers of the employment, or needed any warning in respect thereto. He testifies himself that he noticed the character of the soil through which the excavation was being made; that at the top, and for a little distance beneath the surface, it was hard earth; this continued half way down the excavation; below this was a gravel formation, and still lower down it was composed of quicksand. He observed that on the portion where the sewer-pipes were being laid by other workmen, the sides were shored up with planks. These facts conclusively appear from the evidence of the plaintiff and the evidence of other witnesses in his behalf. The street was thirty-six feet wide from curb to curb, and this sewer excavation was being made in the middle of the street. There is other evidence showing that to some extent the street was a filled-in street, and it was clearly apparent that the earth in some parts through which this section of the excavation was being made was quite soft in its nature. The evidence is quite conclusive that, without shoring or bracing, the work was very dangerous. The evidence of the superintendent of the construction, a civil engineer, shows that it could be excavated only to about the depth of ten feet safely without bracing,

and that the character of the soil and earth through which the excavation was being made, was such as to render the work obviously dangerous unless protected by bracing the sides of the trench. This was obvious to anyone working in it.

These facts fully appear in the evidence on the part of the plaintiff. The caving which caused the accident and injury to the plaintiff commenced either in the middle or at the bottom of the trench, and proceeded upwards and extended outwards into the sides of the trench some five or six feet. The earth, as it was excavated from the trench, was thrown up on that side a few feet distant therefrom. Some few years ago a water-pipe had been laid in the street about nine feet distant and parallel from the excavation and between four and five feet below the surface. It is not shown that this fact caused or contributed to the caving in of this trench or excavation in which the accident happened, nor is there any fact in the case from which even such an inference could be derived or that the defendant had any knowledge of any such former excavation, or any fact brought to his knowledge which would put him upon any inquiry. It is entirely clear in this respect that the knowledge in this respect of the servant and master was equal and alike, and both were entirely ignorant of any danger existing in relation to this former excavation, and if it could be said that the defendant had failed to exercise reasonable care to keep the excavation in a safe condition for his workmen, it can be just as strongly urged that the plaintiff had failed to exercise ordinary care and observation to protect himself. Under the circumstances of this case it would have been very difficult for the learned trial justice to have submitted either question to the jury.

The evidence in behalf of the defendant, after the motion for non-suit had been denied, does not materially vary the facts shown in behalf of the plaintiff. It is directed to prove the exercise of reasonable care on the part of the defendant in taking the usual precautions to protect his workmen from dangers arising from the work. The whole evidence shows that this work at this place was obviously of a dangerous character, and that all the dangers of this work were obvious to the plaintiff.

The rule is that it is the duty of the employer to exercise reasonable care to provide a safe place for his servant to perform his work, and to adopt such means and appliances as will insure reasonable

safety and protection to him. *Van Steenburgh v. Thornton*, 29 Vroom 160. And in this respect the negligence of anyone to whom this duty is delegated to be performed is imputable to the employer. *Van Steenburgh v. Thornton, supra*: *Steamship Co. v. Ingebregsten*, 28 Vroom 400.

But the application of this rule is emphatically modified by another one, and that is that if the risks of danger, whatever they may be and however extraordinary they may be, are incident to the employment and obvious to, or can be perceived by, the servant in the exercise of his senses and the use of ordinary care and circumspection, the servant is without remedy because of the master's negligence. A comparison of risks is not admissible in this state, and the question cannot arise whether the master was more or less to blame than his servant, where there is, on the one hand, negligence in this respect, and on the other hand a disregard of the obvious risks.

The application of these rules of law now so well established prevents a recovery in this case.

The facts are not disputed, and they show that the excavation in itself was an obviously dangerous work. The excavation is both narrow and deep. The character of the soil through which it was being made was such that there existed a clearly obvious danger; ordinary observation demonstrated this fact. The plaintiff saw that the excavation upon which he was working was not braced, nor was he in anywise protected from its danger. In the presence and with the knowledge of this danger he continued in the employment, and the circumstances by which he was surrounded and which were plainly discernible to him, were such that he could not at all rely upon the presumption that the defendant had furnished a safe place for him to work. The sides of the trench unsupported were liable to cave at any moment. He saw the character of the soil, the width and depth of the excavation and the place where the earth which had been excavated was placed, and he had equal, if not greater knowledge, than the defendant of the dangers of the work as it proceeded. The risk of danger from which he suffered was entirely apparent to him; he exercised the choice of going on with his work, taking these risks upon himself, and this position in law leaves him entirely remediless for his injuries.

The case of *Van Steenburgh v. Thornton*, 29 Vroom 160, has been much relied on by the defendant in error, but this case is clearly distinguishable from the one now in hand. In that case the evidence tended to show that the boss of the defendant knew, or, from the facts of which he had knowledge, should have known, of the existence of the parallel trench which rendered the excavation in which the plaintiff was working dangerous, and that the evidence was such that it was for the jury to determine whether the injury arose from this danger, which was entirely unknown to the servant, and from which it became the duty of the defendant to protect him, and in this respect the negligence of the boss so to protect the servant was the negligence of his employer.

It will be seen that, in the case in hand, no such facts appear as will permit the application of the principle which governed in the case of *Van Steenburgh v. Thornton*.

The facts in this case are not such as to give rise to the question which was raised and discussed in the case of *Van Steenburgh v. Thornton*, and there are no facts upon which an inference can be based, that any such cause operated to cause the cave in this trench, or that the defendant knew or ought to have known of the existence of the former excavation.

In this respect as to the existence of the former excavation or of any danger arising from it, both the plaintiff and the defendant were without any knowledge whatever, nor were they in any position in which they ought to have known of it, and therefore no duty existed in relation to it, nor did any liability arise in respect to it on the part of the defendant.

The conclusion reached is that there existed legal error in the refusal of the learned trial judge to direct a nonsuit or a verdict for the defendant.

The judgment of the Circuit Court is reversed and a *venire de novo* awarded.

*Theodore Voss v. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western
Railroad Company.*

1. A railroad company, in the operation of its railroad and freight and coal yards, is not bound to make, establish and enforce rules and regulations to protect its servants and employes from the risks of danger incident to the employment, or from those

risks which are obvious, or risks of danger arising from the negligence of co-servants in the same common employment, nor from the risks of danger to be incurred by reason of the want of ordinary care on the part of the servant in his employment.

2. The general averment in a count in a declaration of the negligence of the railroad company to make and enforce reasonable and proper rules and regulations for the guidance of its employes in its business, or in the operation of its railroad yards, is not a sufficient averment of an element of negligence upon which an action for personal injuries by the servant against the company can be based.

Opinion by Lippincott, J., New Jersey Supreme Court, June Term, 1898. 33 Vroom 59.

In this case separate demurrers are filed to the first and third counts of the declaration. The action is one by the plaintiff to recover damages of the defendant for personal injuries inflicted while the plaintiff was in the employment of the defendant in its freight and coal yard at the terminus of its railroad at the Hudson river, in Jersey City.

The first count of the declaration avers that at the terminus of this railroad the railroad company had a coal yard appurtenant to the railroad, and used in connection with the distribution of coal carried by the railroad company to the various points of unloading by means of tracks laid in the said yard over which the cars carrying coal were transferred. It avers that in January, 1896, the plaintiff was a servant of the defendant in this yard, and that it was a part of his work or duty to go upon the coal cars standing in said yard and get coal to be used in the said business of operating its railroad. One averment of negligence in this count is that the defendant suffered and permitted in the operation of its yard "its cars to be kicked with great force and violence across this yard—that is to say, to be driven across by giving them an impetus and detaching them."

So far as this averment standing alone is concerned, the impetus and the detachment of the cars was the manner in which the work of the yard was done by the co-employes or co-servants of the plaintiff in the employment of the defendant, whose negligence in this respect, even if it be conceded to exist, would not form a basis for an action for injuries arising by reason of such negligence. The negligence of a co-servant is a risk assumed in the common employment.

But the count of the declaration obtains its force from the further averment of negligence of the defendant in operating its roads, which

is couched in these words, to wit, "and of its negligence and carelessness in failing to make and enforce reasonable and proper rules and regulations for the guidance of its employes in the operation of its said yard," and again charging it with "negligence and carelessness in failing to make and enforce reasonable and proper rules and regulations for the guidance of its employes in its said business." The declaration further avers that cars were permitted or suffered to be drawn with great violence across the yard and against the car from which the plaintiff was obtaining coal, thereby causing him to be thrown from the car and sustaining injury.

There is no averment whatever setting forth in what respect the failure to make reasonable rules and proper regulations was the cause of the injury to the plaintiff.

Even if such averment had been contained in this count of the declaration, still it is clear that in the work of the operation of this yard and the business carried on therein the plaintiff assumed all the risks of the negligence of his co-servants as incidental to this class of employment, and therefore the gravamen of the count, in so far as the liability of the defendant is concerned, is in the averment that the company failed to establish certain general rules for the guidance of its employes or servants in their relations to each other in the work being carried on in this yard. This count of the declaration is framed upon the general idea that it was the duty of the defendant as master to make and enforce rules and regulations for the operation of its yard.

I think it is sufficient to say that in the law no such legal duty existed upon the part of the defendant. Risks which are incidental to the employment, risks which are obvious and those arising from the negligence of co-servants, and those created by the want of reasonable care in the exercise by the servant of his employment, are all assumed by the servant when he enters or continues in the service, and there cannot in reason be any legal duty resting upon the master to establish rules and regulations to protect the servant from such risks. The general averment of the failure to exercise reasonable care to make and establish or enforce rules and regulations furnishes no basis of liability against the master. No authorities have been cited to sustain such a proposition, and it cannot be founded upon any sound reasoning. The cases to which reference has been made in support of this count are cases in which is declared the duty of the master to exercise the legal degree of care to provide a safe place for

the servant to do his work or provide safe appliances with which to perform it, and that the master is answerable for default in these respects, and that the default may exist in the system provided for the servant to work by or in the particular method by which the work is done, and can have no application whatever to the case in hand.

There is a class of cases which hold that if rules and regulations are made that they must be of such a character as will afford reasonable protection from incidental or obvious dangers, and if they are unreasonable and obedience to them causes injury to the servant, a liability arises upon the part of the master, but there is no principle of law compelling the establishment of rules by which the work of the master shall be done by the servant. The great danger to the master would be the establishment of rules and regulations for the conduct of his business, the operation of which might result in risks not contemplated by the parties, and involve serious discussion as to their reasonableness. The master is not bound to make any such rules, but is entitled to have his liability to his servant for the dangers of the work determined by the application of the general principles of law regulating and governing the relation of master and servant to each particular cause or case of injury as it arises, and to the system or manner in which his business is operated or conducted.

Neither do the cases in which the question of the duty of the master toward an ignorant or inexperienced workman entering upon a dangerous employment is discussed have any place in the determination of the questions presented by this count.

The demurrer to the first count of the declaration is sustained, with costs.

The third count of the declaration appears to present a good cause of action. It is averred in this count, in apt and appropriate language, that the defendant failed to exercise reasonable care in selecting co-servants with the plaintiff, and knowingly employed incompetent, careless and inefficient co-servants, and as such they negligently and carelessly performed their duty in this employment, whereby the injuries arose to the plaintiff. The averments in this count clearly and sufficiently set forth this element of negligence and the results thereof to the plaintiff.

The demurrer to the third count, therefore, will be overruled, with costs.

The Guggenheim Smelting Company, Plaintiff in Error, v. Edward Flanigan, Defendant in Error.

1. If the master supplies proper tools and appliances for the work in which his employes are engaged, he is not liable for an injury which one of his servants receives by reason of the servant's selecting from such tools and appliances one not adapted safely to his work.

2. If the master furnishes safe ladders, and a servant uses a ladder not provided by the master, but made by a fellow-workman as a temporary makeshift, by reason whereof the servant is injured, the master is not liable for the injury, although the servant may have reason to believe that the ladder he uses is one of those provided by the master.

Opinion by Van Syckel, J., Court of Errors and Appeals, June Term, 1898. 33 Vroom 354.

Flanigan, the plaintiff below, was injured by falling from a ladder while engaged in the employment of the said company. This suit was instituted to recover compensation for his injury.

A large number of mechanics and laborers were employed in the work of construction. It was Flanigan's duty to assist the mechanics who were at work on the top of the boilers in the boiler-room.

The ladder from which he fell was made of two scantlings on which cross-pieces were nailed, and was constructed by employes of the company in the carpenter shop.

The ladder was eight or ten inches shorter than the top of the wall against which Flannigan placed it, and, in ascending it, he stepped upon the second cross-piece from the top of the ladder, when the cross-piece broke from the scantling and he fell to the ground. The wall against which the ladder was placed was a green wall made of brick. When the cross-piece broke, he seized hold of the top of the brick wall, which failed to support him, the brick separating from the wall.

The plaintiff testified that there were good ladders on the premises suitable for the work in which he was engaged, and there was an entire absence of evidence to the contrary. He also testified that shortly before the accident there was a good long ladder there which he had used. He made no inquiry for that ladder, and, without any effort to procure a safe appliance, he took the one near at hand, which was obviously unfit for his purpose.

The testimony of the plaintiff was that the broken ladder was made by employes of the company on the premises, and the company therefore insisted that it was not one of the ladders provided by the company, but that it was a mere temporary makeshift constructed by co-servants of Flanigan, and that for any defect in it the company was not responsible.

But waiving this contention and regarding this as one of the ladders furnished by the company, is the company liable for the alleged injury?

It is admitted that the duty was upon the company to furnish proper ladders for the work in which it was engaged, and to use reasonable care in their inspection. But when proper tools and appliances are provided upon the premises for the use of employes, no authority can be found for imposing upon the employer the further duty of seeing that the servant does not select from among a number of appliances the one not adapted to the work in which for the time he may be occupied.

If such a responsibility is cast upon the master, it would be necessary in his protection to have an *alter ego* to attend constantly upon every workman in his service, to see that he did not use an implement unfitted for his work.

The imposition of such a duty upon the master is without reason, justice or authority to uphold it.

This is not a novel question. It has been directly passed upon by this court so recently as June Term, 1896, in the case of *Maher v. Thropp*, reported in 30 Vroom 186. The deliverance of this court in that case was "that if safe and proper tools are supplied by the master, he is not liable for an injury which the servant receives by using, under the direction of the foreman over such servant, a tool not furnished for or adapted safely to the work."

In this case there was clearly no duty resting upon the employer which he failed to perform. It was apparent to anyone who exercised ordinary care and judgment that it was not safe to ascend a ladder placed against a green brick wall, and which did not reach the top of the wall, and then to stand upon the cross-piece next to the top of the ladder. He might reasonably have anticipated that a slip or a misstep or a break from a latent defect would throw him from his position without any means of saving himself except by grasping the green wall, which would furnish him no safe support. If he had

selected a ladder of proper length, of which it is admitted there were a number upon the premises, the accident would not have occurred.

No negligence on the part of the company appears in the case, and there was error, therefore, in the refusal of the trial court to nonsuit the plaintiff.

After the motion to nonsuit was denied, the company produced as a witness its chief engineer, who testified that the workmen would often pick up scantling and make a ladder for their own use, which the company tried to prevent, and when discovered would order the workmen to go and get a proper ladder. He also testified that the ladder from which Flanigan fell was not one of the ladders provided by the company, but that it was made by co-servants of Flanigan.

Thereupon, the counsel of the company requested the trial court to charge the jury "that the defendant is not liable for the negligence of one of the plaintiff's co-servants, and if the jury is satisfied that the ladder was defective, and that its defective condition was due to the negligent construction of the men who constructed that ladder, the plaintiff is entitled to recover."

In response to this request the court charged the jury as follows, and refused to charge otherwise: "It is a question entirely for you, whether reasonable care was exercised on this occasion in the construction of the ladder that this man got. Where it did come from seems to be a little doubtful. One of the witnesses thinks it was a ladder roughly put together by some of the men, but another witness, called by the defendant, says it was the ordinary ladder furnished by the defendant. However that may be, I charge you that the plaintiff had a right, after that ladder had been in position there, under the eyes of whoever was in charge of that work, having been there several days, and being necessary for him to use to get on top of the boilers, or rather that it is a fair matter to leave you to decide whether he had not a right to assume that his employer furnished the ladder. I do not say as a matter of law that you must find that the employer did furnish it; you may find that it was not so; that it was a makeshift; that some of the workmen had made it, and that the plaintiff ought to have known it. It is for you to say whether you think, under all the circumstances of the case, he was justified in thinking that it had been furnished by his employer, and for you to determine whether it had or not been so furnished. If he knew, or ought to have known, the condition of the ladder at the time of the

occurrence of the accident, he cannot recover, even though the jury should find that the ladder was defective."

To this charge and refusal to charge exception was taken, and error is assigned thereon.

In my judgment, the company was entitled to have the jury specifically instructed that if the ladder was made by the co-servants of Flanigan, and was not one of the ladders furnished by the company, the injury was due to the negligence of a co-servant, for which no action would lie against the master.

This doctrine is too well settled to require citation of authorities in its support. The only inquiry is, was the request of the company substantially and fairly charged, so that the company had the benefit of it in the consideration by the jury of the evidence in the cause?

In my judgment the trial judge qualified the legal rule in such a way as to deprive the company of the benefit of it.

In the charge upon this subject above quoted the court said: "It is a fair matter to leave to you to decide whether he (the plaintiff) had not a right to assume that his employer furnished the ladder." And again the court said: "It is for you to say whether you think, under all the circumstances of the case, he (the plaintiff) was justified in thinking that it had been furnished by his employer, and for you to determine whether it had or not been so furnished."

Under these instructions, although the jury found that the company had provided safe and suitable ladders on the premises for their workmen, and that the ladder which broke was a temporary makeshift, constructed by Flanigan's fellow-workmen without the knowledge of the company, yet the jury might hold the company liable for Flanigan's mishap, if he had reason to believe that the ladder was furnished by the company.

This qualification of the legal rule is in direct conflict with the case of *Maher v. Thropp*, *supra*. In that case the workman who was injured used an appliance for his work by the express order of the foreman who was over him. He had good reason, therefore, to believe that the implements he used were furnished by the master, but this court, on review of that case, said that Maher was properly nonsuited in the trial court.

It was wholly immaterial what Flanigan believed in this regard; if his injury was caused by the negligence of a fellow-workman, he had no right of action against his employer.

It was the negligent act of the co-servant which relieved the company from responsibility, and not the knowledge on the part of Flanagan that there was negligence on the part of his co-servant.

In this respect there was also error in the charge of the trial court for which the judgment below should be reversed.

William P. Johnson, Plaintiff in Error, v. The Devoe Snuff Company, Defendant in Error.

1. The doctrine of the assumption of obvious risks by the servant applies as well to those which first arise or become known to the servant during the services as to those in contemplation at the original hiring.

2. Upon the discovery by the servant that he is being exposed to dangers in his employment not within the contract of hiring, it is his duty to give notice of the same to the master, and protest against such new or added dangers, and if he fails to do so and continues in the service, he will be held to have assumed the risks thereof.

3. A servant lost a thumb and suffered other injuries by his hand being caught in the rollers of a snuff mill. He had a stick in his hand which was one of the tools provided by the master, and was engaged in feeding leaf tobacco to the mill and relieving the rollers when they became clogged. He was a man of full age and an experienced attendant upon the mill. The master had ordered the servant to grind a lot of green or damp tobacco, to which the mill was not accustomed, its previous operations by the servant having been confined to the dry leaf. This material caused the rollers to become clogged more easily, and to exhibit an increased jumping motion above what ordinarily attended its operations, and enhanced somewhat the danger of the operator. The plaintiff continued to operate the mill under the changed conditions for three hours before the accident happened, in a well-lighted room, without making any complaint or objection to the master of the increased danger, which was obvious. Upon the trial of a suit for damages by the servant, at the close of the plaintiff's case he was nonsuited on the ground that the danger was an obvious one, the risk of which the servant, under the circumstances, must be held to have assumed. *Held*, on error, that the nonsuit was right.

Opinion by Hendrickson, J., Court of Errors and Appeals, June Term, 1898. 33 Vroom 417.

The proceeding is brought to review a judgment of nonsuit ordered in the Middlesex County Circuit Court at the close of the plaintiff's case.

The suit was brought to recover damages for the loss of a thumb and other injuries suffered by the plaintiff while at work operating a

snuff mill for the defendant at Spotswood, New Jersey, on August 1st, 1895.

The nonsuit was ordered on the ground that the dangers of the work were perfectly obvious to the plaintiff, who was a man of full age, and that in hiring himself to the defendant to perform that work he assumed the obvious risks incident thereto; that all this clearly appeared by the evidence, and hence that the action could not be sustained against the plaintiff.

The legality of the ruling is challenged on two grounds—first, because the machine was being put by the master to an improper use, causing increased risks unknown to the plaintiff, and as to which the master was bound to warn him, which he had failed to do; second, that the question of obvious risks was one for the jury.

In examining the grounds of this contention, it is necessary to observe that the part of the mill where the accident happened consists of four mulls opening through a heavy table or plate resting horizontally upon supports, strongly fastened to the floor. In each of these mulls an upright shaft revolves, turning rollers thereto attached against the sides of the mulls, which are circular in form, gradually contracting in size to the base, from which there are apertures for the escape of the snuff after it is thoroughly ground. There are three rollers to each shaft, held in place near the sides of the mull by the arms of a casting, through which the shaft passes close to the top of the mull. In the open mull between these arms the tobacco leaf is thrown in feeding the mill, and a stick two feet long is used by the operator to regulate the feeding and relieve the rollers when clogged by accumulating material. The shafts are revolved by means of cog-wheels above, and are so adjusted that they may rise slightly when the rollers become clogged and fall again as the clogged material passes on or is removed, giving rise to motions that are described as the jumping of the rollers.

It is this increased jumping motion of the shaft and rollers which plaintiff in error claims to have been the cause of his injury.

He insists that this was caused by a direct interference of the master with the regular and normal use of the mill, which was to grind dry tobacco, and by his introducing and directing to be ground therein green or damp tobacco, for which the mill was not adapted.

The dry leaf was used in the manufacture of Scotch snuff, and the green or damp leaf in the manufacture of the Maccaboy variety. The

latter was ground in other mulls of the mill, of the same general construction except as to the rollers, which did not revolve, and which did not have the jumping motion.

Other facts developed were that in the grinding of Scotch snuff it was the custom to wet the material with pickle at a certain stage of the grinding, the result of which would be to cause some jumping of the rollers, but not to so great a degree as they did in grinding this green tobacco on the occasion in question; that all the morning, from eight to eleven on the day of the accident, while grinding this damp leaf tobacco, the rollers worked hard and kept jumping up, but not to so great a degree as at the time of the accident, when plaintiff estimated the jump to have been about two inches; that he had to use the stick frequently to pull the clogged material out from between the rollers, and while so engaged at this juncture the stick was caught in the rollers and his hand with it; that the stick was a tool provided for the operator to use in feeding the mills and relieving the rollers when clogged; that it did not become necessary at any time for the operator, in using the stick, to put his hand below the top of the mull; that he had been instructed by the foreman of defendant to use the stick in this work; that it was also necessary to use this stick to relieve the rollers whenever the pickle was used in wetting the snuff, and that the plaintiff had worked as attendant upon these same mulls for two years during a former employment, and also for the three months preceding this accident; that he had also worked for many years in a licorice mill, attending the stones and machinery therein.

It is upon this state of facts that plaintiff in error insists that the master is responsible for the injury complained of.

It would seem to be a sufficient answer to this contention to say that the facts show that plaintiff was of full age, and familiar with the work and with the machinery upon which he was engaged, and of this jumping movement of the rollers, to which the cause of the accident is assigned, for it is a well-settled principle that where one enters a service, he assumes the risks of all dangers obviously or naturally incident to such employment. *Whart. Negl.* 199; *Electric Co. v. Kelly*, 28 Vroom 100; *Foley v. Jersey City Electric Light Co.*, 25 Id. 411.

The counsel for plaintiff in error does not question the existence of this general doctrine, but denies its application to a case like this,

where, as he assumes, the machine was put to an improper use, thus creating a risk which was not obvious to plaintiff and which he did not assume.

It cannot be fairly said that the mill was put to an improper use in the grinding of the green or damp leaf tobacco, but rather that the plaintiff had not been called upon before to use the mill for that kind of work, and that the mulls did work harder in the operation, and that its work was perhaps attended with additional risk. But still it is quite apparent that the plaintiff accepted the additional risk of this particular work, and that the danger was an obvious one.

According to the evidence, he continued this work that day for three hours without an objection or protest of any kind made by him to the master or foreman, who ordered it to be done.

That the fact of the hard working of the rollers and their tendency to clog and jump in the process of grinding during the whole of that morning was known to the plaintiff, is apparent from the following extract from the evidence given in answer to the court :

"Q. (By the Court). Did these rollers begin to jump as soon as you put in this coarse stuff ?

"A. Yes, sir; it was so light that you could not get much in and it would raise them right up.

"Q. It kept doing that right along ?

"A. Yes, sir; the stuff was so light and so coarse the rollers were away up.

"Q. What time was it when you began to grind this wet tobacco ?

"A. I suppose about eight o'clock.

"Q. You noticed this jumping all the morning ?

"A. Yes, sir; they worked hard; they did not jump so much; this mull where I got hurt did not, but the rollers kept working hard."

In answer to further questions the plaintiff testified that the trouble was caused by the leaf getting in between the rollers, and that after it got down a certain ways he would take a stick and pull it out between the rollers; that he had ground that snuff from eight o'clock until eleven without making any objection to it.

There is no allegation in this case that the master did not furnish the employe with proper and suitable tools or appliances for the work and a safe place in which to perform it.

The evidence is that the mill and its appliances were in good working order and that the room was well lighted at the time of the accident, which occurred about eleven o'clock in the morning.

But the plaintiff contends that the increased danger of this change in the use of the mill was not included in the contract of hiring, and that, therefore, the general rule as to obvious risks does not apply.

It is true that a master who exposes his servants to dangers not within the contract of hiring violates it and may become responsible for injuries resulting therefrom, but it is equally true that an executed waiver does not require a consideration to render it valid, and that the doctrine of the assumption of risks applies to those which first arise or become known to the servant during the service, as to those in contemplation at the original hiring; and therefore a servant who, on discovering these dangers, makes no complaint or protest to the master, but continues in the service, assumes the risks, so that he cannot complain though injury follows. *Bish. Non-Cont. L.* 677; *Beach Cont. Negl.* 140; 1 *Shearm. & R. Negl.* (5th ed.) 221.

In *Mundle v. Hill Manufacturing Co.*, 86 Me. 400, this doctrine was recognized. The court, in its opinion, says that the decisions of their own court, as well as elsewhere, hold that the plaintiff may be precluded from recovering when he voluntarily assumes a risk which he knows and appreciates, whether existing at the time he enters the service or coming into existence afterwards. The following cases cited in the opinion are also in point: *Leary v. Railroad Co.*, 139 Mass. 580; *Fitzgerald v. Paper Co.*, 155 Mass. 155.

It was held likewise in *Bonnet v. Railway Co.*, 31 S. W. Rep. 525 (Tex. Cir. App.), that "where the dangers consequent upon the negligence of an employe in having work done in an unusual and dangerous manner are apparent to a person of ordinary intelligence, an employe engaging voluntarily in this work assumes the risk of injury from these causes."

Now, were the dangers to which the plaintiff was exposed in this service of so obvious a character that, under the rule as stated, he must be held to have assumed the risk which resulted in his injury?

The rule is, that the servant is held by his contract of hiring to assume the risk of injury from the ordinary dangers of the employment; that is to say, from such dangers as are known to him or discernible by the exercise of ordinary care on his part, or which should have been observed by one ordinarily skilled in the employment in

which he engages. *Beach Cont. Negl.* 139; *Western Union Telegraph Co. v. McMullen*, 29 Vroom 155.

The plaintiff was a man of mature years, and was an experienced operator of the mill at which he was working when the accident happened. It is contended for him that the danger of the special work of that day was not obvious in the sense mentioned but of a latent character, but the undisputed evidence shows that the danger of the hands being caught in the rollers was one that had been present even in its ordinary and normal operations, so much so that plaintiff was supplied with the stick to do the required work, and instructed by the foreman of the defendant to use it for that purpose; also, that it was not necessary for him to place his hands within the mill when at work.

It already appears that the jumping motion of the rollers was fully known to the plaintiff long before the accident, and hence that the catching of the stick by them was one of the ever-present possibilities of the work.

If the plaintiff did not know by actual happening that this was one of the dangers of his employment, it is clear that it was a danger of such a character that, under the rule stated, plaintiff should have known of it by the exercise of ordinary care.

The other point to be considered is whether the questions raised upon the motion to nonsuit and already discussed were such as should have been submitted to a jury.

The facts being undisputed, the only matter that could possibly go to a jury was the question whether the risk was an obvious one.

If the question thus raised is, under the evidence, a fairly debatable one, then it should go to the jury, otherwise not. *Pennsylvania Railroad Co. v. Righter*, 13 Vroom 180; *Comben v. Belleville Stone Co.*, 30 Id. 226.

The facts of the case bearing upon this point have been already fully discussed and lead to the conclusion, in my mind, that this risk was so clearly an obvious one as not to leave the matter open to debate or doubt.

The points raised having been thus disposed of favorably to the defendant in error, the judgment below must be affirmed.

Coyle v. A. A. Griffing Iron Company.

1. The sole issue was as to whether a master had exercised reasonable care in inspecting the machine on which plaintiff was working. Plaintiff testified that the guide in the machine which kept the belts in place shifted the belt onto the tight pulley while he was oiling the machine, and caused his injury; that he noticed, for the first time, immediately after he was hurt, that the guide was loose, and there was only one bolt in it, when there should have been two. Defendant's evidence showed that the two bolts were in the guide, in proper place and condition, immediately before and after the accident, and that they could not, as constructed and braced, get out of the guide, where they belonged; that the machine had been from time to time properly and practically inspected by four competent machinists. *Held*, that a verdict for plaintiff should be set aside as the result of mistake or prejudice.

2. Even if plaintiff's statement be taken as true, the dropping out of the bolt must be considered as having been instantaneous, in view of the frequent inspections of the machine, and the observations of plaintiff from time to time, and hence an unavoidable accident, for which the master is not liable.

Opinion by Ludlow, J., New Jersey Supreme Court, November Term, 1898. 41 Atlantic Reporter 680.

On the trial of the case at Circuit the court so dealt with it as to cause it to be submitted to and determined by the jury upon a single issue presented in the charge to the jury, as follows: "There is one element of negligence in the case which should be submitted to you for your consideration, and all other contentions and all other elements of negligence on the part of the defendant can be disregarded by you. The question now for your examination and determination is whether the defendant, whilst the plaintiff was engaged in the operation of this machine, exercised reasonable care in its inspection, to keep it reasonably safe for him to work at." The facts of this case briefly stated, are these: The defendants were manufacturers of steam radiators, and employed the plaintiff in their factory to run one of their facing and tubing machines up to November 23d, 1896, for about a year. The machine was supplied with, and did its work through, beltings and pulleys, which brought power from overhead shaftings to its cogs, pinions, gearing and other apparatus for work. Whenever it was necessary to stop any part of the machine workings, the proper belting would be shifted from one pulley to another. This was done by means of a shifter and lever, which was fastened to the cross-piece on the machine, made of iron or

steel, and an iron guide, also fastened to the cross-piece by two machine bolts. The belts went through the guide, and were held in place thereby. The defendant bought this machine and set it up about four years before Coyle went to work on it. This machine, with its cogs, pinions, wheels, gearing and belting, and rapid movement when at work, was, of course, dangerous; and particularly was it dangerous to the person operating it when he was engaged in oiling it, which it was his duty to do twice in every week. The machine was about thirty-one inches high and about four feet wide, and all its main working parts were open to the view of the person operating it. The plaintiff, Coyle, ran this machine off and on for about a year; and on the 23d day of November, 1896, as he says, while he was oiling it, just as he had filled the oil tubes and was tightening the plugs in the tubes, a belt, which had been shoved by him, before he began the oiling, from one pulley over onto another pulley, suddenly jumped from the latter pulley and slipped to the said other pulley from which it had been shoved, and started an inside pulley, and set in motion the part of the machine he was oiling, and ran it up to a great speed; and one of the spokes of the pulley struck his left hand down and knocked it into the gearing between the pinion and the large cogs, and it was there caught and crushed and mangled so as to be utterly useless. Coyle was the only witness of this occurrence. He says he jerked or pulled out his left hand with the aid of his right and partially fell sidewise towards the floor, crying out that his hand was hurt; and he was helped or picked up by one Hodge, the machinist, and assisted to the office, and in half an hour was carried in an ambulance to a hospital, where he remained for some time. Mr. Coyle, in his testimony, states that when he pulled his hand out he noticed that the shifter or guide on the machine, which kept the belts in place, was loose, and that there was only one bolt in it when there should have been two, and that this shifter was shaking back and forth, and that he had never seen it loose or shaking before that time. Afterwards, on cross-examination, he said he thought there was only one bolt in the shifter or guide when there should be two. After he was hurt he says he noticed for the first time that there was one bolt in the shifter or guide and a hole for another bolt.

The plaintiff relied entirely, as the only ground of his action, on the alleged fact that one of the bolts which belonged in the shifter or guide was out, which caused the loosening of the shifter, and its shaking

and moving back and forth, and the shifting of the belt from the tight pulley to said other pulley, which resulted in his hurt, and that this condition of things had been brought about by the failure of the defendant to exercise reasonable care in the inspection of this machine to keep it reasonably safe for the plaintiff to work at. This allegation required proof, and the burden of that proof rested on the plaintiff. The court had instructed the jury that there was no negligence or want of care shown, as against the defendant, in furnishing proper and reasonably safe machinery for the plaintiff's use, and submitted to the jury, as the only issue for their consideration, the question of proper inspection of the machinery, which I have before stated. It is clearly proved by the evidence—the sworn testimony—in the case before us that the machine was in perfect condition and working order when the plaintiff oiled it on the 23d of November, 1896, and that it had the two bolts in the said shifter or guide when it was bought and set up in the factory, and that these two bolts were in that shifter or guide, in proper place and condition, on said November 23d, 1896, at and after the accident to the plaintiff, and that they, or either of them, had never been out or loose since the machine was bought, and could not, as constructed and braced, get out of that shifter, or guide where they belonged; that they had not received or needed any repairs from the time the machine was set up, and that those same two bolts which were in that machine on the 23d day of November were the original bolts furnished and fastened in the shifter or guide by the maker of the machine, and were in it when it was delivered to the company; and that from its delivery and setting up from time to time, and continuously up to the trial, that machine had been properly and practically inspected by competent and skilled machinists, officers, agents and employes of the company (at least four in all), whose competency in the matter of its inspection has not been questioned in this case. The clear weight of the evidence—the sworn testimony—without any material contradiction on the said issue submitted to the jury, is decidedly in favor of the defendant. The verdict of the jury must have been the result of mistake or prejudice on their part.

It may not be amiss further to say that, if the plaintiff's statement of the occurrence be taken as true, the dropping out or loss of the bolt, which is said to have caused the injury, under the circumstances of the

case, and in view of the inspection of the machine as shown in the evidence, have been instantaneous, and while the oiling was being done. The plaintiff himself, as he said, as he worked it from time to time, made observations of the machine, and did not discover the absence of the bolt until after he was hurt. It must therefore be conceded that no sort of reasonable inspection would have guarded against such an unexplainable and instantaneous event. By the plaintiff's own showing, the undiscoverable and sudden departure of the bolt would have been, and must be considered as, an unavoidable accident, the risk of which was assumed by the plaintiff in his employment, and for which the defendant would not be legally liable. The rule to show cause is made absolute.

